

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1986 — JUNE

Police teargas mourners

CAPE TIMES 2/6/86 327

By CHRIS STEYN

MOURNERS were forced to abandon the coffins of four unrest victims when police fired teargas into a "peaceful" funeral procession near Guguletu's United Methodist Church at the weekend.

A spokesman for the PFP unrest monitoring and action committee, Mr Jan van Eck, said he had never been more "shocked" by police action than in this case of "sheer police provocation".

The coffins, which contained the bodies of Messrs Ayanda "Ace" Silika, 29, Lukanyiso Finye, 19, Elliot Sondzandsa Phillip, 22, and Douglas Dyabuza, 19, were dropped in front of oncoming Casspirs as the pallbearers fled the clouds of teargas.

Three of the victims were killed during the recent fighting at Crossroads and the fourth was shot by police while allegedly trying to escape after he had been arrested for the murder of 24-year-old Constable Patrick Legong.

A Roman Catholic priest who attended the service, Father J A Lorrimer, told the Cape Times yesterday that he was approached by riot squad chief Major Dolf Odendaal and another policeman before the service on Saturday afternoon. They had told him: "No ANC flags."

Father Lorrimer said he had passed on the message and, when police moved in behind the crowd after the service, the ANC flag was "quickly rolled up and tucked away".

"But the police had already seen it, and — without warning — they started firing teargas. We were all choking and the coffins had to be dropped."

He said the crowd was again "harassed" by police after mourners had recovered sufficiently to pick up the coffins and proceed towards the cemetery.

Campaign of harassment

Mr Van Eck said the police action was an attempt by police to intimidate Crossroads refugees.

"It is part of a whole campaign of harassment of a community which is being forced to move. If this happened at a white funeral, there would have been a civil war," he said.

Police spokesman Captain Jan Calitz yesterday admitted that a "lot of teargas" was fired.

He said, however, that police only intervened when at least four ANC flags were exhibited and when the 1 500-strong crowd gave black power salutes and sang freedom songs after the service.

Police had approached the crowd and ordered them to put away the ANC flags, but they had refused. Police had again asked the crowd to disperse. Once again, they had refused.

Police then fired "a lot of teargas" and the crowd dispersed. The mourners regrouped later and formed a peaceful procession. Captain Calitz said.

He said that the priest who conducted the service had been warned before the service that the police would not "tolerate" the display of ANC flags and other expressions of black power.

This warning had not been heeded.



Pallbearers abandon the coffins and scatter as they are overcome by teargas during the funeral procession in Guguletu on Saturday.



As a priest approaches the Casspirs, a teargas canister smoulders among the abandoned coffins of the four Crossroads victims.

Pictures: Ambrose Peters

Govt makes concessions on changes to security legislation

By TOS WENZEL
Political Correspondent

A NUMBER of changes to the controversial security legislation involving detention and states of emergency will be proposed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in the Assembly today.

The other two Houses will deal with them later this week.

The first Bill provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and the second for detention without trial for periods of up to 180 days.

The Government is determined to push through the two measures in spite of the objections of coloured and Indian MPs.

AMENDMENTS

The Minister has, however, agreed to a number of significant amendments.

The main one, in the Public Safety Amendment Bill, is the dropping of a clause which prohibits courts from ruling on proclamations or regulations or notices about the detentions.

In the Internal Security Amendment Bill a clause that would have made it possible to re-detain a person indefinitely — a provision which has become known as the "Sobukwe clause" — has been scrapped.

LEGAL ADVICE

The Minister has apparently undertaken to investigate detainees' access to doctors and legal advice and to family and ministers of religion. The Labour Party has pressed for this.

There are still considerable misgivings in the Labour Party on whether it should support the detention-without-trial provisions.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates reject the Bills, the Government will have to refer them to the President's Council to try to push them through before the end of the session of Parliament in three weeks.

SAFEGUARDS

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and the chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives, said today that the party remained opposed to the principle of detention without trial.

It would, however, look at present circumstances and possible safeguards.

The party would also wait to see what happened in the Assembly today when the Minister introduced the legislation before taking a final decision on its stand.

Modernizing the emergency measures

CME Times 2/6/86 327

By GERALD GORDON QC
AND DENNIS DAVIS

Associate professor, Faculty of Law, UCT

THE government seems bent on pushing through this week two highly contentious security measures. The first provides for wide police powers to detain for up to 180 days. The second enables the Minister of Law and Order to declare "unrest areas" with regulations for combating public disturbance.

Besides being strenuously opposed by the PFP, both have met with opposition from members of the House of Representatives (coloured) and the House of Delegates (Indian), but more so from the former. If either Bill is rejected by any one chamber, it must go to the President's Council where whites are in the majority. A confrontation is threatened which might disturb the whole fabric of the constitutional dispensation.

Why is the government prepared to risk this? The reason is that it no longer favours the old kind of formal proclamation of emergencies.

President P W Botha clearly miscalculated the enormity of the damage to South Africa's image in the world community by his declaration of a "state of emergency" on July 20, 1985. It was obvious he was only too glad, once having become enmeshed in the emergency's coils, to be able to shuffle them off as early as possible.

Stigma

But having done so, he has set about preparing the country for an existence which, while hopefully not attracting the stigma of an "emergency", is — to reverse the adage — designed to have the game without the name. The security system is to be made as unobtrusive as possible but at the same time permanent, and it is — to take a phrase from the government's own explanatory memorandum — to be modernized.

This is an old tactic. When the 90-day detention law was passed, Mr John Vorster justified it thus: "Must I now for the sake of these people

bly debates 1963 col 4688).

This is a copybook speech which could be used by the present Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, today. For, justifying the Public Safety Amendment Bill, the government memorandum on its objects says: "The declaration of a state of emergency (which has at present to be proclaimed by the State President) is a drastic measure and has far-reaching consequences for the Republic. During recent times ... public disturbance, disorder, rioting and public violence ... 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 ..."

To provide for this "deficiency", power is to be conferred on the Minister of Law and Order by notice in the Gazette "to declare any area where public disturbance etc occurs or threatens, to be an unrest area". And the Minister is empowered to "make such regulations ... as appear to him necessary ... for combating or preventing such public disturbance etc" or for maintaining or restoring public order. In the main the powers that were exercised by the State President in the recent emergency are now to be exercisable also by the Minister.

The Minister's declaration of an "unrest area" is to remain in force for three months unless he withdraws it sooner. With the approval of the State President however he may extend the declaration from time to time. Moreover he may extend the application of the regulations spatially as well — by declaring them "to apply also outside an unrest area ...".

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rest area whenever he "is of the opinion ... that measures additional to the ordinary law of the land are necessary to enable the government or any governmental institution to ensure the safety of the public etc".

This elevates the Minister to the status of a legislative organ of the state. He may add to the "ordinary law of the land" where "necessary". Even the State President has not in terms got the power, as the section defining the scope of his powers of declaration in the principal Act is left unamended.

One can foresee the state in a particular matter arguing that this phrase envisages the possibility of regulations dispensing with all common law safeguards; this in turn would prevent a court action being brought to adjudicate upon the validity of the regulation. (However, as seen below, the Act itself seeks to preclude the latter process.)

Taken as a whole the Act will be able to be used to declare limited or confined areas to be "unrest areas" in which there can be (i) detention without trial (and as will be seen below, no judicial intervention); (ii) prohibition of or se-

cours, which could lead to curtailment of media access to information on matters of public importance".

English and Afrikaans editors had complained to the Council of "widespread police harassment of journalists — making gathering and publishing of news about events of major public importance difficult and often impossible ... We believe the interest of all — the public, whose right to know is affected, the police and the media — are jeopardized by restrictive regulations which trouble these relationships (between police and press) and tend to undermine public confidence in the accountability and responsibility of law enforcement agencies."

Blackouts

In other words we can foresee political censorship and blackouts in any "unrest areas" — and beyond — and the normal laws of censorship will be superseded and surpassed.

As to (iii) — the banning of meetings and organizations will inevitably be stepped up in unrest areas — and beyond. And orders like the absurd decree is-

which can be put into operation, when necessary, in cases of increased occurrence of unrest." There follows a completely cynical statement: "The aim is to enable the police to remove from the community those involved in the unrest for a sufficient time in order to normalize the situation."

The proposed 180-day detention provisions are enacted in permanent legislation but will be applied only if the State President declares them to be applicable by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

The Bill empowers a police officer of or above the rank of Warrant Officer to detain a person for not more than 48 hours if he is of the opinion that the detention of a particular person will contribute to the prevention or combating or termination of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence.

The 48-hour period can be extended by a policeman of/above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel if he is of the opinion that the further detention will contribute to the termination, combating, prevention of public disturbance etc.

Features of the Bill evoking grave concern are:

Reasons

i) The Bill gives the police a power to detain in addition to those powers which they already have under Section 28 (preventative detention), Section 29 (indefinite detention) and Section 50 (14 day detention) of the Internal Security Act.

ii) The Bill is introduced after two Appellate Division decisions, namely *Nkondo v Minister of Law & Order* and *Hurley v Minister of Law & Order* have laid down the principle that the police must furnish reasons for their decision to order the detention of a person.

Both of these cases struck blows for individual freedom. The use in the Bill of words "of the opinion" is a clear attempt to circumvent judicial control of indefi-

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rest area whenever he "is of the opinion ... that measures additional to the ordinary law of the land are necessary to enable the government or any governmental institution to ensure the safety of the public etc".

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Both of these cases struck blows for individual freedom. The use in the Bill of words "of the opinion" is a clear attempt to circumvent judicial control of indefinite detention as laid

gress) plunge the whole of South Africa into a state of emergency? Surely it would be unwise for me to do so. It would not be fair to the public but what is more I would do the economy tremendous harm overseas if I were to do so. That is why all I am doing is to place on the statute books powers I would otherwise have had in a state of emergency to combat the situation." (House of Assem-

dent under the existing Act, in some ways they go beyond the scope of the latter. One of the factors justifying declaration by the State President is: "His opinion that the ordinary law of the land is inadequate to enable the government to ensure the safety of the public, or to maintain public order" (Section 2(1)(c).) But the comparable clause in the Bill gives the Minister power to declare an un-

tered police control of meetings — with banings thereof or restrictions thereon — and of organizations.

As to (i): the Bill has a most drastic ouster provision. Previously the only ouster of judicial power was as part of the regulations — which was generally insufficient to exclude the courts. Now the Bill proposes that no interdict or other process shall issue for the staying or setting aside of proclamations or regulations issued by the State President or of notices or regulations of the Minister "and no court shall be competent to inquire into or give judgment on the validity of such proclamation, notice or regulation".

Judiciary

This is another move by the executive to invade and indeed nullify the powers of the judiciary — the sort of activity one finds in totalitarian states.

As to (ii): we saw how the media was from last October prevented from covering the townships save with police permission and how this virtually stopped the public from knowing what was going on. Now the Minister acting alone will be able to bring this about in unrest areas or even beyond them where he extends the regulations spatially.

The possibility of this has already brought strong criticism from the Media Council whose executive authorized its chairman, Judge Louis de V van Winsen, to say the Bill "provides for wide powers, not subject to the jurisdiction of the

tioner or Police while the emergency was still in force, banning all visual protest, such as "Troops out of the Townships" T-shirts and car stickers, under pain of a R20 000 fine or 10 years (withdrawn by the Minister within a few hours) may become quite a normal feature of life without an emergency declaration.

Section 3(6)(a) of the Public Safety Act provides that if emergency regulations are not approved by Parliament (or any House thereof) within a prescribed time, they will lapse. Under the new (1983) Constitution there is no mechanism to resolve a parliamentary deadlock if one House refuses to approve regulations, because the President's Council is empowered to resolve a deadlock concerning proposed legislation only. Thus, for example, if the House of Representatives refuses to approve emergency regulations, they will lapse.

Under the Bill this possibility will not exist. The proposed section 3(6)(a) provides that Parliament (that is all three Houses) has to agree on a resolution before emergency regulations can be annulled — in practice an impossible situation.

To sum up, the Public Safety Amendment Bill will further diminish most of what is left in South Africa of our basic freedoms.

Now for the Internal Security Amendment Bill. The government memorandum states its objects as: "To provide a temporary measure

down in the Hurley case. Section 29 contains the words "reason to believe" which the court interpreted as meaning that the police must have objective reasons for ordering a detention. The government apparently thinks that "in the opinion of" is less subject to judicial scrutiny than "reason to believe".

iii) Unlike Section 50 (the 14-day detention clause) there is no express provision in the proposed Section 50A that detainees will be treated as awaiting-trial prisoners. This means that those detained under the new section will be in as exposed a position as those detained under Section 29.

iv) The maximum detention period is 180 days. After 90 days a Board of Review will sit to consider the matter. The detainee will be allowed to make written representations to the Board which in its discretion can also hear oral evidence or representations from the detainee. However, its recommendation is not binding on the Minister. No other safeguard is provided in the Bill.

The sinister possibilities of this kind of build-up in tough pro-executive laws are shown by what happened in France between the two world wars, when its parliament increasingly surrendered power to the government to rule by decree. "It is not *your* becoming a dictator, of which I am afraid," said M. Herriott at one stage, "other men may replace you." In the event, by 1940 Marshal Petain was able, simply by the stroke of a pen, to convert the existing regulations into a dictatorship. How the pre-war leaders like Leon Blum must have writhed to see what they had bequeathed to this despot of Vichy!

Followers of the present South African Government must surely realize what *their* leaders are bequeathing to a future dictator. The thought should be pondered against the banner-headline fronting the London Financial Times a week ago (24.5.86): "Botha's party faces challenge for loyalty of the police".

Rage as teargas forces mourners to drop coffins



Picture: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN, The Argus.

Springbok big-game fisherman Mr Nick de Kock, right, displays the 93kg, 2m-long broadbill swordfish he caught about 60km north-west of Hout Bay at the weekend. Mr de Kock said the catch was a record — the last broadbill caught on a line weighed 4kg and was caught about 22 years ago. However, many swordfish were caught regularly in deep-sea trawl nets, he said. With him are Mr Fergus Hamel, skipper of the boat Kingfisher, and his son Christopher, 13, with the rod that caught the fish. Mr de Kock used squid as bait, which he sent down 24 fathoms because swordfish feed in deep water. The fish fought for 25 minutes, but the line twirled around its tail made it a losing battle.

Muslims' spiritual master dies

Religion Reporter

PEER-E-TARIQAT Al-haj Bakshullah Shah Ashrafi, 93, Muslim spiritual master who devoted his life to orphans in India, has died after a short illness.

Mr U Jamal, secretary of Saidaiye Ashrafi, said the Peer Saheb, spiritual master of the Qaderi, Chirhti and Ashrafi orders, died on Friday in Burhanpur, India.

He visited South Africa three times, the last time in January this year.

Staff Reporter

OUTRAGE and condemnation has been expressed over police action at a funeral in Guguletu when teargas was fired, causing pallbearers to abandon four coffins.

Saturday's funeral at the United Methodist Church was for Mr Ayanda Silika, shot by police allegedly while escaping from custody, and Cross-roads victims Mr Lukanyiso Finye, Mr Douglas Diyabuza and Mr Sondzandza Phillip.

Police said action was taken when "at least four" African National Congress flags were shown, an attempt was made to overturn a Casspir and stones were thrown.

A police spokesman said the crowd refused to obey orders to put away the flags and disperse.

A member of the United Women's Congress, Mrs Winnie Nkosi, who attended the funeral, said it was "obvious" there would be ANC flags.

"The police ignore the flags when they are shown at bigger funerals — why must they take action at others?"

Choking, vomiting

Mrs Nkosi said the police fired tearsmoke when half the crowd of about 800 who attended the service emerged from the church.

People fled, some of them choking and vomiting.

"The pallbearers were forced to put down the coffins and run away. The coffins lay on the ground for about half an hour."

Mrs Nkosi said priests — including Western Province Council of Churches executive member Father Des Curran, who tried to persuade the police to withdraw — helped to keep the crowd calm.

Another witness, Mrs Maggie Mbambo, denied police told the crowd to disperse before firing tearsmoke.

A witness who gave a statement to the repression monitoring group and asked not to be named, said there was so much smoke that people thought nearby KTC squatter camp was on fire.

A spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party unrest monitoring committee, Mr Jan van Eck, described the incident as a "disgusting spectacle".

He said: "A peaceful funeral was teargassed, while the openly racist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging was allowed to hold a rally without any action being taken. The Government mustn't blame people for drawing their own conclusions."

"Rightly or wrongly, people won't stop using ANC flags — they are a sign of the times."

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Courts to get power returned?

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — The right of the courts to inquire into and decide on the validity of proclamations, notices and regulations in terms of proposed security legislation is likely to be restored in the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

However, proposed legislation to give the police power to detain without trial for up to 180 days has been somewhat tightened.

The previous version of the Internal Security Amendment Bill said 180-day detention was justified if it contributed to the termination, combating or prevention of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence.

Now, under an amendment proposed by Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, it also provides for such detention to prevent threats to the safety of any person or damage to property.

Mr Le Grange also proposed the amendment softening the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS

The amendments were published in today's order papers of the various Houses and are likely to be accepted. They are believed to be part of a deal between the Government and the majority parties in the houses of Representatives and Delegates, both opposed to detention without trial.

The Government is anxious for the legislation to be passed as swiftly as possible.

Labour Party sources said today a further amendment to the Internal Security Amendment Bill accepted by the Minister has great significance.

The wording of the Bill is to be changed to read that no person shall be detained in terms of the relevant section for more than 180 days. Previously, it said no person "on any particular occasion" shall be so detained.

It is further understood that detention regulations will be amended to provide easier access to detainees by family, lawyers and priests.

● The Public Safety Amendment Bill empowers the Minister of Law and Order to declare "areas of unrest" in which he can apply emergency regulations giving the police extraordinary powers.

Riot police stop Wits meeting

JOHANNESBURG. — A heavy contingent of riot police armed with shotguns, teargas and sjamboks entered the University of the Witwatersrand campus on Saturday for the third day in succession — this time to stop a report-back mass meeting of the Education Charter Campaign Committee.

It was the third straight day in which police have entered the campus, which has been rocked recently by confrontations between police and students.

Meanwhile, an urgent application brought before the Rand Supreme Court earlier in the day by the deputy vice-chancellor of the university, Professor Mervyn Shear, secured the release of 43 students and five lecturers arrested on Friday during a march on Hillbrow police station.

The commanding officer of the police station, Colonel P Olckers, and the CID District Officer, Mr W Blignaut, were ordered by Mr Justice A Vermooten to release the 48 people immediately, pending their court appearance today.

Professor Shear said in his affidavit that the commanding officer of the police station would be petitioned for the release Mr Ronnie Makgosi, a student who was arrested on Thursday.

The administrator of the university's students' representative council, Mr Victor Gordon, said no bail had been set for the release of the 48 people.

On Saturday 2 000 students and township residents gathered at Flower Hall on the university's west campus to hear speakers, including Mrs Winnie Mandela, on progress in the charter campaign, which aims to formulate an alternative education system for the country.

Cannon

An hour after the start of the meeting, three Casspirs, a mobile water cannon and about 20 vehicles of the Johannesburg Riot Squad pulled up outside the hall and a heavily armed force of policemen lined up at the entrance.

Organizers of the meeting, joined by the university's student registrar, Mr K Standenmacher, asked the police to withdraw. They were told by a senior officer that a Johannesburg magistrate had banned the meeting and that police would move in unless the crowd dispersed.

After organizers undertook to end the meeting, police withdrew to the edge of the campus and the crowd dispersed without incident.

Speakers due to address the meeting included UDF patron Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the president of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), Mr Curtis Nkondo, and the secretary general of Cosatu, Mr Jay Naidoo.

'Absurd'

At an impromptu press conference after the meeting dispersed, the representative of Nusas on the committee, Mr Etienne Marais, said: "It is clearly absurd to take harsh action at a peaceful meeting called to discuss education."

Organizations represented on the committee — including the Soweto Students Congress, the Azanian Students Organization, Nusas and Neusa — had been collecting opinions from a range of civic, student, youth and trade union bodies on how an alternative education system should operate.

The public relations officer for the Witwatersrand division of the SAP, Lieutenant Pierre Louw, said he would issue a statement later on Saturday's events. — Sapa and UPI.

PFP says era of martial law ahead

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa is being forced into an era of permanent martial law, of more detentions without trial and of rule by police and the military, the Progressive Federal Party claimed yesterday.

The charges came during a day of heated debate in the controversial Public Safety Amendment Bill which gives sweeping new powers to the Minister of Law and Order, including the ability to declare "unrest areas".

While the PFP charged that the proposed law was "nothing more than a ministerial do-it-yourself emergency kit", government speakers defended the extraordinary police powers as necessary to preserve law and order.

The PFP's justice spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said that after 38 years in power the government found itself

so estranged from the majority of South Africans that only by enacting "horrendously authoritarian legislation" could it continue in power.

In ignoring the ANC it had been forced to use powers which would enable it to rule by "physical and violent repression".

Its track record was likely to result in the passing of regulations that added up to a "government-approved licence to beat up and kill, a licence to organize vigilante groups, a licence to terrorize entire communities... as in Crossroads and as in Alexandra".

He said the proposed law would "kill off permanently" the freedom in South Africa by arrogating to the government the right of the public to know what is going on.

The PFP's spokesman on law and order, Mr Jan van der Merwe, turning to Mr Louis Le Grange, said it was "stupid in the extreme" for reasons of political vanity to suggest that the situation can be put right by laws like this and violence of the state.

Mr Van der Merwe said the Bill would lead to the suspension of important functions of courts and sideline Parliament's role in making laws.

"Once this is done, how can we morally claim Parliament is a relevant institution?"

Introducing the debate, Mr Le Grange said the government realized "only too well" that the Bill contained far-reaching provisions, "but we can no longer delay in conferring upon the security forces adequate powers to enable them to restore law and order as soon as possible".

"If certain events since the 1985 (parliamentary) session are viewed, there can be no doubt about the necessity of the powers as embodied in the Bill."

He denied that it was the government's intention to create an undeclared state of emergency and said the government hoped it would not be necessary to apply these measures on a large scale.

The minister said he was prepared to accept amendment to the original draft Bill which removed the jurisdiction of courts and prevented access to detainees by medical practitioners, legal representatives and family members.

Mr Vause Raw of the New Republic Party said the abnormal unrest situation made it necessary to grant the police abnormal powers.

Mr Louis Theunissen of the Conservative Party said that unless the police and the Minister were given extraordinary powers to deal with an extraordinary situation, the country would be turned into an "ash heap".



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Public Safety Bill means licence to kill — Dalling

By PETER FABRICIUS
Parliamentary Staff

The Opposition has mounted a wide-ranging assault on the Public Safety Bill in Parliament.

The PFP expressed the strongest form of condemnation by moving that the Bill, which gives the Government powers to declare unrest areas, should be read "this day six months."

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said in the second-reading debate on the Bill that it sought to give the police the same powers they had during the emergency without the "political inconvenience" of declaring one.

It suggested that the Government was not so much concerned by death and destruction as by an unfavourable business climate.

"No one is going to be bluffed," Mr van der Merwe said.

Rajbansi challenged

Parliamentary Staff

THE question of how the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates will vote on the Public Safety Bill loomed large in the Assembly debate.

If the Bill was passed without them, and Ministers Hendrickse and Rajbansi remained in the Cabinet, they would be "jointly responsible for the suppression of their own people", Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said.

Mr Rajbansi sat in the Assembly for much of the debate yesterday.

Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) demanded that Mr Rajbansi tell the House if he intended to support the Bill. Mr Rajbansi refused.

The Bill also showed that the Government had decided to address conflict with oppression and violence, rather than negotiation, Mr van der Merwe said.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said regulations under the Bill would restrict the right of the media to report and would "grossly impinge on the right of the public to know what is going on."

More deaths

"The regulations will grant to the police special powers of search, of arrest or detention and interrogation.

"There will be more deaths in custody. And, of course, they will ensure indemnity to the police in whatever actions they take."

"That is an absolute untruth," the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange interjected.

Additional powers needed: Le Grange

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has told Parliament additional powers are needed to combat unrest and thus avert a situation where a state of emergency has to be declared.

He said this was provided for by the Public Safety Amendment Bill in terms of which "unrest areas" could be declared by the Minister of Law and Order for three months.

Moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Assembly, Mr le Grange said the initial period of such a declara-

Mr Dalling said this added up to an "official, Government-approved, licence to beat up and kill, a licence to organise vigilante groups, a licence to terrorise entire communities, as has been done in Crossroads and in Alexandra.

"This Bill and the related Internal Security Amendment Bill would create permanent martial law."

Professor Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said the argument used by the Government to justify this Bill, that the interests of the community were above those of the individual, had always been used by dictators.

Dictator

It was always the dictator who decided what the interests of the community were, just it was the Minister of Law and Order alone who had to decide what was in the interests of the community in this Bill.

Until blacks were denied democratic means of putting

their standpoint and fulfilling their needs, they would use other means of doing this.

The violence in the townships could be opposed by the ordinary laws of the land.

Mr Petro de Pontes (NP East London City) said it would be small comfort to a murdered person to prosecute his murderer.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said the Bill was aimed not so much at criminals as at "breaking the resistance of those opposed to the National Party."

Changing the terminology from "state of emergency" to "state of unrest" would not lessen "the anger and bitterness in the hearts of black activists detained."

Mr Pierre Cronje (PFP Greytown) said the Government could "count bodies, but not crush the ANC." The struggle for the hearts and minds of the people had been lost already.

tion could be extended, if necessary, with the approval of the President.

To say the Bill would create a permanent state of emergency was, therefore, not correct.

The power was also conferred on the Minister to make regulations relating to an "unrest area" which he deemed necessary or expedient for the combating of unrest or the restoration of public order.

The Minister said circumstances might differ from one unrest area to another. Provision was, therefore, made that there could be different regulations for different unrest areas.

Parliament and Politics

Credibility at stake over security bills

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— By voting for the Public Safety Amendment Bill, majority parties in the other Houses would forfeit "any credibility they may claim in their own communities", Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the bill — which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" for three months or more — he said besides the Progressive Federal Party, the Labour Party and National People's Party were also apparently opposed to the bill, but this was not certain.

'Whipped'

"We shall yet see if the finger-pointing, brow-beating of the State President last week has whipped them into line ... if he has succeeded,

and either or both of those Houses vote for this bill, they will have forfeited forever any credibility they may claim in their own communities," he said.

On the other hand, if the bill was rejected by the coloured and Indian Houses, but was forced into law through the built-in Nationalist majority in the President's Council, "it would mean that majority rejection is translated into minority acceptance".

'Contempt'

Also, if the government used its President's Council majority to enact the bill, it would display "a supreme contempt for all non-white opinion".

"It will telegraph to the whole world that those who sit in the House of Representa-

tives and the House of Delegates are no more than tokens of white paternalism, tolerated only so long as they remain compliant."

Mr Dalling said South Africa was being "forcibly jettisoned into a new era of permanent martial law, more detentions without trial, and rule by police and the military".

'Democratic'

"The Nationalist government — in power for 38 years — has finally announced it can no longer govern the Republic in a normal, democratic and peaceful manner."

Whether amended or not, approval of the bill, as well as the Internal Security Amendment Bill, would forcibly jettison the country into a new era of permanent martial law.

"Our white citizenry will be kept ignorant of the violent activities of the police and will be led to believe that unrest is but a passing phase," he said.

"The regulations will grant special powers of search, arrest or detention and interrogation to the police ... there will be more deaths in custo-



dy ... and of course they will ensure indemnity to the police in respect of whatever actions they take."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, interjected, saying this was untrue.

The amendments to the bill, which Mr Le Grange announced, did not change the PFP's attitude.

'Not binding'

The assurances given by the minister on the detainees' rights were not binding on his successor and should have been included in the legislation.

The deletion of the clause excluding courts of law's jurisdiction was welcome, "but the right of intervention is still in fact very limited".

"The courts are once again being rendered almost powerless to intervene on behalf of aggrieved individual citizens," Mr Dalling said. — Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A bill giving police wider powers to combat unrest showed the government had decided to address conflict with oppression and violence rather than negotiation, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said yesterday.

Opposing the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said it had the potential to aggravate the situation in the townships to the point of no return.

Mr Van der Merwe said while the bill did not greatly extend the provisions of existing security legislation, its "greatest disaster" was in its symbolism.

'Oppression, not negotiation'

It suggested a "cynical" order of priorities by the government: "That they are not as much concerned by death and destruction as by political inconvenience and an unfavourable business climate."

The bill sought to give the police the same powers they had during the state of emergency without the "political inconvenience" of declaring one.

The bill suggests a very forlorn belief by the government that the international community

will be bluffed by this semantic trick and that business confidence will respond more favourably.

"No-one is going to be bluffed," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The bill reflected the 'paranoia' of the government in its belief that every manifestation of unrest was communist-inspired.

This prevented the government from addressing the real problems of the country and gaining a true perspective of the nature of the

conflict and how it ended in violence.

Mr Van der Merwe said the past 18 months had seen the most extensive application of force possible against civilians.

"I don't believe more extreme force could have been used without whipping out the community,"

The state of emergency had failed to stop increased political killings and destruction.

"This is used by the government not to reconsider the oppressive measures and consider

other, more strategic measures, but merely to repeat the mistakes of the past and the way that they proved completely useless."

The state of emergency had not proved effective against the "real culprits" of violence and political insurrection.

Instead, it had increased the "desperate degree of polarisation" in society.

Tens of thousands of township people who had not supported any political organizations in the

past were now behind radical groups because they felt they were being treated as the enemy by the security forces.

The bill would lead to suspension of important functions of the courts and "sideline" Parliament's role in making laws.

"This suggests a massive lack of confidence in these institutions. It suggests they are no good."

The bill gave the police the right to decide what was right and wrong.

"Once this is done, how can we morally claim that Parliament is a relevant institution?" — Sapa

Cape Times 3/6/86

'Drop charges against Heard'

Political Correspondent

CHARGES against the Editor of the Cape Times for publishing an interview with the ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo should be withdrawn now that the government has published a booklet quoting extensively from banned ANC literature.

This is the view of the PFP spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, who was responding to the decision by Mr Louis Nel's Bureau of Information to launch a booklet, "Talking with the ANC".

Mr Dalling said yesterday: "I have no objection to Mr Nel quoting from the ANC but I object to his quoting the ANC with impunity if the Editor of the Cape Times is to be prosecuted for publishing an interview with Mr Tambo."

Charges against Mr Anthony Heard should be "dropped forthwith if the government is to emerge from this shabby episode with any credibility".

Govt booklet on ANC 'essential'

CAPE TIMES 3/6/86 (37)

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday released a booklet "Talking with the ANC" — which quotes ANC and SA Communist Party statements and publications and broadcasts from Radio Freedom.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday the booklet was published because the government had a duty to ensure that the debate — on whether to negotiate with the ANC — takes place on an informed basis.

Ironically, Mr Nel said the booklet, which contains material banned in South Africa, is "essential to a proper understanding of the ANC".

The booklet concludes that the ANC does not comply — at present — with government requirements that it will negotiate only with South Africans who renounce violence, and that negotiations must satisfy reasonable demands.

'Anything'

But Mr Nel said that it was important to note that the booklet said the ANC did not meet these requirements "at the moment".

"The official position of the ANC is that they are committed to further violence and so long as that remains then there can be no talks. But in politics anything can happen," he said.

Mr Nel did not see the booklet as a beginning of negotiations with the ANC. "We don't think we

can negotiate through the media," he said. He also said the booklet did not accord "any special importance to the ANC in governments eyes".

It presented strong arguments to the government's position on negotiations with the ANC, and indicated why the government did not approve of contacts between South Africans and the ANC, "no matter how well-intentioned".

The booklet dealt with the nature of the ANC, its history, ideological orientation, composition and policy.

It sets out selected policy statements on issues such as the use of violence, the economy, multi-party democracy, negotiations and the United Democratic Front. It also details the government's position.

According to the booklet only seven of the thirty members of the ANC's national executive committee were not listed as communists or active supporters of the SACP.

Mr Nel said South Africa would not negotiate with communists. When asked how hopeful the government was in its attempts to drive a wedge between nationalists and communists, he said: "Time will tell."

Asked whether painting the vast majority of NEC members as communists or communist supporters was not effectively ruling out talks with the ANC, Mr Nel replied: "We will have to wait and see."

He said government intended to act firmly

against the violence in SA and that this would show that a revolution would not succeed. "I would then hope that reasonable people must commit themselves to negotiation and compromise."

Mr Nel said ANC supporters who were not communists "must take note that there is a plan to dispense with them once the first phase of the revolution is achieved".

He said the booklet's was not intended to jeopardize the Eminent Persons Group initiative. He said the booklet was published because it was a topical issue and because the government wanted to ensure that the debate on the ANC "takes place on an informed basis".

"It is not the intention to ensure that no negotiations take place with elements within the ANC who are prepared to renounce violence and are prepared to compromise," Mr Nel said.

● ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Mr Tom Sebina, said yesterday the ANC rejected the government's attempts to drive a wedge between nationalists and communists.

He said the ANC was not prepared to categorize people into ideological slots. To do so would negate the democratic process, he said, just as a categorization along racial or tribal lines does.

Mr Sebina said the government was trying to instil fear into white readers by extracting selected passages from ANC publications, and was trying to discredit those who said the ANC had to be part of the negotiating process.

'Grievances'

He said the ANC had struggled for 50 years to negotiate but was met with reactionary violence, and ultimately was banned. It turned to violence when there was no formal method of making grievances known, and after many people had died, as at Sharpeville.

On the booklet's claims that the Freedom Charter calls for a dramatic redistribution of wealth and for the establishment of a socialist economy, Mr Sebina said many socialists were disgusted with the Freedom Charter which outlined a mixed economy.

UDF call to police

Call 7/14 3/6/86
Staff Reporter

THE United Democratic Front yesterday condemned police action at a Guguletu funeral at the weekend as "highly provocative" and called on the police to stay away from funerals.

The UDF was reacting to an incident in which police fired teargas while mourners were carrying four coffins to the local cemetery.

In a statement yesterday the UDF executive, Western Cape Region, said: "Police action

which resulted in the coffins being dropped flies in the face of the reverence of the custom of funerals.

"The UDF condemns the police brutality in the strongest terms. The police must stay away from our funerals."

● Police said they only intervened when at least four African National Congress flags were displayed and when the 1 500-strong crowd gave black power salutes and sang freedom songs after the service.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Unrest had increased since the state of emergency was lifted and the extent to which measures proposed in the Public Safety Amendment Bill were implemented would be determined by the instigators of unrest and violence, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Introducing the bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and regulations to combat violence and disorder, he said:

"The government does indeed hope it will not be necessary to apply these measures on a large scale and that the proposed amendments would rather serve as a deterrent."

Referring to discussions with members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates on the bill, the minister said he would propose deletion of a section excluding the jurisdiction of a court of law to inquire into validity of declarations of a state of emergency, an unrest area, or related regulations.

Also, following the discussions, during which aspects of detainees' treatment were raised, Mr Le Grange said certain amendments ap-

peared under his name on the order paper which had been proposed by, among others, members of the two Houses and accepted by him.

"I wish to give the assurance that where such regulations may provide for the detention of persons, provision will be

rights as to representations for his release.

Mr Le Grange expressed his thanks to members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates "for their contributions and the responsible manner in which they approached the matter".

Mr Le Grange said it

Mr Le Grange: Where the State acted in the interests of society it was sometimes necessary to curtail the rights of the individual, and it was a recognised principle that where the individual's interests were weighed against that of society, the latter had to receive preference.

made in the regulations or in separate directions, for matters such as ... medical examinations, access to such detainees by relatives and legal representatives." Provision would also be made for notification of next-of-kin and informing a detainee of his

was the declared policy of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party to make the Republic "ungovernable" and to create "no-go zones" to gain mobility within the country.

Quoting ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo at the

organization's 74th anniversary, the minister said inhabitants of South Africa had been urged to take part in an intensified political and military offensive during 1986 to transform the armed offensive into a fully-fledged people's war.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, had herself recently confirmed publicly that the type of violence which occurred during unrest formed part of the revolutionary onslaught when she said "with our boxes of matches and our necklaces we shall liberate this country", Mr Le Grange said.

He said radicals should not be allowed to wreck the "process of reform" and to ensure that a climate for negotiation existed, intimidation, terrorism, unrest, disorder and the dismantling of authority could not be tolerated.

It was a fact, he said, that where the State acted in the interests of society it was sometimes necessary to curtail the rights of the individual, and it was a recognised principle that where the individual's interests were weighed against that of society, the latter had to receive preference.

Le Grange: Unrest has increased

CAPT T. N. B. 3/6/86
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Govt plans to hold leaders'

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Post Reporter

THE spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee in Port Elizabeth, Mr Mkhusele Jack, believes the Government is planning to detain anti-apartheid leaders as soon as the necessary legislation goes through Parliament.

He said today the Bill currently before Parliament — the Public Safety Amendment Bill — and its companion, the Internal Security Amendment Bill, were "a plot" to enable the Government to move against political activists.

The ground was also being prepared "for the banning of the United Democratic Front", he said.

When it becomes law, the Public Safety Amendment Bill will allow the Government to give the security forces emergency powers in specified areas without a formal state of emergency being having to be declared.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill will give senior police officers the power to detain a person in an "unrest" area for up to six months (the present maximum period in terms of this section of the Internal Security Act is 14 days).

The Bills, Mr Jack said, were aimed at "attempting to frustrate the way the people want to express themselves on June 16".

They have to be passed by all three Houses in the tricameral Parliament before they become law. If they are opposed, the President's Council will have to rule on the dispute, but even if this happens the Bills could become law within weeks.

Mr Jack said detaining leaders who were "working hard to minimise the unrest situation" would worsen it.

unrest to punish, says MP

CAOT: Tim P

4/6/88

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Political Staff

POLICE often used unrest situations not only to prevent crime but also to inflict punishment, the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, said yesterday.

And he called for the appointment of an ombudsman to investigate allegations made against the police.

Mr Malcomess's statement came as the Opposition continued its sustained onslaught on the Public Safety Amendment Bill as four more Progressive Federal Party speakers entered the fray with several sharp attacks on the police being made.

The Labour Party meanwhile spent much of yesterday behind closed doors as it attempted to hammer out its attitude to the controversial bill, which will give the Minister of Law and Order wide powers to combat unrest situations.

Mr Malcomess said that in terms of the proposed legislation, the Minister would act on information given to him by the police.

Start of unrest

Just what kind of information this could be was evidenced by the report of the Kannemeyer Commission and the comments on certain actions of individual policemen handed down by Mr Justice Kannemeyer.

Mr Malcomess said the start of unrest in South Africa could be clearly traced back to September 1984 and the advent of the tri-cameral Parliament, in spite of warnings that the new system would create more tension and strife.

Mr Malcomess asked whether it was really so necessary to depart even further from the rule of law.

What, he asked, had such draconian legislation helped to achieve in the past in terms of bringing about a peaceful situation in South Africa?

Mr Malcomess said that from the perspective of Port Elizabeth, it had not appeared that the proclamation of the state of emergency had done anything to improve things. It was "highly unlikely" that the envisaged legislation would achieve anything either.

The State President, he said, had stated that reform had to proceed at a pace at which he could take the Afrikaner with him. If this meant the Conservative Party, the Herstige Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, who claimed to

be "good Afrikaners", then one could do little more than despair.

The MP for Pinetown, Mr Roger Burrows, said the government displayed signs of schizophrenia with reform offered on the one hand and a tightening up of security legislation on the other.

He said the police had become part of the problem, not part of the solution.

Referring to the indemnity granted to the police in terms of the proposed bill — the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, indicated yesterday that indemnity would be granted — Mr Burrows said he was not suggesting that such indemnity would be used by all policemen to put themselves above the law.

But, he added, it did present the opportunity for those who wished to take it.

Mr Burrows said the PFP did not hesitate to praise the police when the occasion arose.

The MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, said the unrest was fundamentally a civil rights liberation struggle by nationalists who wanted freedom in the land of their birth.

The police, he said, had all the power they needed — what they needed was a better political climate.

The MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg, said the PFP understood the difficulties the police faced.

Opposed to violence

But, he said, equally the PFP demanded that the police force as a whole was irreproachable and behaved strictly within the law.

The PFP, he said, was totally opposed to all forms of violence, "whoever carries it out", and the perpetrators should face the full force of the law.

Mr Van Rensburg criticized the fact that only organizations such as the police, the Defence Force, the Railways Police and the departments of Justice and Information had been consulted when the legislation was drawn up.

● Hulley: PFP can end unrest, page 4

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No vote from me — ex-detainee MP

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Political Staff

ONE member of the Labour Party who will not be voting for the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, is Mr Miley Richards.

For Mr Richards, MP for Toekomsrus, spent 61 days in detention in John Vorster Square in 1980 — and still doesn't know why.

"After suffering the indignities of it without being told why, I could never be a part of extending detention without trial," he said yesterday.

He was speaking in an interview shortly before attending the caucus meeting where the Labour Party would have to decide whether or not to support the bills.

The two bills give strong arbitrary powers to the security forces and have been completely rejected by the

PFPP opposition in the Assembly.

The Labour Party and the majority National Peoples' Party in the House of Delegates have serious reservations about the bills and the Government has been making frantic backstage efforts in the last few days to win them over.

Last week even the State President, Mr P W Botha, was brought in to persuade the Labour Party.

Mr Richards told him, "I've come from detention and so has our leader Alan Hendrickse, and we're now sitting in Parliament.

"I told him we can't afford to continue making these errors. He didn't answer me but I think he was embarrassed."

Reverend Hendrickse was detained without trial in 1976 and so were his son Peter, now the MP for Addo, Mr

Charles Redcliffe, now MP for Schauderville, and Mr Willie Dietrich, MP for Bethelsdorp.

Mr Richards was detained in 1980. "It was at the time of the school disturbances and I was chairman of the school committee of Chris J Botha High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg.

One day, about the middle of May, a policeman knocked on the door of his Newclare home.

He was detained under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act and taken to John Vorster Square to spend the next 61 days in detention, 13 of them solitary, there and at Modderbee.

"I didn't expect to be detained. I was a system politician. I had spent the last six years as chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee."

Cape Times 4/7/86

Cosatu releases list of 32 demands

By TONY WEAVER and
HILARY VENABLES

THE giant trade union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, whose leaders have been among the hardest hit under state of emergency detentions, has released a list of demands to be met by government and employees by July 10.

And a labour relations expert in Cape Town has warned that a refusal by either the authorities or management to respond to the demands may result in certain action being taken.

In terms of an order issued on June 21 by Brigadier Christoffel Swart, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, it is an offence under the emergency regulations to quote Cosatu, along with 118 other organizations, in most of the Cape Town magisterial districts where the Cape Times circulates.

It is understood the list of demands arises from increasing worker unhappiness at the lack of significant pressure on the government from employers on certain issues.

Industrial relations consultant, Mr Steve Woods, said yesterday he did not know what the implications of the July 10 deadline were, but "given Cosatu's national membership, it is quite feasible that they are contemplating action on a national scale".

The demands have been circulated to companies throughout the country by Cosatu affiliates, and reports so far indicate that management is considering them sympathetically.

The police and indemnity

AKG: 4/6/86 (327)
THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he was not prepared to accept that indemnity should not be granted to police operating under the provisions of the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

He was replying to a question by Mr Roger Burrows (PFP Pinetown) during the second-reading debate on the Bill.

Mr Burrows referred to the granting of indemnity to the police during the emergency and asked whether the Minister was prepared to accept that this indemnity should not be granted to police acting in terms of the Bill.

Mr Burrows said he was not suggesting that all policemen would use the indemnity to place themselves above the law but the chance was there for those who wanted it.

It was the Minister's responsibility to ensure that the police protected democratic rights such as freedom of speech and assembly. But these were not being protected by police, who attacked students demonstrating in support of such rights.

The PFP did not hesitate to praise the police for protecting Durban — the place with the highest record of bomb attacks — against attacks.

He also had the highest praise for the action of the police in stopping faction fighting at Inanda and Umbimbulu in Natal last year.

However, the SAP had been successful because they had not become the focus of attacks. This would have made the problem worse.

"In the rest of the country the police were part of the problem." — Sapa.

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No vote from me — ex-detainee MP-

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Political Staff

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Mr Richards was detained in 1980. "It was at the time of the school disturbances and I was chairman of the school committee of Chris J Botha High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg.

One day, about the middle of May, a policeman knocked on the door of his Newclare home.

He was detained under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act and taken to John Vorster Square to spend the next 61 days in detention, 13 of them solitary, there and at Modderbee.

"I didn't expect to be detained. I was a system politician. I had spent the last six years as chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee."

June 16, Freedom Charter

Ban on meetings

Call Time 5/6/86 327

By BARRY STREEK

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday banned all gatherings in South Africa from June 4 to June 30 which would commemorate the 1976 Soweto uprising or the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Parties delay security bills

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government's bid to rush two controversial security bills through Parliament has been thwarted by its junior partners in the tricameral system — the Labour Party and the National People's Party.

The LP and the NPP have dealt a serious blow to the government's attempt to "bulldoze" the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill through Parliament before June 16 by agreeing to refer the bills back to the standing committee on law and order.

The decision by the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates to delay the government's plans has angered the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

'To decide on amendments'

A statement signed by party leaders and cabinet members the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi said both bills should be "referred back to the standing committee in order to deliberate and decide on amendments as tabled as well as further amendments considered by the caucuses of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives".

When the bills were discussed last week in the standing committee, members of the LP and NPP walked out before agreement could be reached.

Mr Le Grange was visibly upset when Mr Ranji Nowbath (NPP nominated) told the House of Delegates that his party would not be rushed into giving the government "draconian powers" contained in the Public Safety Amendment Bill which allows the minister to declare "unrest areas".

NPP members were not "harlots or prostitutes" and would not give the government an immediate "yes or no" to the bill until it had been considered and amended in the standing committee.

The LP is expected to move that the bills be referred back to the standing committee when the security measures are debated today.

The Progressive Federal Party and the Solidarity Party have asked that the Public Safety Amendment Bill be considered "six months hence" — the strongest possible censure against a proposed law.

● Le Grange cross at security bills

The Progressive Federal Party said the ban was "stupid" and "an assault on democracy".

The assistant general secretary of the largest black trade union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Sydney Mafumadi, said Cosatu did not feel obliged to obey the government's ban on meetings and would go ahead with peaceful commemorations of the June 16 uprising.

Condemned

The move was strongly condemned last night by a number of anti-apartheid groups.

The ban, published yesterday in an Extraordinary Government Gazette, declared that all meetings about the 1976 disturbances or the Freedom Charter held between June 4 and June 30 would be illegal under Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

The notice said the only exceptions to the ban would be where the minister had personally authorized a meeting, or a meeting was authorized by the magistrate of the district in which a gathering was to be held.

The restrictions are clearly aimed at limiting the scale of protests on June 16, the 10th anniversary of the disturbances in Soweto.

The PFP's Law and Order spokesman, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said the ban on meetings was "oppressive and it shows just how little

Le Grange) has of how to manage political conflict.

"The ban will have no effect on the perpetrators of violence in this country because they thrive on conflict and oppression and they take over when others who are committed to peaceful change are frustrated by this stupid type of government action.

"The government should realize that they can never force their will down the throats of blacks.

"Once they accept this, they may be better able to deal with political violence," he said.

The PFP's veteran civil-rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the ban was "a gross interference of the right of assembly, the freedom of speech and what is more it is a most unwise move in that it is likely to lead to further confrontation between the police and the public, both black and white, since gatherings can be widely defined".

Security bills

"I have no doubt this stems from the inability of the government to rush the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills through Parliament before June 16," she said.

The Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Susan Trathen, said the ban would make people angrier.

"Instead of banning meetings, the govern-

The decision by the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates to delay the government's plans has angered the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

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● Le Grange cross at security delay, page 4

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Security bills

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The Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Susan Trathen, said the ban would make people angrier.

"Instead of banning meetings, the government should rather redress the cause of the anger, in other words, it should immediately abolish apartheid," Mrs Trathen said.

Mr Mafumadi said the ban would provoke confrontation and Cosatu saw it as their duty "to commemorate the massacre of students who demonstrated their abhorrence of the inferior education system".

Nusas also condemned the ban and said the events of June 16, 1976, in Soweto "are firmly embedded in the hearts and minds of the majority of South Africa's people" and had become a symbol of the struggle against gutter education.

'Cowardly'

The president of the Council of South African Unions (Cusa), Mr James Mndaweni, last night condemned the banning referring to it as "cowardly action" to deny blacks the right to hold rallies which mark a decade of resistance.

The End Conscription Campaign said the ban would not hide the fact that conditions in South Africa had worsened since 1976.

The Thornhill Youth Congress, Thornhill Residents Association, Athlone Students Action Committee and Athlone Educational Crisis Committee strongly condemned the banning.

"This is another clear indication that the government can only stay in power by using force," they said.

The University of Cape Town SRC said the banning would serve only to fuel further an already violent situation.

Promises of clamp on media

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government definitely intends imposing restrictions on media coverage of unrest in terms of the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, during the second reading debate of the bill.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, asked the minister if he intended imposing restrictions on the media on unrest coverage as had been done under the state of emergency regulations last year.

"You can be sure there will be restrictions," responded Mr Le Grange.

Mrs Suzman said the proposed security legislation was a "classic" example of a bill warranting total parliamentary rejection.

Later Mr Le Grange quoted from an editorial in the Cape Times which supported the contention of Mr David Dalling, PFP Santon, that the Bill was aimed at sanctioning of police brutality and killings.

"They are the most poisonous of partners, the Member for Sandton and the Cape Times and this is the message they are sending into the world."

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strong- was "oppressive and it shows just how little conception this man Mr

Cape Times 5/6/86

Promises of clamp on media

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Political Correspondent
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"They are the most poisonous of partners, the Member for Sandton and the Cape Times and this is the message they are sending into the world."

By David Braun,

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The coloured and Indian parties have effectively thrown a spanner into the parliamentary works through indecision over whether to support two draft security laws giving the police wider emergency powers.

In doing so, they have frustrated Government attempts to push the two measures through Parliament in good time to become law before June 16 (Soweto Day, commemorating the 1976 riots).

The coloured and Indian parties have reached a political crossroads.

They came into the tricameral Parliament in 1984 because, they said, they wanted to dismantle apartheid from within.

The Bills in question may not have anything directly to do with segregation or discrimination but, as they are regarded by the Government as essential to quell unrest, so their opponents are resisting them as instruments to prop up apartheid.

Coloured and Indian MPs are painfully aware of the connotations of their support — that is why many resist them even though, privately, they may agree they are necessary.

Others, who have had personal experience of detention without trial, are totally against any measures.

The problem for the Labour Party and the National People's Party, majority parties respectively in the House of Representatives and the House

Opposition moves thwart fast action on Security Bills



Mr Louis le Grange

The measures are the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

The first seeks to grant the Minister of Law and Order power to declare "areas of unrest" for up to three months, renewable on the authority of the State President.

In such areas the Minister would have the authority to frame regulations he believed necessary to prevent or curb unrest.

They would give the security forces powers similar to those in a state of emergency.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has already said the media would be restricted in unrest areas and the security forces would be indemnified against legal action in carrying out their duties.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill provides for the police to detain for up to 180 days without trial people whose removal from society would, in their opinion, contribute to preventing or quelling unrest or violence.

From the day they were published the Bills ran into trouble. Various organisations outside Parliament have con-

demned them. Several Labour Party politicians have said privately they could never vote for them.

An intense debate within the Labour Party and the NPP ensued and no clear decision could be taken by the time it came to consider them in the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order.

Walked out

In an effort to buy time both parties walked out of the standing committee in the belief that it would not function without them. However the Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, ruled that the necessary quorum remained.

The result was the National Party-dominated committee passed the Bills and they were tabled for a second reading in all three Houses.

A flurry of meetings between the coloured and Indian leaders and senior members of the Government, including Mr le Grange and President Botha, followed. At one stage some Labour MPs were under the impression the Government would reimpose a state of emergency if the Bills were not passed.

By last Friday, after much

wheeling and dealing, the Government believed impression that if it accepted certain amendments to the Bills the coloured and Indian parties would support them.

On Monday the House of Assembly started to debate the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Mr le Grange tabled the amendments he was prepared to accept, the most important being the scrapping of the section which expressly denied the courts the right to consider or make any findings on any proclamation, notice or regulation made in terms of the legislation.

'Softened'

The Minister also gave the assurance in his speech that detainees would be given certain protection, including access to their legal advisers, family, doctors and priests.

The Progressive Federal Party fought the Bill, moving it be read "this day six months", one of the strongest forms of censure available to parliamentarians because it means never.

The Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale parties, said the Government had softened the Bill.

After more than two days debate the Assembly voted an the Bill was carried.

Throughout the week, while the Assembly was debating the Bill, the coloured and Indian parties had second thoughts about the deal with the Government. After a series of caucus meetings the NPP, Labour Party and Democratic Worker Party (minus the opposition in the House of Representatives) issued a statement yesterday that they would refer the Bill back to the Joint Standing Committee for further consideration.

In terms of the rules of Parliament, if two Houses make such a request a Bill must be referred back.

The Government was clearly angry that the deal had been reneged on and that, in effect the Assembly had spent more than two days debating the Bill to no avail.

The Labour Party now has a list of 15 further amendments to the Internal Security Amendment Bill and 11 to the Public Safety Amendment Bill (most of which are fairly minor).

If the Bills are cleared by the committee they will be read for the second time in each House where they will be debated and voted upon (including, again, in the Assembly). If the committee cannot produce a mutually acceptable Bill by consensus the legislation will be deadlocked.

In that event, the Government may either decide to drop them altogether or refer them to the President's Council.

Solid group

A solid group of MPs in both parties believes if it fails to support the security laws the President's Council will push them through anyway.

MEETINGS BANNED



Dr JOEL Matsipa leaving the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

327
THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday banned all gatherings in South Africa from June 4 to June 30.

The notice, published in an extraordinary Government Gazette in Pretoria, declares all meetings during this period illegal under Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

The notice said the exception would be where the Minister had personally authorised such a meeting, or subject to the provisions of the Act by the magistrate of the districts in which the gathering was to be held.

Uprising

This effectively bans all meetings planned to commemorate the 10th

SAPA

anniversary of Soweto's students uprising of 1976 or the drawing up of the Freedom Charter on June 26 1955.

The full text of the notice read: "Whereas 1. Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby, under Section 46 (3) again (B) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), prohibit any gathering in any building wheresoever in the Republic during the period June 4 1986, up to and including June 30 1986, if such gathering is a gathering organised, convened or held or otherwise brought about to commemorate any incident of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence which prevailed or occurred on June 16 1976, or at any other time thereafter, at Soweto in the magisterial district of Johannesburg, or at any other place in the Republic, or (b) the adoption of the Freedom Charter by the so-called Congress of the People at Kliptown in the said district on June 26 1955, except any such gathering, expressly authorised by me, or subject to the provisions of Section 46 (3) of the said Act by the magistrate of the district in which the gathering is to be held." — Sapa.

See
Also
Page 2

Doctor guilty

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

A WELL-KNOWN Katlehong doctor and a former manager of Katlehong City Football Club were yesterday convicted on charges of culpable homicide and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm by the Rand Supreme Court.

Sentence is expected to be passed today.

The two, who had initially pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and attempted murder before Mr Justice J Krieger, are Dr Joel Moramohole Matsipa (40) and Joseph "Champ" Tsotetsi (40).

Their conviction arises from an incident on the night of January 14/15, 1984, when they assaulted Mr Molla Phineas Matshaya and Mr Abel Moshoadiba (24) in Katlehong. Mr Matshaya died on January 15 as a result of his injuries.

During the trial, the two men admitted having taken part in assaulting Mr Matshaya and Mr Moshoadiba. They, however, denied that after taking them to Matsipa's brother's house, they tied them upside down on branches of a tree.

They maintained the two had been tied to a washing pole. Matsipa denied that he was armed with a firearm.

The purpose of the assault, the judge said, was to extract from their captives a confession arising from an incident on November 21, 1983, when Matsipa was robbed of money and car keys at his surgery.

"It is clear to me that neither of you had the intention to kill. However, you should have applied your minds and foreseen the possibility of causing death. Regrettably, it is too well known that one can beat a man to death without causing fatal wounds," he said.

Giving evidence in mitigation, Matsipa said the aim of apprehending the two was to discipline them. He said he now realised that he had foolishly taken the law into his hands and was now placing himself at the mercy of the court.

(Proceeding).

Le Grange clamps down

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After defeat on controversial security Bills . . .

Government imposes ban on all meetings

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange last night banned all gatherings to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

The ban, which will last until June 30, came hard on the heels of a major defeat for the government when its effort to push controversial security legislation through Parliament before June 16 was thwarted by coloured and Indian legislators.

The ban was published in an Extraordinary Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills were subjected to a major delaying tactic in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates after passing through a marathon three-

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
day Second Reading debate in the House of Assembly.

Intense behind-the-scenes lobbying forged the majority and opposition parties in both chambers — the Labour Party, National People's Party and the Democratic Workers' Party — into an alliance to stop the Bills.

The Bills were referred back to the Standing Committee in order to prevent the Second Reading this week.

Parliamentarians see the move as the first major challenge to the effectiveness of tricameral consensus politics in the new constitution.

Sapa reports that a statement signed by both Council chairmen and the Representatives opposition leader — Allan

Hendrickse, Amichand Rajbansi and Dennis de la Cruz, said: "It has been decided that the Bills on the Internal Security Amendment and Public Safety Amendment be referred back to the Standing Committee in order to deliberate and decide on amendments as tabled as well as further amendments considered by the caucuses of both the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives."

When the Bills were first discussed by the Standing Committee members of the Labour Party sitting on the committee walked out. This meant the Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly without prior concurrence.

In terms of the Joint Rules and Orders

● To Page 2

Government ban on all meetings

of the three Houses an amendment may be moved for the Bill to be referred or recommended to the appropriate standing committee.

If such an amendment is agreed to by two of the Houses and the Second Reading of the House is agreed to by the other House it shall be deemed that all three Houses have agreed to the amendment.

Observers believe the Bills could then not automatically be sent to the President's Council for arbitration as was originally thought to be the natural path for the government to take should it not get the Bills passed by the three Houses.

ctrum

Two security measures are at the centre of a major controversy — the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill. Coloured and Indian parties have effectively disrupted the Parliamentary works because of their indecision over whether to support the measures.

Spanner in the works

By David Braun, Political Staff

THE coloured and Indian parties have effectively thrown a spanner into the Parliamentary works because of their indecision over whether to support two security draft laws giving the police wider emergency powers.

In so doing they have frustrated Government attempts to steer the twin measures through Parliament this week, in good time to become law before June 16 (Soweto Day, commemorating the 1976 riots).

The reason for their indecision is that the coloured and Indian parties in the system have reached a political crossroads.

They came into the tricameral Parliament in 1984 because, they said, they wanted to dismantle apartheid from within.

The Bills in question may not have anything directly to do with segregation or discrimination against people on the basis of their colour.

But as they are regarded by the Government as essential for it to quell the mounting unrest, so their opponents are resisting them as instruments to prop up apartheid.

Coloured and Indian MPs are painfully aware of the connotations of their support for the laws. That is why many of them resist them even though privately they may concur that they are necessary to suppress violence (which is frequently aimed at themselves for being so-called sell outs).

Others, who have had personal experience of detention without trial, are totally against any measures which abrogate civil liberties. They will not vote for them in any circumstances.

The problem for the Labour Party and the National Peoples Party, majority parties respectively in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, is that they are also part of the Government.

As such they have been able to wrest numerous concessions on a variety of Bills in behind-closed-doors negotiations when all parties get together to hammer out mutually acceptable legislation by consensus.

A SOLID group of MPs in both parties believes that if they fail to support the security laws, the President's Council will be used to push them through Parliament anyway.

In such an event the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates might not be in a position to soften the measures, they say.

The security measures at the centre of the controversy are the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

The first seeks to grant the Minister of Law and Order the power to declare "areas

of unrest" for periods of up to three months, renewable on the authority of the State President.

In such declared areas the Minister would have the authority to frame regulations which in his opinion were necessary to prevent or curb unrest.

They would give the security forces emergency powers similar to those which could be granted in terms of a state of emergency.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has already said that the media would be restricted in unrest areas. The security forces would also be granted an indemnity against legal action in carrying out their duties in such areas.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill provides for the police to detain up to 180 days without trial people whose removal from society would, in their opinion, contribute to preventing or quelling unrest or violence.

From the day they were published the Bills ran into trouble.

VARIOUS organisations outside Parliament have condemned them while from the outset several Labour Party politicians said privately that they could never vote for them.

An intense debate within the Labour Party and the NPP ensued and no clear decision could be taken by the time it came necessary to consider them in the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order.

In an effort to buy time, both parties walked out of the committee in the belief that without them the committee would not be able to function.

This was a decision which turned out to be ill-advised because the Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, ruled that in fact the necessary quorum remained in the committee for it to do its work.

The result was that the National Party-dominated committee passed the Bills and these were tabled for second reading in all three Houses.

A flurry of meetings between the coloured and Indian leaders and senior members of the Government, including Mr le Grange and President Botha, followed.

At one stage some Labour MPs were under the impression that the Government would re-impose a state of emergency if the Bills were not passed.

By last Friday, after much wheeling and dealing, the Government was under the impression that if it accepted certain amendments to the Bills the coloured people and Indians would support them.

On Monday this week the House of Assembly started to debate the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Mr le Grange tabled the amendments he was prepared

to accept, the most important of which was the scrapping of the section which expressly denied the courts the right to consider or make any findings on any proclamation, notice or regulation made in terms of the legislation.

The Minister also gave the assurance in his speech that detainees would be given certain protection, including access to their legal advisers, family, medical practitioners and ministers of religion.

THE Progressive Federal Party fought the Bill tooth and nail, moving that it be read "this day six months", one of the strongest forms of censure available to Parliamentarians because it means "never".

The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party complained that the Government had softened the Bill.

After more than two days' debate the Assembly voted and the Government carried the Bill.

Throughout the week, while the Assembly was debating the Bill, the coloured and Indian parties had second thoughts about the deal with the Government.

After a series of caucus meetings the NPP, Labour Party and Democratic Workers' Party (minuscule opposition in the House of Representatives) issued a statement yesterday that they would refer the Bills back to the Joint Standing Committee for further consideration.

In terms of the rules of Parliament if two Houses make such a request a Bill must be referred back.

The Government was clearly angry that the deal had been reneged on and that, in effect, the Assembly had spent more than two days debating the Bill to no avail.

The Labour Party now has a list of 15 further amendments to the Internal Security Amendment Bill and 11 to the Public Safety Amendment Bill (most of which are fairly minor).

IF the Bills are cleared by the Committee they will be read for the second time in each House where they will be debated and voted upon (including, again, in the Assembly).

If the Committee cannot produce a mutually acceptable Bill by consensus the legislation will be deadlocked.

In that event the Government may then either decide to drop them altogether (as some LP and PFP MPs are hoping it will do), or else refer them to the President's Council.

If that happens, a whole new range of political ramifications will open for the Government and the other parties to think about.

(3) Yes.

(a) The Red Cross Organisation.

(b) (i) The Red Cross have requested that a centrally situated site in the developed portion of the Nyanga township be made available.

(ii) There is not a large enough site in the developed area in Nyanga where so many strangers can be accommodated and cared for without disrupting the community. Facilities such as sanitation, water supply and lighting are simply totally inadequate.

According to the latest available information and situation is still tense and very emotional and it is no one's wish that further violence between the feuding factions should take place. It is, therefore, vitally necessary in order to defuse the situation and also for the safety of those concerned, that they not be accommodated in Nyanga. I can in no way guarantee their safety in their present situation. They are at present living in impossible conditions. In addition the situation is being aggravated by the unfavourable weather. Khayelitsha is situated 5 km from Crossroads and Nyanga. Land, water, sanitary services, lighting, schools and medical services are already available there.

There is therefore no necessity for anybody to remain in the current squalid conditions. It is also not necessary for them to stay in overcrowded halls and churches.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us—other than the question of shelter, which is also a sensitive matter from his point of view because he only wants it provided in Khayelitsha—whether, in terms of the other facilities, the State is now taking over? Would he not agree that voluntary organisations are running out of food and clothing and other required items?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know the capacity of the organisations concerned. I will hold discussions with them tomorrow and with the churches on Monday.

Questions put with due printed notice:

Reference books/influx control
5/6/86
599. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1985 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	Reference books		Influx control	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Heidelberg	27	3	13	6
Greylingstad	6	—	—	—
Grootvlei	11	19	—	—
Balfour	—	—	—	—
Brakpan	33 (2)	6	351 (52)	—
Nigel	23 (1)	3	130	—

HoA

	Reference books		Influx control	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Dunnotar	32	—	93 (29)	—
Devon	3	—	—	—
Kempton Park	220 (21)	393 (39)	1 434 (96)	261 (7)
Boksburg	491 (13)	344 (77)	757 (147)	526 (3)
Boksburg North	289 (4)	43 (12)	1 092 (109)	380 (11)
Olifantfontein	48 (2)	11	268 (9)	194
Tembisa	91	23	88	91
Vosloorus	196	37	84	89
Springs	393 (18)	113 (7)	452 (14)	30 (1)
Delmas	162	66	20	—
Sundra	273	76	47	36
Kwa Thema	40	—	—	—
Benoni	79 (11)	47 (34)	69 (29)	— (2)
Acornville	33	16	—	—
Daveyton	—	—	—	—
Peit	173	29 (10)	51	76
Putfontein	113	36 (13)	98	20
Germiston	1 721 (45)	93 (27)	1 987 (119)	414 (12)
Alberton	391 (51)	68 (19)	380 (130)	190 (77)
Bedfordview	260 (23)	9 (31)	242 (53)	37 (14)
Edenvale	349 (16)	8 (20)	571 (132)	166 (15)
Primrose	413 (52)	11 (19)	509 (126)	134 (57)
Elsburg	287 (43)	11 (24)	365 (47)	243 (12)
Kathlehong	19	—	—	—
TOTAL	6 176 (302)	1 4652 (332)	9 101 (1 092)	2 893 (211)

Abovementioned statistics are with regard to arrests by the South African Police. The numbers between brackets represent arrests by other instances.

Periodicals/publications prohibited
5/6/86
751. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Unlawful organisations
5/6/86
752. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any periodicals or other publications had been prohibited in terms of section 5 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, what specified periodicals or other publications?

Whether any organisations had been declared unlawful in terms of section 4(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, what organisations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. Yes, the "Congress of South African Students" (COSAS).

HoA

(3) Yes.

(a) The Red Cross Organisation.

(b) (i) The Red Cross have requested that a centrally situated site in the developed portion of the Nyanga township be made available.

(ii) There is not a large enough site in the developed area in Nyanga where so many strangers can be accommodated and cared for without disrupting the community. Facilities such as sanitation, water supply and lighting are simply totally inadequate.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us—other than the question of shelter, which is also a sensitive matter from his point of view because he only wants it provided in Khayelitsha—whether, in terms of the other facilities, the State is now taking over? Would he not agree that voluntary organisations are running out of food and clothing and other required items?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know the capacity of the organisations concerned. I will hold discussions with them tomorrow and with the churches on Monday.

Questions put with due printed notice:

5/6/86

Reference books/influx control

599. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1985 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	Reference books		Influx control	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Heidelberg	27	3	13	6
Greylingstad	6	—	—	—
Grootvlei	11	19	—	—
Balfour	—	—	—	—
Brakpan	33 (2)	6	351 (52)	—
Nigel	23 (1)	3	130	—

HoA

	Reference books		Influx control	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Dunnotar	32	—	93 (29)	—
Devon	3	—	—	—
Kempton Park	220 (21)	393 (39)	1 434 (96)	261 (7)
Boksburg	491 (13)	344 (77)	757 (147)	526 (3)
Boksburg North	289 (4)	43 (12)	1 092 (109)	380 (11)
Ollantsfontein	48 (2)	11	268 (9)	194
Tembisa	91	23	88	91
Vosloorus	196	37	84	89
Springs	393 (18)	113 (7)	452 (14)	30 (1)
Delmas	162	66	20	—
Sundra	273	76	47	36
Kwa Thema	40	—	—	—
Benoni	79 (11)	47 (34)	69 (29)	— (2)
Acconville	33	16	—	—
Daveyton	—	—	—	—
Peti	173	29 (10)	51	76
Puifontein	113	36 (13)	98	20
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Yes, the "Congress of South African Students" (COSAS).

HoA

FIGHTING THE DRAFT SECURITY LAWS

By David Braun,

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The coloured and Indian parties have effectively thrown a spanner into the parliamentary works through indecision over whether to support two draft security laws giving the police wider emergency powers.

In doing so, they have frustrated Government attempts to push the two measures through Parliament in good time to become law before June 16 (Soweto Day, commemorating the 1976 riots).

The coloured and Indian parties have reached a political crossroads.

They came into the tricameral Parliament in 1984 because, they said, they wanted to dismantle apartheid from within.

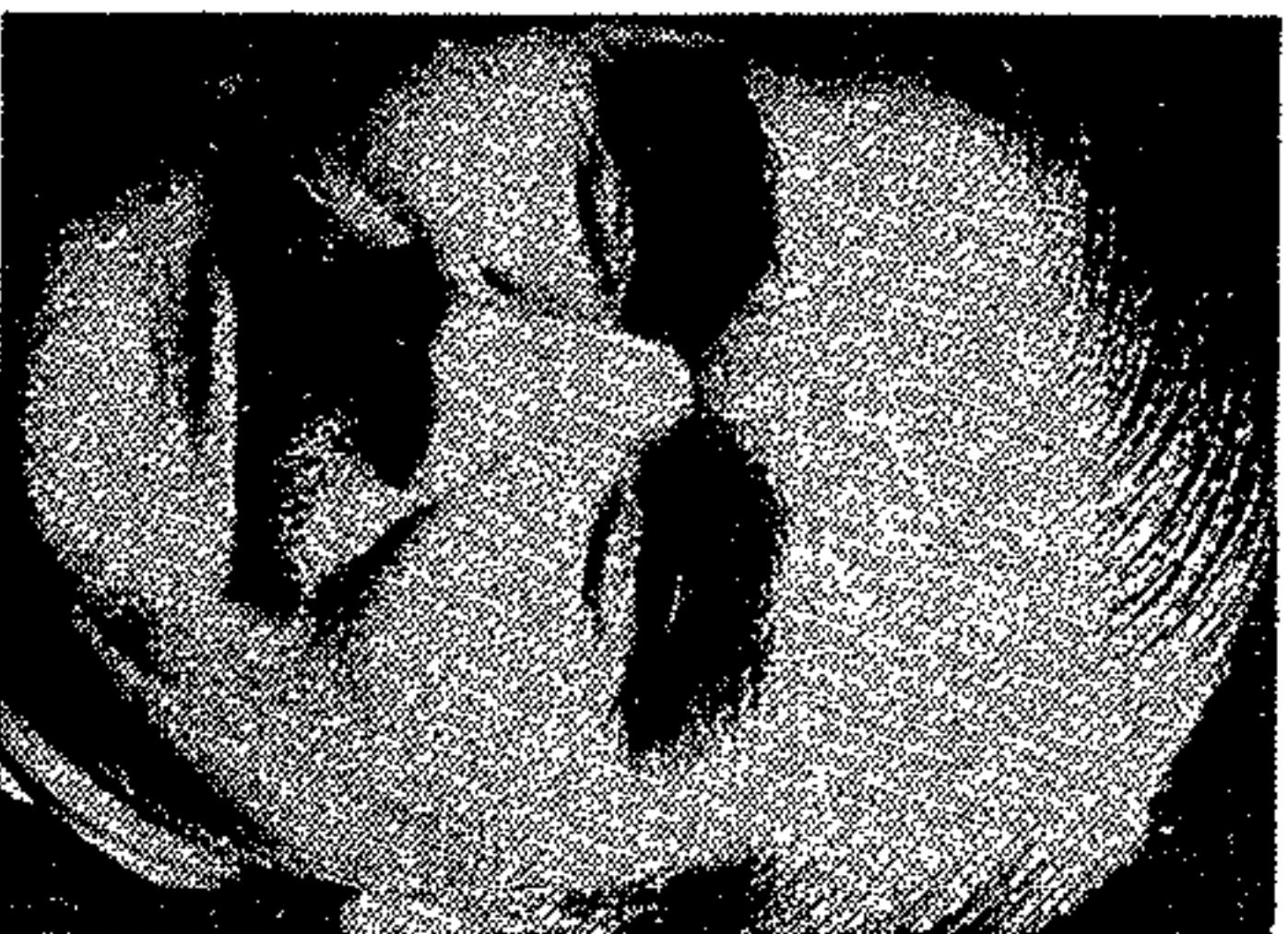
The Bills in question may not have anything directly to do with segregation or discrimination but, as they are regarded by the Government as essential to quell unrest, so their opponents are resisting them as instruments to prop up apartheid.

Coloured and Indian MPs are painfully aware of the connotations of their support — that is why many resist them even though, privately, they may agree they are necessary.

Others, who have had personal experience of detention without trial, are totally against any measures.

The problem for the Labour Party and the National Peoples Party, majority parties respectively in the House of Representatives and the House

Opposition moves thwart fast action on Security Bills



Mr Louis le Grange

of Delegates, is that they are also part of the Government.

As such, they have been able to wrest numerous concessions on a variety of Bills in private negotiations when all parties get together to hammer out mutually acceptable legislation by consensus.

Solid group

A solid group of MPs in both parties believes if it fails to support the security laws the President's Council will push them through anyway.

The measures are the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

The first seeks to grant the Minister of Law and Order power to declare "areas of unrest" for up to three months, renewable on the authority of the State President.

In such areas the Minister would have the authority to frame regulations he believed necessary to prevent or curb unrest.

They would give the security forces powers similar to those in a state of emergency.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has already said the media would be restricted in unrest areas and the security forces would be indemnified against legal action in carrying out their duties.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill provides for the police to detain for up to 180 days without trial people whose removal from society would, in their opinion, contribute to preventing or quelling unrest or violence.

From the day they were published the Bills ran into trouble.

Various organisations outside Parliament have con-

demned them. Several Labour Party politicians have said privately they could never vote for them.

An intense debate within the Labour Party and the NPP ensued and no clear decision could be taken by the time it came to consider them in the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order.

Walked out

In an effort to buy time both parties walked out of the standing committee in the belief that it would not function without them. However the Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, ruled that the necessary quorum remained.

The result was the National Party-dominated committee passed the Bills and they were tabled for a second reading in all three Houses.

A flurry of meetings between the coloured and Indian leaders and senior members of the Government, including Mr le Grange and President Botha, followed. At one stage some Labour MPs were under the impression the Government would reimpose a state of emergency if the Bills were not passed.

By last Friday, after much

wheeling and dealing, the Government believed impression that if it accepted certain amendments to the Bills the coloured and Indian parties would support them.

On Monday the House of Assembly started to debate the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Mr le Grange tabled the amendments he was prepared to accept, the most important being the scrapping of the section which expressly denied the courts the right to consider or make any findings on any proclamation, notice or regulation made in terms of the legislation.

'Softened'

The Minister also gave the assurance in his speech that detainees would be given certain protection, including access to their legal advisers, family, doctors and priests.

The Progressive Federal Party fought the Bill, moving it be read "this day six months", one of the strongest forms of censure available to parliamentarians because it means never.

The Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale parties said the Government had softened the Bill.

After more than two days debate the Assembly voted and the Bill was carried.

Throughout the week, while the Assembly was debating the Bill, the coloured and Indian parties had second thoughts about the deal with the Government. After a series of caucus meetings the NPP, Labour Party and Democratic Workers Party (minuscule opposition in the House of Representatives) issued a statement yesterday that they would refer the Bills back to the Joint Standing Committee for further consideration.

In terms of the rules of Parliament, if two Houses make such a request a Bill must be referred back.

The Government was clearly angry that the deal had been reneged on and that, in effect, the Assembly had spent more than two days debating the Bill to no avail.

The Labour Party now has a list of 15 further amendments to the Internal Security Amendment Bill and 11 to the Public Safety Amendment Bill (most of which are fairly minor).

If the Bills are cleared by the committee they will be read for the second time in each House where they will be debated and voted upon (including, again, in the Assembly).

If the committee cannot produce a mutually acceptable Bill by consensus the legislation will be deadlocked.

In that event the Government may either decide to drop them altogether or refer them to the President's Council.

'Two bills aimed at June 16'

SOVEREIGN 327 5/6/86

By LANGA SKOSANA

THE Government is aiming at pushing through Parliament two Bills, before June 16 which will effect a state of emergency without it having to be declared officially, Mr Murphy Morobe said yesterday.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg hosted by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the United Democratic Front and other anti-apartheid groups, Mr Morobe, a UDF spokesman, said the proposed Public

Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, currently before Parliament, were aimed at muzzling any dissent on the wake of the June 16 commemoration day.

He said when the Government declared a state of emergency last year, a number of people were rounded up before its official declaration and became state of emergency detainees later.

The Government, he said, was aiming at pushing these two Bills through so that it silences people before and after the commemoration.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee has come out strongly against the Bills.

The new Public Safety Bill will give the Minister of Law and Order the power to declare an "unrest area" on the basis of his opinion that disturbance is occurring or may be occurring on that area.

Extended

The declaration can continue for three months and can be extended thereafter by the State President.

New powers of detention will be included in the regulations and detainees may be held outside the unrest area.

The DPSC in a special report said the new Bill will have a detrimental effect to all sectors of South African life.

The black communities will bear the brunt of the return to the intense repression of the state of emergency. Occupation of the townships by the army and police, curfews, endless funerals, detentions muffling any protest will be their daily lot.

"The white communities will see their sons in the continuing role of occupying and policing the township," said the DPSC.

Political Staff

AMID mounting condemnation of the ban on meetings commemorating the 1976 Soweto riots and the adoption of the Freedom Charter, the Government insisted today it had good reasons.

The deputy-Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Nel, said the Government was aware of extensive plans by radical elements to hold gatherings and protest marches to create unrest on June 16.

Blocked security Bills crisis deepens

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE constitutional crisis around two controversial security Bills will intensify today when the House of Representatives joins the House of Delegates in temporarily blocking the measures.

In the biggest constitutional dispute since the start of the tricameral system it seems as if the Government may not be able to push through the legislation before the end of this session of Parliament.

UNREST AREAS

The House of Delegates, the Indian chamber, decided yesterday that the Internal Security Bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which provides for detention without trial for up to 180 days, must be referred back to a joint standing committee of the three Houses.

Today the two Bills were due to come up in the House of Representatives, and in terms of an agreement between the caucuses of the Labour Party and the National People's Party the Representatives will take a similar decision.

The two Houses are determined to include amendments providing safeguards for detainees and some functions for the courts as well as control over the police.

If the Bills are rejected by the two Houses, the Government can push them through by submitting them to the President's Council. If this council passes them they can be deemed to have been passed by Parliament.

capetown thursday
In terms of Parliament's standing orders, a Bill must go back to a standing committee if two Houses ask for this. The third chamber of Parliament is then deemed to have asked for it as well. There is no time limit on the deliberations of such a committee.

CHANGED MINDS

The feeling in political circles is that this would not be a desirable way of getting such controversial measures into law.

Meanwhile it is being alleged in Nationalist circles that the coloured and Indian politicians were initially prepared to support these measures, but they changed their minds.

The Progressive Federal Party today urged the Government to drop the security Bills "before it has to suffer the humiliation of sending them to the President's Council".

Staff reporter Robert Houwing reports that opposition to

(Turn to Page 3, col 3)

P.T.O.

The ban, from June 4 to June 30, has been widely condemned as oppressive, unwise and likely to lead to further confrontation between the police and the public.

But Mr Nel said the Government had the responsibility and duty in view of the information to protect the property and lives of innocent citizens.

He said: "This is the sole purpose of the announced measures.

Limited

"Commentary on these measures which suggests the Government has different intentions is based on limited knowledge of the facts.

"At this stage it is not in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, said the ban was unwise because it would cause confrontation between the police and public, more particularly because the definition of a gathering was so wide.

She said: "Denying freedom of speech and the right of assembly is simply another indication of the Government's inability to handle the crisis to which it has brought the country.

"The ban probably also reflects the Government's annoyance at not being able to expedite the passage of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill through Parliament."

Explosive

Organisations ranging from black trade unions to white student groups today said the ban was provocative and would aggravate an already explosive situation in the townships. Organisations said they would have to re-evaluate their plans for rallies and commemorative services.

Tension in the townships is running high. All schools in Soweto are to be closed today for the winter holidays — two days early — because of "undisciplined behaviour" by pupils.

The Black Sash said the ban would make people angrier. A spokesman said: "Instead of banning meetings the Government should redress the cause of the anger. In other words it should immediately abolish apartheid."

The Black Sash sent letters to 199 Transvaal schools urging them to commemorate June 16 and to explain the significance of the day to white children.

Police have told principals to ignore the call. However, many nervous white parents say they may keep their children out of school on that day.

The National Union of South African Students said: "Recent actions by police against schoolchildren and students show that June 16 is not just a historical date but is still with us.

"The attempt to ban commemoration meetings of these

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

P.T.O.

Nel defends ban on June meetings

Arbans 5/6/76

327

Nel defends meetings ban

Arwa's 5/6/76
Continued from Page 1
327

events and the new security legislation being raftroaded through Parliament will not stop people remembering 1976."

A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organisation said: "The Government's repressive measure would lead to greater discontent and greater radicalisation."

STAYAWAY

The vice-president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Sydney Mafumadi, said the ban indicated not only that the Government was directionless but also "stupid and shortsighted". Cosatu and trade unions have pledged to observe June 16 as a workers' holiday.

The United Workers' Union of South Africa is to encourage its supporters to observe this year's 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots but will propose a meeting to discuss how the day would be commemorated in future.

Cosatu, the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions, the Council of Unions of South Africa, the United Democratic Front and the National Education Crisis Committee are planning a one-day national stayaway.

● Sapa reports that the South African Council of Churches' call for a day of prayer on June 16 is being reconsidered in view of the meetings ban.

The End Conscription Campaign said South Africa was "spiralling towards civil war and the ban on all meetings would not hide this fact, nor would it hide the reality that 10 years after 1976 the army was still fighting to support the system of injustice which was doomed to die".

Mounting crisis over security Bills

Continued from Page 1

the Bills outside Parliament is growing.

A national campaign has been launched by progressive organisations.

The United Democratic Front, the Black Sash, the End Conscription Campaign, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Repression Monitoring Group, the United Women's Congress, the Civi Rights League, the National Union of South African Students and the Western Cape Teachers' Union are among the groups represented by the ad hoc committee against the Bills.

A statement by the committee said "unprecedented repression" during the emergency was likely to become "institutionalised as a permanent feature of apartheid rule and signify a further erosion of human rights".

It added that the Bills were "tantamount to a permanent state of emergency" and would bring South Africa "one step closer" to martial law.

REPRESSION

"These measures in no way address the realities of our situation and the prospect of increased repression will only raise the level of tension and counter-violence."

Mrs Mary Burton, national president of the Black Sash, said the organisation expressed its "deepest concern" over the provisions of the Bills and reiterated its "opposition to arbitrary powers of detention".

UDF Western Cape secretary Mr Trevor Manuel said the organisation "calls on the people of South Africa and the entire civilised world to condemn the Bills".

● The Southern African Society of Journalists, in a resolution passed at its annual congress, said the implementation of the Bills would enable a continuing state of emergency to

Assembly debate on bill postponed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It would be a waste of time and money to proceed with the second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill as the debate would have to be repeated if the bill was referred back to the joint Standing Committee on Law and Order, the Chief

Whip of Parliament, Mr Alex van Breda, said here yesterday.

He was responding to opposition from the CP and HNP to a motion by the acting Leader of the House, Mr Chris Heunis, that the debate, placed second on the Order Paper yesterday, be preceded by discussion on

items lower down the list.

Mr Heunis had moved the motion without notice immediately after the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill was approved following a division of the House.

Replying to the debate,

Mr Heunis said he accepted the earnestness with which the CP and the HNP wanted the measures approved.

He gave the government's assurance that the legislation would be handled "in the shortest possible time" to enable Mr Le Grange to deal

with unrest.

If the HNP and CP seriously wanted the measures on the statute books as soon as possible, they would co-operate instead of raising "minor objections".

The motion was approved after a division.

— Sapa

Le Grange outlines bill's detention clause

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — Similar directions for the treatment of detainees held in terms of provisions of the Public Safety Amendment Bill would be applied in the implementation of the Internal Security Amendment Bill, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

He was introducing second-reading debate on the measure, which supplements Section 50's 14-day detention

provision with a maximum detention of 180 days.

The directions issued would provide for medical examination of detainees, access to them by relatives and legal advisers and the notification of next-of-kin of the detention as well as where the person was being detained.

There would also be provision for the detainee to be informed of his rights to make represen-

tations for release to the Minister of Law and Order and a board of review, Mr Le Grange said.

He said in fighting unrest it was necessary for police to have powers of detention.

Section 50 of the Act — "which is still regarded as a necessary measure" — was not effective against unrest of the nature and extent now being experienced, as it provided for up to only 14 days' detention.

"Experience has shown (this) is too short and that those who are involved in the unrest and who are detained in terms of this provision have to be released before the state of unrest in a specific area has been brought under control," Mr Le Grange said.

The proposed measures would be applied only if the State President declared so in the Government Gazette. He could suspend them at any time or declare them operative again when circumstances demanded.

"In order to exercise control over the implementation and suspension of the section, provision is made that every proclamation which is put into operation or suspended in terms of it shall be tabled in Parliament," Mr Le Grange said.

Although the maximum period of detention provided for was 180 days, if a person was still being detained after three months, the Commissioner of Police or a police official designated by him had to show reason before a board of review why the person

Bill 'promotes sanctions'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Public Safety Amendment Bill would totally destroy any good that might have come from reform measures such as the abolition of the pass laws, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the bill, she also said it was a "deceitful" piece of legislation because it brought about all the oppressive features of a declared state of emergency without such a declaration.

When passed the law would not only be a permanent part of our legislation, although designed to deal with an emergency situation, but would also bring the administration of South African justice into disrepute throughout the civilised world.

Pleading for a lost cause

"It will undoubtedly facilitate the imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa in the United States and in European countries."

Government members might console themselves with reports that the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, had recommended US companies stay in South Africa to act as a force for good.

But her visit to Washington two weeks ago convinced her Mr Shultz was pleading for a lost cause.

Congress was going to make it very difficult for these companies to remain and economic sanctions were "very much on line".

These would include no new investment and a prohibition on the import of South African goods.

police sjambokking students on the University of the Witwatersrand campus — "those disgusting sjamboks which should be removed from the police armoury".

There had been no undertaking that the security forces would not be indemnified, as happened under the emergency.

Asked to vote 'blind'

"The indemnity clause is the clause that encourages police excesses," she said.

Parliament was, to a great extent, being asked to vote "blind" on the bill as it was not known what regulation would be framed.

As the Society of Advocates had pointed out, it contained no effective limitations or even guidelines as to what regulations could or could not be made under it.

The bill gave a wider discretion to the minister to declare an area an unrest area than the act gave to the State President to declare a state of emergency. And the bill provided for unlimited extension of the period. — Sapa

Plea from 'black leaders'

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were the result of "very serious" representations by "important" black leaders, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said last night.

Replying to second-reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said these leaders had personally asked the State President, Mr P W Botha, to take steps to end the unrest. — Sapa

mit a written report on each case to the minister. If he rejected a recommendation of this board, he would, in terms of a provision of the principle Act, report the circumstances of each case to Parliament.

The Commissioner of Police would also, as soon as possible after arrest, have to notify the minister of the name and place of detention of a person held under the proposed section.

"Such a person may at any time make written representation to the minister, who may at any time order his release," Mr Le Grange said.

● A motion recommending the bill to the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order was approved by the House last night.

Replying to second-reading debate on the bill, Mr Le Grange said he could not accept the motion, moved by Mr Ranji Nowbath, a Nominated Member of the majority National People's Party. — Sapa

'Baasskap of coloureds'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — In its handling of the Public Safety Amendment Act, the government had given a "pathetic" display of its powerlessness, Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said in the House yesterday.

Speaking in second reading debate on the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill, he said the National Party had shown that it was no longer in a position to rule South Africa.

Instead of governing the country, the government merely reacted to demands made in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

He wanted to know who was "baas" if the government could not proceed with legislation without the consent of the other two Houses.

"It is the baasskap of coloureds and Indians — nothing more than that," he said.

"If the National Party goes its way and brings blacks into Parliament, how powerless will we be in our own fatherland?" he asked.

"Let's look again at this so-called consensus tricameral Parliament. It is nothing but a sell-out to minorities." — Sapa

Parliament and Politics

Bill to act as 'disguise'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Introduction of the Public Safety Amendment Bill — providing for the declaration of "disguised states of emergency" — was an admission by the government of "ingovernability" and the collapse of democratic standards, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg South) said yesterday.

Speaking in second reading debate on the bill, he said the Bureau for Information had been consulted in its formulation because it was a "marketing act" aimed at disguising martial law in a permanent state of emergency.

June 16, a symbolic day commemorating the Soweto shootings in 1976, was the real issue behind the bill and why the government was "bulldozing" it through Parliament. — Sapa

Parliament and Politics

Le Grange cross at security delay

By EBRAHIM MOOSA Political Reporter
HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — A visibly irritated Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday accused MPs in the House of Delegates of delaying attempts to pass two highly controversial security measures proposed by the Nationalist government.

Instead of passing the second reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, the ruling National Peoples Party voted to refer the bill back to a parliamentary standing committee where behind-the-scenes bargaining would take place.

June 16

Speaking during the debate, Mr Le Grange accused MPs of both the NPP and the opposition Solidarity Party of changing their positions after initially agreeing to the "desirability" of the measures.

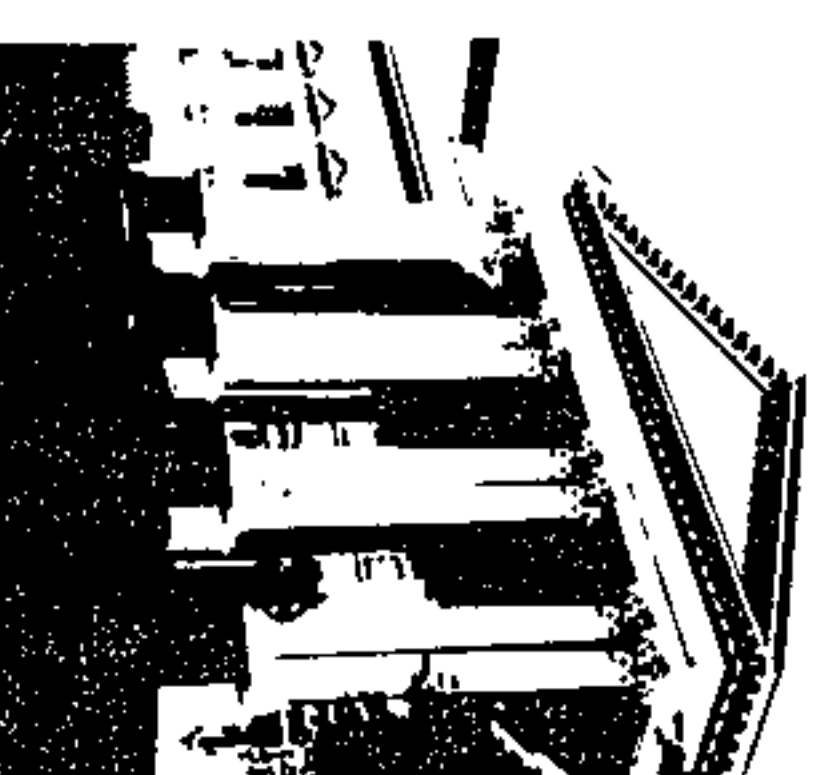
In his reply he told the House that he would not even "attempt" to persuade MPs to accept the measures because of

their obvious opposition.

Mr Le Grange detailed the chronology of events which had led to the present deadlock which might foil the government's attempts to pass the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill before June 16.

He said he was particularly perturbed about not being informed of the change in attitude of the parties in the House.

Replying to the NPP spokesman on law and order, Mr Raniji Nowbath (NPP nominated), who asked for the bill to be referred to the law and order standing committee for review, Mr Le Grange said: "Who are you trying to bluff? Do you have any intention



of voting for this bill?"

Clearly annoyed by what he described as the change of heart of the ruling party, Mr Le Grange asked NPP MPs: "Why are you playing around for time?"

He said he was "disappointed" at the way the matter was handled by all the parties concerned.

The Solidarity Party law and order spokesman, Mr Mahmoud Rajab, said: "All that is being done

is to modernize the existing emergency measures under another nomenclature," he said. Some amendments resulted in weakening the role of all three Houses of Parliament, Mr Rajab said. "This is contrary to the spirit of the new constitution."

Unrest

(Sol Springfield), asked for the bill to be read "this day six months", the highest form of parliamentary censure.

Mr Amichand Rajabansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council and Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, supported Mr Nowbath, adding that the referral of the bill to the standing committee did not mean that his party approved or rejected it.

He accused an unnamed member of Solidarity of proposing amendments to the government in private while publicly the party opposed the security measures.

Mr Rajab described the bill as having "the potential for evil and excess."

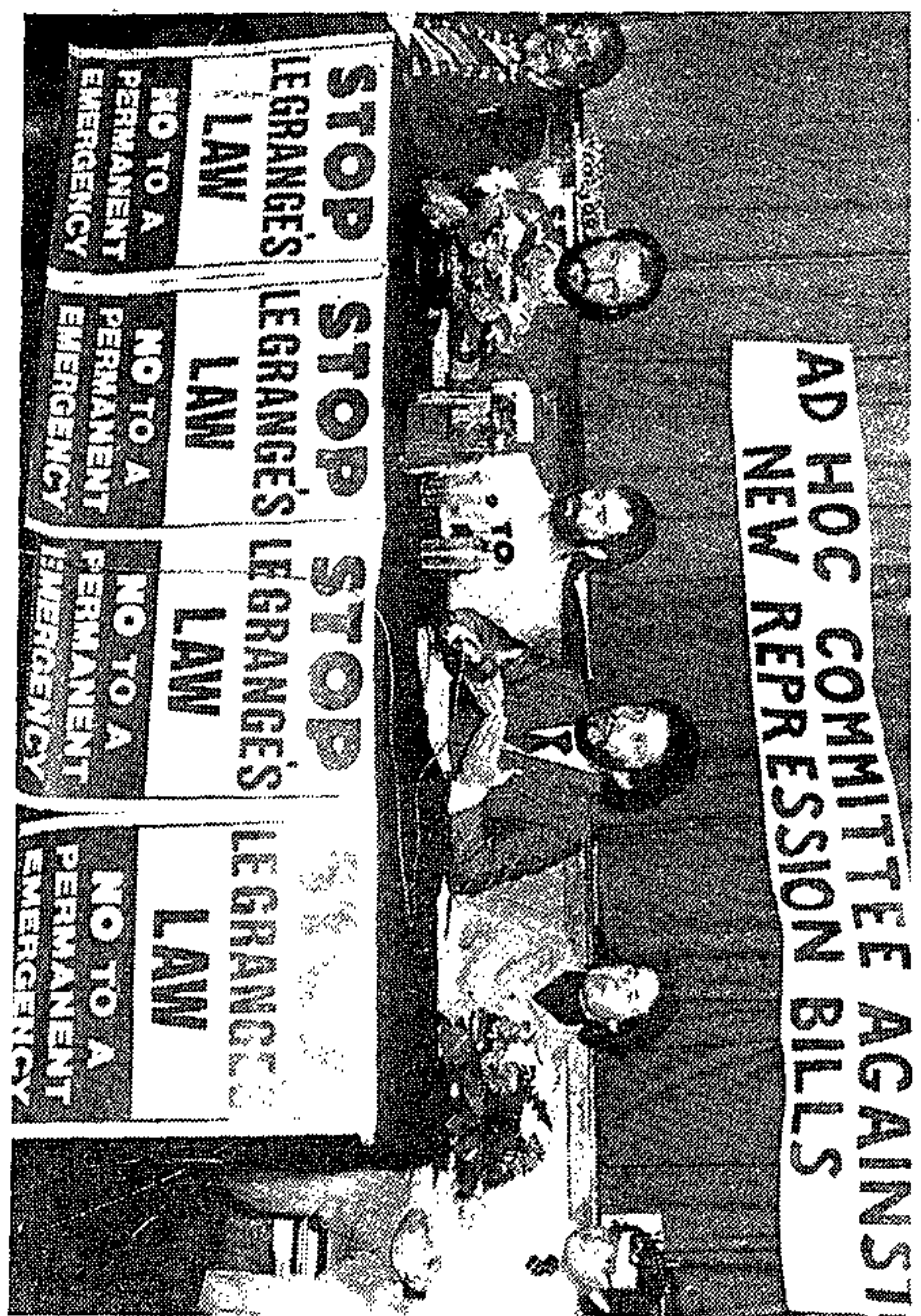
"All that is being done

Mr Pat Poovallingam described the bill as a draconian measure adding that Parliament was not "competent" to deprive black South Africans of their liberties since they were not represented at the highest level of government.

The measures adopted by the government to curb unrest were not addressing the disease which caused the endemic unrest in the country.

● The NPP also voted last night to refer the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which provides for 180-day detention, to the Standing Committee for Law and Order.

On behalf of Solidarity, Mr Poovallingam totally rejected the measure.



Organization members and speakers at yesterday's press conference of the Ad Hoc Committee Against New Repression Bills included (from left) the Western Cape president of the UDF, Mr Zoli Malindi, the UDF's regional secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, the publicity officer of the Repression Monitoring Group, Mr Colin Kahanovitz, the chairperson of the Western Province Council of Churches, Mr Lionel Louw, the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, and Professor Dennis Davis, Professor of Law at the University of Cape Town.

Picture: Anne Laing

Parliament and Politics

UDF told 'mind steps'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday action would be taken against any members of the United Democratic Front who did not "mind their steps."

Replying to the second-reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said he gave the assurance that the activities of the UDF were being monitored "continuously and thoroughly."

"Any person or in stance acting under the umbrella of the UDF who does not mind his step (one in sy spore trait nie) must expect the State to take notice and they will be acted against. Of that there must be no doubt."

Mr Le Grange was responding to a call by Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Salsburg) during the debate for tougher action against the UDF. — Sapa

'We can stop unrest with necessary power'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The government was convinced that the Public Safety Amendment Bill was needed "very urgently" in the present circumstances, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on the second reading of the bill, he said the

government was satisfied it could stop the unrest with the necessary power.

"We are satisfied that, with the correct application of the necessary powers, we can successfully combat the situation."

Mr Le Grange also said an indemnity would be provided for security

forces acting in terms of the bill "in the interests of the State and its employees in these circumstances".

Referring to Opposition claims that the state of emergency had not controlled the unrest, the minister said there had been about 608 violent incidents per month before the emergency was declared.

Afterward, this figure had dropped to 219 incidents and immediately after the state of emergency was repealed, the figure again rose, to about 242 incidents.

Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central) had referred to the sjambokking of students in Johannesburg by police. However, Mr Le Grange said, the students had been "deliberately and illegally" protesting by sitting in the street.

"People who deliberately look for punishment (slae soek) must accept what they get."

Mr Le Grange did not respond to a question by Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Groote Schuur) whether the minister thought the police had used a "reasonable amount of force" in dealing with the students.

Referring to PFP statements linking the situation in South Africa with that in pre-independence Rhodesia, Mr Le Grange said the Rhodesian Government's policy had been "pure Prog policy".

Members of the PFP denied the statement in interjections.

Mr Le Grange continued: "There are many aspects of the National Party policy of separate

PFP 'lies on police murder'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The PFP and its press was telling the world that the government wanted legal sanctioning for the police to commit murder, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

This was the reason why the PFP stood rejected by sound-minded voters, he said in his reply to second-reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

He called on Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) to produce evidence to back his claims of police murders and violence before Parliament.

Mr Dalling had claimed earlier in the debate that he had personal knowledge of such police action but yet had failed to lay a single complaint, the minister said.

PFP strategy 'changed suddenly'

Mr Dalling had the most poisonous tongue and, as a trained lawyer, had calculatedly used certain phrases such as the country being "forcibly jettisoned into an era of permanent martial law" and that the SAP was being indemnified (by the bill) "for whatever action they take".

Mr Dalling had stated that the police in fact had killed and intimidated people violently. The Member for Sandton had been telling calculated untruths, Mr Le Grange said.

During the debate it was remarkable how the strategy of the PFP had suddenly changed once the member for Durban Point, Mr Vause Raw (NRP), drew the House's attention to what the attitude of the PFP Leader, Mr Colin Eglin, was to violence and that Mr Eglin had called for "tough action".

'Heard only about ANC'

The PFP had argued on Monday as if the ANC was the only recognized majority and as if the bill was aimed solely at intervening in a fight between the SAP and a particular organization.

"On Monday we heard only about the ANC and Mandela but yesterday there was no more of it."

"Positive things were even said about the police." The PFP's efforts were pathetically transparent and with a few exceptions, he doubted members' sincerity.

"The debate mainly went about why people were entitled to commit acts of violence but then they ran up against their leader's viewpoint," Mr Le Grange said (Mr Eglin is currently absent from Parliament).

He wanted to know to what extent the PFP were involved in the debate which negated powersharing in favour of a take-over of power in South Africa.

'PFP grovels before radicals'

"There is no room for grovellers in South African politics and the PFP grovels before the SACP-ANC alliance, they grovel before the leftist radicals and foreigners (die buiteland)."

Mr Brian Bamford, Chief Whip of the Official Opposition, objected and Mr Speaker ordered that the Minister withdraw the reference to the SA Communist Party.

Mr Le Grange did so and said Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), who had acted as main speaker on Law and Order in the absence of Mrs Helen Suzman on Monday, had claimed that democracy had been suspended in the townships.

"We have put no restriction on legal actions," the minister said.

"For whom is the member pleading — the UDF and those people who run around with matchsticks and tyres?" — Sapa

development" for which we will be grateful in the next few years."

He said he had been asked by the CP why he had agreed to drop a clause providing that no court could challenge the provisions of the bill.

He said he gave careful attention to the matter and to verdicts in the Appeal Court and had decided that "we can get by without this provision". Protection was in any case provided by other laws, he said.

In response to a question from Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point), Mr Le Grange said he was not prepared to indicate whether he would consider an amendment proposed by Mr Raw that detentions in terms of the bill would be subject to review by a review board after 30 days as was the case with Internal Security Act detentions.

"The fewer indications I give now, the better," Mr Le Grange said. — Sapa

Eglin slams security laws

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — Repressive measures — such as those currently being discussed by the South Africa Parliament — would not "keep the pot off the boil", Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP leader, said yesterday.

Mr Eglin was speaking in a lunch-time television interview following a meeting with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

"Every time the government moves in the direction of stronger and tougher security legislation it makes the process of negotiation more difficult," Mr Eglin said.

Earlier in ITN's one o'clock news the PFP justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, said the controversial new measures amounted to "a licence to kill" for the South African police.

But the deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, told British televi-

sion viewers that South Africa had no choice but to protect its own citizens.

"Our responsibility is with our citizens and we are going to protect them against this revolutionary onslaught," he said.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Eglin and Sir Geoffrey had "wide-ranging talks about recent developments in South Africa".

● It is understood that sanctions were high on the agenda at talks yesterday between Sir Geoffrey Howe and the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker.

The Foreign Office said Dr Crocker had briefed Sir Geoffrey on the latest moves in the quest for a SWA/Nambian independence settlement while Sir Geoffrey had briefed Dr Crocker on the latest developments with the Eminent Persons Group (EPG).

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Committee to oppose 'new repression'

By ANDREW DONALDSON

A BROAD, national front of organizations opposing the controversial Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill was launched in various centres around the country yesterday.

This was announced yesterday by the Ad Hoc Committee Against New Repression Bills at a news conference in the City.

The committee — which includes church groups, student organizations, political bodies and trade unions — has planned several meetings countrywide for next week.

Pickets

The Black Sash plans to hold pickets at venues in the City on Monday.

The bills are currently the subject of heated parliamentary debate and it is feared they will be passed into legislation before June 16 — the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

Once passed, the Internal Security Amendment Bill will allow the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to detain without trial any person for up to 180 days.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill, once passed, will allow the minister to pass regulations enabling the police and army to stop all news coverage in unrest areas, detain and arrest people without a warrant and without obligation to release their names, declare curfews, search and confiscate without a warrant and act with virtual indemnity from prosecution.

The chairperson of the Western Province Council of Churches, the Rev Lionel Louw, said yesterday the committee comprised a wide cross-section of organizations — more than 25 in the Western Cape alone.

All had expressed their "unequivocal" opposition to the bills which, when passed,

would "entrench the concentration of dictatorial powers in the hands of the SAP and, in particular, the SADF".

Martial law

Reading from a statement by the committee, he said: "They completely emasculate the courts of law and remove all common law safeguards. As such they bring South Africa one step closer to martial law."

"These measures in no way address the realities of our situation. Indeed the prospect of increased repression will only raise the level of tension and counter-violence," he said.

The Western Cape regional secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Trevor Manuel, said the "two further bits of draconian legislation" were needed by the government as it was "unable to turn the tide of resistance in this country" — even with existing legislation.

The bills were a serious threat to the freedoms of assembly and expression of those in the struggle against apartheid.

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said: "Resistance to the policies of apartheid cannot be stamped out by silencing or detaining those who oppose the government. It is the policy and the structures which need to be demolished."

'Grim'

● In Johannesburg, UDF spokesman Mr Murphy Morobe said the UDF took a "grim view" of the bills which were a signal of the government's "desperation".

"The government must be warned that if these bills become law — especially as they are intended amongst other things to arrest activists and community leaders before June 16 — the consequences shall rest squarely on their shoulders," he said.

● Picture, page 4

Security legislation will 'destroy' Govt's reforms

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

THE Public Safety Amendment Bill would bring the administration of South African justice into disrepute throughout the civilised world, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) told the House of Assembly yesterday.

She said the Bill would "totally destroy" any good that might have resulted from the Government's reforms.

It would also facilitate the imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa in the United States and Europe.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Bill, Mrs Suzman said the measure would further increase the growing isolation of the Republic.

Government members might console themselves with reports that the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, had recommended that US companies stay in South Africa.

Her recent visit to Washington had convinced her that Mr

Shultz, like herself, was "pleading a lost cause" as the US Congress was "geared up" to impose further sanctions.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had spoken of escalating unrest and had said this was a major reason for the Bill. Mrs Suzman said: "I want to tell the Minister that he and his police are major causes of the unrest."

"PUSH THROUGH"

Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg South) suggested that Mr le Grange was trying to push the Bill through Parliament with a view to expected events on June 16.

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said the proposed legislation should be passed as speedily as possible to "strengthen the arm of the police".

Earlier Mr Myburgh Streicher (NP De Kuilen) said he wondered what the situation in South Africa would have been if the Government did not have tough security laws.

Need for
further
debate
— Page

THE New Republic Party has moved that the Public Safety Amendment Bill be recommit- ted to the standing committee on law and order in an effort to reach consensus.

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Bill, Mr Brian Page said the heated debate on the measure was doing the country no good.

It was in the best interests of the country to refer the Bill back to the committee for further debate.

"We are looking for a sensible solution to this problem and Minister Louis le Grange again comes with his arrogance."

"Why can't he try to do something in the best interests of the country?" — Sapa

PUBLIC SAFETY

Opposition to Bill rejected by Le Grange

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has flatly rejected opposition criticism of the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

He said the proposed measure had the unanimous support of all MPs on the Government side of the House of Assembly.

Rejected

The controversial Bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas", was read a second time in the Assembly yesterday.

A Progressive Federal Party amendment that the Bill be read "this day six months" — the strongest form of Parliamentary opposition — was rejected. A proposed amendment from the New Republic Party

that the Bill be referred back to the joint standing committee of the three Houses was also rejected.

The Conservative Party and Mr Louis Stofberg of the Herstigte Nasionale Party supported the Government in rejecting the PFP amendment. The NRP abstained.

Hitting back at opposition critics, Mr Le Grange accused PFP speakers of spreading untruths and of making false allegations about police action.

Mr Le Grange was ordered to withdraw a remark that the PFP was "creeping" before the South African Communist Party/ANC alliance.

He said it was "regrettable" that the PFP had made attempts to "intimidate" leaders of the other two Houses to oppose the legislation.

'Draconian' Bills slammed

Political Staff

BOTH parties in the House of Delegates yesterday condemned what were described as two "draconian" security Bills introduced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill, which provides for detention without trial of up to 180 days, and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas", were referred back to the joint standing committee on law and order during the second reading debates on the Bills.

A visibly upset Mr le Grange expressed his disappointment at the decision of the House.

The Solidarity Opposition rejected the Bills outright, asking that they be read "this day six months".

An amendment moved by the majority National People's Party calling for the referral of the Bills back to the standing committee was carried.

In the debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the chairman of the Ministers' Council and NPP leader, said the NPP and Solidarity agreed on two points: that the Bills failed to provide adequate control over those to whom responsibility for detention was delegated and that the Bill seriously affected the jurisdiction of the courts.

'Similar' directions

THE Internal Security Amendment Bill contains directions for the treatment of detainees similar to those in the Public Safety Amendment Bill, said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

He was introducing the Bill for its second reading. The measure supplements Section 50's 14-day detention provision with a maximum detention of 180 days. — Sapa.

Government 'giving in'

By Frans Esterhuyse
Parliamentary Staff

THE Conservative Party has accused the Government of giving in to demands from its coloured and Indian "coalition partners" to delay urgent security legislation.

Both rightwing parties in the House of Assembly objected to moves that delayed discussion of the Internal Security Amendment Bill which was to have been debated last night.

The chief whip of Parliament, Mr Alex van Breda, explained that the other two Houses had indicated that they were to refer the Bills back to the joint standing committee.

This meant that when the two Bills were returned to the Houses, new second-reading debates would have to be held in the three Houses.

If the second Bill were to have been debated last night, it would have meant that the debate would have to be repeated.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the Government regarded it as "absolutely essential" that the proposed security legislation be passed as soon as possible.

The fastest way of getting the Bills through Parliament was to refer them back to the joint standing committee.

PETER WALLINGTON

PREMIER Milling chairman Tony Bloom joined a wide range of political, religious, legal and community organisations yesterday to condemn the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill currently before Parliament.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) have declared next Monday a "day of action", and plan to hold protest actions around the country.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg, statements from 46 organisations were issued protesting the

Wide condemnation of security measures

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, June 6 1986

Bills.

The UDF warned that if the Bills became law, and were used to arrest activists and community leaders before June 16, the consequences would rest on governments shoulders.

Spokesman Murphy Morobe told the conference the proposed Bills were a sign of governments "desperation".

Pink Haysom of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies said the Bills were "a further erosion of legal institutions" and "a serious invasion of civil liberties".

Bloom said in a statement that detention without trial was "an absolute anathema and completely opposed to the concept of the rule of law".

The DPSC warned that SA would be plunged into a permanent state of emergency if the Bills became law.

Assessing the implications of the amendments to the Public Safety Amendment Bill, the DPSC said the Minister of Law and Order would have the power to declare any area an unrest area and impose any regulations on that area.

It notes Parliament would have no power to annul the declaration of an unrest area, and would only be able to annul regulations made for that area if all three Houses agreed.

Dealing with the Internal Security Act Amendment Bill, the DPSC said the introduction of Section 50A was to provide for long-term "preventive" detention, much longer than the 14 days provided for by Section 50.

The introduction of Section 50A "avoids the messy necessity of having to give reasons or to account to

the courts in any way".

Other organisations which issued statements yesterday included the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), various community organisations including the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), rural organisations, SA Society of Journalists, education organisations including the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), religious leaders, political organisations including the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and the Black Sash, and legal organisations.

UDF spearheads outcry against Le Grange's 'formula for conflict'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

As the controversial "Le Grange laws" were stalled in Parliament yesterday, a concerted campaign against them was launched simultaneously in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

The campaign is spearheaded by the United Democratic Front and claims the support of about 40 organisations representing "a couple of million people" — trade unions, civic and youth organisations and associations of lawyers, journalists and educationists. Leading churchmen have also added their voices to the outcry raised by the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

Comments on the Bills included:

United Democratic Front: "Only a government reluctant to accept the pace of change forced upon it and devoid of any moral standing can want to confer more repressive powers on its police and army. The Government must be warned that, if the Bills become law, the consequences will rest squarely on their shoulders."

Congress of South African Trade Unions: "If the Government passes Le Grange's Bills it will be declaring war on Cosatu and all democratic organisations. History has shown that the smashing of mass democratic organisation has paved the way for all-out fascism and martial law. We will not allow this to happen."

Anglican Archbishop Philip Russell: "The abrogation of the rule of law — with the removal of the right of the individual to a fair open trial and the policy of detention without trial — is an example of violence. The Government frequently accuses others of acts of violence but steadfastly refuses to acknowledge its own violence."

Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference head Archbishop Denis Hurley: "Such significant numbers of black people have been caught up in the great liberation wave that noth-

ing can quell it. These prescriptions are not likely to quell it. They are far more likely to provoke greater vigour and determination on the part of those involved in it. Steps toward total war on one side will be met by comparable steps on the other."

National Education Crisis Committee: "The passage of these Bills will place our country finally and firmly under the rule of fascism. If we don't oppose them our dreams for a non-racial democracy will be shattered and our children will inherit the ashes."

Transvaal Students' Congress: "We see this as another way of intimidating our people to stop them joining the struggle against this sadistic regime. But all this will not silence us."

Youth and civic organisations in Soweto, Alexandra, Dennilton and on the East Rand, as well as the Federation of Transvaal Women have pledged to fight the Bills in a joint statement: "These measures are no solution to South Africa's problems. They can only intensify the war raging in our country at the moment between the forces of progress and democracy and the forces of reaction and barbarism."

End Conscription Campaign: "It will mean that conscripts will not only be compelled to enter townships to defend apartheid but to detain and arrest people without warrant, prevent news coverage of unrest areas, enforce curfews, search people's houses and seize their possessions."

Finally, Premier Group chairman Mr Tony Bloom has warned pragmatically: "A legacy of bitterness is certain to be created if people like trade union leaders are detained and released without trial. They are the people with whom South African managements have to negotiate — and a surer formula for conflict would be hard to devise."

Le Grange bans meetings

Security stalling angers Govt

5/6/86 star

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By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Coloured and Indian MPs are throwing awry Government plans to force through tough new security measures as the Soweto Day anniversary on June 16 comes closer.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange is believed to be angry at coloured and Indian stalling tactics after the Government went some way to meet their objections.

Meanwhile, he has banned until the end of June all meetings commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots and the signing of the Freedom Charter on June 25 1954.

The Progressive Federal Party has urged the Government to drop the security laws amendments.

Opposition to the Bills outside Parliament is also growing.

'Closer to martial law'

At a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday, an organisation calling itself the Ad-Hoc Committee Against New Repression Bills said that the draft laws would entrench the concentration of dictatorial powers in the hands of the police, and in particular the SADF, bringing the country a step closer to martial law.

A statement put out by the group was endorsed by 23 other organisations, including the UDF, Black Sash and End Conscription Campaign.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP spokesman on Law and Order, called for the amendments to be dropped after the House of Delegates last night referred the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill back to the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order for further consideration. The House of Representatives is to make a similar decision today.

In terms of parliamentary rules, if two Houses request that legislation be sent back to the Joint Standing Committee for further consideration, the third House is deemed automatically to have endorsed the decision.

The House of Assembly has already debated and voted in favour of the Public Safety Amendment Bill — a process it might have to repeat if a new version of the Bill comes out of the committee.

The decision by the coloured and Indian parties to refer the Bills back to the committee has thwarted Government plans to guide the controversial legislation through Parliament before the end of the sitting on June 20.

The Government was anxious to get the powers the Bills would provide in order to suppress mounting unrest.

Mrs Suzman said the fact that the Bills had been ordered back to the committee meant it was likely the Government would have to force them through Parliament by means of the President's Council.

In terms of the constitution, the President's Council may be asked to arbitrate on deadlocked legislation. Because the Government controls the council, it could effectively ensure that its own version of any legislation goes through Parliament.

The embarrassment for the Government in doing this is that it would anger the coloured and Indian parties while highlighting that, at the end of the day, power-sharing still means white control.

● See Pages 4 and 17.

Storm rises over ban on June 16 meetings

Staff Reporters

June 16 is building up to a major event this year despite the Government's ban on meetings to commemorate the 1976 Soweto riots and the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Thousands of black workers are planning to take the day off.

A storm of outrage has greeted Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange's announcement that all meetings linked to these two events are prohibited until June 30 unless approved by him personally or a magistrate.

Organisations ranging from black trade unions to white student groups said the ban was provocative and would aggravate an already explosive situation in the townships.

A wide range of organisations say they will have to re-evaluate their plans for rallies and commemorative services.

Tension in the townships is running high. All schools in Soweto are to be closed today for the winter holidays — two days early.

ANGRIER

"I fear the ban on meetings will lead to further confrontations between police and black people in the townships," PFP spokesman for law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman said.

The Black Sash said: "Instead of banning meetings, the Government should rather redress the cause of the anger, in other words, it should immediately abolish apartheid."

The Black Sash sent letters to 199 Transvaal schools urging them to commemorate June 16 and to explain the significance of the day to white children.

Among the schools approached were 53 private institutions. The rest were Transvaal Education Department (TED) schools.

The Security Police have told TED principals to ignore the call. But many nervous white parents say they may keep their children out of school on that day.

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) has also reacted strongly to the ban.

LEGISLATION

Nusas said: "Recent actions by police against schoolchildren and students show that June 16 is not just an historical date but is still with us."

"The attempt to ban commemoration meetings of these events and the new security legislation being railroaded through Parliament at the moment, will not stop people remembering 1976."

The vice-president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Mr Sydney Mafumadi, said the ban indicated not only that the Government was directionless, but also its "stupidity and shortsightedness".

Cosatu and other trade unions have pledged to observe June 16 as a workers' holiday.

The End Conscription Campaign said South Africa was spiralling towards civil war and the ban would not hide the fact that 10 years after 1976 the army was still fighting to support the "system of injustice, which was doomed to die".

A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organisation said "the Government's repressive measure would lead to greater radicalisation".

● See Page 17.

VIOLENCE IN JOHANNESBURG OVER BANNING OF MEETINGS

VIOLENCE flared in central Johannesburg yesterday as anger mounted over the Government's ban on June 16 and Freedom Charter-related meetings.

A supermarket was stoned by youths following the cancellation of a United Democratic Front meeting and a Press conference that was to have taken place at Khotso House in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

Armed riot police were on the scene within minutes and cordoned the area off. Thousands of curious onlookers gathered next to Khotso House and at one stage traffic ground to a halt. Youths sang and danced in the street before stoning the supermarket. Some masked their faces with handkerchiefs.

A UDF spokesman, Mr Murphy Morobe, told journalists that the UDF had been warned that if the meeting had anything to do with the African National Congress (ANC) it would be illegal in terms of Tuesday night's ban on June 16 and Freedom Charter meetings.

He said police said any meetings connected with the ANC were banned because the ANC was a signatory to the Congress Alliance, which adopted the Freedom Charter in Kliptown on June 26, 1955.

Earlier, a mass meeting planned for the Methodist Church Hall in Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, was called off by the police in terms of the ban. The meeting was organised by the UDF to call for the unbanning of the ANC. It was to have been addressed by UDF leaders, Mr Curnick Ndlovu, Mr Henry Fazzie and Mrs Albertina Sibusu.

Asked if the ban on the meetings would stop the UDF rally scheduled for Orlando Stadium on June 16, Mr Morobe said the rally would go on as planned.

By LANGA SKOSANA

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SOUCETW



ARMED riot police swooped on De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, yesterday after youths stoned a supermarket following the cancellation of a meeting in terms of the Government's ban on gatherings during the June 16 period. The area was cordoned off as thousands of people watched.

Funerals banned

Post Reporter

THE funeral service planned for tomorrow in Alexandria for three unrest victims shot by the police has been banned.

Alexandria's magistrate, Mr Desmond Hummel, issued an order in terms of the Internal Security Act prohibiting the funerals this weekend of Mr Fetzi Nomarwayi, Mr Zonwabele Harmans and Mr Mzimkulu Mkele.

It says they may be buried only on weekdays between 8am and 2pm, mourners must be orderly and not walk in front of the hearse, no banners may be displayed, revolutionary songs sung or speeches made.

LP rejects security measures

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Political Staff

THE Labour Party yesterday resolved to send both the controversial security bills before Parliament back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order.

This follows a similar decision by the House of Delegates on Wednesday to remit both the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Bill to the standing committee.

That means the government's chances of having the bills on the Statute Book before June 16 have all but evaporated. There is some speculation that the government may declare a national state of emergency, possibly on Monday.

Determined

The government is, however, determined that the two bills, which allow for the declaration of an area as an "unrest area" and for detention without trial for up to 180 days, be passed as soon as possible.

To that end, it is understood that the standing committee could meet as early as today in a bid to get the legislation through Parliament.

However, it is understood that the PFP representatives on the committee are going to call for evidence and call witnesses and it is difficult to see the government accepting the amendments which will be proposed by the Labour Party.

These amendments will seek to bring the detention provisions in line with those accepted by international human rights groups.

If consensus cannot be reached in the standing committee, the bills will nevertheless be tabled in all three Houses for a second reading and, if rejected by one or more Houses, will be sent to the State President who will decide whether to drop the bills or send them to the President's Council for a decision.



The Rev A Hendrickse



Mr Charles Redcliffe



Mr Peter Hendrickse

During the debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill yesterday, three Labour Party members recounted their experiences of detention without trial.

● Mr Charles Redcliffe, MP for Schauderville, said he was arrested in 1976. His house was searched and a number of publications "which were not banned, but which somehow in their eyes looked sinister" were confiscated.

Mr Redcliffe said he was subsequently taken

to the security police headquarters in Port Elizabeth where he appeared before a Colonel Goosen.

"He was the judge, the jury and the prosecutor all wrapped in one."

"I was told that I would be put away for 14 days because I had, he said, planned a bloody revolution."

Thereafter, he said, he had been taken to Kirkwood police station where a Lieutenant Du Plessis and a Warrant Officer Schoeman had "severely assaulted" him leaving him with a hearing impediment.

● The MP for Addo, Mr Peter Hendrickse, said he had been detained in solitary confinement in 1976, and that at the time of his arrest he had been suffering from a stomach complaint and a knee injury.

"I was chucked into the back of a van and rushed at breakneck speed through the streets of Port Elizabeth to a district surgeon."

"He jerked my knee, gave me some tablets and sent me back."

Discrimination

● The Rev Allan Hendrickse said his detention in 1976 had been an act of discrimination because "white criminals on the other side received preferential treatment".

He said he still did not know why he had been detained.

Turning to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, he said: "If the minister can find something in the record that I did, he must please tell me about it as a colleague."

Mr Le Grange replied: "I must have a look at your file."

● LP opposes security bills, page 4

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Outrage after Louis le Grange bans all June 16 meetings 'WE'LL CHALLENGE THE BAN'

A wide range of groups were yesterday exploring ways to challenge the Government's ban on meetings until the end of the month.

The ban, announced on Wednesday by Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, effectively bans all meetings commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots and the 21st anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the

United Democratic Front (UDF), said yesterday that the UDF and affiliates were seeking ways to challenge the measure.

"We have instructed attorneys to apply to the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg for per-

mission for a rally at Orlando Stadium, Soweto, on June 16," he said.

The Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC), which had planned a commemorative service and a day of fasting on June 16, were yesterday examining legal implications of the law.

A spokesman said the WPCC would make a decision on its plans today.

A wide spectrum of organisations such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the UDF, the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the National Forum, an alliance of socialist organisations, have called for a national stayaway.

Cosatu, the UDF and the NECC called in a joint statement on Wednesday for the commemoration of June 16

"in a manner befitting the occasion".

Action

National Forum general secretary Mr Lu-shiba Ntloko said his organisation advocated a call for appropriate action between June 16 and 26.

"This action must not be seen as a blanket call for stayaway and work stoppage. By appropriate action we mean action which the various

constituents of the National Forum around the country deem fit. We have also called for a paid stayaway for workers on June 16," he said.

The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce president, Mr Peter Hugo, said yesterday that June 16 was an ordinary working day for businesses. He said staff who wanted time off should negotiate with their employers.

THE

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THE PAPER FOR A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

MPs block attempts to ram through Bills

Parliament's Young Turks challenge Le Grange Bills

ING BOOKLET INCLUDES THIS MANDELA PICTURE:



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It is only legal because information booklet is intended to show South Africans that it is folly to talk of negotiation with the ANC. See "UDE calls for ANC. The controversial Bureau of unbanning", page 3

By JEAN LE MAY in Cape Town and WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS in Johannesburg and Durban A SUDDEN surge of opposition by "Young Turks" among coloured and Indian MPs to the two security Bills now before Parliament indicates a leadership crisis for the two Ministers Without Portfolio, the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi.

By deciding to send the two Bills back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order, the (coloured) House of Representatives and the (Indian) House of Delegates have probably stymied Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's attempts to ram the Bills through parliament before June 16.

But even if the two Bills go back to the standing committee on Monday, there is a chance they could come up for debate again the following week, if they get through the committee in a mutually acceptable form. If they don't, there could be another deadlock. And given the present mood of the Labour Party and the National People's Party caucuses, this could be on the cards.

If that happens, the Bills could still be sent to the President's Council. But then the government would, in effect, be bypassing parliament altogether — and the National Party would have to decide whether it can afford to do this in the present crisis situation.

The Bills are the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which would enable the Minister to declare "unrest areas", and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which extends the present 14-day detention of Section 50 to 180 days on the order of a police officer above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Le Grange's urgency to get the Bills passed, and his banning of indoor commemorative meetings up to the end of June, indicates that he expects an upsurge of violence at mid-month and has given rise to fears of an imminent clampdown on anti-apartheid organisations.

Earlier the Labour Party had earlier tabled several "softening" amendments dealing with access of detainees to relatives and lawyers, proposing judicial supervision of detainees and writing in a safeguard on any indemnity which may be included in regulations which the Minister may gazette.

Solidarity, the opposition party in the House of Delegates, however, joined the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the House of Assembly in refusing to accept the principles of the two Bills.

Solidarity spokesmen said they would propose, when the Bills came up in the House of Delegates, that they should be read "this day six months" — that is, never. It is the strongest form of disapprobation possible, and a considerable body of MPs in both houses, and particularly in the House of Representatives, urged that line be taken.

The point was strongly put in caucus that the Labour Party and the National People's Party had gone into the tricameral system on the platform of destroying apartheid from within, and that what they had achieved so far had been minimal.

Although the two Bills were not apartheid Bills *per se*, speakers emphasised that if they got any support at all from the coloured and Indian houses, the credibility of MPs would sink lower than it had ever been and there would be no chance of restoring it.

JUNE 16 BANS

Lawyers plan to challenge ban in court

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The man who ordered police to shoot tells why

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Three angry days as campus erupts

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THE FAR-RIGHT

The AWB's anti-semitic streak

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Young Turks challenge Bills

● From PAGE 1

Faced with near-revolt in their caucuses, Hendrickse and Rajbansi apparently agreed on a joint strategy, which was to propose, as soon as the second reading debates came up in their respective houses, that the Bills should go back to the standing committees.

There is a view that both were stalling for time and have hopes of persuading their caucuses to instruct members of standing committees to go along with amendments.

But considerable opposition to this course has built up — possibly thanks to the PFP, which proposed "this day six months" and fought the Bill through every stage of the second reading.

That Solidarity, whose leader Dr Jaagaram Reddy is a member of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, took the same line as the PFP has not gone unnoticed.

So the men in the middle are Hendrickse and Rajbansi.

The two Ministers Without Portfolio will come under considerable pressure from Cabinet colleagues. But that pressure will have to be weighed against pressure from their respective caucuses, which have the power to decide whether the two men will remain in office as chairmen

of Ministers Councils and hence *ex officio* as Cabinet Ministers.

This week also saw the launch of a major national "Stop the Le Grange Bills" campaign, launched at simultaneous press conferences around the country on Wednesday.

The campaign will focus around a "day of action" on Monday, when meetings, pickets and other protests will be held around the country by a wide range of organisations.

Supporters of the campaign who issued statements this week included political, youth, church, trade union and journalistic organisations.

"The most serious setback in civil liberties for a long time," was how lawyer Nicholas Haysom described the new Bills at a press conference this week.

"These Bills will plunge this country into levels of police action we have not seen before," the Detainees Parents Support Committee said.

"Whatever avenues of peaceful legitimate protest still remain are about to be blocked off completely with the introduction of the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills," it said.

The DPSC, drawing on the

experience of the recent State of Emergency, listed four effects it thought the Public Safety Amendment Bill would have:

● Black communities will bear the brunt of the return of the intense repression of the Emergency: occupation of their townships by army and police, curfews, endless funerals and detentions.

● White communities will see their sons in the continuing role of occupying and policing the townships.

● Business communities could expect a further deterioration in the economy as township communities hit back with boycotts and work stoppages and international business loses further confidence in South Africa.

● The media will face a repeat of the Emergency restrictions and harassment.

In Durban, the Natal Indian Congress has turned down an invitation from Rajbansi to "advise the NPP" on possible amendments to the Bills.

Rajbansi had asked the NIC to formulate suggested amendments. He later received an NIC telegram, stressing the latter's disapproval of the Bills and calling for both to be scrapped.

Safeguards for detainees urged

By PETER FABRICIUS
Parliamentary Staff

TWO security laws before Parliament have finally been referred back to the joint standing committee on law and order.

But there are indications the committee will reconsider them swiftly and return them to Parliament for passing.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill alters the State of Emergency legislation to enable "unrest areas" to be declared, and the Internal Security Amendment Bill extends periods of detention without trial to 180 days.

The House of Representatives yesterday followed the House of Delegates in voting for the Bills to be referred back. But the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, suggested they should be considered by the standing committee as soon as possible.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, agreed and appealed to members to expedite the passing of the Bills because "the people are tired of unrest".

Mr le Grange complained that he had not received even a telephone call to indicate the Labour Party had changed its mind on the Bills since meeting him last Friday when he accepted certain amendments.

But Labour Party MPs claimed they had made it clear they opposed the principles contained in the Bills.

Built in

Mr Hendrickse said the Labour Party would support the legislation only once safeguards for detainees had been built in.

The detainee's rights should be restored at certain stages, for example after 48 hours and then 14 days, he should appear before a magistrate and then a judge.

The decision to send the Bill back was not a delaying tactic but an attempt to improve the law.

Members in the house had experienced detention without trial and were concerned to avoid any further hardship caused by this measure.

Rajbansi and NIC talks at weekend?

Political Staff

CABINET Minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi has appealed to the Natal Indian Congress — a United Democratic Front affiliate — to hold talks with him this weekend over strategies for tackling the security legislation.

Mr Rajbansi sent a telegram asking the NIC leaders to meet him to discuss the best approach to adopt towards the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

NIC president Mr George Sewpershad said the invitation would be discussed today by the NIC executive.

This week there has been a thaw in the icy relationship between Mr Rajbansi's National People's Party and the NIC, which has campaigned against the tricameral system.

Mr Rajbansi revealed that Mr Sewpershad contacted him expressing extreme concern over the Bills.

June

1986

Call for press curbs

A CONSERVATIVE PARTY MP, Frans van Staden, yesterday said that more drastic measures might have to be taken in future against "liberal" and "integrationist" publications. Speaking during the second reading debate on the Publications Amendment Bill, he said the measures might be necessary to check the continuing increase in "liberal tendencies" which could not be stemmed by the "moderate" controls now in force. — Sapa

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Parliament and Politics

LP opposes security bills

Cape Times 6/6/86
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By **EBRAHIM MOOSA**
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned this House that the government should not in future be blamed for any growing unrest were it to be deprived of the security measures it was seeking.

Mr Le Grange's warning follows moves in the House of Representatives yesterday — and in the House of Delegates earlier this week — to foil the government's bid to rush two controversial security measures through Parliament before June 16.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill provides police with powers to detain persons for up to 180 days and the Public Safety Amendment Bill would give the minister powers to declare "unrest areas" with state of emergency type powers.

Black leaders

The ruling Labour Party (LP) and the opposition Democratic Worker's Party (DWP) in the House of Representatives as well as the National People's Party (NPP) in the House of Delegates referred the bills to the Law and Order Standing Committee where several amendments are expected to be made.

Yesterday Mr Le Grange said all the parties had agreed to the "desirability" of the measures before the dramatic turn of events at midweek, which delayed the legislative process. He said the need for the measures had been proposed early this year and had the back-

ing of several black leaders.

He pointed out, however, that both the LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and NPP leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi (who are both cabinet ministers), expressed reservations on the measures and asked to consult their respective caucuses.

During the debate yesterday Mr Hendrickse stressed that his party had decided unanimous-

supported violent revolution.

LP law and order spokesman Mr Peter Mopp (LP Border) said it was the first time Mr Le Grange had to face MPs who had been detained.

Several MPs gave accounts of their spells in detention and described how they were subjected to torture, including bodily assault and deprivation of rights.

Mr Mopp said the tricameral system was intended to broaden democracy from an oligarchy and the proposed security measures were undemocratic.

Mr Desmond Lockey (LP nominated) said a single government department and minister had excessive and drastic powers which were tantamount to the powers of "people's courts". He also questioned Mr Le Grange's bona fides with regard to amendments he had proposed to the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Christian

An enraged Mr Le Grange questioned Mr Lockey's right to query his bona fides and stressed that the bill provided for the full jurisdiction of the courts.

Mr Denis de la Cruz (DWP Ottery) said the proposed measures were unacceptable in a Christian democratic country.

Freedom Party leader Mr Arthur Booysen backed the measures, adding that enemies of South Africa wanted to see chaos.

Heckled by LP Members, he accused them of double standards for not supporting the bills while on other occasions they pleaded for more policemen.

Parliament and Politics



Mr Allan Hendrickse:
LP committed to individual rights.

ly not to support the bills in their present form.

The LP was committed to democracy and the rights of the individual, he said. The absence of legal safeguards to protect the individual forced the LP not to approve the proposed measures, especially with reference to detention without trial.

Mr Hendrickse said he and several other LP MPs had been detained under security legislation. He still did not know why he had been detained, as he had not

Major confrontation looms over meetings ban

Govt pledges drastic moves against unrest

SIPHO NGCOSO and
CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

GOVERNMENT is set to take drastic measures to combat unrest as a major confrontation over its ban on June meetings develops.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange made clear government's hard-line approach to the coming 10th anniversary of the June 16 riots when he told Parliament government was determined to be as tough as possible in dealing with unruly elements, and that it would smash the United Democratic Front.

But, despite Le Grange's warning, several organisations have joined the 500 000-strong Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) in saying they would defy his blanket ban on meetings to commemorate the riots.

In developments yesterday:

□ There was growing conviction among parliamentarians in Cape Town that the blanket ban merely presaged a reintroduction of a state of emergency in various parts of the country.
□ Shops and a block of flats in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, were stoned by black youths after a UDF meeting and a

FEARS OF NEW STATE OF EMERGENCY

GOVERNMENT'S failure to steam-roll tough new security laws through Parliament this week has raised fears of the imposition of a new state of emergency.

Parliamentary and diplomatic sources believe government is intent on cracking down on unrest — whatever the consequences on international attitudes towards SA.

A Law and Order spokesman yesterday refused to comment.

Press conference were stopped by police.

□ UDF legal representatives began pursuing legal initiatives to contest the ban.

□ Bishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop-elect for the Anglican Church, said he would instruct his clergy to organise church services on June 16.

□ Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC) said churches might be forced into confrontation over the ban, as a June 16 day of prayer to end unjust rule had been called.
□ Azanian Peoples Organisation spokes-

man Saths Cooper said the black community was unlikely to take the government's "outrageous action" lying down.
□ Dr Allan Boesak said churches should ignore a government ban on services marking June 16.

□ It was revealed that all Soweto schools closed on Wednesday — two days before the official closing date — because of "increased tension" and pupil "intimidation" over the past week.

In the violence after police stopped the UDF meeting, Jazz Super Market on the corner of De Villiers and King George's Streets fell target to a rain of stones thrown by youths chanting slogans in praise of ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

Stones also hit the adjoining block of flats, trapping terrified white residents. Soon afterwards riot police with dogs, sjamboks, teargas-launchers and accompanied by SA Defence Force members arrived and cordoned-off one block of De Villiers Street, while others filmed events.

The UDF meeting was stopped after security police told organisers it could not be held in terms of the ban on meetings imposed by Le Grange.



YOUTHS stoning a shop in Johannesburg after a UDF meeting was banned by police yesterday.
PH: DAVID SIMON

6/6/86

The Star Friday

UDF meetings put off because of blanket ban

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The United Democratic Front yesterday postponed a public meeting and Press conference to launch its "Unban the African National Congress" campaign, saying police had advised that holding the gatherings would breach the latest blanket ban on indoor gatherings.

Violence flared briefly outside Khotso House in central Johannesburg after the Press conference announcing the decision not to hold the meeting.

A group of youths hurled rocks at the windows of a supermarket, drawing half a dozen police vans with screaming sirens to the scene. The area in front of Khotso House was sealed off, crowds gathered and police took to the street with dogs. But there were no further incidents.

UDF publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe said police at John Vorster Square had informed the UDF that the meeting, scheduled to be held at the Central Methodist Church at lunchtime, would be illegal.

The ban on all meetings to commemorate the events of June 16 and the adoption of the Freedom Charter was given as the reason. Mr Morobe said it seemed that the link was that the African National Congress had been a signatory to the charter.

"The UDF has thus decided to postpone the meeting and the Press conference until legal initiatives have been pursued to contest the ban on the meeting," a statement by the front read.

Leading UDF figures from various parts of the country, including national chairman Mr Curnick Ndlovu, Western Cape president Mr Zoli Malindi and Eastern Cape vice-president Mr Henry Fazzie, had flown to Johannesburg for the launch.

Bishop Tutu pledges to defy June 16 ban

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN'S Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday pledged to organize church services on June 16 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings, in defiance of the ban on all such gatherings.

The order — forbidding all meetings or services commemorating the uprising or the anniversary of the Freedom Charter until June 30 — also drew strong comment from the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said the dignity of black people demanded that they commemorate June 16.

"There are, however, some who want to turn this remembering into a political fiasco," he said.

Freedom of worship

Bishop Tutu, in a strongly-worded statement condemning the ban, said he had learnt "with considerable distress" of the ban, which he called "most insensitive and most provocative".

"The minister seems bent on provoking blacks to defy his ill-advised ban to give policemen yet another excuse to get at black people.

"South Africa claims to recognize freedom of worship. I will instruct my clergy to organize church services on June

16th and I will certainly participate in such services.

"I hope that other denominations throughout the country will likewise arrange services. We have not yet reached the stage where we must ask for permission from a secular authority to worship God," he said.

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said: "I hope and pray that the minister will realize the serious danger of possible confrontation into which the churches may be forced and that he will withdraw the order to allow millions of Christians to gather in prayer in places of worship throughout South Africa on June 16."

The national secretary for the Call of Islam, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, said in a statement that "the need for our people to commemorate June 16 in this particular way is greater now that the State has seen fit to ban commemorative gatherings throughout the country".

Anthony Johnson reports that the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, said the government had a duty to protect the property and lives of innocent citizens. "This is the sole purpose of the announced measures," he said.



Mr Peter Soal, PFP Johannesburg North (left), and Mr Philip Myburgh, PFP Wynberg (right), with the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, in Lusaka this week.

LP wants safeguards for detainees in bill

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The Labour Party would only approve the Internal Security Amendment Bill once safeguards for detainees had been included in the legislation, the Chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Allan

Hendrickse, said yesterday.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said there should be safeguards which would allow the detainee to have his rights restored at certain stages during his detention. For example after periods of 48 hours and then 14 days the detainee should appear before a magistrate and then a judge.

The decision to send the bill back to the standing committee was an attempt to improve the law.

Christian

Detention without trial was practised in the United States, Britain, France and other Western countries and everyone accepted that something had to be done about the security situation in South Africa.

● The leader of the Opposition, Mr Dennis de la Cruz, said during the debate detention without trial was a violation of democracy and human dignity and unacceptable in a Christian society.

"The ghost of Steve Biko stalks our society and haunts us inside and outside the country. This is what we have done to people in detention without trial."

● Mr Peter Mopp (LP Border) said it was true there was a situation of unrest in the country but it was the result of NP policy. After years of indoctrination, people had

developed a "hate syndrome" against the police.

"Too many people have died in detention and we do not want one more person to die in this way."

The police projected a bad image and there appeared to be different laws for different people.

Sjambokking

"One sees a picture of a burly policeman sjambokking a woman lying on the ground giving the impression that a policeman can charge, convict and summarily punish someone."

"Children are sjambokked for taking part in a demonstration but the AWB can break up a meeting without any action being taken."

He said everyone should be treated the same in the eyes of the law.

● Moving an amendment that the Public Safety Amendment Bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order at the start of second reading debate on the bill, Mr Don Mateman (LP Eldorado Park) said it was "about time" a security law came out of Parliament with the support of all three Houses and was subjected to the scrutiny of the world.

The House could not abandon its responsibility to making this bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill democratic in as humane a manner as possible. — Sapa

SECURITY LEGISLATION

~~FINAL~~ 6/6/86 327

Using the stick

This week's fiery parliamentary debates on two tough security measures gave the distinct impression that government firmly believes that, if it cracks down hard enough on its opponents, negotiation — on its terms — will eventually succeed.

But, as the Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) spokesman on justice, David Dalling, pointed out, on every occasion that new security laws have been brought in since 1950, government has pleaded "special circumstances" — but never repealed them when the "circumstances" passed. The debate was continuing as the *FM* went to press.

The two new measures are the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which gives the Minister of Law and Order powers to declare "unrest areas" and effectively govern them as if they were under a State of Emergency; and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, giving police new powers to detain people without trial for up to 180 days if they suspect they may be involved in unrest.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange believes the new measures will go a long way towards stopping the 20-month cycle of countrywide civil unrest. But Dalling sees them as little more than a "licence to kill."

The two Bills are also a major test for the tri-cameral parliamentary system. The coloured and Indian Houses are unhappy with the measures and, if they decide to block them (although it seems unlikely after consultations between the majority leaders and President Botha last week), the Nationalist-dominated President's Council may be needed to force them through.

Despite slight concessions, including access by detainees to lawyers, and a review function for courts, the PFP is rejecting the measures without reservation. ■

Submitted suggestions have been kept confidential.
between all parties

UDF to fight June 16 meeting ban

By CLARE HARPER

THE UDF and Azapo (Azanian People's Organization) will challenge the government's ban on June 16 commemorations in the Rand Supreme Court next week.

Numerous organizations have expressed anger over the ban which the Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference have pledged to defy.

Church services were understood to be illegal as the ban includes indoor gatherings, but a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order said yesterday that "bona fide church services are obviously not affected by the ban".

UDF national publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe said last night that a meeting at Orlando Stadium, Soweto, had been planned for June 16 and expressed fears that the ban could increase tension and the potential for violence.

National president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said the bannings were "insulting and provocative".

"The denial of our right to participate in events organized around the country makes us angry and arouses in millions of South Africans a spirit of defiance," she said.

Azapo publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said Azapo had instructed an advocate to prepare papers opposing the ban and they would take legal advice on whether to go ahead with planned meetings.

He said that services and meetings had been planned countrywide along with a 10-day programme, with each day representing a year from 1976.

South African Catholic Bishops' Conference general secretary Father Mangaliso Mkhathshwa, said the church would "not even consider seeking legal advice on the legality of holding church services".

Security move: No decision

Political Correspondent

NO decision has yet been taken on whether to declare a general state of emergency in South Africa, a senior government source disclosed yesterday.

Fears have been expressed that an emergency might be declared as early as next week.

This follows the government's failure to rush two highly controversial security bills through Parliament and warnings by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, that the government was prepared to smash the UDF.

On Thursday the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, said the government was aware of extensive plans by "radical elements" to create unrest on June 16.

Yesterday one top source indicated that the declaration of an emergency was still a possibility but that a final decision would depend on developments in the next few days.

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UDF court plea on meetings granted

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The United Democratic Front has successfully applied for a court order to go ahead with meetings to launch a campaign to unban the African National Congress.

UDF attorney Mr Krish Naidoo said a declaratory order that the meetings may go ahead was agreed to by the Minister of Law and Order and the Divisional Commissioner of Police of the Witwatersrand, when the matter was placed before Mr Justice Vermooten in chambers yesterday.

"The State conceded that the meetings were not unlawful. The ban was concerned with meetings in commemoration of June 16 and June 26 and did not cover other meetings," Mr Naidoo said.

"Not interfere"

"This means that we can continue with these meetings. We were also successful in our application that the police should not interfere with our meetings in future," he said.

Another spokesman for the UDF legal team said the respondents consented to the three aspects of the application. These were:

- That the UDF meeting scheduled for Tuesday, June 10, be allowed to go ahead as it was not aimed at commemorating June 16.
- That any future meetings held to call for the unbanning of the ANC would also be allowed.
- That police would not prevent the public from attending any of these meetings.

They made one proviso: that the meetings covered only subject matter advertised and did not discuss June 16 or the Freedom Charter of 1955.

On Thursday police stopped a UDF meeting aimed at launching the campaign.

Freedoms: SA judged harshly

W/E 26/11
7/6/86

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From JOHN D'OLIVEIRA
Editor, Argus Africa
News Service.

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa has dropped to near-bottom of the human rights league, according to an international study just published by The Economist in London.

The study of human rights in 90 countries ranks South Africa (with a human rights rating of 22 percent) on a par with countries like Libya (23 percent), China (23 percent) and Bulgaria (23 percent).

South Africa is only slightly worse than Vietnam (25 percent), Mozambique (25 percent) and Cuba (24 percent).

Below South Africa in the human rights league are only Rumania (20 percent), Russia (20 percent), Iraq (19 percent), North Korea (17 percent) and Ethiopia with a miserable 13 percent.

Shining light

Botswana, in contrast, is a shining light with a rating of 78 percent. Zambia is assessed at 51 percent, Zimbabwe at 45 percent and Tanzania at 43 percent. Even Zaire with 30 percent ranks well above South Africa.

Angola, Malawi and Lesotho were not subjected to the same detailed examination as the other countries, although each received a "poor" HRR. Swaziland was not mentioned in the publication. *World Human Rights Guide*.

The Economist's assessment was based on the degree to which the different countries implemented 40 specific human rights and freedoms, with four levels of performance: yes, qualified yes, qualified no, no.

Worst record

Of the African countries assessed, South Africa had the worst record.

It earned an unqualified "yes" only for respecting freedom from compulsory membership of state organisations or parties, freedom from compulsory religion or state ideology in schools and for respecting the personal right to use contraceptive devices.

South Africa's legal system was judged harshly.

The *Guide* said South Africans were not considered innocent until they

were proved guilty because of arbitrary powers under the Terrorism Act and the State of Emergency. Nor were they entitled to civilian trials in public because of the Government's power to order trials to be held in camera because of security considerations.

"Defiant judges"

South Africa's respect for the independence of its courts was assessed as a qualified "yes", with the explanation that the courts' powers were limited, that they could not release individuals held by the security forces.

However, there had been cases where a "defiant judiciary" had resisted political pressures.

In the legal rights section, South Africa earned qualified approval only for the degree to which it respected the right to free legal aid when necessary and the right to counsel of own choice and the degree to which South Africans were free from the arbitrary seizure of personal property.

Press freedom

The country's attitude to the right to a free Press earned a qualified "no" because, the *Guide* claimed, private ownership of newspapers did not necessarily constitute independence because of the banning and arrest of editors and journalists and because of the activities of the Directorate for Publications.

There was political censorship of the Press, but the English-language newspapers frequently criticised the Government. Suspected opponents of the Government were subjected to constant surveillance, and South Africans were not free from mail censorship or telephone tapping.

South Africa showed greater respect for independent book publishing, earning a qualified "yes", but the *Guide* pointed out that independence was guaranteed for only as long as publishers did not commit offences under the security or the race laws.

South Africans, the *Guide* said, did not enjoy freedom from serfdom, slavery or forced child labour. They did not enjoy freedom from "extra-judicial" killings or disappearances. They were subject to torture or coercion by the State and they did not enjoy freedom from compulsory work permits or conscripted labour.

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Parliament and Politics

Bills before standing committee next week

CHE TUMB 7/6/86 327

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

PARTIES in both the Houses of Representatives and Delegates may have to reach a compromise with the government over the two controversial security measures which were rejected this week.

Both the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were rejected this week by majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates — the Labour Party and the National People's Party respectively.

The bills — which effectively attempt to provide the Minister of Law and Order with wide-ranging powers to declare "unrest areas" with state of emergency type provisions and to detain people for up to 180 days — have been referred to the parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Order.

The committee is to re-

sume its function on Tuesday, where the different parties will try to resolve the deadlock in consensus and propose their amendments.

The new round of negotiations at standing committee level will once again be a test of the tricameral Parliament.

Dilemma

It will be interesting to note what political muscle the "junior partners" will exercise now that they have temporarily blocked the measures and to what extent the government is willing to make concessions.

The dilemma facing the LP and the NPP is that they have already agreed to the "desirability" of the "package".

Both the LP and NPP, as well as the minuscule Democratic Workers' Party (DWP) and Solidarity, are opposed to detention without trial, which forms part of the package of measures.

Therefore the LP and NPP are eager to introduce amendments to remove the "sting" from the legislation. They would now attempt to bring the legislation on detention in line with detention laws in the UK, France and India as part of a compromise deal.

A straight "no" vote, they say, would only favour the government since the Nationalist-majority President's Council would ultimately pass the bills in their unamended form.

A bill which included more rights for a detainee with greater jurisdiction of the courts would be more preferable than the government's original draft, they said. Both parties publicly reproached the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and Solidarity for rejecting the bills, knowing that the Nationalist government would finally steamroll them through Parliament.

Court go-ahead for UDF meetings

By Janine Simon and
Michael Tissong

The United Democratic Front (UDF) successfully applied for a court order last night to go ahead with meetings to launch the "Unban the African National Congress" campaign.

UDF attorney Mr Krish Naidoo said a declaratory order that the meetings may go ahead was agreed to by the Minister of Law and Order and the Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, when the matter was placed before Mr Justice D O Vermoo-

ten in chambers.

"The State conceded that the meetings were not unlawful. The ban was concerned with meetings in commemoration of June 16 and 26 and did not cover other meetings."

Another spokesman for the UDF legal team said the respondents consented to the three aspects of the application. These were:

- That the UDF meeting scheduled for Tuesday be allowed to go ahead as it was not aimed at commemorating June 16.

- That any future meetings held to call

for the unbanning of the ANC would also be allowed.

- That police would not prevent the public from attending.

They made one proviso — that police would not interfere with the meetings as long as they covered only subject matter advertised and did not discuss June 16 or the Freedom Charter of 1955.

A UDF meeting which was to have been held on Thursday was stopped by the police who said it contravened the banning order announced by Minister of Law and Order on Wednesday.

news

Ban on June 16 meetings won't deter us, say defiant clergymen

Soweto services to go ahead

By Estelle Trengove

Several clergymen seem set to go ahead with "Soweto Day" church services in spite of the ban by the Minister of Law and Order of meetings on or around June 16.

A group of Soweto ministers from all denominations has called on all churches in Soweto to turn their Sunday services on June 15 into open services to pray for the removal of the apartheid regime.

Ministers from the Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika, African independent and evangelical churches held a series of meetings to plan a programme for the day of prayer commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

The Rev Frank Chikane, speaking on behalf of the ministers, said the banning order did not affect their plans.

PRAYER DAY

At the services on June 15 ministers would encourage the people to go to the June 16 services planned by various community organisations, if these went ahead.

● The Catholic Church has said it would not allow the Government to dictate whether and when it should worship God and has called on all Catholics to observe June 16 as a day of prayer and fasting.

The general secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, said today: "The Catholic Church will not even consider seeking advice on the legality of holding church services on or around June 16 to commemorate Soweto Day. To do so would be to compromise the sacrosanct principle of freedom of worship."

Before the ban was imposed, the Commission for Justice and Reconciliation called on Catholics to join other Christians worldwide in observing a day of

fasting and prayer for peace and justice to mark Soweto Day.

Father Mkhathshwa said: "This call stands."

● St Mary's Anglican Cathedral in the heart of Johannesburg will present an all-day programme on June 16.

The Dean of St Mary's, the Very Rev Duncan Buchanan, said a day of reflection, penitence and prayer would be observed at the cathedral on June 16. Every hour on the hour, one of the clergy would lead a meditation. Eucharists would be celebrated at 6.30 am, 7 am and 5.15 pm.

● Immediate past president of the Presbyterian Church the Rev Alan Maker will hold a prayer service in St Columba's Church, Parkview, on June 16, "to pray for the country and all who have suffered," he said.

S 1000

7/6/86

327

Union giant hits at 'stupid' curbs on meetings

Cosatu to remember June 16 despite ban

By Sheryl Raine

The 500 000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) says it does not feel obliged to observe the Government ban on meetings to commemorate June 16 and a mood of defiance appears to be growing among some union members.

Cosatu assistant general secretary Mr Sydney Mafumadi said the ramifications of the ban announced by the Minister of Law and Order this week, would be discussed by Cosatu affiliates before a detailed strategy for June 16 was announced.

He said at this stage there was no intention not to go ahead with rallies and programmes for commemorating the 10th anniversary of the June 16 Soweto riots.

The Minister has banned all meetings to commemorate any riots and the adoption of the Freedom Charter, unless personally approved by himself or a magistrate. The ban is effective until June 30.

CONFLICT

Mr Mafumadi said: "We do not feel obliged to observe the ban. The rationale behind it is aimed at preventing possible violence. Our people have resolved to commemorate June 16 peacefully and it does not seem they will renege on that now."

However, he expressed concern that the ban would create conditions which could result in the further escalation of conflict. He said: "The Government has not only lost direction but the ban is a sign of stupidity and shortsightedness."

Many trade unionists have expressed concern that the anger evoked by the ban will lead to an extension of the period of industrial action beyond the one-day stayaway on June 16, agreed to by the United Democratic Front (UDF), Cosatu and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

A spokesman for the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) said: "A lot depends on the situation in individual areas. In some areas workers may find their lives endangered if they try to work on June 17 or 18."



The tiny magic box — little more than the size of a matchbox — which may solve the problems of TV viewers who fear they may be forced to sacrifice Bop-TV as the new M-Net service nears its launch in the PWV area on October 1.

Boffins battle to bring Bop-TV back into view as ire over M-Net grows

By Michael Chester

As battles rage to find out who is to blame for the blotting out of Bop-TV on thousands of Johannesburg suburban sets as M-Net runs its test signals, boffins are working round-the-clock in search of solutions.

High technology believes the answers may be provided inside a week for at least 80 percent of TV viewers who have run into heavy expenses to fit equipment to pick up Bop-TV spillage from Brixton Tower transmissions — and now find their screens filled with electronic snowstorms.

And the boffins are now burning the midnight oil to end the interference encountered by the 20 percent balance of irate suburbanite viewers who are being forced to make a choice between Bop-TV and the new M-Net pay-TV service.

First reports have insisted viewers in Bop-TV spillage areas — anyone too far outside the SABC transmission beam from Brixton Tower to Soweto and Kasigo — must unplug their expen-

sive booster devices and sacrifice the Bop service if they want to restore normal reception.

But Mr David Solovei, managing director of an aerial sales company in Johannesburg, has set his backroom boffins to work to design a device that will ensure Johannesburgers can receive both Bop-TV and M-Net programmes.

"And we're winning," he says.

A "magic box" a little bigger than a match-box is now on the production line and should be in the shops within a week.

"The first version should solve most problems," he said. "But a second version now on the drawing board should be the ultimate solution."

"TV viewers should not despair and perhaps unnecessarily fork out more cash to technicians to unplug boosters and re-set TV sets and video recorder machines. Answers are on the way."

"And practically all viewers will be able to stay with Bop-TV — and receive M-Net too. Give us a bit more time."

Youth flights go worldwide

South Africa Airways has introduced a youth fare on most overseas routes following the success of the New York youth fare launched in June last year.

It is now available on flights to Taipei, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Hong Kong and London.

The fare, which is R1 200 re-

gardless of destination, may be bought by passengers between the ages of 12 and 25.

Stopovers are not permitted and there is a 21-day minimum and one-year maximum stay requirement in all countries except France, which has a three-month maximum stay condition.

The latest international air

fare increase will not affect the prices of all-inclusive tours for a period of six months, says South African Airways.

"The old fare level will be maintained for such tours if they were registered with SAA before June 2 and if they commence before or on December

ONE TUPU
7/6/86

Order against police

JOHANNESBURG. — A prominent trade unionist was granted an interdict in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday restraining the police from unlawfully arresting or assaulting him or his parents.

Mr Sam Ntuli of Thokoza, Alberton, and his parents Mr James Ntuli and Mrs Jeanette Ntuli, obtained the order against the Minister of Law and Order, the station commander of the Katlehong police station near Germiston and two policemen, named as officers Masangu and Masingi.

Mr Ntuli said in papers before Mr Justice D O Vermooten that he had been assaulted outside his home on May 28 and then arrested by men he recognized as Katlehong policemen.

The men were in plain clothes but were known to be policemen.

After the arrest, he was taken to Katlehong police station and the policemen, officers Masangu and Masingi, punched him. He was also assaulted by other policemen, whom he did not know, and lost consciousness a number of times.

During his detention he was questioned about arson, calls for work stay-aways and other unrest-related incidents. He denied he had taken part in illegal activities.

The return date is June 24, 1986. — Sapa

Speculation growing on June 16 emergency

STASH 7/6/86 327

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State Security Council was meeting today to assess the growing unrest while coloured and Indian MPs were under heavy pressure to agree to new security legislation.

Speculation that the Government would declare a short state of emergency or even martial law if Parliament does not pass the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill before June 16 — 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots — was widespread at the weekend.

However, the Bills' passage seems almost certain to draw a fresh round of sanctions by the United States, the European Economic Community and the Commonwealth.

The apparent inevitability of the new measures is causing a backlash which is strengthening Cabinet hardliners' support for a tougher stand on security.

Government sources, however, remained cautious, saying a new state of emergency would not be considered as the legislation was expected to go through Parliament in the next week and there was no sense in causing a fresh economic setback for any short-term advantages of an emergency.

One senior source said martial law would be too heavy-handed.

The Progressive Federal Party has accused the Government of politically blackmailing the coloured and Indian parties into agreeing to the legislation by allowing speculation of a new emergency.

UDF application on meetings granted

CAF Times 7/6/86 37

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rand Supreme Court yesterday evening granted an urgent application by the UDF to hold public meetings in June calling for the unbanning of the ANC.

The SAP undertook at the hearing in chambers not to interfere with the intended meetings provided the UDF organizers ensured the meetings adhered strictly to the stated purposes.

Papers in support of the application said the proposed meetings were

outside the ambit of the extraordinary gazette of June 4 prohibiting any political meetings commemorating the June 16 Soweto uprising.

The urgent application against the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, and the Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police was brought before Justice R C Vermooten specifically in respect of a UDF meeting which was prohibited by the police on June 5.

The secretary of the UDF's Transvaal division, Mr Mohammed

Valli, asked the court to overrule the prohibition of the meeting which has been re-scheduled for June 10.

He said the meeting scheduled for June 5 at the Central Methodist Church was cancelled when two police officers told the caretaker the same morning that it was banned.

He successfully asked Mr Justice Vermooten to declare that this meeting and "any other meeting in any building scheduled for the same purpose" did not contravene the gazette.

Parliament and Politics

Social workers, clergy condemn bills

Cape Times 7/6/86 327

Staff Reporters
Own Correspondents
and Sapa

DETENTION of community leaders and scholars under proposed security legislation would lead to a direct rise in the crime rate, social workers at the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said yesterday.

The social workers, all from the Cape Town branch, said in a statement released late yesterday that proposing detention without trial for 180 days would cause families to lose breadwinners and increase demands on welfare sources. In the case of scholars it would aggravate the school drop-out rate. By removing community leaders it would cause the breakdown of social relationships.

● The Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill have

been "unequivocally" condemned by the Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg.

"The former bill confers powers on the Minister of Law and Order usually reserved for times of war," said the resolution, released to Sapa yesterday.

Landmark

Commenting on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, it said the 180-day detention measure would "nullify a recent landmark decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (Nondo vs the Minister of Law and Order)".

● Social workers in Port Elizabeth yesterday passed a resolution expressing opposition to the proposed bills and calling for their withdrawal.

The resolution was passed by members of the Society for Social Workers of South Africa, holding their annual general meeting.

Social workers present supported a motion to send a telegram to the State President rejecting the proposed new security measures.

● The Methodist Church Cape Synod yesterday strongly condemned the proposed bills.

In a unanimous resolution the clergymen said they believed "these proposed laws will nullify the power of the judiciary, jeopardise media freedom and interfere with the freedom of association and the freedom of the individual".

The issue of disinvestment caused division within the Synod and it was resolved that churches would review a study document on disinvestment and report back to the annual conference in October.

Concern was expressed over ministering to young people in the South African Defence Force from within the official structures of the SADF.

Parliament and Politics

Rajbansi solicits NIC advice on bills

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

CAP 7/1/86
7/6/86

IN a rare move the government's proposed security measures have resulted in informal contact between the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) — a UDF affiliate — and the National People's Party (NPP), the ruling party in the House of Delegates.

Early this week, the NIC sent a telex to the NPP leader and Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, challenging him to reject the two proposed security measures and urging him not to be party to the "drastic measures".

Yesterday the NIC president, Mr George Sewpershad, confirmed that he had challenged Mr Rajbansi.

Mr Rajbansi yesterday said he had replied to the

NIC in a letter and asked it for advice on the controversial bills before Parliament. He added that he had also offered to meet NIC officials in a bid to discuss the issue in Durban at the weekend.

"A complete negative approach to the bills would prove to be to the disadvantage of those people affected by them," Mr Rajbansi said.

The bills are likely to be passed in any event. The NPP has not totally rejected the bills but has referred them to a standing committee.

Mr Sewpershad said no decision had been taken as to whether the NIC would meet Mr Rajbansi, but he said a meeting last night would discuss his reply.

The NIC is totally opposed to the tricameral system and campaigned against parties which participated in the August 1984 tricameral elections.

JUNE 16 OUTRAGE

Bitterness, anger and a sincere warning greet new State clampdown

CP Reporters

IT'S outrageous - and very, very dangerous.

That was the united response of political organisations throughout the country yesterday to Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's ban on all June 16 and 26 services.

Together with the outrage came the warning that some political organisations might not heed the ban - which is sure to lead to police action, and even more bloodshed.

The ban is also likely to strengthen the arm of political organisations which have called for a stayaway on June 16 - such as the NECC, the UDF and Cosatu, which issued a joint statement on Tuesday calling for a one-day stayaway on June 16.

On Wednesday night, just as it seemed Le Grange's latest attempt to increase police powers - the Public Safety Amendment Bill - was unlikely to be passed before June 16, Le Grange banned:

- All gatherings to commemorate South African Youth Day, the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising
- All meetings to commemorate the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Responses to the bannings include:

★ The Congress of SA Trade Unions:

"We are not convinced that we are obliged to observe the ban," said assistant secretary Sydney Mafumadi. "We intended holding a peaceful commemoration. By banning it, the government has created conditions for an intensified confrontation."

Cosatu will meet soon to prepare a detailed response to the ban.

★ SA Catholic Bishops' Conference:

"The banning is an extremely insensitive and provocative action which will not contribute anything to the quest for peace."

"It is a recipe for disaster - particularly if a confrontation develops between the security forces and the people," warned secretary-general Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa. "If Le Grange wants to avoid conflict - which may result in violence and loss of life - he should do the honourable, Christian thing and withdraw the ban forthwith."

He said the National Party made a big mistake when the AWB recently threatened its freedom to hold political meetings - but took away every opportunity for black people to express their feelings.

★ The United Democratic Front - which earlier this week condemned the "Le Grange Bills" at a specially convened Press conference.

"This is a clear message from the government to the majority - that they should go to hell," said publicity secretary Murphy Morobe.

"The government must take full responsibility for the obvious confrontation this insensitive act will generate. We and our allies will seek ways to challenge this draconian measure."

★ Mkhutshwa Jack - Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee leader:

"Le Grange can't stop people commemorating June 16. The ban is counter-productive... he is getting nervous."

Jack said Le Grange was obviously frustrated that his Bill was being delayed.

"He has now opted for a dangerous alternative. He is just fanning the fire."

★ Azanian People's Organisation:

"We are looking closely at the implications of this repressive action, and consulting our lawyers," said president Sathu Cooper.

"We believe the people have the right to commemorate June 16 - more than the Afrikaners have the right to commemorate The Day of the Vow and similar minority holidays."

"We feel this unilateral and outrageous decision will have severe repercussions - black people are not likely to take this lying down."

★ The Black Sash:

"The ban will make people angrier," said Transvaal chairman Susan Trathen.

"Instead of banning meetings, the government should address the cause of the anger - and immediately abolish apartheid."

★ Health Workers' Association:

"Doctors, nurses and other health workers must participate in emergency health schemes, as the ban is going to have a rebounding effect in the community - we anticipate an angry response from the people. You cannot press the lid over a boiling pot forever."

★ National Education Crisis Committee:

"We see this as the last kick of a dying horse. It shows how the government is panicking at a possible takeover of power by the people of this country."

"We condemn the banning in the strongest possible terms."

★ Release Mandela Campaign:

"It is typical of Pretoria, which contradicts its claim of reform. Even those reforms are unacceptable to us," said spokesman Aubrey Mokoena.

★ Transvaal Student Congress:

"Students should not heed the early closure of schools by the Department of Education and Training - they should commemorate June 16 on school premises."

"The State has declared war on the people by banning meetings. We detest the fact that DET has closed schools at a time when the people intend to intensify the struggle against Bantu Education."

"The people will commemorate June 16 as they deem fit."

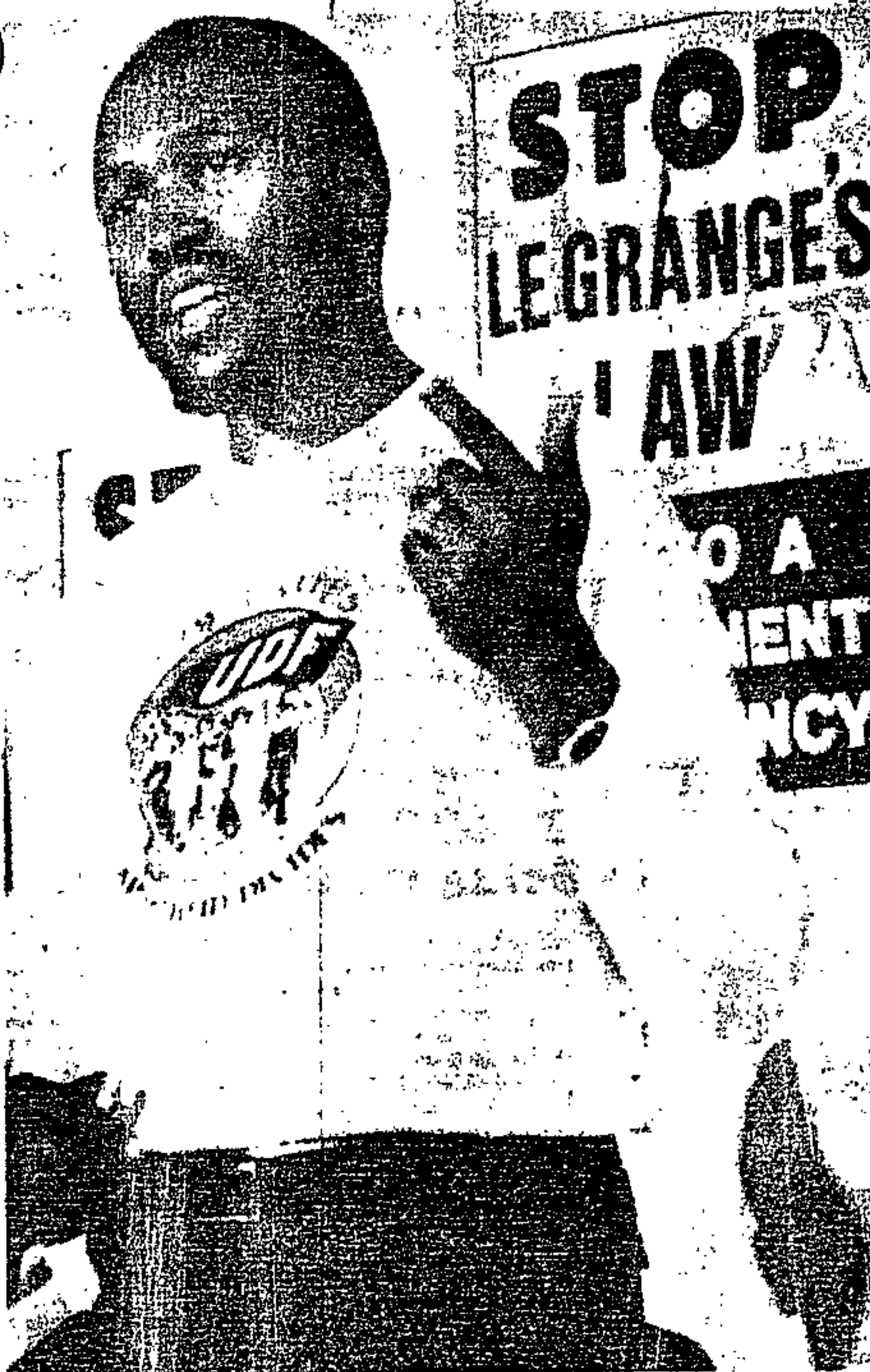
★ Azanian Students' Organisation:

"People will not heed these bans."

"All peace-loving South Africans should stop Le Grange from stirring up a violent atmosphere. It is the same kind of dictatorship that resulted in the ruthless killing of our people 10 years ago."

★ Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions:

"Banning meetings will not stop us from consolidating the working class towards its eventual emancipation."



MURPHY MOROBE: The government has told us to go to hell.

Buthelezi gets - behind a wa

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

PINETOWN yesterday made KwaZulu Chief Minister MG Buthelezi the first black person in SA to get the freedom of a "white" town - but he got it under strong police protection.

Cops sealed off Pinetown against demonstrators from surrounding townships.

A busload of youths and workers from Mpumalanga near Hammersdale were stopped by cops before they

could leave and taken to a station.

At noon, a busload of youths from Pinetown was still how to get around to demonstrate.

Community from Hammersdale, Mont, St Wendoline, dengizi and KwaZulu vowed to against the hon Government agent!

This is a recipe for disaster - bishops

JECTS BUTHELEZI PRISON VISIT - LAWYER

(Buthelezi. He press that al- telex was diplomatic lan- fela's reaction hat Buthelezi visit him in flat rejection. telex message sir, I have just a visiting Man- smoor Prison.

He sends you greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views on the contemplated visit to him. Mandela believes strongly the best time for such a meeting would be

after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and, ideally, when his other colleagues, presently outside SA, would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him, and suggests that, in the interim, you communicate with

the ANC in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them." The object of the telex, said Ayob, was to discourage Buthelezi from "imposing himself on Mandela". Buthelezi said this week Mandela had asked for a meeting with him "after his release - a suggestion rejected by Ayob as misrepresentation.

Wits University academic Mark Swilling commented: "Buthelezi has claimed that Mandela recognizes him as a black leader, but this telex is proof that Mandela wants to speak to him on the same condition as he wants to speak to President PW Botha."

"People will not heed these bans."

"All peace-loving South Africans should stop Le Grange from stirring up a violent atmosphere. It is the same kind of dictatorship that resulted in the ruthless killing of our people 10 years ago."

★ Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions:

"Banning meetings will not stop us from consolidating the working class towards its eventual emancipation."

Martial law may be an option

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

MARTIAL law or the reintroduction of a state of emergency in selected areas is almost certainly in store if government is unable to push through its additional security legislation by the end of this week.

Everything now hinges on the outcome of tomorrow's meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Law Order, which has the responsibility of reviewing the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills — and proposed additional amendments framed by the Labour Party (LP) in the House of Representatives.

Indications from LP sources suggest that if government accepts these amendments, both Chambers will accept the Bills, enabling them to pass into legislation before the end of the week — in time to be used, if need be, to cope with any public disorder on June 16, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Should consensus not be achieved in the committee, the Bills will be returned to the three Chambers for a repeat of the Second Reading debates.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has made it clear that unless this legislation is passed he will have no hesitation in introducing harsher measures.

There is concern that government may also start detaining known activists *en masse*, in an effort to clamp down on those dissidents it believes are fomenting unrest.

Security

Security council discusses measures to avert unrest

ARK 9/6/86 327 (220)



an ambulanceman help a man who was injured in a car crash in Mexico City. In spite of a heavy police presence, fighting broke out when tens of thousands celebrated until Mexico took the lead in group B of the World Cup following a 1-1 draw with Paraguay on Saturday.

to impose tough sanctions

things you can do.

"If South African Airways didn't have landing rights they might by that means have a signal of cut-off."

"I don't want to see the South African business community lose all their investments: I want them to share them."

"WASTELAND"

● Dr Zac de Beer has told Britons that severe new sanctions could produce a "wasteland" for a new Government to inherit.

In a BBC radio interview today, Dr de Beer, an executive director of the Anglo American Corporation and former Progressive Federal Party MP, said such sanctions would have a counter-effect in political

terms and a devastating effect in economic terms.

"In every sense I'm against apartheid and have been for nearly 40 years," he said.

"But I don't want to see a situation in which, when change finally comes in South Africa, the new caretakers inherit a wasteland and can do nothing for any of the people and least of all for the poor."

"To the extent that sanctions were severe enough to be effective they would deepen the recession, increase the unemployment, feed further unrest, undermine international confidence even further, and I fear — although this I cannot know — increase the intransigence of those in power."

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE State security council assessed the situation in the country today as pressures mounted on coloured and Indian politicians to help pass emergency legislation.

Government spokesmen were cautious today about steps which could be taken to avert large-scale unrest on June 16, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

They pointed out that things would be clearer after today's security council meeting in Cape Town. The council consists of senior Ministers, security advisers and other officials.

Sources in the Department of Law and Order said weekend speculation about martial law was "going too far".

Policy

These sources pointed out that, even if the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were not passed before June 16, the Government had many other security and detention measures it could use.

A spokesman at the President's office said it was policy not to react to speculation.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the Government had emergency powers in addition to the proposed legislation.

He dismissed suggestions of martial law as this would take the country further away from peaceful dialogue and the solution of problems.

Mrs Helen Suzman MP, PFP spokesman on law and order, said the Government seemed to be putting pressure on coloured and Indian MPs in an effort to get the legislation through Parliament.

Amendments

Nobody wanted another state of emergency but the powers being proposed amounted to the same thing.

The joint standing committee on law and order of the three houses of Parliament will meet tomorrow to deal with amendments proposed by members of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives.

These are aimed at giving guarantees and protection to detainees and retaining a role for the courts.

Indications today were that, in spite of their earlier protests, coloured and Indian MPs will be prepared to compromise and that the committee could finish dealing with the measures tomorrow before they are rushed through Parliament.

● The Cape Synod of the Methodist Church has condemned "in the strongest terms" the proposed amendments to the Public Safety and Internal Security Acts.

The Bills "represent a deepening and entrenchment of the powers wielded by the State and the South African armed forces", according to a synod statement.

The statement says: "We believe that these proposed laws will nullify the power of the judiciary, jeopardise media freedom, interfere with freedom of association and negate the freedom of the individual."

Weeping Tutu: Don't kill one another...

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu made an emotional plea at a funeral in Soweto for black activists to stop killing one another.

With tears streaming down his face, the Anglican Archbishop-elect asked about 2000 mourners: "Why are we killing one another in this way?"

He was speaking at the funeral of Mr Diliza Matshoba, a South African Council of Churches field worker.

"NOBLE CAUSE"

"The world is with us in our struggle. The fact that we are going to be free is no longer a question. We have such a wonderful, noble cause. Please do not use methods of which we will one day be ashamed."

Mr Matshoba was killed in a car accident in Zondi township on a Friday night. His family found his body in a Government mortuary the next day. The circumstances of the accident are not known.

The Matshoba funeral was one of four on Saturday of people who died in widely publicised circumstances.

Funeral 9/6/85 arrests: Man in court 22

Court Reporter

A MAN who was arrested on Saturday near a funeral in Nyanga appeared briefly in the Langa Court in connection with a charge of possessing ammunition.

Charges against a student from the United States who was also arrested at the funeral on Saturday were withdrawn in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court today.

Mr Lulama Gxoyiya, 22, of NY 65, Guguletu, was not asked to plead at the Langa hearing. The case was postponed to June 23 for further investigation.

A third man who was arrested for allegedly displaying an ANC flag has not yet appeared in court.

Today: 0404; 1629
Tomorrow: 0439; 1703

High water:

Today: 1013; 2231
Tomorrow: 1047; 2308

Low water:

WATER TEMPERATURES:

Sea Point: Sea..... 14 deg C
Pool..... 13,5 deg C
Muizenberg: Sea..... 14 deg C
Pool..... 15 deg C
Newlands..... Closed

D F MALAN climatological data for yesterday June 8

(The figure in brackets shows the average for the month)

Maximum temperature..... 25,8 (18,0) deg C
Minimum temperature..... 3,6 (7,7) deg C
Mean temperature..... 14,7 (12,6) deg C
Maximum humidity..... 93 (97) %
Minimum humidity..... 25 (58) %
Mean humidity..... 63 (81) %

Mean atmospheric pressure..... 1018,3mb (1020,0)
Rainfall 8am - 8am..... 0,0mm
Progressive rainfall for the month..... 46,8mm (91,5mm)

Sunshine..... 9,3 hours (5,8)
Prevailing wind direction..... NNE (NNW)
Maximum hourly velocity NNE 4,2 (N 17,5 metres a second)
Maximum gust..... NNE 7,2 (N 29,5 metres a second)

8am TEMPERATURES

Johannesburg..... 8 deg C
Cape Town (yesterday 2pm)..... 25,7 deg C
Cape Town (today 9am)..... 16 deg C
For the latest, up to the minute detailed weather information for today, phone 46 1261.

CAPE Times 9/6/86

'Stop the killing,' Tutu pleads

327

JOHANNESBURG. — Tears streaming down his face, Bishop Desmond Tutu appealed to blacks to stop killing each other during the struggle for freedom in South Africa.

"The world is with us ... why are we killing one another in this way?" Bishop Tutu, his voice breaking, said at a packed funeral in Soweto at the weekend for Mr Diliza Matshoba, a popular field worker for the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Matshoba's body was found in a government mortuary in Soweto last month, and his family suspect he was slain by conservative vigilantes.

Two thousand mourners stood silently as Bishop Tutu raised his hands in an emotional plea for unity.

"We have such a wonderful, noble cause ... Please let us not use methods of which we will be ashamed," the Nobel Peace Prize-winner said.

The mourners, including anti-apartheid activist Mrs Winnie Mandela, rose and gave black power salutes as Bishop Tutu said: "The fact that we are going to be free is no longer a question."

Armed police watched silently as mourners streamed from the church to follow the coffin to the cemetery.

● About 300 people attended the burial of former Robben Island prisoner Mr Martin Mohau at another funeral near Johannesburg at the weekend.

Mr Mohau, 23, who was buried at the Doornkop cemetery near Soweto, was killed after being abducted on the way home from the funeral of an Azanian Youth Organization official on May 24. — Sapa

Police teargas Nyanga funeral procession

CAPE TIMES 9/6/86

(327)

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By TONY WEAVER and ANDREW DONALDSON
SIXTY policemen lined the Nyanga graveside of local unrest victim Mr Phumzile Dossie on Saturday in a day which saw mourners repeatedly teargassed, four people — including an American student — arrested and at least four men shot and wounded by police.

Mr Dossie, 30, was killed on May 19.

Health workers said yesterday they believed as many as eight people were wounded, but only four came to clinics for help. A fifth man was shot and wounded early on Saturday morning and treated at Groote Schuur Hospital.

Journalists, who were or-

dered out of the Nyanga cemetery earlier, watched as the policemen, led by Major Dolf Odendaal of the riot squad, marched in and stood less than three metres from a group of about 500 mourners.

Carrying shotguns, handguns, teargas-launchers and rifles, the policemen wanted among the graves and traded insults with mourners, who confronted the police contingent with chants and praise songs for the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

A Cape Times reporter present saw no ANC or Communist Party flags at the funeral.

Earlier, at 1.25pm, a 22-year-old Guguletu man was

arrested by police for being in possession of a red flag depicting the hammer and sickle, said a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, yesterday.

Lieutenant Laubscher said that when police moved in to confiscate the flag, the man had drawn a knife and tried to stab one of them.

A man will appear in Athlone Magistrate's Court today on charges of furthering the aims of a banned organization, unlawful possession of ammunition, possession of a dangerous weapon and resisting arrest.

Mourners walking to the funeral service near the Zolani Centre were teargassed in Terminus Road about

1.20pm.

Mr Lars Waldorf, an American student at the University of Cape Town and who has been working at the Shawco mobile relief centre, was arrested on charges of crimes injuria and resisting arrest, said Lieutenant Laubscher.

As about 100 mourners stood over the coffin, 14 Casspirs and three police vans surrounded the mourners.

At 2.39pm, a police officer announced over a loud-hailer that the mourners had two minutes to get moving.

The mourners immediately shouldered the coffin and began walking to the cemetery. But, without any apparent provocation, police fired four rounds of teargas into

the procession.

Mourners scattered in panic, but the hearers kept their grip on Mr Dossie's coffin.

With Casspirs driving metres behind them, the mourners walked to the cemetery where more Casspirs were lined up. At 3.00pm, reporters and television crews were ordered out of the cemetery.

At 3.10pm, Major Odendaal led his 60 men into the cemetery and at 3.25pm they were joined by two Casspirs and a van. They stood there until 3.45pm as the mourners sang freedom songs and hymns.

At 4.00pm, mourners crammed into a bus and taxis for the return journey to Nyanga. About 200 youths began walking back down

NY 108.

Ten minutes later, police opened up with a sustained volley of teargas, launching at least 30 canisters at the crowd.

Casspirs and vans then sped through Nyanga and sections of Guguletu and KTC, firing teargas and chasing youths on the streets.

The Cape Times saw three young men who had been wounded by birdshot and who were treated at a local clinic.

Lieutenant Laubscher confirmed that teargas had been fired on several occasions throughout the day. The presence of foreign television crews had necessitated the police presence at the cemetery, he said.

He said the crowd at the funeral had been dancing with clenched fists "in front of these cameras and it was very clear that the presence of the cameras were part of the events there.

Accordingly, police had asked journalists to move out of the area.

Police had later fired birdshot "in the direction of a person who shot at their vehicle" in Terminus Road, Nyanga, said Lieutenant Laubscher. It was not known if anyone was hurt in this action, he said.

At 4.15pm, in Guguletu, police had used tearsmoke to disperse a group of about 50 people who began stoning their vehicle, he said. Two people were arrested.

for picture P.T.O

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2 Cape Times, Monday, June 9, 1986

Govt decision on state of emergency soon

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

EVENTS this week both inside and outside Parliament are likely to determine if South Africa is to be plunged into its second state of emergency in as many years.

Signs that the government is considering giving security forces additional extraordinary powers to cope with expected uprisings marking the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots, come amid reports that the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) peace-and-dialogue mission has all but failed and will not be returning to South Africa.

Senior government sources have indicated that the possibility of another state of emergency — and even martial law — are actively being considered.

Another top government source has conceded that the government is expecting and preparing for harsher international sanctions — the expected recommendation of the EPG report to be officially released next week.

Government sources indicated at the weekend that a decision on a state of emergency could be expected "within the next few days".

It is understood that

the State Security Council is to meet today to discuss strategies in coping with growing insurrection.

Detain

The parliamentary standing committee on law and order is to meet tomorrow to consider the fate of two controversial security bills designed to give sweeping powers to the police to declare unrest areas and detain people for up to 180 days.

And the cabinet meets on Wednesday to take stock of the security situation and discuss what course should be taken.

By then it should be clearer when the two security bills will become law and also the level of defiance being planned by extra-parliamentary foes to challenge the State's authority.

Rather than risk the economic repercussions that would flow from the declaration of a formal state of emergency, it is possible the government will resort to using existing powers to ban its opponents and their meetings and to place activists in preventive detention.

The likelihood of a state of emergency option would be increased if the government's parliamentary opponents succeed in preventing the security bills now referred back to the standing committee from being placed on the statute book by the time Parliament rises in two weeks. However, such a delay seems unlikely.

Should the government agree to some of the amendments proposed by the Labour Party and the National People's Party, it is possible the bills will become law well before June 16.

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Martial law 'unlikely', say academics

Mercury Reporter

LEGAL academics said yesterday that it was highly unlikely the Government would declare martial law to deal with the unrest expected as Soweto Day approached, but might instead declare another state of emergency.

Prof John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: 'Martial law is so uncertain. It's part of the common law and it is not clear what the rules are.'

'Declaring martial law would do the Government tremendous harm. It would be psychologically very damaging and would suggest the country was at war with the ANC, which would have the effect of legitimising the organisation.'

Regulations

It was for reasons like these that the Public Safety Act — under which a state of emergency may be declared — was enacted in the 1950s.

'First, the term martial

law suggests there is a war going on, and secondly the Government and the public need some specifics as to what rules would be applicable,' he said.

To this end the Public Safety Act empowered the State President to proclaim regulations.

During the last state of emergency, some of these regulations had the effect of limiting Press coverage of emergency areas and of providing a degree of indemnity from prosecution for members of the armed forces.

Prof Dugard felt it would be possible for the Government to take still harsher action under the Public Safety Act and that there was no need for martial law.

Prof Lawrence Boule of the University of Natal said that under martial law, the armed forces would be able to try civilians by court martial, possibly imposing the harsh penalties provided in military codes of discipline.

But under a state of emergency the jurisdiction of the civilian courts on actions by the security forces was curtailed but not entirely excluded.

Academics pointed out that the common law on a state of martial law was not clear and that there were few cases on record to act as a guide.

The Government appears to be pooh-poohing suggestions that martial law might be declared.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, criticised weekend reports which speculated that the Government might declare martial law.

'It is a bit far-fetched to give such huge publicity to the most extreme hypothetical possibility,' he is reported to have said.



NP, LP meet over bills deadlock

*apt 7/15
10/6/86*

By PATRICK CULL
Political Staff

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PARLIAMENT. — The Standing Committee on Law and Order meets in Cape Town this morning in a final bid to break the deadlock surrounding the two controversial security bills recommitted to the committee last week.

It is understood that the National Party and Labour Party Law and Order study groups met for several hours yesterday but it was agreed that no statement would be made thereafter.

Apparently, however, the two sides were unable to resolve their differences, many of the LP's proposed amendments to the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill aimed at bringing detention without trial in line with acceptable international standards remaining unacceptable to the government.

It is understood that the question of indemnity for the security forces is one of the major problems.

Security Council meets

The two bills were recommitted by the LP and the National People's Party in a dramatic development after the Public Safety Amendment Bill had been passed by the House of Assembly following a lengthy debate.

In a further development yesterday, the National Security Council met LP leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse attending the meeting. On the agenda was the planned national stayaway on the 10th anniversary of June 16.

The deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Nel, told a news agency at the weekend that a state of emergency was a possibility.

If the standing committee is unable to reach consensus when it meets this morning, the chances of the government being able to have the bills on the statute book by the end of this week seems remote.

With the cabinet due to meet tomorrow, it seems that a decision by the government on what preemptive measures if any are to be taken could be announced tomorrow afternoon.

community exerted in the interests of peace.

Ammunition Man appears

07/1-12/13 10/6/66 (327) 327 (327)
Court Reporter

A MAN who was arrested at a funeral in Nyanga on Saturday appeared in Langa Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with a charge of possessing ammunition.

had no formal charges put to him. He was not asked to plead.

The hearing was adjourned to June 23 for further investigation.

Mr D Visagie was the magistrate. Mr N Erasmus

Mr Lulama Gxoyiya, appeared for the State.

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Whitehall warning on state of emergency

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain would view the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa with deep concern.

The possibility of martial law being introduced would be viewed even more gravely.

A Whitehall spokesman yesterday said that if a state of emergency were to be reimposed, it would be viewed as a seriously backward step.

Meanwhile, the report from the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) is likely to be presented to the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, this week, at a time when the possibility of sanctions looms ever larger.

One of the proposals which the EPG is believed to have suggested is the restriction or cancellation of landing rights to South African Airways.

If SAA were denied landing rights in Com-

monwealth countries its flights to Britain would be by far the most severely affected.

BBC radio yesterday interviewed the Editor-in-Chief of Flight International, Mr Mike Ramsden, about the implications of a ban.

Mr Ramsden said that if landing rights in Britain were cancelled, SAA would lose its biggest and most profitable market. But BA, its partner, would immediately suffer and would be deprived of one of its most important markets.

Sanctions

The BBC suggested that, with the prospect of sanctions, BA was already searching for alternative destinations in Southern Africa, should there be a tit-for-tat move by South Africa.

Whitehall sources yesterday were predicting that, if there were to be a landing rights ban, it could merely make

flights more difficult for South Africa.

For instance, if only Commonwealth airports were involved — it is believed bans might later be taken up by the EEC and other countries — SAA could fly Johannesburg, Togo, Paris, instead of the routes now used to Heathrow.

Frightened

● Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the PFP spokesman on transport, Mr John Malcomess, said he was "frightened considerably by pressure being placed on international airlines to stop flights to SA".

It was also possible that the International Air Travel Association would decide to deny SAA flying rights over IATA countries.

Both steps would mean total exclusion of South Africa from the airlines of the world.

Siege

"It seems the government is preparing for a siege economy and this would be one of the inevitable consequences," Mr Malcomess said.

"Sanctions are a racing certainty."

The denial of landing rights to SAA would not alone have any significant detrimental effect, Mr Malcomess said.

He said that in 1984/85 a R16-million loss on SAA's overseas operations was recorded. In 1983/84 the loss was R50-million.

He estimated that SAA carried 50 percent of South Africa's passenger and cargo traffic overseas.

● Sanctions: Howe, Lange disagree, page 5

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Nine arrested at UDF youth's funeral

Staff Reporter

NINE people were arrested at the funeral of a United Democratic Front member in Mbekweni, Paarl.

According to Boland police liaison officer Major Frank Alton the nine would appear in court soon charged with attending an illegal gathering.

More than 2 000 people attended the funeral yesterday for Mr Mampantu Stanley Manyemfana, 19, who died after being stabbed and stoned in a confrontation on June 2.

The funeral started at 10am at Mr Manyemfana's home.

Security forces watched as people dressed in African National Congress colours danced and sang freedom songs until the hearse arrived at about noon.

A large procession followed the hearse to the Anglican Church in Mbekweni.

Seven Buffels, three Casspirs and a number of police vans surrounded the church but there were no incidents.

what products do these exports comprise;

- (3) whether his Department exercises any control over the export prices of such products; if so, what is the nature of such control; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) The export value of products to member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development over the past two years amounted to well in excess of two milliard dollars.
- (2) No. At this stage the identification of these commodities is not in the national interest.
- (3) Prices are not controlled.

Code of conduct

*4. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

- (1) Whether he has been informed that member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have prescribed a code of conduct for multinational undertakings; if so,
- (2) whether he has the text of this code of conduct; if so, what is the purport of the main articles of the code of conduct;
- (3) whether he will prescribe a similar code of conduct for multinational companies operating in the Republic; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) No. The Republic of South Africa is not a member of the Organisation for

Economic Co-operation and Development and information on the Organisation's activities is not furnished by it to the South African Government.

- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No. Multinational companies which operate in South Africa are subject to laws, rules and regulations of the country.

(4) No.

*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police took any action in or in the vicinity of the Wynberg Senior Secondary School on 22 May 1986; if so, (a) how many such members were deployed, (b) what was the nature of the operation in which they were involved, (c) what was the rank of the person who was in charge of such members and (d) what specified equipment did the police have on this occasion;
- (2) whether any members of the South African Police were at any stage involved in the alleged whipping of pupils at this high school (a) outside and (b) on school property; if so, (i) why, (ii) what is the rank of the person who gave the order in this regard, (iii) how many pupils were injured as a result and (iv) what was the nature of their injuries;

- (3) whether the pupils concerned were given warning to disperse before members of the South African police took action; if not why not; if so, (a) what warning were they given, (b) how was the warning broadcast and (c) what was the response of the pupils to this warning;
- (4) Whether any educational personnel attempted to intercede between the

police and the pupils; if so, (a) in what manner, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the intercession and (c) what was the response of the police to these attempts;

- (5) whether any policemen (a) entered any houses near the school and (b) took any action against any persons present in these houses; if so, (i) what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents in each case, (ii) why, (iii) (aa) in terms of what statutory provision and (bb) on whose instructions did they enter these houses and (iv) (aa) what specified action did they take and (bb) with what result?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 65 members.
- (b) To maintain law and order.
- (c) A Colonel of the South African Police.
- (d) A variety of weapons which were adequate to meet the given situation.
- (2) (a) No.
- (i) to (iv) Fall away.
- (b) Yes.
- (i) To disperse pupils who were holding an illegal gathering and who acted riotously.
- (ii) A Lieutenant of the South African Police.
- (iii) and (iv) The South African Police is not aware of any injuries which the pupils sustained.

- (3) Yes.

(a) To leave the schoolgrounds peacefully within 30 minutes, or else the police would act against them.

(b) Orally by the headmaster.

(c) As the police was at that stage not on the schoolgrounds, it is not known how the pupils reacted to the warning.

(4) Yes.

(a) The headmaster undertook to warn the pupils himself to disperse.

(b) I refer the hon member to my answer in paragraph (3)(c).

(c) The police left the schoolgrounds in order to give the headmaster the opportunity to warn the pupils himself.

(5) (a) and (b) No.

(i) to (iv) Fall away.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply can he inform us as to whether the Police entered the school grounds at the request of the principal?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know; I do not have the information readily available.

*6. Mr E K MOORE asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether any requests have been received for the export of any agricultural products from South Africa to the Soviet Union following the recent nuclear power plant disaster at Chernobyl; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what products are involved and (d) what was the response thereto?

Security LP divided

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THERE was no clear indication last night of how the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Order would handle the two controversial security Bills today.

It is understood the Labour Party, the dominant group in the House of Representatives, is still divided on the issue. Its study group on Law and Order ended a meeting undecided yesterday.

Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, is expected to issue a statement relating to the security legislation early today, before the standing committee meets.

The balance of opinion favours a capitulation by both the Labour Party and the National People's Party — with the standing committee finally reaching consensus on the two Bills.

Members of Parliament confirmed they were left in no doubt by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange that harsher steps would be taken — such as the reintroduction of a state of emergency or the introduction of martial law — if the Bills were not passed this week.

Mood of defiance in face of expected June 16 clampdown

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10/6/76 - SPAR

Anger and defiance is growing among black trade unions and political organisations as the Government moves to tighten security for the 10th anniversary of the June 16 Soweto riots.

Pressure is building up on both sides after yesterday's meeting of the State Security Council in Cape Town to assess the country's internal situation.

The parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order meets today in a final effort to break the deadlock on security legislation and the Cabinet is likely to discuss the situation at its weekly meeting tomorrow.

Political organisations, trade unions and educationists who planned to commemorate June 16 are considering their options in the face of mounting threats

of security crackdowns.

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) has declared it would not passively accept the Government's ban on meetings commemorating the 10th anniversary of June 16 and the June 26 adoption of the Freedom Charter and has outlined several legal actions that people could take to observe June 16.

The TIC called on workers to demand a paid public holiday and for traders to close their shops and give staff a paid holiday on June 16.

The 500 000-strong Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has said it does not feel obliged to observe the Government ban on meetings to commemorate June 16 and a mood of defiance appears to be growing among some union members.

STAYAWAY

The Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) has called on blacks to attend churches on June 15 and 16 and for a school and work stayaway on June 16 and 17. The Azanian National Youth Unity has called for a stayaway from work on June 16.

A request has been made to all black businesses in the country to observe June 16 by closing for a full day or part of a day by the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc).

Most private schools will commemorate the 10th anniversary of the June 16 uprisings by holding special assemblies or providing alternative academic programmes outlining the significance of the day.

Some principals in Government schools expect a number of pupils will stay away on June 16.

English-speaking universities countrywide have arranged mid-year exam timetables so that students will not write on June 16, 17, and 18.

The Catholic Education Council, which met in Johannesburg at the weekend, has urged all Catholic schools to find the "most appropriate means of marking this important occasion as an expression of solidarity with all those who have suffered and still suffer injustice".

Conflict looms over June 16 ban

A MAJOR confrontation is looming between government and political organisations which have vowed to defy Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's blanket ban on June 16 meetings.

Spokesmen for the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation would not say anything on the matter pending the outcome of their court actions against the bans.

But the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu), a National Forum affiliate, is to hold countrywide commemorative services despite Le Grange's ban.

"No one is going to stop us from commemorating this day and our services

SIPHO NGCOBO

will go on as planned. If the government attempts to tamper with our services in any way, we will act against it," an Azanyu spokesman said yesterday.

Several branches and affiliates of the UDF and Azapo have vowed to defy the ban.

Azapo vice-president Nkosi Molala told *Business Day* yesterday that his organisation would contest the ban in a Durban court today.

UDF lawyers are believed to be busy preparing a similar court interdict.

Business Day 10/6/86 327
The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Nafcoc) yesterday called on black businesses to close on June 16 for the full day or part of the day.

Nafcoc said in a statement that this was in line with its "spirit of black solidarity in the struggle".

The Soweto Chamber of Commerce — which boasts a membership of more than 2 000 — will not trade on June 16, its secretary, Sydney Mahlangu, said yesterday.

"Black businessmen regard June 16 as a national holiday and their workers will be paid accordingly," he said.

Govt studies all its crackdown options

PROSPECTS for the reintroduction of a state of emergency or other security clampdowns are looming large on the horizon.

The threat emerged last night when the parliamentary standing committee on law and order deadlocked in a six-hour debate on two security Bills which have precipitated something of a constitutional crisis.

The Public Safety and Internal Security Bills have been referred back to the three chambers for a repeat of last week's second-reading debates.

The committee's report was tabled in the House of Assembly shortly before the close yesterday and is first on the agenda when the House of Assembly resumes business this afternoon.

Prospects are distinctly slim that the Bills will become law in time to be used by security forces to tackle unrest

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

flaring up in advance of next Monday's 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

The cabinet is to meet this morning when the security situation will almost certainly be the main item on the agenda.

In the wake of government's second defeat yesterday in its efforts to push through the legislation, the cabinet must decide what options are open to it.

A reintroduction of the state of emergency, accompanied by the mass detention of people suspected of encouraging and fomenting unrest, is a serious prospect.

The imposition of martial law is another option, although it is largely being discounted as a possibility.

11/6/86
**Raid on
Khotso
House**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Riot police raided the city centre headquarters of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) in Khotso House yesterday and ransacked the hall and basement soon after a meeting at which a campaign to unban the African National Congress was launched.

One block of De Villiers Street was sealed-off by police and SADF members with sjamboks and dogs. Scores of members of the Soweto Youth Congress were trapped inside the building.

The general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, told the police not to search the building without requesting permission.

At the meeting — organized by the United Democratic Front and attended by more than 300 people — speaker after speaker called for the unbanning of the ANC and the unconditional release of all political prisoners as a pre-condition for peace.

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Police search UDF offices

Staff Reporter

THE United Democratic Front offices at Atlantic House in Corporation Street were raided by four security policemen yesterday, a spokeswoman from the organization said.

Ms Veronica Simmers, an administrator for the UDF, said that six posters related to June 16 were confiscated in the raid.

She said the police action "clearly showed that as the government loses control it attempts to retain power by using increasingly desperate measures".

"I believe that the Public Safety Amendment Bill will be gazetted on Thursday — but already the security police act without

checks on their power," she said.

Ms Simmers said "the men, led by a Lieutenant Mostert, initially refused to produce a search warrant, until I had to contact my attorney".

UDF patron Mr Johnny Issel and seven other activists were at the office when the security police arrived.

"When I contacted my attorney and told him he (Lieut Mostert) had refused to produce a search warrant, it took only minutes for him to produce it," she said.

Last night a police liaison officer for the Western Province, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, confirmed that police had been at the UDF offices yesterday.

CITY



Defiance from a section of the crowd before police moved against them a second time in Government Avenue.

Police break up crowd near Parliament

Staff Reporter

THREE people were arrested and several were injured when sjambok-wielding police charged a crowd of about 150 people outside Parliament.

The incident occurred yesterday while a five-member delegation, including Black Sash national president Mrs Mary Burton and the deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor Donald Carr, were trying to see President P W Botha.

They wanted to give him a statement, endorsed by about 28 organisations, demanding the withdrawal of new security legislation.

Support for their action was unanimous at an earlier, lunchtime meeting of about 600 people who packed the nearby St George's Cathedral hall to protest against the Bills.

A bystander, Ms Beatie Hofmeyr, said about 150 people were at the Parliament Street entrance to await the delegation's return.

Retreating

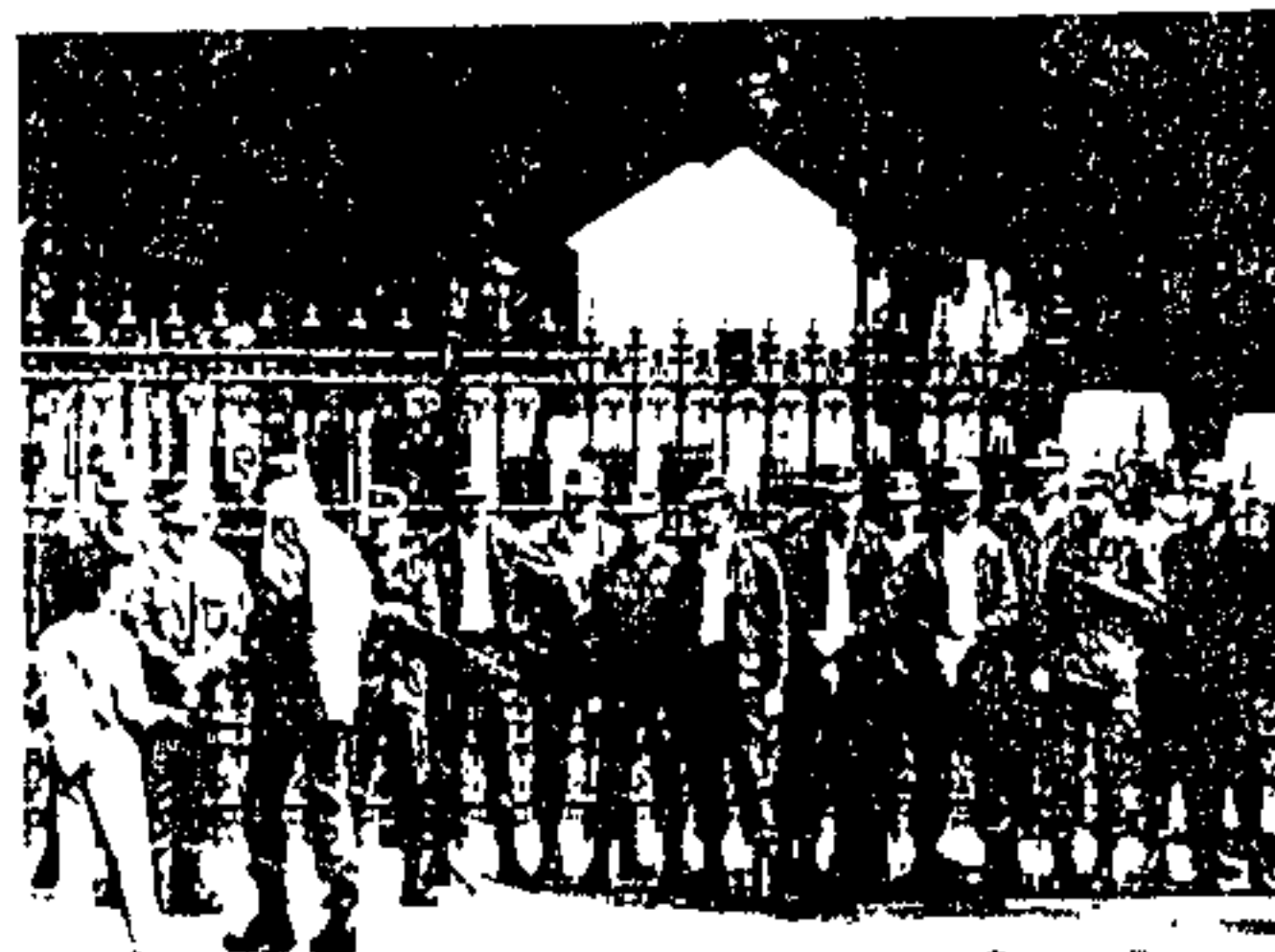
"A group of about 20 riot policemen gave a three-minute order to disperse. About two minutes later, while the group was retreating slowly, police charged," she said.

People fled up Church Street and into Adderley Street.

"A number of people fell to the ground, where they were further whipped by police," she said.

She saw UCT psychology lecturer Mr Cyril Couve fall as people ran, then watched as he was beaten by policemen. He had at least 10 bleeding cuts on his face and arms, she said.

As the delegation returned from delivering the petition to Mr Botha's private secretary police made a second sjambok charge to disperse people singing near St George's Cathedral.



Riot police form up shortly before dispersing the crowd which had gathered outside Parliament.

'Govt's aim to detain and crush' opposition

Staff Reporter

BILLS amending security legislation were aimed at implementing martial law without the political inconvenience of declaring it, according to Professor Dennis Davis of the University of Cape Town.

He told about 600 people who packed St George's Cathedral hall yesterday that the Government's intention in amending the Internal Security Act and the Public Safety Act was to "detain and crush" democratic opposition in South Africa without hindrance.

MEDIA SILENCE

"It is my sincere belief that these Bills are the forerunner of a major crackdown on organisations," said Professor Davis, associate professor of law.

The Government wanted reform — but on its own terms to perpetuate white domination.

Martial law would mean a suspension of South Africa's re-

maining democratic processes.

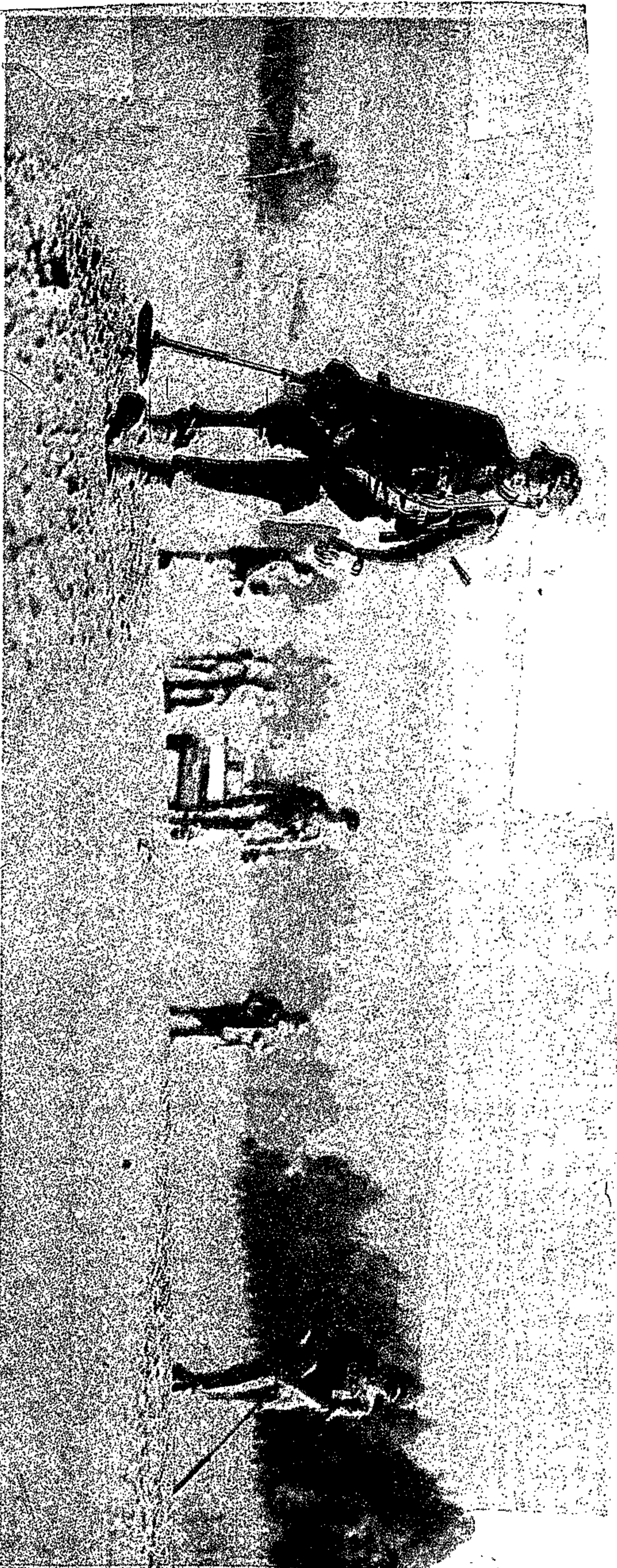
Curfews would be enforced, military courts would take over and there would be "complete and utter" media silence in areas chosen by Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Martial law was declared when a country was at war. "On whom is this Government declaring war?" he asked.

In terms of human rights South Africa was ranked among the lowest in the world — on a par with Russia and North Korea, according to a survey by the conservative financial journal The Economist.

Mr le Grange was trying to delude the people when he said the Internal Security Act Amendment Bill would safeguard the rights of detainees.

As the Act stood police had to have objective reasons for detaining a person and these could be challenged in court. If it were amended this safeguard would fall away.



Defence Force personnel sweep the main road between Volksrust and Breiten for landmines after yesterday's blasts in which three people were injured.

Urgent actions needed as SA drifts towards a state of siege

Cabinet confronted by a chronicle of crises

SNM
327
2/11/91

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

As the Cabinet meets today it faces some of the toughest decisions which have ever confronted the National Party Government.

Developments which require urgent action as South Africa continues to slide towards a state of siege include:

- The deadlock on vital legislation which the Government had hoped to have passed before Parliament rises for its six-week recess next week — including two security Bills and a draft law providing for new provincial structures.
- Looming new international sanctions which are almost certain to be imposed by the United States, Europe and the Commonwealth.
- The almost certain breakdown of the Eminent Persons Group's initiative after the release by the Government yesterday of private correspondence between the two.
- A looming confrontation between the authorities and many organisations and churches over the commemoration next week of the 1976 Soweto riots.
- The disaster at Crossroads, where the unabated fighting has already claimed 17 lives and left tens of thousands of people without shelter on the freezing Cape Flats.
- Measures which have to be taken to stimulate the economy because of the plunging rand and a pessimistic business mood.

Almost certainly at the top of the agenda will be the security situation.

More power for police

Government plans to rush security Bills through Parliament — to give the police additional emergency powers to crush unrest and detain without trial — have been thwarted by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Instead of getting the laws promulgated before June 16, the Government now may have to wait for a week or more before it can get the National Party-dominated President's Council to force them through.

Amid reports and rumours of widespread demonstrations, marches and unrest next week to mark the Soweto riots anniversary, the Government is said to be planning to use every other power at its disposal in an attempt to pre-empt defiance of its ban on gatherings.

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin has meanwhile been granted a meeting with President Botha tomorrow to discuss his recent trip to Europe.

Mr Eglin said today that the coming week would be a watershed for South Africa. The many recent setbacks and negative developments were caused by a lack of wisdom, appalling insensitivity, lack of strategy, and gross managerial incompetence on the part of the Government.

This was putting the future of all South Africa in jeopardy.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, called on the Government to resign because of "its obvious incompetence to handle the threatening disaster facing the country".

"We are rapidly drifting into a siege situation," she said.

Drive to unbanned ANC launched

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The United Democratic Front has called on "all people who want peace" to take up the campaign to secure the unbanning of the African National Congress which, it says, is widely regarded locally and abroad as "the champion of the oppressed".

The call was made yesterday by UDF publicity secretary Mr. Murphy Morobe at the launching of the front's "Unban the ANC" campaign in Khotso House, Johannesburg.

As a crowd of about 300 applauded representatives from various UDF affiliates, and from the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce and from the Black Sash, Khotso House was sealed off by about 200 riot police and soldiers.

Tensions ran high afterwards when the commanding officer entered the building and advised the crowd that singing could lead to arrest.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw, police media liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said people were told to disperse as they were gathering on the steps and this would have constituted an illegal gathering.

Petrol bombs

He denied that anyone was threatened with arrest because of singing.

It took 45 minutes to clear the hall. As soon as the last of the crowd had left, police rushed in and began searching the hall.

They were asked to leave by South African Council of Churches secretary-general Dr. Beyers Naude and administrator Mr. Dan Vaughan.

Police searched the hall, said Lieutenant Louw, because information had been received that petrol bombs were taken into the meeting. No petrol bombs were found, he added.

Mr. Morobe told the meeting that the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations was one

of the preconditions for political negotiation.

He highlighted the fact that the ANC had waged a non-violent struggle for 50 years, and that its only reward for a quarter of a century of patience and peaceful struggle was to be banned.

Representatives from Nafco, the National Union of South African Students and the Black Sash emphasised that popular support for the ANC made it impossible to contemplate negotiating a new political order for South Africa without it.

The Azanian Students Organisation underlined Mr. Morobe's call for people to show support. "The task of unbanning the ANC lies with all the progress-minded people of South Africa," it said.

Mr. Henry Fazzie, president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association and a UDF regional vice-chairman, said the anger in townships across the land was "because people want the ANC, they want their leaders to come back from jail".



The final scene in the 50-minute anti-apartheid play, "South African Council of Churches secretary-general Dr. Beyers Naude confronts commanding officer Colonel Herman Schepers about police entering and briefly searching parts of Khotso House." Picture by Alf Kuntze.

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Security bills still deadlocked

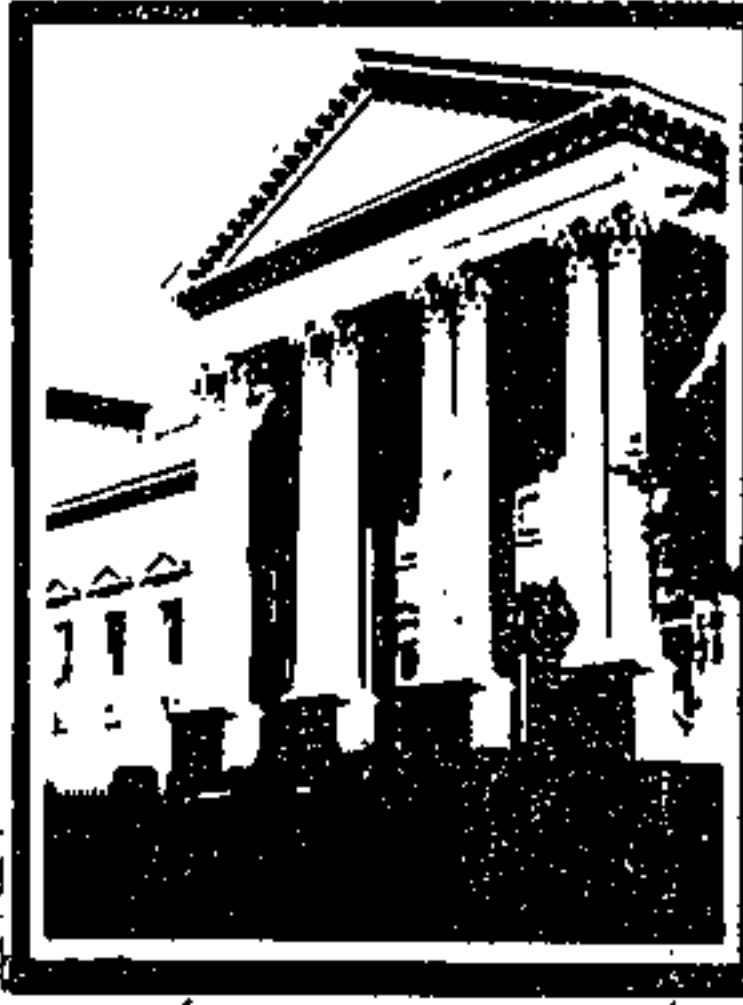
By PATRICK CULL
Political Staff

THE possibility of a state of emergency being declared increased dramatically yesterday when the Standing Committee on Law and Order remained deadlocked over the two highly contentious security bills.

Late yesterday afternoon the standing committee's report was tabled in Parliament after a day-long session ended with the committee unable to reach consensus.

Yesterday's formal meeting followed two days of informal talks between the National Party and the Labour Party.

Both the Labour Party and National Peoples Party members on the standing committee stated in their report that it was not possible to agree on the desirability of the legislation, which means



both parties rejected the bills in principle.

At the same time, they pointed out that while no formal discussion of proposed amendments had taken place, had the amendments which would have brought detention without trial in line with accepted international standards been accepted the legislation "could have been considered".

These amendments were not acceptable to the NP neither were a series of amendments

proposed by the PFP representatives.

The government, however, is obviously still determined to press ahead with the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill and has placed them at the top of the House of Assembly's Order Paper for today.

This, despite the fact that the chances of the two bills being passed by the end of the week — in time for the anniversary of June 16 — seem slim.

And that means the chance of a declaration of a state of emergency or even martial law is far more likely.

The cabinet is scheduled to meet this morning and is likely to discuss the matter and decide on what course of action to take.

Debate

The Public Safety Amendment Bill, which allows the Minister of Law and Order to declare "unrest areas", has already passed the second reading stage in the House of Assembly.

However, this was before it was re-committed by the other two Houses to the standing committee and it must therefore be debated again. The same period of time is allowed for the second reading debate of the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

And, it is understood that the PFP intends to make full use of the time at its disposal to spell out its objections to the two bills.

Both bills are likely to be passed after a division but will almost certainly be rejected by both the House of Representatives and House of Delegates.

Demos Whipped near Parliament

By CLARE HARPER and
BARRY STREEK

PEOPLE attending a City meeting to protest against the security bills were baton-charged and whipped by riot police yesterday when they gathered near the gates of Parliament.

Dozens of demonstrators were whipped soon after 2pm and three arrested when about 150 people awaited the return of a delegation led by the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton.

The five-person delegation had been mandated to hand to the State President a statement on the bills by some 600 people who attended a meeting at St Georges's Cathedral Hall. A witness, PFP MP Mr Roger Burrows, said students who were whipped were at no stage threatening and appeared to be dispersing when they were beaten.

Head wound

He said a colleague, Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, found an injured student after the incident and took her to Somerset Hospital where a head wound was stitched.

Mr Burrows said about 15 policemen went to stand between the young people and the gates of Parliament.

He said a captain read a warning for the students to disperse in three minutes and they began to filter away.

"When the three minutes were up the police charged the group, then numbering about 70 to 80.

"I moved through to Adderley Street, at the Smuts Statue, where the police had chased a group of five to six girls — beating them as they went. "I saw two students being taken into custody and placed in a police van."

A spokesman from the Repression Monitoring Group said one person had come into the Relief Centre bleeding profusely from facial cuts and four others sustained whip marks.

He said those arrested were Mr David Borchers, 24, Mr Anton Roux, 28, and a 16-year-old.

Two witnesses, including a student, Mr John Berens, said that as people began walking away from the gathering after the police order to disperse, they were charged and sjamboked.

After the first two people were arrested the demonstrators re-grouped and began singing freedom songs.

Rule of Law

Groups of policemen again charged at people fleeing in all directions. A young black woman was arrested.

The delegation had been mandated to deliver a statement demanding the withdrawal of the bills, the repeal of all repressive security legislation and the restoration of the Rule of Law.

Mrs Burton, the deputy vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor Donald Carr, the Rev Colin Jones of the University of the Western Cape, the head of the Medical School at UCT, Dr Peter Folb, and Mr Terry Dowdall, of the Organization for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa, were delegated to deliver the statement.

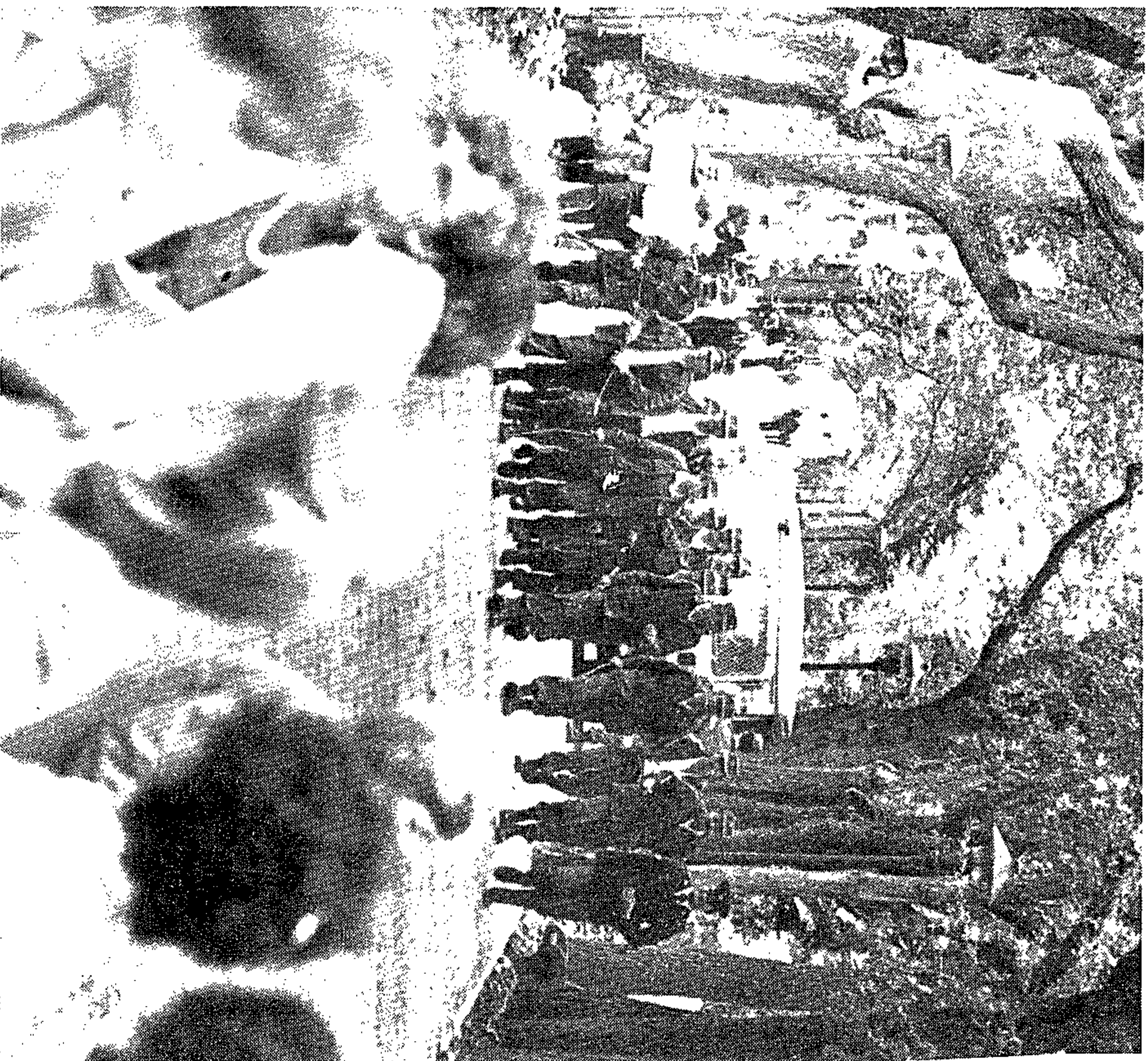
Escape routes

Mrs Burton said a senior police officer in Parliament undertook to hand the statement — endorsed by 30 opposition organizations — to Mr Botha and set up an appointment.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, yesterday said "police had given a reasonable time of three minutes for the group to disperse, as there were adequate escape routes".

He said no injuries were reported to the police and confirmed that two men and a 16-year-old girl were arrested in the demonstration.

They appeared in court yesterday afternoon on charges of attending an illegal gathering.



Police wielding sjamboks move down Government Avenue yesterday afternoon before dispersing a crowd in Parliament Street. The crowd was awaiting the return of a delegation delivering a statement to President P W Botha.

PE black leaders hide to evade net

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people were held, including the Rev Abbie Visagie, who is connected with the SA Council of Churches.

In Somerset East it was reported that about 100 people were detained by police.

The South African Police Press liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, has directed all inquiries about reported detentions to Pretoria.

Mr Jack, who spoke from hiding, said a Press conference would be held tomorrow in Port Elizabeth to review the whole situation in the light of the present detentions.

"The mood is bitter

over these detentions as they are a clear indication of a declaration of the Government's stand on not being prepared to negotiate over the future of this country," said Mr Jack.

"It is not interested in a peaceful negotiation and has not learnt from the recent state of emergency."

Mr Jack said the Government's actions were a clear sign of efforts to frustrate June 16 commemorations in the country.

"There is an air of militancy among the youth in the townships," he said.

Mr Fazzie, also in hiding, said in an interview that the Government was angry that its security

Bills had been blocked in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives.

He said the State was totally bent on crushing progressive political movements of the people opposed to its "draconian laws" and who wanted peace.

"Detentions, the state of emergency, police roadblocks and police shootings will never solve any problems," he said.

Yesterday Mr Kobese, who has also gone into hiding, warned that all political activists might be picked up and detained before June 16.

He criticised the Le Grange security Bills still before the Parliament.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DEFENCE

THE government has given the Transvaal Provincial Administration R25-million for security measures in the northern border region. Part of the money will be spent on security for 12 schools in the north-western border region.

WHIPPINGS

According to Minister of Justice Kabe Coetsee, between July 1984 and July 1985 a total of 40 288 people were sentenced to corporal punishment in South Africa not coupled with other sentences.

The Criminal Procedure Amendment Law, passed last month, gives greater flexibility to magistrates to sentence people to whippings. According to Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) the new law made it possible "for every youngster who had thrown a stone during the unrest to be flogged for his indiscretion". He added that the law would quadruple the number of people sentenced to corporal punishment in South Africa and would "further enhance the status of violence among our population".

FORCED REMOVALS

According to the Surplus Peoples Project, 3 322 900 people were forcibly removed from their homes by the government between 1960 and 1982.

According to the former Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, 1 393 794 people were moved between January 1960 and March 1984, but only 456 860 for "ideological" reasons (from "black spots"). The remainder comprised 936 934 Africans moved within white-designated areas from old townships to newer ones; 457 321 to "homelands" from white-designated areas and African areas (including 46 693 squatters); 48 693 Africans moved by chief commissioners, mainly from rural areas; 17 746 Africans moved for infrastructural development schemes; and 4 140 Africans moved for strategic or military purposes. According to Koornhof's figures 71 577 people were moved between 1981 and 1983.

His figures do not include the 334 400 people estimated by the SPP to have been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act or the 730 000 who found themselves in homelands when borders were redrawn. According to the SPP 1 129 000 people were removed from rural areas as a result of commissioners' actions.

DISINVESTMENT

According to the Investor Responsibility Research Centre, a Washington Research group, 48 American companies pulled out of South Africa or made plans to leave between January 1985 and April this year.

VETERINARIAN TRAINING

There are 587 whites, 3 Indians, one coloured person and no blacks undergoing training as veterinarians at Pretoria University, South Africa's only university teaching veterinary science, according to Minister of Education and Culture Piet Claase.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD LIQUOR SALES

The 13 Development Boards in South Africa sold more than R365-million in liquor and sorghum beer during the 1984/5 financial year, according to Minister of Constitutional Affairs Chris Heunis.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 23)

Apartheid, The United Nations and the International Community (E S Reddy); Trotsky - The Class, The Party and The Leadership (Militant, London); Amor, South Africa's largest confidential mail order specialists (pamphlet) (not stated); 1985 Calendar (Protective Packaging (Pty) Ltd (not stated); Das Frohliche Patzschens 280 and 281 (Gustav H Dabbe GmbH and Co); New Africa News No 56 (Jan/Feb 1985 (New Africa News Collective, Australia); Worker's Liberty, Sept 1985 (Socialist Organiser, London); SALEP - Study Notes for Workers - Sifuna Konke (Not Stated); Apartheid: Cosmetics Exposed (Not Stated); Black Sections - Spring 1986 (Black Sections National Committee, London); The Junius Pamphlet (Merlin Press, London) and The Unquestionable Right to be Free (Skotaville Publishers, Johannesburg).

Unbanned:

Sharpeville, March 21 1960 (SDA); Wiebahn - Exposing the Contradictions (National Union of South African Students, Rondebosch); SLR Camera, June 1985 (and all future editions) (Haymarket Publications Ltd, London); The Liberation of Guinea (Basil Davidson); and Rich and Poor in New Zealand (David Bedgood) (both still banned for distribution but unbanned for possession).

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID: GILI WILLIAM NYATHELA, 11

Nyathela, of Zwane Street, Tumahole, Parys, said in an affidavit that on at 7am on a Wednesday in March, two policemen came to his house and forcibly took him from his mother to the police station. He said, a uniformed policeman asked him if he had stolen the bottle store and he said he had done this with others. He was then taken to a room, a sack was put over his head, he was handcuffed and given electric shocks on his fingers. He lost control of his bodily functions and was forced to clean up the mess. He was then shocked on his genitals, he said. The next day he was taken into a room with corpses and told to kiss the corpse of an old white person. He said he eventually kissed it. On the Friday he was beaten while making a statement, he said. On the Tuesday he was released in the custody of his parents. He was later sjambokked in the street by one of the policemen who arrested him, but managed to run away, he said. His trial for public violence is pending.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: WALTER SISULU

Sisulu, 72, former ANC Secretary General, is serving a life sentence with Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor prison. In July 1963 he was detained and in June 1964 he was convicted of sabotage and spent the next 18 years on Robben Island.

Sisulu was raised in Encobo in the Transkei and at the age of 15 went to work in a gold mine in Johannesburg. He later worked as a domestic servant in East London and a factory worker in Johannesburg. During this period he had contact with the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union. In 1940 he was fired after organising a strike at a bakery where he was working. He then joined the ANC and was elected treasurer of the Youth League, becoming one of the militant Africanists within the movement. In 1949, after the Youth League's Programme of Action was accepted at the ANC National Conference, Sisulu was elected secretary general. He was one of the key leaders of the Defiance Campaign and was arrested and imprisoned before being banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. In 1956 he was one of 156 people arrested for high treason. The trial lasted until 1961 when all were acquitted. He was again detained under the State of Emergency in 1960. On April 20, 1963 he went underground to play an active role in Umkhonto we Sizwe and was detained three months later. His wife, Albertina, is UDF national president, and Zwelake, one of his five children, is editor of New Nation.

Security clamp expected today

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TENSION grew in Parliament yesterday amid expectations that the announcement of a State of Emergency was imminent.

Speaking during a heated Second Reading of one of two security Bills government has been trying to steam-roll through Parliament before June 16, Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) predicted yesterday government was considering a State of Emergency, possibly from today.

His statement came amid increasing speculation of tough action by government as time for piloting the two controversial security measures through Parliament was fast running out.

Sources at the Government Printer told *Business Day* yesterday that a *Government Gazette* was being readied for publication today dealing with a State of Emergency.

The sources were unable to provide more details. A senior spokesman at the State Attorneys' office in Pretoria said he had no knowledge of the matter.

Government spokesmen would not throw light on the issue, withdrawing behind a veil of silence.

State President PW Botha and his advisors were closeted in Tuinhuys yesterday, having cancelled several important engagements during the day. This fuelled speculation that some statement from the State President's office on the

Business Day Reporter

security situation was due today.

ORMANDE POLLOK reports, the Cabinet met yesterday in normal session but there was no indication of whether or not it considered an emergency.

Dalling said a State of Emergency would be inviting sanctions, would further endanger the economy, and give the police licence to do what they liked.

It appears virtually impossible now for the Bills to be passed through Parliament in the normal course of events and Dalling said yesterday government now had two courses of action.

It could ram them through the President's Council, where it had a built-in majority, or, as he thought likely, declare a State of Emergency.

Le Grange yesterday announced he was withdrawing his proposed amendments to the Bill which seemed to indicate he would not allow a committee stage on the Bill.

Dalling, who read extensively from affidavits alleging police brutality, said it was becoming quite obvious that government could no longer rule by the ordinary law.

Before the debate started, the Opposition announced it would move a vote of no confidence in Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, calling for his resignation.

Magistrate bans 3 Tyl meetings

Three meetings in the Transvaal have been banned by the chief magistrate for Witbank, Mr Nicolaas Hendrik Aker, police said yesterday.

The ban is on two National Union of Mineworkers meetings to be held on June 11 and 15 and a gathering organised by the Transvaal Taxi Organisation on June 11.

The NUM meetings were to take place at Witbank and Wolwekrans Mines, the taxi meeting at Ackerville. — Sapa.

APL Time 12/6/66 (327)
'State of emergency' warning

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, last night steadfastly refused to say whether a state of emergency would be declared today.

When Mr Le Grange declined to respond to repeated calls from the PFP to disclose the government's plans, the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcolmess, said it was clear that the government intended to resort to an emergency.

Earlier, the PFP spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, warned that a state of emergency could be declared "in the next 24 to 48 hours".

The cabinet met yesterday to discuss the security situation following the failure of government attempts to rush through Parliament before June 16 two controversial security bills aimed at establishing an effective state of emergency.

● Le Grange resubmits Public Safety Bill, page 4.

Court challenge likely on June 16 ban

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE blanket ban on June 16 commemorations will be challenged in the Supreme Court.

A number of opposition organisations — all of whom have expressed fears that the ban will increase tension and the potential for violence — were yesterday consulting legal advisers about the possibility of challenging the extraordinary ban.

UDF attorney, Krish Naidoo, said late yesterday that he would be asking the Supreme Court this morning for permission to proceed with a UDF meeting that police disrupted yesterday.

Naidoo also said that the ban itself would be challenged in the Rand Supreme Court early next week.

And Anglican Archbishop-elect, Desmond Tutu, yesterday instructed his clergy to organise church services on June 16 despite the ban. He said he hoped that other denominations would do the same.

"We have not yet reached the stage where we must ask for permission from a secular authority to worship God," he said.

Yesterday afternoon saw the first violence as a result of the banning. A group that gathered for a UDF "Urban the ANC" meeting in town — only to be told the meeting fell foul of the June 16 ban — clashed with police in central Johannesburg.

A wide range of organisations has warned that the banning will increase tensions and the potential for conflict.

The United Democratic Front issued a statement saying Le Grange's ban was "a clear message to the oppressed majority to 'go to hell'".

"This is certain to limit the options the people have to fight apartheid peacefully," the UDF said.

It added that it would be seeking ways to challenge "this draconian measure".

Saths Cooper, president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, said his organisation and its legal advisors were looking very closely at the implications of the ban.

The black community is not going to take this lying down," he said. Tutu said the Minister of Law and Order seemed "bent on provoking blacks to defy his ill-advised ban to give policemen yet another excuse to get at black people".

He said he hoped the police would stay away from his June 16 services "and let us mourn in peace and with dignity".

Meanwhile, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha, warned that there were some people who wanted to turn June 16 "into a political fiasco."

"We cannot pretend that June 17 is another June 16 and that June 18 is another June 16 and that June 19 is another June 16," he said.

The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) this week changed its plans for a three-day commemoration. It will now only call for a one-day stayaway on June 16.

A joint statement by the NECC, the UDF and the Congress of SA Trade Unions said there had been unprecedented cooperation between them in planning June 16 commemorations.

"We call upon all freedom-loving masses of our land to commemorate June 16 in a manner befitting the occasion," the three organisations said.

It has called on everyone — excluding only nurses, doctors and journalists — to stay away from work and attend commemorative rallies. "This call comes only six weeks after these organisations staged the biggest stayaway in the history of South Africa, on May 1."

Le Grange's banning order now throws all the plans into doubt. His order, issued on Wednesday, forbids any indoor meetings commemorating "any incident of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence which prevailed or occurred on June 16, 1976 or any time thereafter".

It also bans any meetings planned to commemorate the adoption of the Freedom Charter on June 26, 1955.

The ban holds until the end of the month.

There is already a ban on all outdoor gatherings.

The Transvaal Indian Congress this week wrote a letter to all state-owned Indian schools, asking principals to "show solidarity" and not victimise the many students and teachers who would be staying at home on June 16.

PARLIAMENT

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

Uproar as Dalling warns Nats of 'Nuremberg trials'

By PETER FABRICIUS
Parliamentary Staff

WHEN South Africa held its "Nuremberg trials" the National Party would not be able to say they did not know about "police excesses".

This remark by Mr Dave Dalling (PFF Sandton) caused an uproar in the Assembly during the debate on the Public Safety Bill.

Mr Dalling spent most of his speech reading from affidavits of alleged police brutality and torture.

He said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had challenged him to give Parliament evidence of alleged police malpractice.

He would now do so. He had 150 signed affidavits alleging police malpractices.

"I want to say to every National Party member here that I am prepared to allow them to read these statements."

Insinuation

"And when you have looked at them I want to ask you if you are still prepared to support this Bill."

If they read them they would not be able to say they "did not know" when the "Nuremberg trials" are held in South Africa, as they will be.

Mr Roelf Meyer (NP Johannesburg West) objected that Mr Dalling was "insinuating that a nazi government was in power."

Mr Dalling changed his statement to "Nuremberg-type trials."

"I'm giving you the information so you can never say 'I did not know'."

One alleged victim, Mr Fundisile Matshini, claimed he was

given electric shocks and beaten while being interrogated in Fleet Street police station in East London.

He said that on the morning of September 12 1985 he had been passing through Duncan Village to look for work in East London.

Police confronted him and took him to the police station where black policemen kicked and punched him in the groin and ribs and on his cheek.

He was forced to strip and something which felt like a "very tight balaclava" was pulled over his head.

"I felt two objects being placed on my inner thighs. I was asked in Xhosa: 'Why are you burning our houses? Where are the petrol bombs?'"

"I shook my head to indicate that I did not know the answer to these questions."

"I then felt a sudden and intense pain throughout my body. It was most severe around the genitals and stomach."

"Even now my bladder feels painful and I experience pain when I urinate."

"Although I have never before experienced a severe electric shock. The sensation I felt was what I would expect a severe electric shock to feel like."

"I hope you are proud of this Mr Minister," Mr Dalling said. "These are your boys. Perhaps you can send them a telegram of congratulations."

Mr Dalling then quoted other affidavits.

At one point the Speaker, Mr Rex le Roux, asked Mr Dalling what the relevance of the affidavits was to the debate.

"This is what can happen when the police are given such enormous powers without indemnity," Mr Dalling replied.

The Speaker allowed him to continue.



Mr Dalling



Mr le Roux

'Constitution collapsing'

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

THE Government faced a crisis as a result of the rejection of two security Bills by the coloured and Indian Houses. The Assembly was told.

This was the theme of arguments by the rightwing parties last night during the second-reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said the new constitution was collapsing.

He asked how a Cabinet could continue to rule when two of its members did not agree with it.

Mr le Roux suggested the two dissident Cabinet Ministers should either resign or be dismissed.

Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) said the President should explain why the differences in the Cabinet had occurred and what would be done to prevent a recurrence.

Le Grange 'not fit' to handle powers of Bill

NO MINISTER of Law and Order — and especially not the present incumbent — could be entrusted with the powers to be conferred by the Public Safety Amendment Bill, Mr Ray Swart (PFF Be-re-a) said.

Opposing the second reading of the Bill in the House of Assembly yesterday, he said his party had no confidence in the ability of the Mr Louis le Grange to handle the powers he would have in terms of the measure.

Mr le Grange was responsible "more than anyone else" for much of the situation in the country's townships and was perceived as giving carte blanche to the police "to do as they please".

"INTOLERABLE"

The provision made in the Bill for the Minister to declare the existence of "unrest areas" gave rise to "the appalling situation where one man can at will suspend existing laws and reign supreme", Mr Swart said.

"He can do anything he likes. This is an intolerable situation. It is certainly not comparable with democracy — it is more like nazism, totalitarianism and fascism."

The Government had ignored



Mr le Grange



Mr Swart

ignored countless warnings about the consequences of its actions, Mr Swart said.

The "ghastly tragedy" at Crossroads was another example of its "arrogance and ineptitude". Events there were the "direct consequence" of the Government proceeding against advice with the coloured labour preference policy and ignoring the need for a proper urbanisation strategy.

It appeared the Government had a "death wish" for South Africa and was intent on wrecking the country.

Mr Swart said he would move a motion of no-confidence in Mr le Grange today and call on him to resign. His notice was received with loud "hear hear" calls from his party colleagues and boos from Government benches — Sapa.

Give courts right to quiz Minister — Nat

By PETER FABRICIUS
Parliamentary Staff

A NATIONAL Party MP has asked that courts be given the right to question ministerial proclamations under the proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Mr Willem Cuyler (NP Roo-deport) said he would like to see clause 5(b) of the Bill scrapped.

This clause denies courts the right to question proclamations made by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to control unrest.

The clause was originally dropped after objections from the Opposition and the two other Houses.

But after the joint standing committee on law and order failed to reach consensus on the Bill, the clause was reinstated.

Leaders go into hiding to evade security net



Mr HENRY
FAZZIE



Mr MKHUSELE
JACK

By JIMMY MATYU

THREE top Port Elizabeth black community leaders went into hiding on the eve of a massive State security swoop in which many of the country's most prominent black figures were held.

Mr Mkhusele Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Fikile Kobese, national organiser for Macwusa and Gwusa and an executive member of the Uitenhage Residents Civic Organisation and Mr Henry Fazzie, UDF regional vice-president and acting president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, were today all in hiding.

People known to have been picked up today in a combined operation by members of the security police and the South African Police are Mr Edgar Ngoyi, regional president of the United Democratic Front, Mrs Ivy Geina, president of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Mr Dennis Neer, secretary-gen-

eral of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa), Mr Ihron Rensburg, secretary of the Crisis in Education Committee, Mr Thango Lamani, UDF office worker and Mr Zandile Manona of Visnews, BBC, all from Port Elizabeth.

Mr Boy Mge, publicity secretary for the Uitenhage Youth Congress, said those picked up in Uitenhage were Mr Friday France, executive member of the Save the Starving Community, Mr Vuyisile Thole, a former Robben Islander and Mr Lizo Mthana, executive member of the Uitenhage Youth Congress and Gwusa organiser.

Mr Mge said more than seven community leaders were picked up in Uitenhage and there was a possibility others might have gone into hiding in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

In Middelburg five

● Turn to Page 2

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12/6/80
Official denies supplying petrol

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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A former deputy mayor of Kagiso denied an allegation in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that he had supplied petrol from his filling station to youths free of charge.

He also denied that his resignation during December last year, as Kagiso deputy mayor after nine years as a councillor, was "merely an attempt to save his filling station and shop from destruction by youths".

He testified earlier that he had announced his resignation as a councillor at a Kagiso public meeting called by the Krugersdorp Residents' Organization (KRO).

Mr Mike Mabaso is one of 114 Kagiso and Munsieville residents scheduled to testify in support of the application by the KRO against the Law and Order Minister, the Defence Minister and the West Rand Divisional Commissioner of Police.

The KRO application seeks to restrain SAP and SADF members in the townships.

Suzman: Police flouting the law, court

CPM 11/15. 12/6/86

Small Investor: Mr. Le Grange said.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The KTC, Crossroads and Nyanga Bush areas were being given over to anarchy as a result of certain people being given the right to drive residents out by burning and killing, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday. Speaking in second-reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, she said the police were "openly flouting the law and a court order restraining them from harassing the residents".

She said the "wildoers" gathered behind police vehicles as they moved through the townships. "There appears to be a conspiracy and an unholy alliance between the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to clear people out of the KTC, Crossroads and Nyanga Bush areas."

She moved that the bill "be read this day six months", the strongest form of parliamentary opposition to proposed legislation. The bill would move South Africa further from the Rule of Law and due process, and was being introduced at a time when the government's reform initiatives, especially the abolition of the pass laws, should be making an impact abroad.

This bill would attract world condemnation but the government did not appear to care about world opinion, "a sinking economy and a low rand value". "All the government cares about is staying in power and retaining its position of domination."

● No Minister of Law and Order — and especially not the present incumbent — could be entrusted with the powers to be conferred by the bill, said Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea).

Mr Le Grange "more than anyone else" was responsible for much of the situation in the country's townships and was perceived as giving carte blanche to the police "to do as they please".

Mr Swart said provision in the bill for the minister to declare the existence of "unrest areas" gave rise to "the appalling situation where one man can at will suspend existing laws and reign supreme."

"He can do anything he likes. This is an intolerable situation. It is certainly not comparable with democracy — it is more like nazism, totalitarianism and fascism," Mr Swart said. — Sapa

CPM 7/18 12/6/6

Don't be scared. govt told

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— An example of where "unrest areas" provided for in the Public Safety Amendment Bill should have been declared long ago were Crossroads and KTC, Mr Louis Theunissen (CP Nominated) said yesterday.

Speaking in support of the bill, he said his party wanted "to strengthen the hands of the police".

He said it was unlikely the two bills would become law before June 16 and the government should not hesitate to use powers already available and declare a state of emergency.

The government should not be scared of the image this would create overseas.

● Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said Mr Theunissen's vision of how to control violence was "tragic".

It would be the quickest way to lead the Afrikaner into a war of attrition in which he would be decimated, because it was impossible to partition South Africa.

His party could not support legislation for 180 days' detention without trial if there was no provision for a judicial process of review.

The NRP believed the idea of declaring "unrest areas" was a sound one but existing security legislation should be implemented in formulating regulations to control unrest in such areas.

His party shuddered to think of the "lambasting" South Africa would get overseas if the bill was approved. — Sapa

Ban on 2 meetings

SOWETAN
12/6/86
TWO meetings called by the National Union of Mineworkers in Witbank have been banned by a local magistrate.

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12/6/86
The meetings were to have been held at the Lynnville Stadium yesterday and at the Wolwekrans sports grounds at Wolwekrans mines on Sunday. The Chief Magistrate of Witbank, Mr Nicolaas Aker, has banned meetings in terms of the Internal Security Act for 48 hours, according to the SAP Directorate of Public Relations.

Num had called the meeting to report back to its members on the Chamber of Mines wage proposals, which include a minimum increase of 17 percent in the lowest job category and of 12 percent in the highest job categories.

Num, during its last meeting with the Chamber on June 9, had asked for opportunity to consult its members on the improved wage proposals. The

two parties are due to meet again next Tuesday.

The Chamber's improved offer includes:

- A two-hour reduction in the normal hours of work of employees working underground on gold mines;
- A number of improvements in the death benefit scheme provided agreement can be reached on an increase in the employee share of contribution to the scheme; and
- The formalising of arrangements for paid or unpaid leave to be granted to present employees to return home to assist wives when a baby is born.

In addition the Chamber has undertaken to give further consideration to Num's maternity leave proposals. It has also proposed that the union and itself make representations to the Government regarding the May Day issue.

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Author's trip to US is blocked

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Anti-apartheid cam-
paigner and novelist Mr
Mewa Ramgobin has
been blocked from trav-
elling to the United
States.

His publisher Random
House said in New York
yesterday "Both his ap-
plications for a passport
and now his request for
travel documents have
been dismissed."

Mr Ramgobin (53) was
formerly under house ar-
rest and banned for 17
years. He was instrumen-
tal in the revival of the
Natal Indian Congress in
1971.

Raids part of 'normal operations' — Le Grange

SAP hold scores in nationwide swoop

The homes and offices of anti-apartheid campaigners were raided in the early hours of today as police launched a nationwide swoop on activists.

Reports of detentions have been reported from the Reef, Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban in a major crackdown as tension builds up over the 10th anniversary on Monday of the Soweto riots.

About 60 people have been named by colleagues and family as being detained, but activists say dozens more are believed to be held.

Many United Democratic Front and student leaders seem to have gone into hiding in anticipation of the swoop.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange has described the raids as "normal operations" by the police against people involved in the security area.

He declined to react to renewed speculation that strong steps to curb expected unrest would be taken soon — including the declaration of a state of emergency in some areas.

In Cape Town, Captain Henry Beck, Press secretary to Mr le Grange, confirmed that nationwide detentions in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act were taking place.

In Johannesburg, police sealed off three city centre offices housing activist organisations. They were Freeway House in Braamfontein, and Lekton House and Khotso House in the city centre.

Among the black organisations hit by the swoop were the UDF, Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), and Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC).

Mr Saths Cooper, president of Azapo, was picked up at his home in Lenasia at 12.15 am, said a lawyer for the organisation.

He added that seven other senior Azapo members were also detained.

Mr Piroschaw Camay, secretary-general of Cusa, was detained at his home said a spokeswoman for Ismail Ayob and Associates.

The home of Mr Murphy Morija, Transvaal publicity secretary of the UDF, was raided by four armed security policemen soon after midnight, said a member of his family. He was not at his home in Orlando West, Soweto, at the time.

Not at home

In Eldorado Park Mr Moses Buys was also taken, his mother said.

Police also raided the home of the head of the Azapo health secretariat, Dr Abu Baker Asvat. He was not at home.

In Johannesburg, UDF treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia was taken in.

Others said to be detained were Mrs Vera Smith, Sister Bernard Ncube (president of the Federation of Transvaal Women) from Kagiso on the West Rand, Mr Johannes Pathe (National Union of Mineworkers' organiser for the Free State, based in Welkom), Dr R. A. M. Sajoje (vice president of the TIC in Lenasia).

The home of Mr Ismail Momoona, secretary of the TIC, Lenasia, was also raided, but he was not at home.

Miss Adrian Bird, education officer of the Metal and Allied Workers Union was detained at 12.15 am.

At least 14 people were detained by police in Pretoria.

Pamphlets urging residents to report the activities of "radicals" for their own protection were left behind by the security forces in Mamelodi.

Residents were told they could remain anonymous.

In Durban, the vice-chairman of the Azanian Student Movement (Azasum) at the University of Durban-Westville, Ms Beetha Ravjee, was taken in.

The former president of Azapo, Mr Ismael Mkhabela, was taken from his home about midnight.

Unconfirmed reports also listed the following as being "taken by police": Ms Sandy Joselyn, of the University of Natal SR; Mr John Jeffrey, Jacques Boule, A. S. Chetty, Dr Vasco Chetty, Dr S. Mofutsa, the Rev Theo Khezi, the Rev Larry Kaufman, Mr Peter Kinniff, Mr Jean Manning, Mr Eric Appelgren, Gili de Vlieg, Sheila Brokensha, Dr Abe Nkomo, the Rev Lucas Mabelela, and Mr Gregory Matheb.

Two more firms agree to day off on June 16

Black organisations, churches and trade unions are going ahead with arrangements to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the June 16 riots.

Three extraordinary Government Gazettes are expected to be published today, possibly restoring the State of Emergency in certain areas.

Another two major employers have agreed to give workers a paid holiday on June 16. According to the Food, Beverage Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Council of Unions of SA, they are the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in Johannesburg and Boksburg and Davis Gelatine Industries in Krugersdorp.

"This is a major breakthrough," said Mr L. Sikhakhane, the union's secretary.

A massive stayaway by black workers, students and pupils is expected.

The superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, Dr Chris Van den Heever, has appealed for all hospital workers to be given safe passage on June 16. So far, only doctors and nurses have been exempted from Monday's stayaway. The Lenasia branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has called upon the "oppressed and exploited" to stay away from work.

DAY OFF

Most foreign embassies have given local staff the day off.

St Mary's Anglican Cathedral in the heart of Johannesburg will present a special all-day programme and the Reverend Peter Storey will hold a special lunch-hour service at Central Methodist.

The Reverend Alan Maker will hold a prayer service in St Columba's Church, Parkview "to pray for all who have suffered".

Most private schools will hold special assemblies. The anniversary will not be commemorated in Government schools, but a number of pupils are expected to stay away.

English-speaking universities countrywide have arranged mid-year exam timetables so students will not write on June 16, 17 and 18.

Most businesses in Natal are expected to stay open.



Police stand guard outside Khotso House in central Johannesburg today as part of a nationwide swoop on activists. Two other Johannesburg offices housing activist organisations, Lekton House and Freeway House in Braamfontein, were sealed off.

Limited UK action against SA expected

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is ready to go along with limited economic measures against South Africa, several observers in London believe.

However, she is widely expected to resist the international clamour for full-scale sanctions.

The Eminent Persons Group report scheduled to be published today will challenge the Commonwealth to take "concerted action" to avoid a bloodbath in South Africa and the group's two leaders are expected to see Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street this afternoon to enforce this view.

Mr Malcolm Fraser of Australia and General Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria are expected to tell her that she was wrong to oppose the list of sweeping sanctions drawn up at last October's Commonwealth summit.

Sanctions: Europe is still divided

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Pressure for further sanctions against South Africa will increase today with the publication of the EPG report on its failure to initiate dialogue in the country — but Europe is divided.

Commonwealth leaders are expected to make fresh calls for sanctions and are likely to urge the EEC support. But Britain and France will oppose sanctions and Germany is likely to join them.

● Italy is party to the embargo on sales of military equipment to South Africa, but other Italian exports to the country amount to about R800 million.

● Denmark, from the end of this year has banned all trade in goods and services excluding medicine.

● Ireland, which has banned South African fruit and vegetables, would support all sanctions.

● Belgium has a freeze on inter-governmental agreements but the Antwerp diamond market is a major customer for De Beers.

● Spain has indicated it will support "continued pressure" on South Africa.

● Portugal is concerned about the impact of 700 000 Portuguese returning home if forced to flee.

● Holland has promised to support strong action but a major problem is the EEC ban on oil exports — crude oil is almost certainly shipped through Rotterdam.

● Greece aligns itself to the EEC stand but there is a 130 000-strong Greek community in South Africa to consider.

● See Page 23

STAFFED OF

Areas 12/6/86

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EMERGENCY

A GENERAL state of emergency has been in force since one minute after midnight.

President P W Botha announced a national state of emergency for the whole of South Africa effective from one minute past midnight this morning, a spokesman for Mr Botha confirmed today.

A special edition of the Government Gazette outlining the terms of the emergency will be published.

This morning security police swooped on anti-apartheid activists all over the country today as the Government acted to preempt unrest.

Police raided homes and offices in the Peninsula and in areas around Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Maritzburg, Port Elizabeth and King William's Town, detaining scores of people.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, described the raids as "normal operations" by the police against people who were involved "in the security area".

He said the police were concerned about a number of such people in the Johannesburg area. The police were busy with country-wide investigations but he could not at this stage indicate where this would lead to.

Mr le Grange declined to react to renewed speculations, also in Nationalist circles, that strong steps to curb expected unrest — including the declaration of a state of emergency in some areas — would soon be taken.

14-day detentions

He said he was using all the means at his disposal to handle the security situation.

In Cape Town, Captain Henry Beck, press secretary to Minister le Grange, confirmed that nationwide detentions in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act were taking place.

Section 50 provides for a 14-day detentions. This period can be extended by the Minister.

Brigadier D F Malan, chief of the Railways Police in the Western Cape, said: "We have intensified our policing effort which is normal in the existing climate."

He confirmed his men were manning a roadblock at D F Malan airport and said it was possible that policing could be intensified at the weekend.

Many community leaders in Port Elizabeth are believed to have gone underground to avoid detention.

The swoop is believed to have netted at least 45 activists in the Border area right down to street committee leaders.

Church sources collected 22 names of people said had been detained in Duncan Village.

Leadership held

They said the detainees included most of the leadership of the Duncan Village Residents Association.

A lawyer here said he had a list of 13 people detained in Dordrecht, while a spokesman for a King William's Town lawyer's office said she knew of eight people held there. Other activists in the region are believed to have gone into hiding.

Offices of numerous organisations in East London were searched by police today.

The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Penrose Ntlonti, said documents were confiscated from the union's branch office.

A police spokesman in Pretoria would say only that there had "definitely" been detentions in the Eastern Cape. He could not give names or the number of people involved.

The leader of the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, the vice-president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Henry Fazzie, and leaders of the End Conscription Campaign were reported to be in hiding.

In Pretoria, the homes of activists in three townships were raided. At least 12 people were detained. Most are members of anti-apartheid organisations.

Many top UDF members who feared a crackdown were

(Turn to Page 3, col 6)

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Countrywide security swoop

Continued from Page 1

not at home when police swooped in the early hours of this morning.

Eight top members of the Azanian People's Organisation were held in Lenasia, including Azapo president Mr Saths Cooper.

Leaders of the End Conscription Campaign have been picked up in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg, a spokesman said.

In Durban and Maritzburg at least 10 members of anti-apartheid organisations, were detained and security forces cordoned off the Ecumenical Centre in Saint Andrews Street, central Durban, from 3.30am.

There were two midnight raids in Durban, one at the men's hostel at the University of Durban Westville and the other at the home of the UDW Students Representative Council chairman, Mr Vasu Gounden.

Early today armed men converged on the Alan Taylor Residence of the Natal Medical School. A student said the men conducted a room to room search and questioned students.

The office of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in Banshee Lane was also raided. An official said soldiers were going through documents.

In Johannesburg the entire staff at the New Nation newspaper offices have been detained, according to unconfirmed reports.

In Johannesburg Khotso House, which houses a number of religious organisations, UDF affiliates and black trade unions, was cordoned off by police. A worker at Khotso House said police were raiding the building.

Police carrying shotguns stood guard outside the entrance to Lekton House — home of a number of trade unions including the country's biggest trade union, the National Union of Mineworkers.

A police roadblock was set up at Jan Smuts Airport this morning and cars were searched.

At Melle House in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, which houses the offices of the Health Information Centre, the SA Labour Bulletin and the community newspaper Speak, people entering the building were held for questioning by policemen with machineguns.

The Union Centre in Johannesburg, which houses the offices of the South African Council of Higher Education was also raided. The centre also contains the offices of a number of foreign news agencies.

THOSE reported detained include:

Cape: The Rev Howard Magua and Ms Rae Lazarus, General Workers' Union organisers; Mrs Lesley Liddle, WP Council of Churches ecumenical officer; the Rev Abe Visagie, chairman Midlands Council of Churches; Mr Robert Kruger, Mr Peter Harmse, Mrs Miriam Mobo and Miss Sohise Tekoa, all from Middelburg;

Mr Alfred Stuurman, Western Cape Civic Association; Mr William Cloete, Mr Noel Williams (chairman and Western Cape Cosatu vice-chairman), Mr Leroy Moses, Mr Charlie Isaacs, Ms Jean Neethling and Ms Sybil McKinna, Atlantis Residents Association;

Mr Victor Steyn, UCT student; Mr James Booi, South African Allied Workers Union member; Miss Jane Coombe; Mr Mike Evans; Ms Annie Mentoor, Ms Ursula MacDonald, Mr Ronnie Petersen and Mr William Zweni of the Food and Allied Workers Union;

Miss Elizabeth Ersamus, general secretary, Clothing Workers' Union; Mr Silo Moahloale, Mr Dima Kabanyana, Mr Brian Mhlom, Mr Fizele Thiyo, Mr Stanley Jacobs, Mrs Chantal Fortuin, Mr Christo Ross and Mr Lucy Nzinzi of the Paarl Advice Office and Mr Hilton de Villiers, former advice office worker;

Mrs Agnes Nokhataywa of New Crossroads; Mr Gerald Johannes and Mr Lesley Maasdorp, UWC SRC; Mr Clive Stuurman, Mr Johnny Stuurman and Mr Danny Stuurman, Oudtshoorn, Saamstaan community newspaper workers; Mr Fezile Tiyo, Mbekweni Civic Association;

Mr Ivan Kolo, Mr Shepherd Matshoba, Mr Amos Dyantyi and Mr Harris Sibeko of Zweletemba, Worcester; Mr Calvin Gilfillan, UWC lecturer;

Mr Vuyani Mpoziswa, Mr Tura Ngcaba, Mr Dudu Ngcaba, Mninawa Mbolekwa, Phike Ndumane, Madala Seti, Mzwandile Seti, Bongani Nzama, Dini Nzama, Payi Joni, Chris Hlobo, Khaya Mbane, Penrose Pubana, Mteteleli Pobana, Dumisa Ntinzili all of Duncan Village, East London and Ms Florence Solomon, secretary, Duncan Village Residents Association;

Durban and Maritzburg: Those reported detained include Mrs Jean Manning and Mr Eric Applegren of the UDF-affiliated United Committee of Concern; Miss Sandy Josslyn and Mr John Jeffrey of Natal University's SRC;

Mr A S Chetty of the Natal Indian Congress; Miss Nita Ravjee of Merebank, a member of Azapo, Miss Jacque

Boulle, chairman of the ECC Maritzburg branch; Mr Peter Kirchoff, director of the Maritzburg Church Agency, two senior priests, Father Larry Kaufmann and Father Theo Knieffel;

Ms Neetha Ravjee, vice-chairman of the Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) at the University of Durban-Westville;

Orange Free State: Rev Mamabula Raphesu, chairman of the OFS Regional Council of the SACC; Mr Johannes Paki, a National Union of Mineworkers organiser in Welkom;

Johannesburg: Dr Rashid Salojee, UDF vice-president in the Transvaal; Dr Vasoo Chetty and Dr Shoko Motala; Black Sash member Ms Gill de Vlieg; Mr Piroshaw Camay, Secretary General of the Council of Unions of South Africa; Mr Joseph Khumalo, a caretaker of the Young Christian Workers;

Pretoria: Father Smangalis Makhathswa, secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference; Deacon Johannes Phate, regional co-ordinator of the NUM, Sister Bernard Ncube, president Federation of Transvaal Women; Deacon Hans Hlaethwa and his son;

Peter Mosalo, Jack Phablamohlaka, Hans Hlaethwa, Theophyllus Hlaethwa and a Mr Manthata, all members of the Soshanguve Residents Association (Sorea); Titus Mafolo, Ramano Dau, Kgoro Dau, Nathaniel Lekgoro, Mpho Lekgoro and Ronny Mamoepe from Atteridgeville and Mrs Martha Mahlangu from Mamelodi;

Also believed detained are: Dr Frank Chikane of the UDF, Mr Aubrey Mokoena of the Release Mandela Campaign and Mr Ismail Mkhabela, a past president of Azapo; a member of the Thabong Residents' Action Committee, Mr Vuyisile Mgabadeli.

CML Times 12/6/80

Le Grange resubmits Public Safety Bill

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has reintroduced the Public Safety Amendment Bill for second reading but has withdrawn his amendments.

The minister had submitted amendments — some of them similar to those of PFP members — when the bill was submitted for second reading the first time.

Introducing the second reading yesterday he said the bill had already been approved by the House on June 4, but was referred back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order after rejection by the House of Delegates and House of Representatives.

The Standing Committee considered the bill but could not reach consensus.

"The circumstances leading up to the drafting of the legislation and the motivation for the bill is in the speech delivered (by him) on June 2 in the Assembly and tabled in the other Houses.

"That speech was recorded in Hansard and it would be mere duplication to repeat it.

"I stand by it, with this one reservation that I withdraw the amend-

ments under my name on the Order Paper.

"The bill will have to be reconsidered in its unamended form," Mr Le Grange said.

● Mr Leon Wessels (NP Krugersdorp), chairman of the Standing Committee on Law and Order, said it was impossible to amend the legislation to satisfy PFP demands.

It was disgraceful that the Opposition had claimed the bill was providing police with a licence to kill.

'Testing'

It was easy to stand in a court or Parliament to condemn a policeman's action but he needed the protection of the law where he had to make quick decisions in life-threatening situations.

"It is a scandalous untruth, they know that every malicious act of a policeman is subject to testing in court," Mr Wessels said.

Mr Wessels challenged the PFP to admit that police were entitled to "emergency defence" (noodweer) in times of extreme danger and wanted to know whether it was the party's official view expressed by Mr Tian van der Merwe

(PFP Green Point) that there was more chance of being shot by police while monitoring unrest than there was of being killed by the ANC.

● Mr Le Grange should scrap Section 5 (B) of the bill, Mr W J Cuyler (NP Rodepoort) said during the debate.

He said the courts' right to test the validity of a detention could possibly be affected by the provision.

It was easy to play armchair critic in the calm atmosphere of Parliament, but "we have not experienced what the people of Crossroads and numbers of other places in South Africa are going through with regard to rain, unrest and a lack of safety".

There were allegations in the newspapers that the police were taking sides in the Crossroads fighting.

He was not saying this was true, but every policeman in South Africa had a duty to try to remain absolutely calm and just towards these groups and factions.

The aim of the SA Police was impartiality and the maintenance of law and order, which they should do regardless of who was involved.

— Sapa

Wide powers for security forces

THE nation-wide state of emergency, declared yesterday, gives wide powers to security forces, and severely limits media coverage of unrest.

In terms of the emergency:

- Police, Railways Police, prisons service members and members of the SADF can enter premises without a warrant and "take such steps as such member may deem necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency."

Unrest

- A ban was placed on the taking of unrest pictures, the making of drawings or other representations, or the sound recording of any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of a person, or of a person present at or involved in any of these acts, without the permission of a commissioned police officer.

- According to Regulation 3, a "force" member may, without a warrant, arrest any person whose detention is, in the opinion of the member, necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency. — Sapa.

Emergency: Botha speaks

'RADICALS HAVE PLAN OF TERROR'

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3/6/86

THE ANC, the UDF and other "radicals and anarchists" were planning large-scale unrest supported by "acts of terror and sabotage" in South Africa between June 16 and 18, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing a joint sitting of Parliament on the imposition of the state of emergency, he said it was planned to begin the unrest with demonstrations and marches to main centres.

"They wish to support these actions by acts of sabotage and terror."

"According to their planning, certain identified points will serve as gathering places from where further disruptive action will be launched.

"If these actions are performed, it would lead to destruction of property and loss of life."

Mr Botha said these "radical elements" stated that their "acts of resistance" would take place peacefully.

"That is cheap propaganda. The Government has the facts at its disposal and is aware that much more is being planned.

"In a greater effort, they further intend to undermine Government institutions and to establish so-called 'alternative structures' on a wider basis."

These structures would include "people's courts" and actions by "comrades," Mr Botha said.

"This type of practice has already caused much suffering in black communities."

Mr Botha said that, although intelligence information was not normally revealed to the public, he was prepared "by way of the highest exception" to make available to MPs documentary material "which clearly sets out the strategy, objectives and planning of the SA Communist Party".

The material would make it clear that the

SAPA

African National Congress was "only a front for the SACP".

In his speech, Mr Botha also slammed "black on black" violence.

During the period March 1 to June 5 this year he said, 284 black people were violently killed by "radicals" — 172 of them by means of "necklace" methods.

Mr Botha said "black on black" violence since the beginning of March had led to the destruction or damaging by fire bombs of 1 125 homes, damage to 347 business premises and damage to 11 church buildings used by blacks.

"In this climate of increasing violence, it is not possible for the reasonable majority to continue the search for a peaceful and democratic solution," he said.

"Because I am thus of the opinion that the ordinary laws of the land are inadequate to enable the Government to ensure the security of the public and to maintain public order, I have decided to declare a national state of emergency, including the self-governing states," he said.

Financial markets hesitant

Business Day Reporters

FINANCIAL markets gave mixed signals after yesterday's State of Emergency announcement.

Although prices plunged on the JSE, both the foreign exchange market and the capital market showed a marginal improvement in later trading.

Government's stimulatory economic package, expected to be announced next week, could be delayed until the political climate stabilises.

"Present circumstances do not seem to be appropriate for an announcement," a government spokesman said yesterday.

He said, however, that no final decision had been taken. There was a perception that one should not announce good news at the time of bad news.

A foreign banker said the emergency would force US and European companies to re-examine their SA operations in the light of increasing political risk. "The challenge now is whether to wait and see, or to cut and run."

Pressure on foreign corporations to repatriate unusually high levels of dividends from their subsidiaries could intensify and fuel the current weakness of the rand.

After opening at \$0.3690, it dropped sharply in the morning to \$0.3555, only marginally above last year's all-time low of \$0.35, but recovered later in the day to close at \$0.3645.

The brief rally was sparked by exporter interest at the rand's near-record low levels.

It would seem that the forex market

● To Page 2

had already discounted a clampdown by government. The upward reaction of the rand was a classic example of market anticipation over-discounting expected events.

Some dealers attributed the afternoon improvement to Reserve Bank intervention in a thin market, possibly to bolster sentiment. Underlying rand sentiment, however, was still bearish.

The foreign exchange market seems to be on hold and awaiting the outcome of Monday's events and the intensity of possible civil disorder. It is also apprehensive about any foreign repercussions that may follow.

Early yesterday Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock, in a statement from Switzerland, allayed widespread market fears that further exchange controls were imminent.

The underlying sentiment was that if the rand should sharply deteriorate, the authorities could be induced by the controls lobby to impose restrictions over a wide area of the economy.

But blanket controls would result in

Hesitancy on markets

● From Page 1

the closing of the foreign exchange market and might lead to SA reneging on foreign debts outside the standstill net.

An international banking authority said: "Any move in this direction would be devastating and would precipitate enormous problems. SA would have to negotiate directly with foreign governments and expose itself to damaging legal suits in the UK."

In the capital market, rates on the RSA 13% 2005 rose to 17.99% early yesterday morning, approaching last year's record high of 18.45%, but softened in the afternoon. This was viewed as a technical correction, as well as short covering.

Parliament and Politics

Botha: 'Radicals' plan June 16 'terror'

PARLIAMENT. — The ANC, the UDF and other "radicals and anarchists" were planning large-scale unrest supported by acts of terror and sabotage in South Africa between June 16 and 18, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing a joint sitting of Parliament on the imposition of the state of emergency, he said it was planned to begin the unrest with demonstrations and marches to main centres.

"They wish to support these actions by acts of sabotage and terror."

"According to their planning, certain identified points will serve as gathering places from where further disruptive action will be launched."

Peacefully

"If these actions are performed, it would lead to destruction of property and loss of life."

Mr Botha said these "radical elements" stated that their "acts of resistance" would take place peacefully.

"That is cheap propaganda. The government has the facts at its disposal and is aware that much more is being planned."

"In a greater effort, they further intend to undermine government institutions and to establish so-called 'alternative structures' on a wider basis."

These structures would include "people's courts" and actions by "comrades", Mr Botha said.

'Exception'

Mr Botha said that, although intelligence information was not normally revealed to the public, he was prepared "by way of the highest exception" to make available to MPs documentary material "which clearly sets out the strategy, objectives and planning of the SA Communist Party".

The material would make it clear that the African National Congress was "only a front".

Mr Botha said the document had originated in the Politbureau of the South African Communist Party and was distributed in May this year in SACP circles. This had been done to establish policy guidelines by June 20 for discussion and which would have to be executed by the ANC.

'Instrument'

"The strategy contained in this document is significant, if account is taken of the fact that the majority of members of the National Executive Committee of the ANC

are members or supporters of the SACP."

Mr Botha said the SACP, "as a proven instrument of the USSR", had identified itself in the document with the objective of the ANC's "so-called revolution" to bring about a transition from capitalism to socialism as part of the "struggle against imperialism".

He added that the SACP had in the document set out a number of objectives that should

violence by the ANC.

Mr Botha said it was clear that reform, unanimity on democratic objectives and the establishment of a peaceful community posed a threat to the ANC.

Recent documents circulated by the organization stated that June 16 should be used to bring about the "mightiest demonstration yet of our peoples' resolve to bring the ruling class to its knees".

To oppose the govern-

and even members within the ANC, said the Freedom Charter represented the ultimate objective of the revolutionary onslaught and represented the basis for political stability.

"This is not correct and I wish to remove this illusion."

"The SACP describes the Freedom Charter in this document simply as, and I quote: 'Broad popular guidelines which describe the main contents of the people's power in the immediate aftermath of a victory of the national democratic revolution.'"

"It is not a programme for a socialist South Africa but, depending on the social forces which come to power, it can become the starting point for creating conditions which would lead to a socialist transformation."

Ideology

"It is evident from this that the Freedom Charter is only a starting point for the SACP."

Mr Botha said the time had arrived for the ANC to "incisively investigate" its relationship with the SACP, as well as its identification or not with the ideology and planning of the SACP.

It should also state its findings clearly to the world.

As matters now stood the two organizations were "interwoven".

"A further important aspect which I want to emphasize in this regard is that the SACP — and as stated before also the ANC — has at no stage accepted the sincerity of the motives of visiting groups."

Democratic

Although the ANC had immediately realized the possibilities of exploiting discussions to its own advantage, the SACP nonetheless found it necessary to warn that the "liberal bourgeoisie" sought to destroy the position of the ANC as head of the democratic revolution and to equate it with other groups on an equal footing.

The SACP had also warned that this was accompanied by persistent efforts to break the alliance between the ANC, the SACP and the Soviet Union.

"This then is the background against which violence and unrest are planned and perpetrated," said Mr Botha. — Sapa

Mr Botha: "In fact, the government possess intelligence regarding plans which have been made by radical and revolutionary elements for the coming days, which pose real danger for all population groups in the country."

be applied in discussions between the ANC and other groups in South Africa.

Mr Botha said these objectives stated that the aim of a violent takeover of power should not be "diluted or abandoned".

"The SACP warns that such discussion can be to the advantage of Western governments and

ment's reform initiatives, Mr Botha said, radical and revolutionary groups had since 1985 committed themselves to making South Africa ungovernable and government institutions unworkable.

The ANC had on various occasions emphasized that it was not interested in the renunciation of violence, but

Mr Botha said he was prepared make available to MPs documentary material which would make it clear that the African National Congress was "only a front".

South African business people."

He quoted an extract from the document which stated that the ANC should not "play into the hands of the liberal bourgeoisie ... by working out compromises ... which constitute a retreat from the main aims of the national democratic revolution".

that it would continue its onslaught until the takeover of power by violence had been achieved.

"It should be clear that there is no question of a desire on the part of the ANC to bring about peace."

"Indeed, unrest must be further stimulated, the economy must be weakened and terrorist

He quoted an extract which stated the ANC should not "play into the hands of the liberal bourgeoisie ... by working out compromises ... which constitute a retreat from the main aims of the national democratic revolution".

He said the document stated that even the desire to project an image of reasonableness to the outside world should not divert the ANC and the SACP from its strategic objectives.

Another ANC objective was the creation of division in the ruling class and white ranks. He said it was proposed that this be brought about through discussions by South African interest groups with the ANC and the simultaneous intensification of

acts, which will claim the lives of more innocent black and white citizens, must increase.

"Neither is there any question of sharing power with any internal group or an intention to that effect. Even the visits of radical groups such as Cosatu and the UDF are not viewed as recognition of the existence of other power groups, but as demonstrations of subservience to the ANC."

Mr Botha said some people, such as the UDF

Clamp the most serious breach of civil rights — Suzman

Govt is warned: SA will pay for emergency



Mrs Helen Suzman



Mr Louis Nel

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SWAR 13/6/86.

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The Progressive Federal Party warned the Government today that South Africa would pay a heavy price for the new state of emergency.

As the Government battens down the hatches against a storm of international outrage, the issues which South Africa now has to face are:

- Governing the country by brute force in an attempt to crush massive and violent resistance which the Government admits is endangering the state.
- The most comprehensive stripping of civil liberties and freedom of speech to date.
- International sanctions and what could become almost complete isolation of the country.
- Development of a siege economy, which would at first show some growth as local industry filled the gap of imported goods, but then stagnate because the country would have to rely on makeshift technology.

The most pressing problem for the Government on the economic front is to boost business morale. The first bit of good news on this aspect may be expected next week when the Minister of Finance announces a new package to stimulate the economy.

The PFP Spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the emergency was the most serious breach of civil rights that South Africa had ever had. The regulations were formidable in their implications.

"Practically all protest of any kind outside Parliament will be under threat, and the definition of subversive statements ranges far and wide."

She added that strict censorship had also been imposed. "No matter what Mr Louis Nel (Deputy Minister of Information) says, this is censorship all right."

"I have a feeling that all this is going to lead to renewed confrontation and pretty fierce police reaction, death and destruction."

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP spokesman on finance, said the Government would have to adapt the economic package to be announced next week.

"It now becomes absolutely vital that special attention be given to job creation."

"To do this the Government must take the lead, and it must give the private sector real incentives to create jobs."

The emergency would have a tremendous psychological impact on people, he added.

The whole tenor of President Botha's speech yesterday night was to prepare the public for sanctions.

Sanctions would come from various quarters, although the role of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher was now crucial.

● See Pages 4 and 11



The two co-chairmen of the Eminent Persons Group, General Olusegun Obasanjo (left) and Mr Malcolm Fraser (right), and Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal address a Press conference in London yesterday.

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PETER WALLINGTON

SOUTH AFRICA'S third state of emergency has come in the wake of spiralling violence in the country, increased foreign pressure on government to speed up its reform programme and the failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) effort.

Reform measures in recent months have failed to satisfy anti-apartheid organisations, international pressure and the threat of sanctions have increased, and the rand's fall lately has reflected the mood of pessimism in SA.

Government was frustrated last week in its attempts to push through two security Bills in time for the 10th anniversary of Soweto Day (June 16) on Monday. The Bills would have given security forces additional powers and enabled Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange to declare "unrest areas".

A similar chain of protest, violence and security force action has preceded the three states of emergency.

On March 30, 1960, a state of emergency was declared covering 80 of the then 300 magisterial districts. It eventually extended to 123 districts.

It was preceded two days earlier by the banning of the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress.

Sporadic school boycotts between 1980 and 1984 paved the way for an almost total boycott in 1985. Tension in black areas had risen dramatically in 1983 with the tri-cameral constitutional proposals.

The implementation of the tri-cameral plan in September 1984 coincided with massive rent protests in the Vaal Triangle that exploded in an orgy of violence.

The violence spread to the Eastern Cape, the East Rand and then Pretoria, the Western Cape and elsewhere.

String of sad events precedes emergency

About 300 people had already died in 1985 when the state of emergency, covering 36 magisterial districts, was declared on July 20.

Again it was preceded by pre-dawn swoops and within 24 hours of emergency rule more than 100 people were in detention.

International outcry followed.

In late August the rand plunged 30% to around \$0,3475 after State President P W Botha's Rubicon speech failed to deliver expected reform measures. SA was forced to declare a moratorium on foreign debts and reimpose exchange controls on non-residents.

By the time the state of emergency was lifted on March 7, more than 7 800 people had been detained and at least 750 people had died.

Since March, further reform measures such as the abolition of pass laws have failed to reduce violence in the country, and government said it wanted increased powers for its security forces to deal with it.

The House of Delegates and House of Representatives blocked the two security Bills, and a state of emergency covering the whole of SA was declared yesterday.

The right approves; the rest protest

REACTION to the declaration of the State of Emergency has been almost uniformly condemnatory.

The only exceptions were the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Conservative Party, the leader of the Houses of Representatives, Allan Hendrickse, and his colleague in the House of Delegates, Amichand Rajbansi.

The president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, JR Wilson, said the chamber "dissociates itself from the strategy of political repression and economic isolationism to which the South African government is apparently committed."

"Specifically, it strongly disapproves of the declaration of a State of Emergency and the detention

of further trade union and community leaders."

Managing director of Barclays National Bank, Chris Ball, told Weekly Mail the "activities of today were consistent with the modified strategy of the government which appears to be emerging at the moment".

He did not believe the declaration would "do anything at all positive for the economy in particular" — or the country. The movement of the rand would be contingent upon the level of

violence, he said.

Asked about the possibility of sanctions, he said the government was giving the impression it did not care about sanctions.

Vice-president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and president of the Food and Allied Workers Union, Chris Dlamini, said:

"We condemn all detentions and the declaration of the State of Emergency. We do not see it as a solution to existing problems, which would only be resolved with negotiations."

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FIN MML

NEW SECURITY BILLS

13/6/86
Emergency time

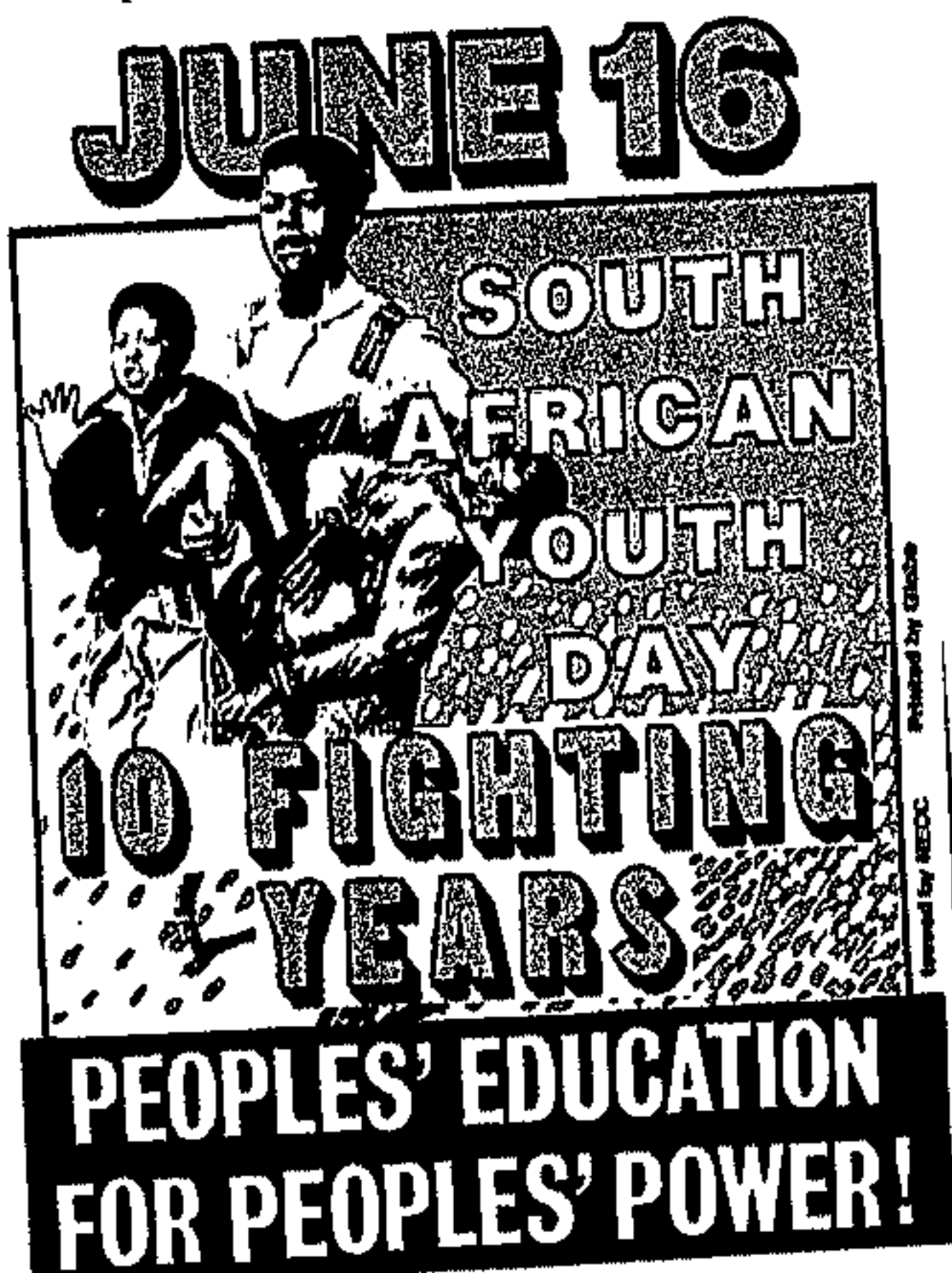
The declaration of a State of Emergency to deal with expected "unrest" on June 16 appeared inevitable as the FM went to press.

The two new security measures which would have given police additional powers of detention without trial, and allowed the Minister of Law and Order to declare "unrest areas," were still bogged down in the parliamentary standing committee on law and order.

The (coloured) Labour Party (LP) and the Indian National People's Party (NPP) thwarted government's efforts to ram the measures through parliament last week in time for June 16.

President P W Botha and other government leaders have repeatedly warned that drastic steps may be necessary to deal with the expected problems on Monday. A State of Emergency seems the most probable action in the absence of the two new measures.

Despite government ban on meetings to



commemorate June 16, black organisations seemed set to go ahead anyway.

In spite of pressures on the LP and the NPP to compromise and allow the measures swift passage through parliament, their caucuses appeared to be standing firm. Unless Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange agrees to extensive amendments to the Bill, the President's Council may have to break the deadlock between the three Houses. If this occurs, there seems little doubt that government's version of the measures will be approved.

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If needs be SA will — Botha

go it alone — Botha

By BRUCE
CAMERON
Political Staff

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA has bluntly told the world that South Africa will go it alone, if needs be, no matter the cost.

South Africa would not "crawl" to prevent sanctions.

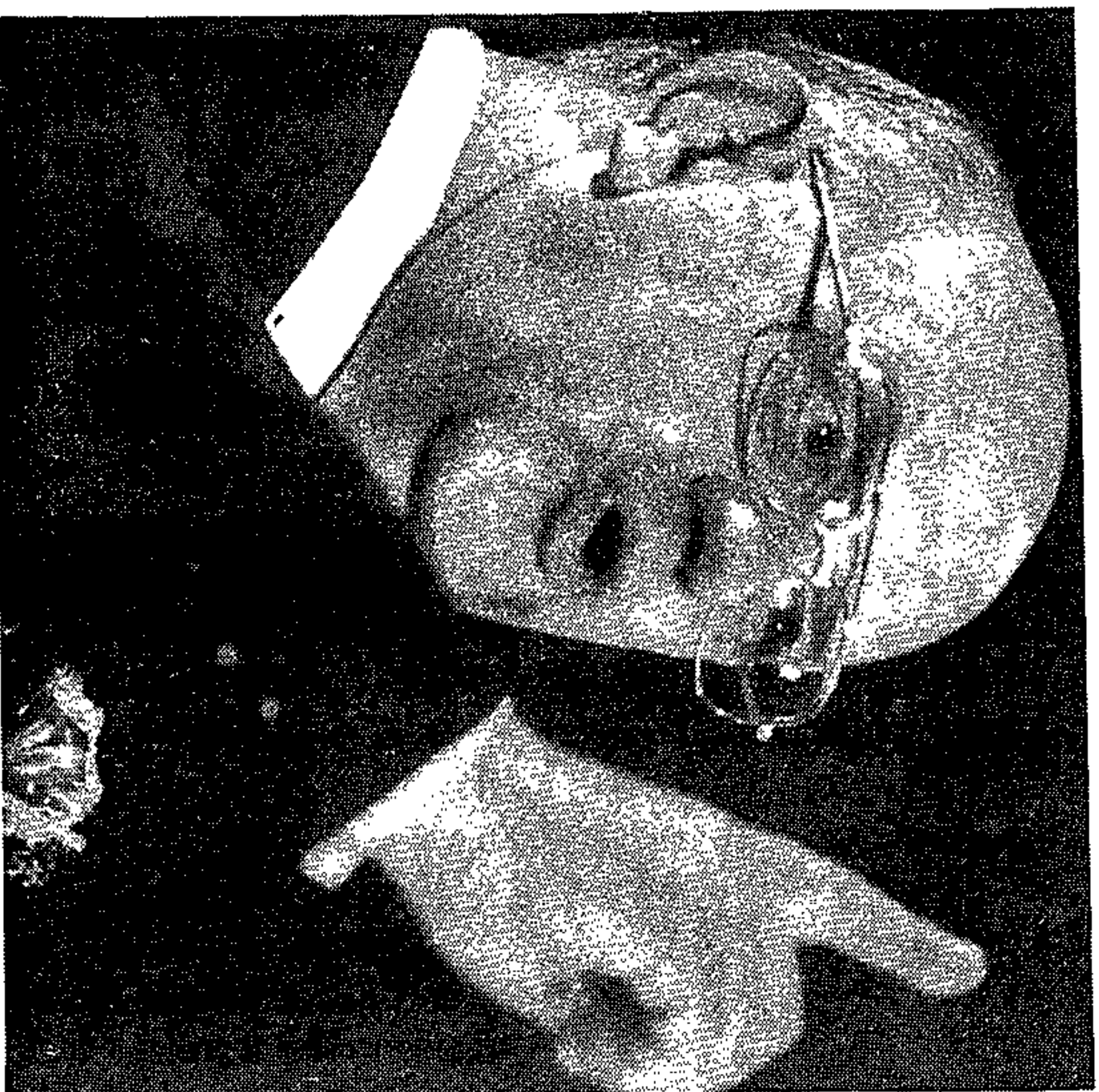
Appealing to South Africans not to lose heart, he, however, warned that sacrifices would have to be made.

In two equally straightforward speeches last night, he firmly defended the declaration of the state of emergency, committed himself to continued reform and warned that the "full power" of the state would be used to maintain order.

It was clear from his speeches that following the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group report, the Government felt there was little South Africa could do to avoid sanctions.

MR BOTHA told television audiences in a specially prepared speech: "I do not want to bring sanctions over my country.

"I want to make it perfectly clear that neither



President P W Botha

country. We have nowhere else to go. Therefore we ourselves will find solutions to our problems and we will make them work.

which is the order of the day everywhere — that my country and its people must be punished.

"I do not underestimate the sacrifices and

"But South Africa will not crawl before anyone to prevent it, and if it has to come, we will make sure that it is to our advantage in the long term."

THOSE countries who continued to trade with South Africa could not expect to dictate South Africa's domestic policies.

Their reward "will be what it ordinarily should be — a reliable trading partner and a reliable supplier."

South Africa had neither been forced nor could be forced to adapt its policies.

"Let it be known that we are a peace-loving nation intent on solving our problems in so just and fair a manner as is humanly possible.

"We deserve encouragement and understanding — not punishment of any sort."

He appealed to South Africans to invest their labour, initiative and capital in their country and not allow the threat of sanctions or violence to deter them.

"It may take longer before you receive your return, but you will receive it in double measure."

Unrest news will come from Bureau

Tos Wentzel,
Political Staff

ALL Police bulletins on the unrest situation are to cease in terms of the state of emergency and the Bureau of Information will in future give information to the Press.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, announced this at a Press conference last night.

He said the bureau would, starting today, hold a daily Press conference in Pretoria and maintained that it was not the Government's aim to withhold information from the public.

He pointed out that in some respects the state of emergency regulations that could also affect the Press were stricter than those used in the last emergency.

These are the prohibitions on the publication of inciting or subversive material.

There are also prohibitions on efforts to discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service or to encourage the application of sanctions or foreign action against the public.



Mr Louis Nel

other security force conduct.

Mr Nel said South Africa was living under abnormal circumstances and the measures were necessary. Many South Africans were sick and tired of the violence and intimidation.

at large, nor any particular state will dictate to us what the contents of our political programme should be.

"We have to live in this

grant recognition to the reform measures we have taken and are planning, but neither am I going to close my eyes to the syndrome

sanctions will bring.

"I do not think that it will be in our interest or in that of our neighbouring states or that of our trading partners.

Although sacrifices would be demanded from everyone, it "will never be expected of us to serve beyond our ability".

These, too, are stricter measures than in the last state of emergency.

The Government had a responsibility to restore law and order.

AT the Press conference Mr Nel said he did not think that statements made abroad on disinvestment would be affected by these prohibitions.

He pointed out that, in spite of the regulations, members of the security forces would not be totally indemnified against prosecution for any acts.

Mr Nel said another new element in the state of emergency rules was an enabling one which allowed the Commissioner of Police or someone authorised by him to issue further orders on the closing off of particular areas, the movement of people and news and comment on police or

Acts committed in bad faith would still be punishable.

There was some laughter from journalists at the conference when Mr Nel said he did not think the impression would be created in the outside world that the Government was clamping down on its opponents.

What the communists are planning

Political Staff

THE South African Communist Party maintains that there has been an "immeasurable strengthening" of the revolutionary forces in South Africa.

This, it says, is shown through the enormous growth in the popularity, reputation and status of the African National Congress-led "liberation alliance".

These claims appear in a document released by President P. W. Botha which the Politburo of the SACP recently circulated to its members.

Mr Botha also referred to this in his speech in Parliament.

The directive and discussion document, Mr Botha said, was sent to its members last month in order to promote uniformity in its ranks and to foster a similar approach within the ranks of the ANC.

The document makes it clear that the party is prepared to maintain a low profile while a revolutionary process continues.

It states that the bottom line for negotiation is the transfer of political power to the majority.

In the meantime the broadest possible front of struggle around immediate

basic demands such as the release of political prisoners, troops out of townships, dismantling apartheid and legalising the ANC must continue.

The winning of these demands may create a better climate for negotiations but cannot in itself be regarded as a bargaining chip for slowing down or suspending the "people's offensive".

OTHER points the document makes are that:

● The aim of a violent take-over must not be diluted or abandoned;

● Discussion by South African interest groups with the ANC and the

simultaneous intensification of the ANC's violence must serve to create division in the ruling classes and in white ranks;

● True negotiation can only take place when opposition to the SACP and the ANC has been dismantled by revolutionary violence.

Mr Botha said that everyone involved in discussions with the ANC must be thoroughly aware of this approach.

The document also maintains that the white power bloc in South Africa is losing its cohesion.

Some sections of the ruling class are beginning to lose their faith in their ability to protect their interests.

Hendrickse, Rajbansi support emergency

Political Staff

declare a State of

MOST SEVERE CLAMP ON LIBERTY

Political Staff

THE new state of emergency was the most severe clamp on civil liberty and the most far-reaching denial of freedom of speech and assembly and the Press in the history of South Africa.

This was the reaction of Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly.

The Conservative Party, however, endorsed the emergency, although with regrets that the Government had allowed the national situation to deteriorate to such an extent.

Mr Eglin said the best emergency treatment for South Africa would be to sack half or more of the members of the Cabinet and to replace them in a new temporary crisis cabinet with people with sensitivity and management skill and a vision for the future.

The present Cabinet had proved that it was incompetent. It had taken South Africa into the present crisis.

It would need combined efforts, the best South Africans available — irrespective of their race or party affiliation — to get South Africa out of the crisis and give it real hope for the future.

Mr Eglin said the emergency may produce a temporary facade of peace — but it would do nothing to remove the fundamental causes of the conflict that was tearing the South African society apart.

"In view of the damage that the state of emergency will do to South Africa economically, politically and internationally, I hope that it will be of short duration.

"It is important that as soon as possible South Africans of all races will be free to get on with the urgent task of finding a basis for unity and peace in the future."

THE declaration of the emergency underlined both the crisis situation in the country and the collapse of Government policy, he said.

In a normal democratic country a Government which had made such a mess of almost everything it had touched would either resign or split or call in other people who had the vision and the competence to lead the country out of the crisis.

"But here in South Africa the Government responds to its failure by declaring a state of emergency."

Conservative Party spokesman on Law and Order Mr Louis Theunissen said the party regretted the fact that the Government had allowed the situation in South Africa to deteriorate to the extent that the reimposition of an emergency was necessary.

Under the present circumstances the announcement of a state of emergency was necessary to enable the police and security forces to restore law and order, he said.

"The Conservative Party expects strong action from the Government against revolutionaries."

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and the leader of the National Peoples Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, have expressed support for yesterday's State of Emergency declaration.

Both said last night that in the light of Government information about the expected unrest situation over the next few days, President P W Botha had had "no alternative."

In a brief statement Mr Hendrickse, who is the Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said that after having been briefed on the expected unrest situation this weekend and next week, he had "no alternative but to support the declaration."

And his counterpart in the House of Delegates, Mr Rajbansi, said President Botha had had "no justifiable alternative."

In an interview last night, Mr Rajbansi said Mr Botha had indicated during discussions with members of the coloured and Indian Houses that if Parliament did not pass the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Bill, he would have no option but to

Emergency.

"I gained the impression that he (Mr Botha) would have preferred the lesser measures contained in the two Bills to a State of Emergency."

Mr Rajbansi said that as a member of the Cabinet he had knowledge of "irrefutable evidence" that attempts were to be made this weekend to promote violence and unrest.

"It is of concern to all of us that black is killing black," he said.

Asked how he could support a state of emergency after having rejected two Bills largely on the grounds that they contained no provision for intervention by the courts, Mr Rajbansi said there was a difference between "ordinary protests" which were a legitimate right, and "the brutal killing of people."

"I feel the State of Emergency is justified under the circumstances."

He added that "a lot of black communities" had appealed to the Government to take urgent steps to quell the unrest situation.

The State of Emergency would help "calm things down", he said.

Emergency Regulations

Subversive statements, police powers and penalties

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates-

(i) "Act" means the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953);

(ii) "Force" means the South African Police referred to in the definition of "the Force" in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958), the South African Railways Police Force established under section 43 of the South African Transport Services Act, 1961 (Act 65 of 1961), the South African Defence Force referred to in section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), or the Prisons Service established by section 2 (1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959);

(iii) "Minister" means the Minister of Law and Order;

(iv) "print" means to produce by printing, typing or by any other method of reproduction;

(v) "prison" means a prison referred to in section 20 (1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), including a police cell or lock-up;

(vi) "publication" means any newspaper, book, magazine, pamphlet, handbill or poster, writing, letter-press, picture, photo, print, engraving, lithograph, painting, drawing or other similar representation, any record or other object in or on which sound has been recorded for reproduction, and also any film as defined in section 47 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974);

(vii) "statement" means also any publication;

(viii) "subversive statement" means a statement which contains anything which is calculated to have the effect or is likely to have the effect-

(a) of promoting any object of any organisation which has, under any law, been declared to be an unlawful organisation;

(b) of inciting the public or any person or category of persons to-
(i) take part in any unlawful strike;

may apply or order the application of such force as he under the circumstances may deem necessary in order to ward off or prevent the suspected danger.

3. (1) A member of a Force may, without warrant of arrest, arrest or cause to be arrested any person of such member, necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency, and may, under a written order signed by any member of a Force, detain, or cause to be detained, any such person in custody in a prison.

(2) No person shall be detained in terms of subregulation (1) for a period exceeding fourteen days from the date of his detention, unless that period is extended by the Minister in terms of subregulation (3).

(3) The Minister may, without notice to any person and without hearing any person, by written notice signed by him and addressed to the head of a prison, order that any person arrested and detained in terms of subregulation (1), be further detained in that prison for the period mentioned in the notice, or for as long as these Regulations remain in force.

State of emergency

(4) A person detained in a prison pursuant to an order referred to in subregulation (1), or a notice referred to in subregulation (3), may be removed in custody, if the Minister or a person authorised by him in writing so directs, from that prison for detention in any other prison, or for any other purposes mentioned in such direction.

(5) A member of a Force may, with a view to the maintenance of public order, the safety of the public or the termination of the state

harm, hurt or loss, whether to his or their person or property or in any other way,

(b) prepares, compiles, prints, publishes, transmits, possesses or disseminates, or assists in the preparation, compilation, printing, publication, transmission or dissemination of any writing which threatens the infliction upon any other person, or upon any of such person's relatives or dependants, of any harm, hurt or loss, whether to his or their person or property or in any other way, shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of entry, search and seizure

5 (1) A member of a Force may in the performance of his functions in terms of these Regulations at any time without a warrant enter any premises or building and there take such steps as such member may deem necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency.

(2) A member of a Force may at any time without warrant search any person, building, premises or place, or any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or receptacle and may during such search seize-

(a) any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, receptacle, object or article which is concerned or intended to be used, or believed to be used, in the commission or suspected commission of an offence, or which can be used in public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence; or

(b) any object or article which may afford evidence of the commission or suspected commission of an offence,

and that member of a Force shall deal with anything seized by him under this subregulation in accordance with directions issued from time to time, either generally or with reference to any particular case, by the Minister or a person acting on his authority.

(3) The provisions of sections 27

(c) relating to the control, regulation or prohibition of the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending of any comment on or news in connection with any conduct of a Force or any member of a Force regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or the termination of the state of emergency; and

(d) relating to any other matter the regulating, control or prohibition of which in his opinion is necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of any member or members of the public or the maintenance of the public order, or in order to terminate the state of emergency, the generally of powers conferred by this paragraph not being restricted by the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

(2) An order issued under subregulation (1)-

(a) may relate to any person mentioned in the order, or to any category of persons mentioned in the order, or to any person or persons not belonging to a particular category mentioned in the order; and

(b) shall be of force during a period mentioned in the order or, if no period is so mentioned, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration of a state of emergency in the area concerned is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.

(3) A member of a Force may, without furnishing reasons and without hearing any person, order any person present in a particular area and who is not normally resident therein, to leave that area, if that member deems it necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of that person or of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency, and if the said person fails to leave that area forthwith, the member concerned may arrest such person or cause him to be arrested and may remove him from that area or cause him to be so removed.

(4) In any proceeding before a

order or for the termination of the state of emergency,

or cause it to be made, taken, recorded, manufactured, reproduced, published, broadcast or distributed, or to be taken or sent to any such place, or attempt to commit any such act.

(2) Any person who contravenes a provision of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Making, possession or dissemination of subversive statements

10. Any person who-

(a) makes, writes, prints or records or causes to be made, written, printed or recorded any subversive statement;

(b) possesses any subversive statement;

(c) disseminates, distributes or circulates or causes to be disseminated, distributed or circulated any subversive statement among the public or any section of the public or who, whether for a consideration or not, dispatches, supplies or offers or causes to be dispatched, supplied or altered any subversive statement to any person;

(d) displays or causes to be displayed any subversive statement in such a position that it is visible from any place to which the public has access; or

(e) utters, or by means of any apparatus plays or causes to be played, any subversive statement within the hearing of any other person, shall be guilty of an offence.

Seizure of publications

11. The Minister or a person authorised thereto by him may by order under his hand authorise the seizure of one or more or all copies of any publication specified in the order which in his opinion contains a subversive statement or any other information which is or may be detrimental to the safety of the public, the maintenance of the public order or the termination of the state of emergency.

Seizure and confiscation of publications of a subversive nature

12 (1) If the Minister is satisfied, on examination of any publication published by any person, that any matter is published in the said publication which is, in his opinion, of a subversive nature, he may by notice in the Gazette declare that the provisions of this regulation shall apply, for the period mentioned in the notice, to that particular publication or to any publications or all publications published by that person.

State of emergency

(2) Any person who makes, writes, imports, prints, publishes, disseminates, distributes, circulates or possesses any publication to which this regulation has in terms of subregulation (1) been declared applicable, or is in any way concerned in the making, writing, importation, printing, publishing, dissemination, distribution or circulation of such a publication, shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If a notice referred to in subregulation (1) specifies by name of publication which is a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, such notice shall, for the period mentioned in the notice, apply also-

(a) in respect of all subsequent issues of such newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; and

(b) in respect of any publication published under any other name in continuation of or in substitution for the publication named in the order.

(4) (a) The Minister or a person authorised thereto by him may by order under his hand direct the seizure of all copies of any publication in respect of which a notice under subregulation (1) applies.

(b) The Minister or a person authorised thereto by him may declare any copies seized in terms of paragraph (a) forfeit to the State and may direct that it be disposed of in such manner as he may determine.

Offences

13. Any person who-

(a) fails to comply with any order, direction or request issued or made under these Regulations;

(b) hinders any other person in the carrying out of any duty or the exercise of any power or the performance of any function imposed or conferred by, under or pursuant to any provision of these Regulations;

(c) destroys, defaces or falsifies any notice or other writing issued or purporting to have been issued under these Regulations; or

(d) without the written consent of the Minister or a person authorised thereto by him, in any manner discloses the name or identity of any person arrested in terms of any provision of these Regulations or detained under any provision of the Act or of these Regulations, unless the Minister or a person authorised thereto by him has already disclosed the name or identity of that person, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalties

14. Any person convicted of an offence under these Regulations, except regulation 3 (9) (c) (i), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, and the court convicting him may declare any goods, property or instrument by means of which or in connection with which the offence has been committed, to be forfeited to the State.

(b) In respect of any publication published under any other name in continuation of or in substitution for the publication named in the order.

(4) (a) The Minister or a person authorised thereto by him may by order under his hand direct the seizure of all copies of any publication in respect of which a notice under subregulation (1) applies.

(b) The Minister or a person authorised thereto by him may declare any copies seized in terms of paragraph (a) forfeit to the State and may direct that it be disposed of in such manner as he may determine.

Offences

13. Any person who-

(f) any person acting by direction or with the approval of any member or person referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this subregulation, by reason of any act in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by any person in the carrying out of his duties or the exercise of his powers or the performance of his functions in terms of these Regulations, with intent to ensure the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency in any area where the existence of a state of emergency has been declared in pursuance of section 2 (1) of the Act, or in order to deal with circumstances which have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of the aforementioned state of emergency.

(2) (a) Whenever the court in which any proceedings have been instituted, is of the opinion that by virtue of subregulation (1) the proceedings may not be continued, the court shall make a finding to that effect.

(b) Whenever the court has made such a finding, such proceedings shall lapse and be deemed to be void.

(3) No interdict or other process shall issue for the staying or setting aside of any order, rule or notice issued under these Regulations or any condition determined thereunder, and no such order, rule, notice or condition shall be stayed on the grounds of an appeal against a conviction under these Regulations.

(4) If in any proceedings instituted against any member or person referred to in subregulation (1), or the State, the question arises whether any act advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by any person was advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by him in good faith, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such act was advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by him in good faith.

(5) The provisions of this regulation shall apply also in respect of any default by any person or member referred to in subregulation (1) in complying with any provision of any law in connection with advising, commanding, ordering, directing or doing any such act aforesaid.

(ii) take part in or to support any boycott action;

(iii) take part in any unlawful demonstration, gathering or protest procession;

(iv) take part in any acts of civil disobedience; or

(v) discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service;

(c) of inciting the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons to resist or oppose the Government or any Minister or official of the Republic or any member of a Force, in connection with any measure adopted in terms of any of these Regulations or in connection with any other measure relating to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or in connection with the administration of justice;

(d) of engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility in the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons towards any section of the public or person or category of persons;

(e) of weakening or undermining the confidence of the public or any section of the public in the termination of the state of emergency, or of encouraging the public or any section of the public to commit any act or omission which endangers or may endanger the safety of the public, the public order or the termination of the state of emergency; or

(f) of encouraging or promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against the Republic;

and the expression "subversive nature" shall have a corresponding meaning:

(ix) "writing" includes any mode of representing or reproducing letters, figures, signs or symbols in visible form.

Maintenance of order

2. (1) Whenever any commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officer in a Force is of the opinion that the presence or conduct of any person or persons at any place in the Republic endangers or may endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, or exposes or may expose life or property to danger, he shall in a loud voice in each of the official languages order such person or persons to proceed to a place indicated in the order, or to desist from such conduct, and shall warn such person or persons that force will be used if the order is not obeyed forthwith.

(2) If any such order is not obeyed forthwith, the commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officer, as the case may be,

son arrested or detained in terms of this regulation.

(6) The Minister may at any time by a notice in writing signed by him order that a person detained in terms of this regulation, be released on such condition or conditions, if any, as may in his discretion be determined by the Minister in such notice.

(7) The Minister shall cause to be delivered to the person concerned a copy of a notice referred to in subregulation (6), in which conditions contemplated in that subregulation have been determined.

(8) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition determined in terms of subregulation (6), shall be guilty of an offence.

(9) (a) The Minister of Justice may make rules to regulate the detention of persons in terms of this regulation, or relating to the treatment of such persons.

(b) In case of a conflict between any such rule and any provision of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), or of a regulation or a Prisons Service Order made in terms of the said Act, or any official instruction, order or other act of or by the Commissioner of Prisons, the said rule shall apply.

(c) (i) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any rule made in terms of paragraph (a), shall be guilty of an offence.

(ii) The provisions of paragraph (a) of section 52, and of section 54, of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), with reference to an offence, and a contravention of or failure to comply, with a regulation referred to therein, respectively, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply with respect to an offence referred to in subparagraph (i).

(10) No person, other than the Minister or a person acting by virtue of his office in the service of the State-

(a) shall have access to any person detained in terms of the provisions of this regulation, except with the consent of and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister or a person authorised thereto by him; or

(b) shall be entitled to any official information relating to such person, or to any other information of whatever nature obtained from or in respect of such person.

Threats of harm, hurt or loss

4. Any person who directly or indirectly-

(a) verbally or by any other act threatens to inflict upon any other person, or upon any of such person's relatives or dependants, any

and 29 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) with reference to the search or entry of premises and the search of persons by a police official, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any search or entry under this regulation by a member of a Force.

Request for name and address of a person

6. A member of a Force may, in the exercise of any power or the carrying out of any duty conferred or imposed by, under or pursuant to these Regulations, request any person to furnish such member with his full name and address.

Orders

7. (1) The Commissioner of the South African Police or any person authorised thereto by him may, without furnishing reasons and without hearing any person, issue orders not inconsistent with these Regulations-

(a) relating to-

(i) the demarcation of areas;

(ii) the closing off of any particular area or part of such area in order to control entrance to or departure from such area or part thereof;

(iii) the control of entrance to or departure from any particular area or part of such area;

(iv) the control of traffic;

(v) the temporary closing of any public or private place or any business undertaking or industrial undertaking; or

(vi) the control of essential services and the security and safety of any installation and works connected therewith;

(b) whereby any person is prohibited from-

(i) bringing into any particular area any object or article specified in the order or being in possession thereof in such an area;

(ii) performing any act or carrying on any activity specified in the order in any particular area;

(iii) being outside the boundaries of his residential premises in any particular area, at any time;

(iv) putting in motion or driving or being in or upon any vehicle that is in motion in any particular area, at any time; or

(v) entering any particular area or part thereof if he is not normally resident in that area or part thereof;

court or law in which it is relevant whether or not the Commissioner of the South African Police or a person authorised thereto by him has issued a particular order, a copy of the order certified under the Commissioner's or such person's hand shall be accepted as conclusive proof of the issuing and contents of the order concerned.

Promulgation of orders

8. Any order issued under regulation 7, shall be promulgated by-

(a) publication of the order by notice in the *Government Gazette*;

(b) publication of the order in a newspaper circulating in the area in respect of which the order applies;

(c) making the order known by means of radio or television;

(d) distribution of the order in writing among members of the public and by affixing it upon public buildings or prominent public places in the area concerned; or

(e) oral announcement to any particular person, or to members of the public in general, in the area concerned in a manner deemed fit by the Commissioner of Police or a person acting on his authority, whenever, due to the urgency thereof or for any other reason whatsoever, it can, in the opinion of the Commissioner or any such person, not be published, make known, distributed or announced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

Prohibition in respect of certain films, representations and sound recordings

9. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioner of the South African Police, or of a commissioner officer, as defined in section 1 of the Police Act 1958 (Act 7 of 1958) authorised thereto by the Commissioner, in any manner make, take, record, manufacture, reproduce, publish, broadcast or distribute, or take or send to any place within or outside the Republic, any film as defined in section 47 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), or any photograph, drawing or other representation, or any sound recording, of-

(i) any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of a person.

(ii) any person present at or involved in any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of any person; or

(iii) any conduct of a Force or any member of a Force with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public

Life in emergency detention will be strictly regulated — and no noise!

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

EMERGENCY detainees may not sing, whistle or make unnecessary noise, according to Department of Justice regulations.

Every aspect of life in detention is governed by these regulations. They decide whether detainees may listen to music, their hair and receive visits

Detainees may listen to prison broadcasts of centrally controlled radios or record-players.

They will, however, not be allowed to have their own radios, musical instruments or television sets.

As reading matter they will normally be allowed the Bible or any other holy book, but exceptions can be made with the permission of the prison com-

Detainees will be allowed to receive visitors only with the permission of prison commanders.

They may buy their own "smoking material from a reasonable amount of money" deposited with a commander. Their hair and beards may not be shaved except by order of a medical officer.

Prisoners may not be idle,

not allowed to be insolent or disrespectful towards officials.

They are not allowed to use improper language or cause "discontent, agitation or insubordination" among fellow detainees.

Punishment for breaking these rules can include corporal punishment (for those under 40), the withdrawal of some

AR 6/13/86
**Dean King,
148 others
in court** (327)

Court Reporter

THE Dean of St George's Cathedral, the Very Rev E L King, has appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court with 148 others, many of them mothers with babies and children.

Most were refugee women from Crossroads.

They were arrested yesterday outside Parliament.

The hearing late yesterday afternoon was held in camera because some of the accused are juveniles.

The group face a main and an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act and a second alternative charge under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act.

Bail of R50 each was set and the hearing was postponed.

**UDF and
affiliates
main targets**

Argus
13/6/86
327

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The United Democratic Front and its affiliates remain the main targets of emergency detentions — as in the July swoop last year — but trade unions, church organisations and groups of the black-consciousness school also appear to have been hard-hit.

In terms of the emergency regulations the names of people allegedly held by police may not be published without police permission.

Areas which appear to have been particularly affected are the Free State, the Eastern Transvaal and some Western Cape towns.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

Rule of the big stick



From today, the country is in their hands: Police march on Khotso House. A day later, they were back, this time under Emergency powers

SOUTH AFRICA faces tougher international sanctions, massive internal repression, an unprecedented blackout on information and the most tense June 16 since 1976 following the declaration yesterday of a national State of Emergency.

The crackdown — heavier even than last year's — has also raised the possibility of Monday's general stayaway being extended through the week.

Trade unions were among the hardest hit of the many organisations affected by raids, detentions and Emergency restrictions. Unlike last year, a number of office-bearers of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and their affiliates were detained.

Anger expressed yesterday at the crackdown could spur hundreds of thousands of workers into a bigger demonstration than was initially planned.

According to rough estimates yesterday, up to 1 000 people were detained throughout the country. Hundreds of other activists went into hiding in anticipation of the crackdown.

This new wave of repression came as the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group urged tougher sanctions as the last chance to avert what could be "the worst bloodbath since World War Two".

One member of the Commonwealth, Canada, yesterday announced further limited sanctions against South Africa and said stiffer measures would be taken in concert with fellow Commonwealth members.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said a delegation would be despatched from the US embassy in South Africa today to discuss the Emergency with the government, whose response "could help determine the nature of any further US moves".

In the United States, yesterday's action is almost certain to smooth the passage through Congress of the sanctions-strengthening Anti-Apartheid Bill of 1986, due to come

Sanctions, repression and a news blackout as the government steers SA down a road to nowhere

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS

before the House of Representatives early next week.

The provisions of the Bill include a ban on South African Airways landing rights, a ban on the import of South African coal, uranium and steel, tax penalties for companies operating in South Africa and a ban on fresh loans to the private sector.

In Paris the United Nations is preparing to host a conference starting on Monday to co-ordinate far-reaching international sanctions against South Africa.

In New York the UN Security Council will be meeting today to mark June 16.

In Britain Margaret Thatcher's government — which has been the one member of the Commonwealth opposed to sanctions — has been placed under extreme pressure to take economic action against South Africa.

A British Foreign Office spokesman yesterday said that "consideration will have to be given (to) whether any additional sanctions measures will have to be taken against South Africa".

Senior foreign affairs officials from all the EEC countries were meeting in The Hague late last night to discuss the situation.

The first concrete signs of the impending crackdown came as police raided the homes

of political activists in the early hours of Thursday morning.

Buildings housing anti-apartheid organisations and trade unions in all the main centres were sealed off by armed police and soldiers yesterday morning in the most extensive mass arrest of opponents of the government ever.

The Emergency regulations published yesterday are considerably tougher than those gazetted under last year's partial emergency.

They apply to the whole country, whereas last year's restrictions were valid in only 36 magisterial districts.

There are also tighter controls on publications, including a prohibition on "subversive statements" and publications of a "subversive nature".

These are defined as statements which promote unlawful strikes, boycott action or civil disobedience, attack military conscription, promote disinvestment or sanctions, aggravate feelings of racial hostility and weaken or undermining the confidence of the public.

Press gags which were in place in the last Emergency are back in force, with extra provisions giving the Security Forces the power to regulate and prohibit "any comment

or any news" in connection with their own conduct.

Although this does not give the Minister of Law and Order the explicit power to close down publications, it enables the authorities to seize and confiscate "subversive" publications.

Penalties remain the same: a maximum of R20 000 or 10 years. Once again the Security Forces have indemnity for all acts committed "in good faith".

The regulations once again include a clause removing the power to set aside any order given in terms of the Emergency.

The Weekly Mail and all other publications have been prohibited from publishing the hundreds of names of detainees in their possession. Only the names of detainees given by police will be publishable.

And, as tension rises in many townships, the government has slipped a ban on all non-residents entering Soweto. This will severely curtail coverage of June 16 events.

CARMEL RICKARD reports from Durban that Natal, which escaped the last Emergency, was particularly shocked by yesterday's clampdown.

All the organisations and groupings calling for a June 16 stayaway and planning defiant commemoration meetings — except Inkatha — were decimated.

Unlike previous widescale detentions in Natal, police seem to have included grassroots leadership, including members of relatively small and unknown community groups.

FRANZ KRÜGER reports from East London that the security swoop is believed to have netted at least 94 activists in the Border area, reaching down to the level of street committee leadership.

Ciskei police have not so far participated in the crackdown, so activists living in townships like Mdantsane have not been affected.

●To PAGE 2

Toughest security measures yet

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President PW Botha told the country on television last night that South Africans would "not allow themselves to be humiliated in order to avoid sanctions".

He said: "I want to make it perfectly clear that neither the international community at large, nor any particular state, will dictate to us what the contents of our political programme should be ... If we are forced to go it alone, then so be it."

South Africans, he said, were faced with a situation comparable to choosing between "war or a dishonourable, fearful peace".

Speaking in Parliament earlier in

the afternoon, Botha said the ANC, the UDF and other "radicals and anarchists" were planning large-scale unrest supported by acts of terror and sabotage between June 16 and 18.

He said that when he lifted the last State of Emergency in March he had said that existing legislation would be "revised" to grant greater powers to the authorities.

"Everything points to the fact that now and in the foreseeable future there will be a requirement for such legislation. Unfortunately it's not available at this stage," he said.

● The rand closed yesterday at \$0,3645, slightly down from the opening price of \$0,3715.

WORD
PROCESSING

THE
WEEKLY MAIL

on Butkes
"operation" order,

THE following are the names of some of the people who were detained yesterday.

BLOEMFONTEIN:

Mr S G Korozi, president of the Mangaung Residents Association; Mr A Shuping, vice president; Mr Adam Sayila, treasurer; Mrs Dorcas Nyabane, secretary trade unionists; Mr Brian Najedi and Mr Vela-banu Mazuzana.

TUMAHOLE:

Mr Peter Legwale (Tumaho-le Youth Congress); Mr Mathews Tabane (Tumaho-le Youth Congress); Miss Agnes Colman (Tumaho-le Youth Congress); Mr Mathews Tekiso (Detainees Support Committee); Mr Papijje Moorosi; Mr Botha Modisapoli (trade unionist); Mr Benjamin Cholota (Tumaho-le Youth Congress); Mr Adam Mosopidi (Tumaho-le Civic Association); Mr Shadrack Marumo and Mr Gordon Manjo.

ZAMDELA

Mr Solly Mohapi and Big Boy Mohapi, both of Azapo; Mr Selwan Mohapi; Mr Johnny Kheswa, Mr Mkhambi Mond, Mr Daniel Letlisa, Mr City Mokoena and Ms Thabi Mokoena, all of Azasam.

KROONSTAD:

Reverend Mamabolo Raphesu, of Azapo and Mr Dennis Bloem, of UDF. Seventeen others were also allegedly detained in Kroonstad, but their names were not available.

WELKOM:

Mr Edward Dalwui; Mr Ernest Maliwa; Mr Benedict Ngesi; Mr Kebeko Khosana; Mr Lana Sgwela; Mr Themba Nguni; Mr Johannes Pakhi, of NUM.

THEUNISSEN:

Mr Sticks Malema, Mr

Hundreds detained

Steve Kwalane, Mr Sankey Mabete, Mr David Phara.

ODENDALSRIJS:

Mr Dumani Penday; Mr Ntalenya Mokgabi; Mr Pule Nkgobo; Mr Sekwai Masopha; Ma Soso Marethodi.

WESTERN CAPE:

Mr Wilfred Rhodes, chairman of the Cape Area housing committee; Mr Noel Williams, chairman of the Atlantis Residents Association and vice-chairman of Cosatu in the Western Cape; Reverend Howard Magua, trade unionist, Mrs Lesley Liddle, of the Western Province of Churches; Reverend Abe Visagie, chairman of the Midland Council of Churches; Mr Robert Kruger, a teacher; Mr Peter Harmse, teacher; Mrs Miriam Mobo and Miss Sohse Tekoa.

Mr Clive Stuurman and brothers, Johnny and Danny; Mr Humphrey Joseph; Mr Fezile Tyo, of Mbekweni Civic Association; Mrs Chantal Fortuin, Mrs Lucy Ntzi; Mr Mike Evans, law student; Ms Annie Mentoof; Ms Ursula MacDonald; Mr Ronnie Peterson; Mr William Zweni; Miss Elizabeth Erasmus; Mr Gerald Johannes; Mr Denis Neer; Mrs Ivy Geina, both trade unionists.

Mr William Cloete; Mr Leroy Moses; Mr Charlie Isaacs; Ms Jean Neethling; McKina; Mr Victor Steyn; Mr James Booi, trade

unionist; Ms Jane Coombie; Mr Stanley Jacobs; Mr Christo Ross; Ms Agnes Nohataywa; Mr Lesley Maasdorp; Mr Ivan Kolo; Mr Sheperd Mashoba; Mr Amos Janjije; Mr Harris Sibeko.

Mr Calvin Giffillan; Mr Vuyani Mpoziswa; Mr Tura Ngeba; Ms Dudu Ngeba; Mr Ninawa Mboleka; Phike Ndamane; Madala Seti; Mr Mzwandile Seti; Mr Bongani Nzama; Mr Dini Nzama; Mr Payi Joni; Mr Chris Hlobo; Mr Khaya Mbane; Mr Penrose Kubane; Mr Mthetheli Potbana; Mr Dunisa Ntithi; Ms Florence Solomons.

DURBAN AND PIETER-MARITZBURG:

Mrs Jean Manning and Mr Eric Applegren of the UDF-affiliated United Committee of Concern; Miss Sandy Josslyn and Mr John Jeffrey of Natal University's SRC; Mr A S Cherry of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC); Miss Nita Ravjee of Merebank, a member of Azapo; Miss Jacqui Bulle, chairman of the ECG Pietermaritzburg branch.

Also reported detained was the director of the Pietermaritzburg Church Agency, Mr Peter Kirchoff, as well as two senior priests, Father Larry Kaufmann and Father Theo Kniefel.

JOHANNESBURG: (West Rand, East Rand and Vaal Triangle; Mr Raymond Suttner

(UDF), Miss Gill de Glieg (Afrapix), Dr Rashid Saloojee (UDF), Mr Azar Cachalia (TIC), Rev Frank Chikane (UDF), Mr Ismail Mkhabela (Azapo), Mr Joseph Khumalo (Catholic Dominican Community), Sister Bernard Neube (Federation), Father Gerald van der Sompele (priest).

Mr Lesiba Ntloko (Azapo), Mr Manda Mahlangu, Mr Pule Nape, Mr Jabu Kunene, Laurence Ntloko, Mr Bongani Dhlamini (both of Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation), Mr Joe Makgola (KRO), Mr Oupa Motlana (ratanda), Miss Maxine Mdo (Sebokeng), Mr George Xolise (Sebokeng), Mr Gregory Malebo (Tem-bisa), Mr Richwell Khoza (Daveyton).

Mr Dale Tiffin, Mr Maholo Skosana, Mr James Mandaweni, Miss Joyce Sedibe (all of Cusa), Mr Ashwin Shah (TIC), Mr George Plaatjies (Ratanda), Mr John Nkosi (Ratanda), Mr John Plaatjies (Ratanda), Dr Vasoo Chetty, Dr Shoko Morala, Father Emil Blaser of Justice and Reconciliation Commission, Mr Piroshaw Camay (Cusa), Paul Kunene, Jabulani Kunene and Sipho Kubheka, all of Alexandra Action Committee, Mr Vesta Smith.

Mr Philip Molefe (Sharpeville), Mr Simon Mayisa (Leandra), Mr Joshua Mayisa (Leandra), Mr Kempton Nhlapo

(Leandra), Mr Simon Mayisa (Leandra), Mahlodi Moja (KwaThema).

Miss Maxine Hart, Mr William Smith, Mr Harcon Patel (Azapo), Ms Ruwaida Halim, Ms Nafsa Bellam, Mr Rashid Abed, Mr Linda Ngcobo, Mr George Ngoyi, Mr Dominique Nzaca, all of Azapo, Miss Adrian Bird (Mawu).

Bongani Dlamini, Jerry Govea, Nomvula, Joe Makgotho, Hloho Dubase, Spike George, all of Kagiso Residents' Organisation, and Ndito Moloi, Vista student.

Mr Yusuf Bhamjee (UDF), Mr John Jeffereys (Nusas), Mr C D Moodley (NIC), Mr Mark Bester (Eastwood), Mr Francis Grantham (UDF), Mr Miss Azaria Ndebele, Mr Skumbuso Ngwenya (UDF secretary for Natal midland), Mr Mondli Zuma (Imbali Youth Organisation), Mr Stanly Untuza (Imbali Youth Organisation), Mr Joe Vawda (NIC), Mr Vis Naidoo (NIC), Mr Trini Moodley (NIC), Mr Raj Paparam, Mr Benty David (Pietermaritzburg Council of Churches), Mr Charles Chelombe (Sobantu Youth Organisation), Mr Leonard Ngubane (Mponment Youth Organisation), Mr Thulani Ngwamu (Sobantu Youth Organisation), Miss Jane Coombe (EEC executive).

Theo Hlaletwa, Mr Jack Phahlamohaka, Mr Peter Mosalo, Mr Man-

STATE OF EMERGENCY

tata and Mr Mahlati, Father Smangaliso Mkhatswa (general secretary of SA Bishops' Conference), Mr Hans Hlaletwa and Mr Donsie Khumalo.

Peter Mosaloof (Sorea), Lolo Ditshego (Gwusa), Joyce Sediba (Cusa), Mrs Silvia Rammutoa Zatheni (Women's Organisation), Darius Ramolobe (Mame-lodi Youth Organisation),

Lucas Mabusele (NG Kerk minister).

Dr D Itseng (director of Mamelodi Sundowns), Mrs Martha Mahlangu (mother of Solomon Mahlangu), Sandy Lebesse (SACC), Dr Abe Nkomo, Mr Titus Mafolo, Mr Ramawo Dau, Mr Nathaniel Lekgoro, Mr Mpho Lekgoro, Mr Ronnie Manoepe.

Outcry over Govt moves

THERE has been a local and international outcry over the Government's nationwide swoop on activists and the declaration of the state of emergency.

The countrywide arrests and the re-imposition of the state of emergency, come three days before Monday, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings.

The British Government said yesterday it was very disappointed that South Africa had re-imposed the state of emergency. A foreign office spokesman said:

"Its re-imposition will only make more difficult the achievement of genuine dialogue in South Africa."

Bishop Desmond Tutu said only intervention by the outside world could avoid armageddon in South Africa.

"What is the world waiting for? The emergency makes it clear that the country has a government that is 'not in control of

SOWETAN Reporter

things". Business confidence will take a tumble", he said.

The National Forum said the detentions were a frustrated attempt by the "racist and capitalist Government to prevent the oppressed from commemorating their martyrs of 1976".

"This attempt will fail. The historical significance of June 16 will never be erased," the Forum said.

A Sharpeville Civic Association spokesman said the raids in the Vaal Triangle were seen not only as a clampdown on community leaders, but also as an attempt by the Government to break the successful rent boycott in the area.

"This action is a miscalculation on the part of the authorities. As long as the Government does not address itself to genuine demands of the people, detentions and

other forms of harassment will not stop them to fight for their rights," he said.

The Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) publicity secretary, Mr Gomolemo Mokahe, said the detention of its members and allies, as well as the emergency were geared towards preempting their programmes for June 16.

The national executive committee of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) said:

"June 16 should be given the 'necessary impact it deserves'. We also condemn the police raids on various campuses as well as the detentions of students and academics," the committee said.

Mr Brendan Barry, president of National Union of South African Students (Nusas), said:

"The mass detentions of the very people the Government should be negotiating with, is nothing less than an act of lunacy."

HUNDREDS HELD

HUNDREDS of political activists and trade union leaders were detained yesterday in massive swoops throughout the country as the Government announced a state of emergency affecting all of South Africa.

Last night police set up roadblocks in townships and major roads nationwide.

Organisations affected in the swoops included the United Democratic Front (UDF) and its affiliates, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Black Sash, End Conscription Campaign, South African Council for Higher Education (SACHED) and other

community and student organisations, including trade unions.

At least two buildings in Johannesburg city, Khotso House and Lekton Building, were surrounded by security forces and searched. The two buildings house the offices of community organisations and trade unions.

Soweto police yesterday barred non-residents — including journalists — from entering the complex.

Yesterday's crack-down sent the rand tumbling down to 35.45 US cents — close to its historic low of 34.75 US cents reached in October last year.

in connection with the making, writing, importation printing, reproduction or distribution of any matter concerning public safety or the maintenance of the making, writing, importation printing, reproduction or distribution of any matter concerning public safety or the maintenance of

the making, writing, importation printing, reproduction or distribution of any matter concerning public safety or the maintenance of

S A becoming a police state, says lawyer

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa would become a police state under the 'draconian' emergency regulations, the chairman of the Natal Law Society said yesterday.

'With the security forces being given such extensive powers, one can only foresee our becoming a police state,' said Mr Andries Geyser.

'The regulations are as close to martial law as you could get.'

People could be 'caused to disappear' under the regulation forbidding the naming or identification of detainees.

'It could be no different from what happens in Russia or some South American countries,' he said.

'All these powers give one a sense of shock.'

At the same time, he understood the Government was in a difficult position. Some members of the public were not 'playing the game by the rules' and committing atrocities.

But the Law Society was opposed in principle to any removal of people's normal liberties and the denial of access to the courts.

'These regulations sound draconian. One just hopes this development doesn't cause even greater polarisation and conflict in our community,' he said.

Sitting of Parliament extended

CAPE TOWN—The sitting days of Parliament have been extended from the scheduled June 20 finish and the current session will probably end on Monday, June 22, when the House

Law professor James Lund of Natal University said: 'People are going to disappear and unless you're prepared to face the consequences you won't be able to publish the names of people who disappear without trace.'

'People could even die in detention without anyone ever knowing.'

'The detainee himself will know how hopeless his situation is — nobody will know where he is or even necessarily that he has been detained.'

'It will allow the security forces to put even greater pressure on him.'

He said it seemed it would technically be an offence under the regulations for a woman to tell her children that their father had been detained.

'I'm flabbergasted and shocked,' he said.

Indemnity

Mr Nicholas Haysom, an academic at the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the emergency was 'fundamentally an attempt to rule by might'.

'It is order without law. The broad discretions offered to arresting officers and the indemnity against prosecution make it impossible for the courts to decide whether an arrest is capricious,' he said.

'The effect is to give even raw recruits the powers which a lieutenant-colonel possesses in terms of the Internal Security Act.'

He added: 'When police are given these kinds of powers, it encourages a war psychosis, particularly in the policing of townships, which may be regarded like the occupying of enemy territory in wartime.'

had been instructed to investigate at the end of last year and had had to report by April.

'It was a mistake to limit their time,' he said.

'With three visits of a group like this, it is naive to expect much progress in so short a time.' — (Sapa)

● See Page 9.

Shots at student demo

Mercury Reporter

SHOTS were fired during a demonstration by students at the Natal University Medical School in Umbilo Road, Durban, yesterday.

About 300 students from the campus, brandishing placards and singing 'freedom' songs, gathered outside the campus about 3 p.m., protesting against the state of emergency and the detention of a person.

Slogans were brandished by the students, who encroached on Umbilo Road, disrupting traffic.

Three or four police cars arrived about 45 minutes after the demonstration had begun, and police ordered the students to disperse.

Soon after the students began moving off, a few rocks were thrown at the police cars. The police left their cars and gave chase as the students ran in all directions.

Shots rang out soon after.

A armoured vehicle containing police in riot gear arrived later.

A number of students were arrested by the police and a photographer's film was confiscated.

Ace buried

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Fighter ace and Battle of Britain hero Gp-Capt P H 'Dutchy' Hugo, 68, who died on Friday, was buried on his family farm in the Victoria West district yesterday.

Court win - then the Emergency

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
Durban

IN the last minutes before the State of Emergency was declared, two significant Supreme Court applications were granted in Durban.

Two meetings planned for June 16 by Azapo were declared legal.

Azapo had argued the content of the speeches to be given at the meetings would not "commemorate" June 16 in the dictionary definition of the word.

The application was not opposed by the Minister of Law and Order, but his reasons for not fighting it are now clear, since the meetings will be prohibited under Emergency regulations.

Later in the morning there was a nail-biting race to bring another application before the Emergency was officially announced.

Armoured vehicles with heavily-armed soldiers arrived at the Ecumenical Centre around 3am, joined later by dozens of Security Police. Tenants of the Centre, which houses a number of organisations such as the UDF, Diakonia and the Legal Resources Centre, were not allowed into their offices. LRC director Chris Nicholson and EC director Max Veeran hastily put together an application for a "spoliation" order, saying the tenants were being illegally barred.

Despite delays by the Minister's legal team, which meant the application was eventually heard at the same time as the Emergency announcement was made, the order was granted. Judge David Friedman said the SADF and SAP had to allow the tenants access to their building; the police action had been *prima facie* illegal and the Minister would need to show that a valid Emergency had been declared and that the Emergency permitted police to forbid tenants access. Until then, the tenants were to be allowed in.

When the Deputy Sheriff served the court order on the police, the officer in charge still refused access and the LRC team considered a contempt of court application. Some time afterwards the Minister's lawyers agreed to access.

Progs accuse Le Grange of 'callousness'

By JEAN LEMAY,
Cape Town

THE Progressive Federal Party intensified its attack on the government — with most of the anger directed at Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange — when the House of Assembly debated the Public Safety Bill for the second time around this week.

The PFP was particularly infuriated when Le Grange withdrew his agreement to amendments he had accepted during the first debate.

The clause under dispute was 5B, which denies the courts the right to question proclamations made by the Minister. It was dropped during the

original debate after objections from the PFP and from the other two houses.

But after the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates sent the Bill back to the Standing Committee, and the Standing Committee failed to reach consensus, the clause was reinstated.

The Bill, together with the Internal Security Bill, will now get through the House of Assembly on the Nationalist majority and, as it will be turned

down by the two other houses, will go to the President's Council.

As Parliament is expected to prorogue on June 20 until the short session in mid-August, there is no likelihood that the two Bills will be on the statute books before then.

The PFP caucus yesterday decided to introduce a motion in the House of Assembly calling for Le Grange's resignation.

Le Grange had proved himself "arrogant, incompetent and callous", said Ray Swart, MP for Berea and chief spokesman on black affairs.

caused an uproar by saying when Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton,

South Africa held its Nuremberg trials, the National Party would not be able to say it did not know about police excesses.

He changed the expression to "Nuremberg-type trials" when Roelf Meyer, NP-MP for Johannesburg West, objected that he was insinuating that a Nazi government was in power.

Helen Suzman, PFP-MP for Houghton, said the Public Safety Bill would take South Africa even further from the rule of law.

RECEIVED
12/1/80

WHERE POLICE SWOOPED

THE following are amongst those organisations affected by detentions yesterday:

13/6/76 WEDNESDAY
 Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents Action Committee; Azanian Peoples Organisation; Brits Action Committee; Detainee Support Committees; End Conscription Campaign; Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation; Mamelodi Parents' Crisis Committee; Mbekweni Civic Association; Leandra Action Committee; Natal Indian Congress; Paarl Advice Office; Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee; Soweto Civic Association; Transvaal Indian Congress; Uitenhage Residents' Association; United Committee of Concern; United Democratic Front.

TRADE UNIONS

Offices of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, Cusa and the National Union of Mineworkers were raided and officials detained. Additionally members of the following unions were detained:
 BTR Sarmcol strikers; Chemical Workers Industrial Union; Clothing Workers Union; Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA; Food and Allied Workers Union; General and Allied Workers Union; Metal and Allied Workers Union and a smaller metal union soon to merge with Mawu — Nismawu; Motor, Assembly and Component Workers Union of SA; National Automobile and Allied Workers Union; Num; National Union of Textile Workers; Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union; South African Allied Workers Union;

Transport and General Workers Union.

CHURCH ORGANISATIONS

Catholic Dominican Community; Institute of Contextual Theology; Midlands Council of Churches; North Cape Council of Churches; Pretoria Council of Churches; South African Catholic Bishops Conference; South African Council of Churches; Young Catholic Workers.

STUDENTS

Various universities. Student Representative Councils and student organisations, including the Azanian Students Movement, Azanian Students Organisation and the National Union of SA Students were also affected.

MEDIA

Various media organisations were raided including Afrapix; Afrascope; Grassroots community newspaper; the New Nation newspaper and the South African Labour Bulletin.

Youth, student and community organisations in many smaller centres were also affected. Areas involved included: Barberton; Benoni; Bethuli; Bloemfontein; Brits; Carolina; Daveyton; Denbilton; Dordrecht; Ermelo; Grahamstown; Heidelberg; KaNgwane; Kaitleng; Kimberley; King Williamstown; Klipspruit; Munsieville; Nelspruit; Paarl; Pietersburg; Queenstown; Randfontein; Sasolberg; Sebokeng; Theunissen; Vosloorus; Welkom; White River; Worcester.

Looking back on

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THE STUDENT LEADER

No one expected the harshness of the government response to what was meant as a peaceful protest, says Dan Montsisi, who in June 1976, at the age of 17, helped organise the fateful march that ended in bloodshed. Here he talks to SHAUN JOHNSON

TO look at Dan Montsisi, an affable, youthful-looking 28-year-old, one could not begin to guess at the experiences this young South African has lived through in the past 10 years. He is a child of Soweto '76, and his involvement in that famous uprising has shaped his adult life.

Montsisi's first recollection of political awareness is of the brutality with which police enforced the pass laws in the early 1970s. The young were "revolted and bewildered" by police raids on township homes, he says, and began to talk amongst themselves to try to explain it. He was also influenced by literature on black theology, and early black consciousness publications such as the SASO Bulletin and Black Review.

In 1972, at the age of 13, he joined the South African Students Movement (SASM), and within two years was elected president of the Sekano-Ntoane school branch. In this capacity, he took part in a meeting in May, 1976 which called for action against the proposed introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in Soweto schools. A further meeting was held in the township on June 12. It was here that the march was planned for June 16, and an action committee set up to co-ordinate student activity, with Tsitsi Mashinini as its head.

Although the SASM leaders were more politicised than their constituents, according to Montsisi, "there was very strong anti-apartheid sentiment at grassroots level: conditions were ripe for mobilisation and the response was tremendous".

The march of June 16 was a

'The security police thought we had been working with the ANC. They couldn't conceive of students planning and executing a demonstration'

demonstration by students to express their abhorrence of the education system to South Africa and the world, he says. But no-one expected the harshness of the government's response to what was planned as a peaceful protest. Montsisi says the fury of police action during the uprising "created conditions of terror which we got used to. Like carrying seriously wounded people, even corpses. It left an impression on us that will never go away."

The Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) was formed in August, 1976, with Mashinini as founding president. By the end of the month he had fled the country, and in January, 1977 Montsisi was installed as the third president of the SSRC. He faced difficult times: unity was under threat, with students divided over whether to sit for examinations or not. But the ceremonial burnings of bantu education textbooks and the successful march on the offices of the Urban Bantu Council, which resulted in the resignation of its members and the reduction of rents, brought the community together once more and forged the first real links between parents and students.

In June, 1977 the leaders of the SSRC were arrested. Montsisi had often had to go into hiding in his early days of involvement in SASM, but had never before been detained.

"It was the first time I had been exposed to torture, and the first time I really understood the real nature of the South African regime. I would sit in my cell after very harsh treatment and ask myself what type of people

these were, who could subject me to this. Did they have no conscience?"

"The security police thought we had been working with the ANC. They couldn't conceive of students planning and executing a demonstration. To them it had to be orchestrated by communists from outside."

Montsisi and his colleagues went on trial for sedition in September 1978 after more than a year in solitary confinement. Sentence was passed eight months later, with Montsisi receiving eight years' jail, four of them suspended. It was the heaviest sentence of all the trialists.

He served his four years on Robben Island and regards the experience as one of the most important of his life.

"There was an administration block on the island", he recalls, "and there one could meet Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada and others. For us young people who had heard so much about them it was a wonderful experience, and we made sure we discussed as much as we could with them."

"It was amazing to us that in spite of so many years on the island, they were still so courageous, mentally alert and determined to fight on. We developed a deep comradeship with them through discussions and understanding of the problems we face in South Africa. We also felt great respect. They were like fathers to us. It was the type of relationship that cannot be broken by the system, and the experience of the island is one that no other individual can take away from you."

Montsisi says the period of incarceration honed his own political perceptions. "For example my understanding of the Freedom Charter had not been that thorough before. It was on the island that we could look back and learn from our history. One was able to put into correct perspective those pieces of the jigsaw puzzle which had been missing all along."

"We began to understand that we young people were not the first to take this kind of action — we found out about the old ANC Youth League, for example, and the African Student Organisation. We drew from the rich history of the struggle, and were able to recognise the authentic leadership and people's movement."

Montsisi regards it as "unfortunate" that some activists who emerged in the 1976 era came to regard the ideology of black consciousness "as the exclusive possession of a particular political faction, and independent of the heritage of the progressive

movement, when in essence it was refracting the conditions in the country at a particular time."

He was released on May 11 1983. Along with others on Robben Island he had heard reports of the imminent launch of a national organisation within South Africa, and on his return to Soweto he was soon drawn into the ranks of the Soweto Youth Congress, Soyco. It was as a delegate from Soyco that he attended the formal launch of the United Democratic Front in August. A year later he was elected to the UDF executive as a youth officer.

Montsisi is now once again at the cutting edge of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa — in the townships. He looks back over the past decade of resistance with the eyes of one who has seen it in all its aspects, joyous and horrific, at first hand. He regards the emergence of national co-ordinating bodies inside the country — like the UDF, Cosatu and the NECC — as the single most important difference between the current period

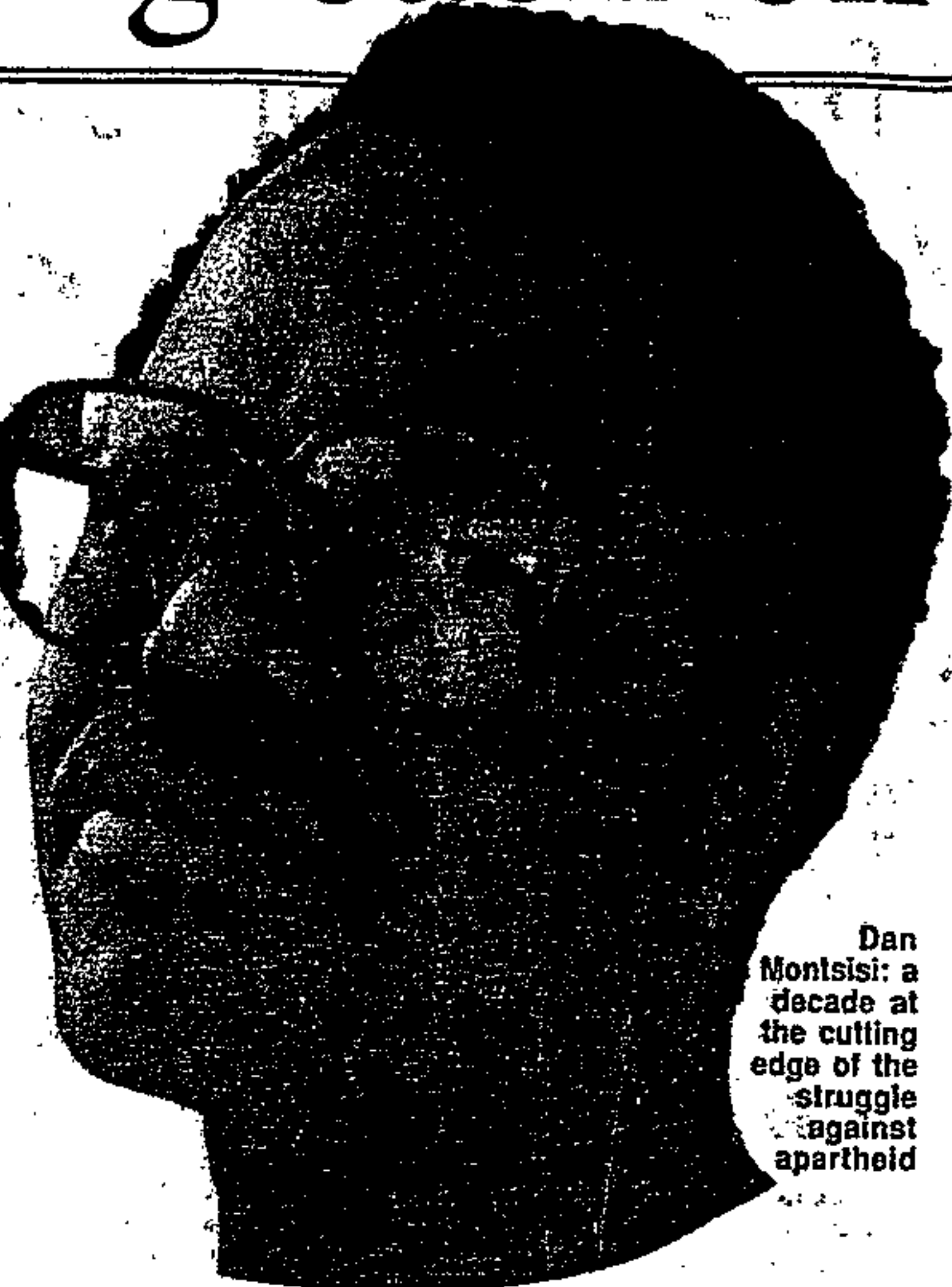
'No real demands have been met, even in the educational system. There have just been adjustments here and there.'

and that of 1976, and as the hope for moving towards a new South Africa.

He dismisses the government's attempts to implement a process of reform. "I do not talk of it seriously, because ultimately what the people are yearning for is to be able to govern their country. No real demands have been met, not even in the educational system. There have just been adjustments here and there."

He looks with trepidation at the approach of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in which he was so deeply involved. "The government is treading on very sensitive ground by trying to stop people from commemorating this day. It is a very important anniversary for the people, and they wanted it to make a long-lasting impression on all South Africans."

"If the government really is going to intervene on Monday, the anger which could have been voiced through songs and slogans at mass rallies is going to have to find an outlet somehow. Knowing the extent of the militancy amongst young people and students, I fear we are heading for a really bloody June 16. I wonder where and how the youth are going to express their feelings. I am only certain that they will."



Dan Montsisi: a decade at the cutting edge of the struggle against apartheid

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS (Detainees' Parents' Support Committee figures)

Total Number of People Detained Jan-May, 1986: 2349
 Total Security Detentions Jan-May, 1986: 1718 (613 known)
 Emergency Detentions Jan-March: 631
 Number still in Detention on May 31: 451 (155 known)
 According to the DPSC the number of detentions under security legislation is nearly nine times the number in the same period last year (when 190 people were detained). The names of two-thirds of those detained are not known to the DPSC.

DETENTIONS BY LEGISLATION

Section 29, Internal Security Act: 1136
 Section 31, Internal Security Act: 22 (1 known)
 Section 50, Internal Security Act: 1105 (373 known)
 "Homelands": 82

FATE OF 1986 DETAINEES AS AT MAY 31, 1986

Released without charge within 48 hours: 11 (24)
 Released without charge after longer period: 139 (418)
 Charged, awaiting trial: 3 (24)
 Charged and acquitted: 0 (4)
 Charged and convicted: 0 (0)
 Died in detention: 0 (2)
 Still in detention: 61 (141)

APARTHEID EDUCATION

According to FEP spokesman on education Ken Andrew, there are places for only 5,269 students at Department of Education and Training teachers' training colleges, while there are 2,767 vacancies at white teachers' training colleges. He said the most recent figures (1985/6) showed that total education expenditure was up by R937-million compared with the previous year. Of that, whites received R536-million (56 percent) and blacks R272-million (29 percent). He said there were 2.4-million white pupils (21 percent) and 3.2-million black pupils (63 percent). He added the DET had a shortage of classrooms for 193,575 pupils, while the Department of Education and Culture (whites) had vacancies for 205,000 pupils at its schools. These figures do not include shortages in the "independent" homelands.

LIQUIDATIONS

There were 941 insolvencies between January and March this year, compared with 602 in the same period last year. The number of liquidations was 674 compared with 428 between January and March last year.

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID: SIDWELL DLEPU, 14

On May 28, Sidwell and all the other students from Hlangwele High School in Soweto left in three buses for Klerksdorp, where they were to attend the funeral of a fellow student. The trip had been organised by the school and some of the teachers accompanied the students. That night they went to the home of the deceased's parents to attend the vigil. Fifteen minutes after they arrived the police moved in and arrested the students and some of the teachers and allegedly struck them with sjamboks and batons. They were then made to lie down on the street where they were beaten again, before being taken to the Klerksdorp charge office and later to Stillfontein where they were kept in an open cell without food, blankets or water until the next day. In the morning they were hosed down with cold water and told they were being held under the Internal Security Act and that they could be detained for up to two years. They were then moved to another cell.

According to Sidwell they were given two meals a day (porridge, tea and soup) and were visited four times a day, twice by black policemen and twice by white policemen. Sidwell said that every time they were visited by the white policemen they were sjambokked and beaten severely. They were refused any other visits.

Sidwell's father visited the DPSC to find out about his son. He had not been officially informed about the detention. They were released after a week after the intervention of the school principal.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 30)

Scope, Vol 21, No 21, May 23, 1986 (Republican Press, Durban); Catalogue of photostats and videos, Fiona Cooper (not stated); Rhapsody, No 3697 De Luxe Falcon Puzzle (Falcon Games Ltd, England); Gwan No 18, The Golden Lady (Jory Sherman); Soft Warm Rain (Robert Latow); Praxis, Vol 2, No 1 (The Ecumenical Action Movement, Athlone); Een stuk van mijn ziel (Winnie Mandela); COSATU, Workers of the World "Build direct links" says COSATU (Southern African Labour Education Project, London); AZANIA Frontline, No 12, January 1986 (Azania Liberation Support Committee, London); Azania Worker, Vol 2, No 1, Spring 1985; Azania Worker, Double Issue, Vol 1, No 2/3 Summer 1984.

The bannings on the following publications for possession as well as distribution has been confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board: Crysis (Cassette) (Not stated); Spring into Passion (Mark Simmons); Community Board (Roxanne Rollins); Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, New Year Message (pamphlet) (Not stated); Kill the Oppressors not the Oppressed (pamphlet) (Africanist Patriotic Front); Dad, why are the soldiers here? (Counter-Propaganda Committee, Mitchell's Plain); Arise and Bear Witness (QIBLA, Athlone); AFRICA 1986 Calendar (Vakalisa Art Associates, Lansdowne); High Flying Fantasies (Michael Wayne); ANC of SA, Fight for Mandela's Freedom (not stated); Student Struggle News Bulletin No 6, Vol 1, Jan/Feb 1986 (South African Students Association, Crawford).

UNBANNED:

Trade Union Action on Namibian Uranium (SWAPO of Namibia, London) (For possession - still banned for distribution); The Second Lady (Irving Wallace); Bunny Girl, March/April 1986 (Republican Press, Mobeni); Gazelle, Vol 1, No 5, April/May 1986 (Victen Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Turfontein); Stern, No 10, Feb 27 1986 (Gruener and Jahr AG and Co, Hamburg).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

AHMED KATHRADA, 57, former Transvaal Indian Congress general secretary, was one of the eight Rivonia trialists who, with Nelson Mandela, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. Coming from an activist family, Kathrada first became politically involved at the age of 11. In the late 1940s he joined the then-legal Communist Party of SA and became chairman of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress.

He was one of the key Indian activists involved in forging closer links between the Indian congresses and the ANC. He played a prominent role in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and was one of 156 Congress Movement leaders charged with treason in December 1956. All were acquitted five years later.

During the 1950's and early-1960's he was tried, jailed and detained on several occasions. In October 1962, Kathrada, then TIC general secretary, became secretary of the first Free Mandela Committee. Shortly afterwards, when he was under house arrest, he went underground and joined the Umkhonto we Sizwe high command. Six months later, in July 1963, he was one of 17 ANC leaders arrested in Rivonia.

In 1964, at the age of 35, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He is currently in Pollsmoor Prison.

VETERINARY SCIENCE:

The Apartheid Barometer last week quoted Minister of Education and Culture Piet Claase as stating there were no black students studying veterinary science at Pretoria University, which he characterised as the only South African university offering that course of study.

In fact there are 52 black and two Indian undergraduates undergoing training in veterinary science at the Medical University of SA (Medunsa) near Ga-Rankuwa and one black student who is registered at Medunsa for a PhD. The veterinary complex also includes an animal hospital treating 1 000 patients a month and a farm animal unit.

13/1/88 BUS DAY (25) (25) (327) (327)

STATE OF EMERGENCY: REACTION

Forces get wide powers

SECURITY forces have been invested with wide-ranging powers in terms of Public Safety Act regulations.

They — and others, including cabinet ministers — have been indemnified against civil or criminal proceedings. Courts may not set aside orders issued under the regulations.



● BOTHA

Police officers are empowered to act with force against people not obeying verbal orders to desist from specified acts.

It is an offence to publish without permission the names of hundreds of activists detained yesterday.

A ban has been placed on taking of unrest or strike pictures without the permission of a commissioned police officer. The ban applies to pictures of any force member acting in terms of the regulations.

It is an offence to send any photograph, drawing or sound recording overseas.

The police, railways police, pris-

on service members and army are empowered:

□ To enter premises without a warrant and act as they deem fit for maintaining public safety or order;

□ To arrest without warrant any person whose detention is, in the opinion of the member, thought necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the State of Emergency;

□ To detain persons for up to two weeks.

The Minister of Law and Order is empowered extend the period of detention, the maximum period being that in which the Emergency applies. He does not have to give notice to the detainee of the extension. He may order a detainee to be released on certain conditions.

No member of the public shall have access to any detainee without official permission.

The detainee may not communicate in writing with anyone without permission. Detainees will not be entitled to reading matter except a Bible or selected magazines, or to

receive food or other articles.

It is an offence for any person to make, write, print or record any subversive statement, or to possess, disseminate, display, or utter any subversive statement.

A subversive statement is one which promotes the aims of any unlawful organisation, or which incites participation in strikes or boycotts, unlawful demonstrations, gatherings, protest processions, acts of civil disobedience, or which discredits the system of compulsory military service.

It is also one which incites resistance or opposition to the government's adoption of any emergency measures or the maintenance of public safety, which creates feelings of hostility between population groups, which weakens or undermines public confidence in the termination of the State of Emergency or encourages or promotes disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against SA.

Areas can be demarcated and closed off by the Commissioner of Police and entry into them controlled.

Reporters could face jail under emergency

13/6/86 PETER WALLINGTON

REPORTERS face 10 years in prison or a massive fine if they photograph, sketch or make sound recordings of any public disturbance without permission from a commissioned police officer.

In terms of yesterday's declaration of a general State of Emergency, strikes, riots and boycotts are included in the ban on photographs, sketches and recordings.

It is also forbidden under the new restrictions to photograph, sketch or record the "conduct" of any member of the security forces "with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or for the termination of the state of emergency".

Any person involved in the taking of photographs and film or recording of material, or in the distribution thereof within or outside SA, will be guilty of an offence.

People convicted of contravening any of the regulations, with the exception of one sub-regulation, face a R20 000 fine or 10 years imprisonment, or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday it would no longer issue twice daily unrest reports. The Bureau of Information would assume this function.

Harsh new restrictions bind media

By Kym Hamilton and
Sue Leeman

The new state of emergency imposes harsh new restrictions on the Press.

The Minister of Law and Order now has the power to ban outright any newspaper he feels is publishing subversive material. A court may not challenge this or any of the other new regulations.

In terms of the regulations, which are made under the Public Safety Act, members of the media may be barred by the Commissioner of Police — or

someone authorised by him — from certain areas.

Any news reports commenting on the conduct of the security forces in the "maintenance of public safety" are banned.

There is also a blanket ban on the dissemination of "subversive statements".

These are widely defined as:

● Speculation which may undermine the confidence of the public in the state of emergency or encouraging the public to commit any act or omission which endangers the safety of the public or the termination of the state of emergency.

● Promoting any banned organisation.

● Inciting people to take part in an unlawful strikes, boycott actions, unlawful demonstrations, gatherings or protest processions, any acts of civil disobedience or actions which discredit or undermine military service.

● Promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against South Africa.

● Inciting any member of the public to resist or oppose the Government, Ministers or officials, or any member of the security forces, in any way in con-

nection with the state of emergency.

● Aggravating feelings of hostility between race groups.

No filming — with still or movie cameras — will be allowed of "any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of property or any assault on or killing of any person".

The actions of the security forces when they are "maintaining public safety" may also not be filmed or photographed.

Contravening the regulations means a maximum fine of R20 000 or 10 years' jail.

CPT 11/13/86

Police arrest Dean King after scuffle

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King, was arrested outside Parliament yesterday and bundled into the back of one of the police pick-up vehicles summoned to remove about 200 black women refugees from KTC and Nyanga Bush.

The Dean, who is 66, had followed the women — many of them with babies on their backs — when they walked in procession, singing and carrying placards, from the Cathedral Hall in Queen Victoria Street to the gates of Parliament.

The refugees' stated object was to draw government attention to their plight.

About 11am, after the women had been singing, crying and holding their placards up to the closed gates, about 20 policemen arrived in Parliament Street in a pick-up vehicle and started arresting some of the women and leading them towards the vehicle.

The Dean became involved in an altercation with a policeman and there was a scuffle. Two other policemen then also turned their attention to the Dean and the three manhandled him to the back of the pick-up vehicle.

Then they bundled him in, with a number of the black refugees who shouted and banged on the inside of the vehicle after its doors had been closed.

The pick-up was driven away to Caledon Square police station, and seven other vehicles then arrived in succession to take the remaining women away. Most of them went quietly, without resistance.

A bundle of sjamboks was unloaded from one of the police vehicles, but they were not used.

A police liaison officer for the Western Province, Captain Jan Calitz, yesterday afternoon confirmed that 150 adults had been arrested outside the gates of Parliament.

He said among those arrested were 143 women with 34 small children, one Indian woman, two white women and three white men.

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Cape Argus 13/6/86

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Cape Argus 13/6/86

He said he could not confirm any of the names of those arrested but said they would appear on charges under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act.

He confirmed that the women had placed a number of placards against the Parliament fence.

Mr Jan van Eck, of the PFP's unrest monitoring commission, said afterwards: "This is sheer tragedy."

"These women and their children represent the many thousands who have lost their homes through the actions of others, in the middle of

the Cape winter, and when they try to draw attention to their desperate plight, at the place they rightly recognize as where the ultimate decisions concerning them

are taken, they are silenced and put under arrest.

"The way mothers and their babies, some of them crying, were unceremoniously bundled into police vans was a sad and distressing spectacle to observe."

"This government will one day have to answer for all the suffering caused to innocent people like these."

Area where death has been reported

City police strengthened

By CHRIS STEYN

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has instructed Cape police chiefs to bring the Crossroads unrest under control with the use of special police reinforcements being brought to the City.

A spokesman for the minister's office confirmed yesterday that reinforcements were being brought to the squatter camps from some Western Cape areas and Pretoria.

Other security forces will be used in addition to the police.

Mr Le Grange said the police would act strongly to restore order, regardless of whether witdoeke or comrades were involved.

He said he was not prepared to allow one faction to think it could take the law into its own hands.

Meanwhile, Major-General Dirk Genis of police headquarters in Pretoria has arrived in Cape Town to head operations in Crossroads and KTC.

His arrival followed discussions Mr Le Grange had with police chiefs recently.

The spokesman for the minister said Major-General Genis had a "wide range of experience in unrest-related matters in the Eastern Cape and the Witwatersrand".

He had also been brought in to free the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Major Chris Swart, "for his other essential tasks as commissioner".

ARGAS 13/6/86

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JOINT SITTING

Whole of SA a target for planned violence, says PW

REASONS

'ANC, UDF planned large-scale unrest'

Parliamentary Staff

THE African National Congress and the United Democratic Front were planning large-scale unrest between Monday and next Wednesday, starting with demonstrations and marches to main centres, President P W Botha told Parliament.

These would be supported by sabotage and terror, he said in a speech explaining the need for the state of emergency.

Security experts had advised him that "the entire Republic is a target area and that the security of the State could be at stake".

The most recent ANC documents said that June 16 should become "the mightiest demonstration yet of our peoples' resolve to bring the ruling class to its knees".

"Certain identified points will serve as gathering places from where further disruptive action will be launched."

If these actions by the ANC, the UDF "and other radicals and anarchists" succeeded, lives would be lost and property destroyed, he said.

"Radical elements claim that their acts of resistance will take place peacefully. The Government is aware that much more is being planned."

"UNDERMINE"

"They further intend to undermine Government institutions and to establish so-called 'alternative structures' on a wider basis."

Mr Botha linked the June 16 actions to the Government's reform programme. The South African Communist Party "and its proven pawn, the ANC", were seriously concerned about the Government's reform initiative, he said.

Mr Botha appealed for "national and international understanding" for his "strict actions".

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

PRESIDENT P W Botha has told Parliament the entire country was a target for planned violence.

He said he had been advised by security experts that the security of the State could be at stake.

Mr Botha presented a grim picture of increasing violence when he addressed a special joint sitting of the three Houses on the state of emergency.

He said that in the climate of increasing violence it was not possible "for the reasonable majority to continue the search for a peaceful and democratic solution".

Since the lifting of the state of emergency in certain areas in March violence had taken on such proportions that the ordinary laws of the land were inadequate for the Government to ensure security and to maintain public order.

The Government possessed intelligence about plans made by radical and revolutionary elements for the coming days which posed "real danger for all population groups in the country".

Violence had continued and even increased in spite of the Government's commitment to negotiation for "a new South Africa in which the reasonable aspirations of all its citizens would be satisfied".

Mr Botha said violence had also increased in white areas.

The largest increase, however, had occurred in black communities. There violence had been imposed on "decent members of the black community by faceless so-called comrades".

"Killed by radicals"

This action, encouraged by the African National Congress and its followers, had made the burning of innocent people who disagreed with them a daily occurrence.

During the period March 1 to June 5 alone 284 black people had been violently killed by radicals — 172 of them by means of "the barbaric so-called necklace method".

In some areas this led to retaliation by black groups.

It was clear that black revolutionaries did not enjoy the spontaneous support of the majority of blacks.

The revolutionaries resorted to methods of intimidation to gain control.

"These revolutionaries are controlled by a power clique which is typical of Marxist regimes and which is interested only in a violent takeover of power," Mr Botha said.

The Government had, after thorough consideration and with due regard for the economic, political and security implications, taken security actions.

PUBLIC SAFETY

'I would stand under any flag to stop conflict'

EMERGENCY

Tian: Govt has chosen the 'oppressive option'

Political Staff

THE Government had once again chosen the "oppressive option" which made negotiation impossible, the House of Assembly was told.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said regulations published yesterday showed the Government was repeating its past mistake.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, Mr van der Merwe said South Africa was not better off after the previous partial state of emergency.

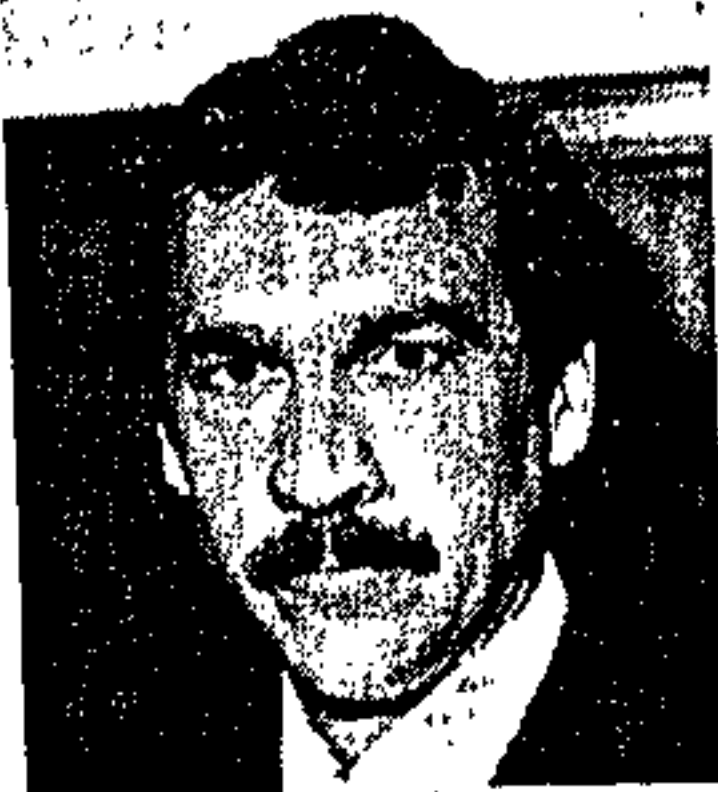
At that time the Minister of Law and Order had an opportunity to use his emergency powers to the utmost. And yet there had been no improvement in the situation in the country.

Nobody could claim that the Government's tough measures and increased powers had improved the situation.

The thought that South Africa might be entering "a kind of permanent state of emergency" was depressing.

It meant the country would be run in a more autocratic and less democratic manner.

The debate on the proposed Bill had shown that the Minis-



Mr Tian v d Merwe

ter had moved closer to the rightwing establishment.

His strongest support had come from the rightwing parties in the Assembly.

Mr van der Merwe said the Government had chosen to introduce "the heavy hand and the mailed fist".

The "oppressive option" chosen by the Government made it impossible to seek peaceful solutions to South Africa's problems.

It was "an unenviable task" to be a policeman under the present Government.

The police found themselves on the "sharp edge of apartheid". They had to save the situation after "each distasteful piece of legislation".

Parliamentary Staff

SOME National Party MPs would rather have 10 people dead than attend a funeral under the ANC flag, said Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point.

He would stand under any flag if by doing so he helped to prevent conflict and save lives, he said during the debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

Mr van der Merwe was responding to a National Party challenge to explain his presence at a funeral in the Mbekweni township at Paarl, where the ANC flag had been displayed.

He was forced to withdraw the remark. Mr van der Merwe said the Government was continually making suggestions about PFP attendance at funerals of unrest victims and he wanted to explain why.

The PFP's main aim was to try to ensure funerals ran in an orderly way.

He said that before the Paarl funeral he phoned the Paarl magistrate, who told him the funeral was banned. He went back to the funeral organisers and tried to persuade them to postpone it. Eventually they did.

Rand, JSE cringe from Govt moves

Financial Staff

The spectre of sanctions, the state of emergency, June 16 and the many arrests have hammered financial and stock markets and there is no relief in sight, according to traders.

The rand see-sawed wildly yesterday between 35,55 US cents and 36,95c.

The financial rand yesterday dropped briefly below the 20 US cents level.

However, this morning a leading foreign exchange trader said the market would probably adopt a wait-and-see attitude although the overall trend will remain downwards. The commercial rand was initially indicated 36,35c and the financial rand at 21c.

Meanwhile on the stock market shares were hard hit. In the afternoon the gold share index dropped a massive 59 points.

● See page 12

Clamps on the Press

These are the emergency clamps on the Press:

- No pictures or drawings of unrest, strikes or boycotts;
- No pictures or drawings of the conduct of security forces in the maintenance of public order;
- Detention without a warrant for 14 days is legal. This period can be renewed by the Minister of Law and Order;
- Detainees may be held incommunicado;
- Detainees may be subjected to dietary or corporal punishment by prison officers or a magistrate;
- No publication of the names of detainees without official permission;
- The Minister of Law and Order may ban newspapers.
- Fines of R20 000 or 10 years in jail for infringements of the clamps.
- The courts may not challenge any of the clamps.
- Journalists may be banned from any area.
- News reports on the conduct of the security forces may be banned.
- Dissemination or publication of a wide range of activities defined as "subversive" are banned.

Emergency ^{STAR} clamp on ^{13/6/86 327} 'subversive statements'

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel, the man who will regulate media reporting during the state of emergency, said last night he was not very impressed as to what the world believed about South Africa.

Mr Nel said last night the same restrictions which had applied to the media in the last state of emergency would apply in this one, but a new element had been introduced to prohibit the publication of a subversive statement as defined in the emergency regulations.

PUBLIC ORDER

According to the regulations, a subversive statement is that which contains anything calculated to have the effect or likely to have the effect of:

- Promoting any object of any banned organisation.
- Inciting any person to take part in an unlawful strike, a boycott, an illegal demonstration or gathering, in acts of civil disobedience or to discredit conscription.
- Inciting the public to oppose any member of a force in connection with any regulation of the emergency or the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order.
- Aggravate any hostility in the public to any person.
- Weaken public confidence in the termination of the state of emergency, or encourage the public to commit an act which endangers the public, public order or the termination of the state of emergency.
- Encourages disinvestment or sanctions.

Mr Nel's Bureau for Information is to hold a daily press conference on the emergency. No other state organisation will liaise with the media.

detained
BUDAY 13/1/85

Scores of others went into hiding.

Reports indicated that others still unidentified by their communities had been arrested or detained.

The entire staff of the *New Nation* newspaper of the Catholic Bishops' Con-

ference (SACBC) was detained yesterday morning, including the secretary-general of the SACBC and a number of prominent Catholics.

Members of the Dutch Reformed Church; Catholic Church, Pietermaritzburg Church Agency (PACSA), the Cedara Oblate Scholasticate and a Dominican priest were among those detained. All rooms at the Roman Catholic Family Centre, Victory Park, Johannesburg, were searched.

Reports on a series of midnight and pre-dawn raids said people were woken in the early hours by security forces, who searched every corner of their homes and gardens and then detained them.

A police roadblock was set up at the

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P.T.O.

BUD DAY 13/6/1
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STATE OF EMERGENCY

310 held in SA swoop

Jan Smuts Airport yesterday morning. All cars were searched and workers at the airport said there had been an unusually heavy police presence there all week.

Reports yesterday indicated that some telephone lines belonging to detained people had been cut.

Raids and searches, believed to have started shortly after midnight, were followed by security forces cordoning off certain areas.

In Durban, the Ecumenical Centre in St Andrews Street was cordoned off from 3.30 am.

Later about 50 soldiers, dressed in riot uniform and heavily armed, arrived in four personnel carriers and 30 SAP security branch men in a dozen cars stood outside, apparently waiting for search warrants.

They prevented people from walking in front of the building and three or four soldiers closed off the passage in St George's Street.

At about 7.30am police told workers at the building they wanted to search offices under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

A message to Sapa from Khotso House, De Villiers street in the Johannesburg city centre said a large contingent of police systematically raided "every nook and cranny".

Nobody was allowed to enter or leave the building, but senior officials managed to speak to their lawyers through the door.

Police apparently entered the building without producing any search warrants.

De Villiers Street was virtually under siege as police, the SA Defence Force and the Railway Police with dogs, and wielding sjamboks, cordoned-off the street.

Traffic came to a standstill as ugly scenes in De Villiers, Wanderers, Hoek Mall and North streets dominated the late morning. Crowds whistled and

jeered at security forces.

Melle House in Braamfontein, Johannesburg — which houses offices of the Health Information Centre, the SA Labour Bulletin and the community newspaper Speak — and Lekton House in Johannesburg were also raided and cordoned off by police armed with submachine guns and shotguns.

A staff member from Khotso House managed to send out a message: "We are under arrest. Can't phone. Please inform Sisulu (New Nation editor) and the Press that we have been under seige for two hours."

Those detained include numerous politicians from the United Democratic Front (UDF) or UDF affiliates, Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), the Natal and Transvaal Indian Councils (NIC and TIC).

Representatives of various youth organisations, parents crisis committees, residents' associations, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the SA Council of Higher Education, the Release Mandela Campaign and National Forum (NF) were also detained.

Unionists from SA's National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the SA Congress Trade Unions (Cosatu), the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), General Workers' Union (GWU), the National Education Union of SA (Neusa), and the Commercial and Catering Allied Workers Union (Ccawusa) were detained.

Arrests are known to have taken place in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Saulsville (near Pretoria), Kagiso, Welkom, Klerksdorp, Maritzburg, Lenasia, Kroonstad, Cape Peninsula, Johannesburg, East London, Ciskei, Zamdela, Rathanda, Sebokeng, Tembisa, Welkom, Daveyton, Theunissen, Eastwood, Imbali, Sobantu, Sandton, Krugersdorp, Nylstroom.

From Page 1

Crackdown on 'subversion'

By BARRY STREEK

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SWEEPING new powers, banning widely-defined "subversive statements" and imposing severe restrictions on all publications, have been incorporated into the emergency regulations announced yesterday.

The regulations, which will be enforced throughout South Africa, will outlaw unlawful strikes, "any boycott action", the participation in any unlawful demonstrations, gatherings or protests, any civil disobedience actions or opposition to compulsory military service.

These provisions have effectively banned all illegal strikes, consumer boycotts and the activities of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), which has called for an end to military conscription.

The Minister of Law and Order may order the seizure of any publication which he believes is subversive, and even prevent publications he believes to be "of a subversive nature" from being produced.

These regulations will severely restrict the publication of reports on the activities of opponents of the government.

The regulations have also reimposed the ban, introduced in November last year during the previous emergency, on television and radio coverage of any unrest.

The key element of the new powers, which was not incorporated in the regulations in the last emergency which ended in February, is the definition of "subversion".

The regulations define a "subversive statement" as meaning a statement "which contains anything which is calculated to have the effect of promoting any object of any subversion of any organization which has, under any law, been declared to be an unlawful organization" or inciting anyone to: "take part in an unlawful strike"; "take part in or support any boycott action"; "take part in any unlawful demonstration, gathering or protest procession"; "take part in any acts of civil disobedience"; or "discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service".

A subversive statement includes any inciting of anyone to resist or oppose the government or any official in connection with any action taken under the emergency regulations or in connection with any matter of public safety or the maintenance of public order, as well as "engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility" towards any section of the public.

It also includes the "weakening or undermining the confidence of the public or any section of the public in the termination of the state of emer-

gency".

This appears to ban any speculation about when the state of emergency will end.

A subversive statement will include "encouraging or promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against the Republic".

In terms of this provision, "any person who makes, writes, imports, prints, publishes, disseminates, distributes or circulates or possesses any publication" to which the regulations have been declared "or is in any way concerned in the making, writing, importation, printing, publishing, dissemination, distribution or circulation of such a publication" shall be guilty of an offence.

This means that if the Minister of Law and Order is satisfied that any publication is of a "subversive nature", as defined in the emergency regulations, he can prevent its publication, distribution or even its possession.

People may be prohibited from "being outside the boundaries of his residential premises in any particular area at any time".

This provision could result in a house arrest curfew being imposed in particular areas.

These regulations, as well as those incorporated in the last emergency, indicate that South Africa will be subject to political restrictions as never before.

CAB T/91-4
13/6/86 (327)

Full emergency regulations

HERE is a full transcript of the powers, regulations and penalties of the state of emergency as outlined by the State President:

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(i) "Act" means the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953).

(ii) "Force" means the South African Police referred to in the definition of "the Force" in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958), the South African Railways Police Force established under Section 43 of the South African Transport Service Act, 1981 (Act 65 of 1981), the South African Defence Force referred to in section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), or the Prisons Service established by section 2 (1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959).

(iii) "Minister" means the Minister of Law and Order.

(iv) "Print" means to produce by printing, typing or by any other method of reproduction.

(v) "Prison" means a prison referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 20 (1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), including a police cell or lock-up.

(vi) "Publication" means any newspaper, book, magazine, pamphlet, hand-bill or poster, writing, letter-press, picture, photo, print, engraving, lithograph, painting, drawing or other similar representation, any record or other object in or on which sound has been recorded for reproduction, and also any film as defined in section 47 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974).

(vii) "Statement" means also any publication.

(viii) "Subversive statement" means a statement which contains anything which is calculated to have the effect or is likely to have the effect:

(a) of promoting any object of any organization which has, under any law, been declared to be an unlawful organization.

(b) of inciting the public or any person or category of persons to:

(i) take part in any unlawful strike;

(ii) take part in or to support any boycott action;

(iii) take part in any unlawful demonstration, gathering or protest procession;

(iv) take part in any acts of civil disobedience, or

(v) discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service.

(c) of inciting the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons to resist or oppose the government or any minister or official of the Republic or any member of a Force, in connection with any measure adopted in terms of any of these regulations or in connection with any other measure relating to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or in connection with the administration of justice.

(d) of engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility in the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons towards any section of the public or person or category of persons.

(e) of weakening or undermining the confidence of the public or any section of the public in the termination of the state of emergency, or of encouraging the public or any section of the public to commit any act or omission which endangers or may endanger the safety of the public, the public order or the termination of the state of emergency, or

(f) of encouraging or promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against the Republic, and the expression "subversive nature" shall have a corresponding meaning.

(ix) "Writing" includes any mode of representing or reproducing letters, figures, signs or symbols in visible form.

2. Maintenance of order:

1. Whenever any commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officer in a Force is of the opinion that the presence or conduct of any person or persons at any place in a magisterial district mentioned in Schedule 1, endangers or may endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, or exposes or may expose life or property to danger, he shall in a loud voice in each of the official languages order such person or persons to proceed to a place indicated in the order, or to desist from such conduct, and shall warn such person or persons that force will be used if the order is not obeyed forthwith.

2. If any such order is not obeyed forthwith, the commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officer, as the case may be, may apply or order the application of such force as he under the circumstances may deem necessary in order to ward off or prevent the suspected danger.

3. Arrest and detention of persons:

1. A member of a Force may, without warrant of arrest, arrest or cause to be arrested any person whose detention is, in the opinion of such member, necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency, and may, under a written order signed by any member of a Force, detain or cause to be detained, any such person in custody in a prison.

2. No person shall be detained in terms of subregulation (1) for a period exceeding 14 days from the date of his detention, unless that period is extended by the minister in terms of subregulation (3).

3. The minister may by written notice signed by him and addressed to the head of a prison, order that any person arrested and detained in terms of subregulation (1) be detained in that prison during the further period mentioned in the notice.

4. A person detained in a prison pursuant to an order referred to in subregulation (1), or a notice referred to in subregulation (3), may be removed in custody from that prison to, and detained in, any other prison, should the minister or a person authorized by him so order in writing.

5. A member of a Force may, with a view to the maintenance of public order, the safety of the public or the termination of the state of emergency, interrogate any person arrested or detained in terms of this regulation.

6. The minister may at any time by a notice in writing signed by him order that a person detained in terms of this regulation, be released on any condition or conditions, if any, as may be determined by the minister in such a notice.

7. The minister shall cause to be delivered to the person concerned a copy of a notice referred to in subregulation (6) and in which conditions contemplated in that subregulation are determined.

8. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition determined in terms of subregulation (6), shall be guilty of an offence.

9. (a) The Minister of Justice may make rules to regulate the detention of persons in terms of this regulation.

(b) In case of a conflict between any such rule and any provision of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), or of a regulation or a Prisons Service Order made in terms of the said Act, or any official instructions, order or other act or by the Commissioner of Prisons, the said rule shall apply.

(c) (i) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any rules made in terms of paragraph (a) shall be guilty of an offence.

(ii) The provisions of paragraph (a) of section 52, and of section 54, of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), with reference to an offence, and a contravention of or failure to comply with a regulation referred to therein, respectively shall mutatis mutandis apply with respect to an offence referred to in sub-paragraph (i).

10. No person, other than the minister or a person acting by virtue of his office in the service of the state:

(a) shall have access to any person detained in terms of the provisions of this regulation, except with the consent of and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the minister or a person authorized thereto by him, or

(b) shall be entitled to any official information relating to such person, or to any information of whatever nature obtained from such a person.

4. Threats of harm, hurt or loss:

Any person who directly or indirectly:

(a) verbally threatens to inflict upon any other person any harm, hurt or loss, whether to his person or his property or in any other way; or

(b) prepares, compiles, prints, publishes, transmits, possesses or disseminates, or assists in the preparation, compilation, printing, publication, transmission or dissemination of any writing which threatens the infliction upon any other persons of any harm, hurt or loss, whether to his person or his property or in any other way, shall be guilty of an offence.

5. Power of entry, search and seizure:

1. A member of a Force may in the performance of his functions in terms of these regulations at any time without a warrant enter any premises or building and there take such steps as such member may deem necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency.

2. A member of a Force may at any time without warrant search any person, building, premises or place, or any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or receptacle and may during such search seize:

(a) any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, receptacle, object or article which is concerned or intended to be used, or believed to be concerned or intended to be used, in the commission of suspected commission of an offence, or which can be used in public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence, or

(b) any object or article which may afford evidence of the commission or suspected commission of an offence, and that member of a Force shall deal with anything seized by him in terms of this regulation, in accordance with directions issued from time to time either generally or with reference to any particular case, by the minister or a person acting on his authority.

3. The provisions of section 27 and 29 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), with reference to the search or entry of premises and the search of persons by a police official, shall apply mutatis mutandis to any search or entry in terms of this regulation by a member of a Force.

6. Request for name and address of a person:

A member of a Force may, in the exercise of any power or the carrying out of any duty conferred or imposed by, under or pursuant to these regulations, request any person to furnish such member with his full name and address.

7. Orders:

1. The Commissioner of the South African Police or any person authorized thereto by him may, without furnishing reasons and without hearing any person, issue order not inconsistent with these regulations.

(a) relating to:

(i) the demarcation of areas.

(ii) the closing off of any particular area or part of such an area in order to control entrance to or departure from such area or part thereof.

(iii) the control of entrance to or departure from any particular area or part of such area.

(iv) the control of traffic.

(v) the temporary closing of any public or private place or any business or industrial undertaking, or

(vi) the control of essential services and the security and safety of any installation and works connected therewith,

(b) whereby any person is prohibited from:

(i) bringing into any particular area any object or article specified in the order or being in possession thereof in such area.

(ii) performing any act or carrying on any activity specified in the order in any particular area.

(iii) being outside the boundaries of his residential premises in any particular area, at any time.

(iv) putting in motion or driving or being in or upon any vehicle that is in motion in any particular area, at any time, or

(v) entering any particular area or part thereof if he is not normally resident in that area or part thereof.

(c) relating to the control, regulation or prohibition of the announcement dissemination dis-

semination of any comment on or news in connection with any conduct of a Force or any member of a Force regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or the termination of the state of emergency, and

(d) relating to any other matter the regulating, control or prohibition of which in his opinion is necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of any member or members of the public or the maintenance of the public order, or in order to terminate the state of emergency, the generality of the powers conferred by this paragraph not being restricted by the persons of the preceding paragraphs.

2. An order issued under subregulation (1):

(a) may relate to any person mentioned in the order, or to any category of persons mentioned in the order, or to any person or persons not belonging to a particular category mentioned in the order, and

(b) shall be of force during a period mentioned in the order or, if no period is so mentioned, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration of a state of emergency in the area concerned is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.

3. A member of a Force may, without furnishing reasons and without hearing any person, order any person present in a particular area and who is not normally resident therein, to leave that area, if that member deems it necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of that person or of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency, and if the said person fails to leave that area forthwith, the member concerned may arrest such person or cause him to be arrested and may remove him from that area or cause him to be so removed.

4. In any proceedings before a court of law in which it is relevant whether or not the Commissioner of the South African Police or a person authorized thereto by him has issued a particular order, a copy of the order certified under the Commissioner's or such person's hand shall be accepted as conclusive proof of the issuing and contents of the order concerned.

8. Promulgation of orders:

Any order under regulation 7, shall be promulgated by:

(a) publication of the order by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

(b) publication of the order in a newspaper circulating in the area in respect of which the order applies.

(c) making the order known by means of radio or television;

(d) distribution of the order in writing amongst members of the public and by affixing it upon public buildings or prominent public places in the area concerned, or

(e) oral announcement to any particular person, or to members of the public in general, in the area concerned in a manner deemed fit by the Commissioner of Police or a person acting on his authority, whenever, due to the urgency thereof or for any other reason whatsoever, it can, in the opinion of the Commissioner or any such person, not be published, make known, distributed or announced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

9. Prohibition in respect of certain films, representations and sound recordings:

1. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioner of the South African Police, or of a commissioned officer, as defined in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958), authorized thereto by the Commissioner, in any manner make, take, record, manufacture, reproduce, publish, broadcast or distribute, or take or send to any place within or outside the Republic, any film as defined in section 47 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), or any photograph, drawing or other representation, or any sound recording of:

(i) any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of a person.

(ii) any person present at or involved in any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging property, or any assault on or killing of any person, or

(iii) any conduct of a Force or any member of a Force with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or for the termination of the state of emergency or cause it to be made, taken, recorded, manufactured, reproduced, published, broadcast or distributed, or to be taken or sent to any such place, or attempt to commit any such act.

2. Any person who contravenes a provision of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

10. Making, possession or dissemination of subversive statements:

Any person who:

(a) makes, writes, prints or records or causes to be made, written, printed or recorded any subversive statement.

(b) possesses any subversive statement.

(c) disseminates, distributes or circulates or causes to be disseminated, distributed or circulated any subversive statement among the public or any section of the public or who, whether for a consideration or not, dispatches, supplies or offers or causes to be dispatched, supplied, or offered any subversive statement to any person.

(d) displays or causes to be displayed any subversive statement in such a position that it is visible from any place to which the public has access, or

(e) utters, or by means of any apparatus, utters or causes to be

within the hearing of any other person, shall be guilty of an offence.

11. Seizure of publications:

The minister or a person authorized thereto by him may by order under his hand authorize the seizure of one or more or all copies of any publication specified in the order which in his opinion contains a subversive statement or any other information which is or may be detrimental to the safety of the public, the maintenance of the public order or the termination of the state of emergency.

12. Seizure and confiscation of publications of a subversive nature:

1. If the minister is satisfied, on examination of any publication published by any person, that any matter is published in the said publication which is, in his opinion, of a subversive nature, he may by notice in the *Gazette* declare that the provisions of this regulation shall apply, for the period mentioned in the notice, to that particular publication or to any publications or all publications published by that person.

2. Any person who makes, writes, imports, prints, publishes, disseminates, distributes, circulates or possesses any publication to which this regulation has in terms of subregulation (1) been declared applicable, or is in any way concerned in the making, writing, importation, printing, publishing, dissemination or circulation of such a publication, shall be guilty of an offence.

3. If a notice referred to in subregulation (1) specifies by name a publication which is a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, such notice shall, for the period mentioned in the notice, apply also:

(a) in respect of all subsequent issues of such newspaper, magazines or other periodical publications, and

(b) in respect of any publication published under any other name in continuation of or in substitution for the publication named in the order.

4. (a) The minister or a person authorized thereto by him may by order under his hand direct the seizure of all copies of any publication in respect of which a notice under subregulation (1) applies.

(b) The minister or a person authorized thereto by him may declare any copies seized in terms of paragraph (a) forfeit to the state and may direct that it be disposed of in such manner as he may determine.

13. Offences:

Any person who:

(a) fails to comply with any order, direction or request issued or made under these regulations.

(b) hinders any other person in the carrying out of any duty or the exercise of any power or that performance of any function imposed or conferred by, under or pursuant to any provision of these regulations.

(c) destroys, defaces or falsifies any notice or other writing issued or purporting to have been issued under these regulations; or

(d) without the written consent of the minister or a person authorized thereto by him, in any manner, discloses the name or identity of any person arrested in terms of any provision of the Act or of these regulations, unless the minister or a person authorized thereto by him has already disclosed the name or identity of that person. shall be guilty of an offence.

14. Penalties:

Any person convicted of an offence under these regulations, except regulation 3 (9) (c) (i), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or imprisonment without the option of a fine and the court convicting him may declare any goods, property or instruments by means of which or in connection with which the offence has been committed, to be forfeited to the state.

15. Direction of attorney-general required for prosecution:

No prosecution for an offence under these regulations, except regulation 3 (9) (c) (i), shall be instituted except by the express direction of an attorney-general or a person authorized by him.

16. Limitation of liability:

1. No civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued in any court of law against:

(a) the State.

(b) the State President.

(c) any member of the Cabinet or the Republic.

(d) any member of a Force;

(e) any person in the service of the state, or

(f) any person acting by direction or with the approval of any member or person referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this subregulation, by reason of any act in good faith, advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by any person in the carrying out of his duties, or the exercise of his powers or the performance of his functions in terms of these regulations, with intent to ensure the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency in any area where the existence of a state of emergency has been declared in pursuance of Section 2 (1) of the Act, or in order to deal with circumstances which have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of the aforementioned state of emergency.

2. (a) Whenever the court in which any proceedings have been instituted, is of the opinion that by virtue of subregulation (1) the proceedings may not be continued, the court shall make a finding to that effect.

(b) Whenever the court has made such a finding, such proceedings shall lapse and be deemed to be void.

3. No interdict or other process shall be issued for the staying or setting aside of any order, rule or notice under these regulations or any condition determined thereunder, and no such order, rule, notice or condition shall be stayed on the grounds of an appeal against a conviction under these regulations.

4. If in any proceedings brought against any member of person referred to in subregulation (1), or the state, the question arises whether

The emergency regulations

PRETORIA — Wide powers are given to the security forces by regulations — effective from yesterday — contained in a schedule to the Public Safety Act of 1953 published in yesterday's Government Gazette here.

Members of the "forces" — defined as the South African Police, Railways Police, Prisons Service members and members of the SADF — are empowered to enter premises without a warrant and "take such steps as such member may deem necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency."

A ban has also been placed on the taking of unrest pictures, the making of drawings or other representations, or the sound recording of any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of a person, or of a person present at or involved in any of these acts, without the permission of a commissioned police officer.

The same coverage ban applies to the "conduct" of any force member "with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or for the termination of the state of emergency."

Any person who makes, takes, records, manufactures, reproduces, publishes, broadcasts, distributes, takes or sends to any place within or outside the Republic any such photograph, drawing or other representation or sound recording — or who causes a person to do so — will be guilty of an offence.

Persons convicted of contravening any of the regulations, with the exception of one sub-regulation, face a R20 000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment, or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Regulation 16, headed "Limitation of Liability," states that no civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued in any court of law against the State, the State President, cabinet members, "force" members, persons in the service of the state, or persons acting by direction or with the approval of any of the aforementioned by reason of any act of good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by any person in the carry-

ing out of his duties or the exercise of his powers or the performance of his functions in terms of these regulations, with intent to ensure the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency in any area where the existence of a state of emergency has been declared, or in order to deal with circumstances which have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of the aforementioned state of emergency.

According to regulation 3, a "force" member may, without a warrant, arrest any person whose detention is, in the opinion of the member, necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency.

A member may also, under a written order signed by any force member, detain or cause to be detained any such person (already) in custody in a prison.

Persons may be detained for up to two weeks, but the Minister of Law and Order may, without notice to any person and without hearing any person, by written notice order such person to be further detained for the period mentioned in the notice or for as long as these regulations remain in force.

Such detained persons may be moved from prison to prison, if the Minister or a person authorised by him so directs, or may be removed from custody "for any other purposes mentioned in such direction."

A "force" member may, with a view to the maintenance of public order, the safety of the public or the termination of the state of emergency, interrogate any person arrested or detained in terms of this regulation.

The Minister may also order that a detainee be released on conditions determined by the Minister. A person contravening any such conditions shall be guilty of an offence.

The Minister of Justice may also, according to Regulation 3, "make rules to regulate the detention of persons" or relating to their treatment. In the case of a conflict between such rule and any provision of the Prisons Act or an order by the Commissioner of Prisons, the said rule shall apply.

Any person contravening such rule shall be

guilty of an offence. Such contravention will, however, not be subject to the R20 000 fine or 10 years' jail or mandatory jail sentence, but to the provisions of paragraph (a) of Section 52 and Section 54 of the Prisons Act.

No person except the Minister or a person acting by virtue of his office in the service of the State shall have access to any person detained in terms of the provisions of this regulation, except with the consent of and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister or a person authorised thereto by him.

No person, moreover, other than the Minister or state servant shall be entitled to any official information relating to such a detained person, or to any other information of whatever nature obtained from or in respect of such person.

Section 13 (d) of the regulations says "any person who, without the written consent of the Minister (of Law and Order) or a person authorised thereto by him, in any manner discloses the name or identity of any person arrested in terms of any provision of these regulations or detained under any provision of the (Public Safety) Act or of these regulations, unless the Minister or a person authorised thereto by him has already disclosed the name or identity of that person, shall be guilty of an offence."

Any person who hinders any other person in the carrying out of any duty or the exercise of any power or the performance of any function imposed or conferred by, under or pursuant to any provision of these regulations, shall, likewise, be guilty of an offence.

Regulation 10 makes it an offence for any person to make, write, print or record any "subversive" statement — or cause any of these actions, or to possess, disseminate, display, or utter any subversive statement.

A subversive statement is defined as a statement containing anything that is calculated to have the effect or is likely to have the effect:

- Of promoting any object of any organisation which has, under any law, been declared to be an unlawful organisation;

- Of inciting the public or any person or category of persons to take part in any unlawful strike; take part in or to

support any boycott action; take part in any unlawful demonstration, gathering or protest procession; take part in any acts of civil disobedience; or to discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service;

- Of inciting the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons to resist or oppose the Government or any Minister or official of the Republic or any member of a "force," in connection with any measure adopted in terms of any of the regulations or in connection with any other measure relating to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or in connection with the administration of justice;

- Of engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility in the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons towards any section of the public or person or category of persons;

- Of weakening or undermining the confidence of the public or any section of the public in the termination of the state of emergency, or of encouraging the public or any section of the public to commit any act or omission which endangers or may endanger the safety of the public, the public order or the termination of the state of emergency; or

- Of encouraging or promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against the Republic.

Regulation 2 empowers force members who are of the opinion that a person endangers or may endanger the maintenance of public order, or who exposes or who may expose life and property to danger, to order in a loud voice in both official languages such a person to proceed to a place indicated in the order, or to desist from such conduct.

If the order is not obeyed he should warn the person that force will be used. If the order is not obeyed forthwith, the member may apply or order the application of such force as he under the circumstances may deem necessary in order to ward off or prevent the suspected danger.

Section 4 makes it an offence to directly or indirectly, verbally or by any other act, threaten to inflict upon any other person, or upon any such person's relatives or dependents, any

harm, hurt or loss, whether to his or their property or in any other way or to prepare, compile, print, publish, transmit, possess or disseminate — or assist in any of these actions — any writing that threatens the infliction upon any other person, or upon any of such person's relatives or dependents, of any harm, hurt or loss, whether to his or their person or property or in any other way.

The Limitation of Liability regulation — number 16 — also states that whenever a court in which any proceedings have been instituted is of the opinion that by virtue of the limitation of liability it affords the State and its servants the proceedings may not be continued, the court should make a finding to that effect.

Whenever a court has made a finding, such proceedings shall lapse and be deemed to be void.

"No interdict or other process shall issue for the staying or setting aside of any order, rule or notice issued under these regulations or any condition determined thereunder, and no such order, rule, notice or condition shall be stayed on the grounds of an appeal against a conviction under these regulations," the regulation states.

Regulation 16 says if in any proceedings instituted against any member or person protected by its provisions or the State the question arises whether any act advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed was done so in good faith, it shall be presumed that it had been, until the contrary is proved.

Regulation 5, which deals with the "Power of Entry, Search and Seizure," empowers a force member to, apart from searching premises and buildings without a warrant and taking such steps as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency, without a warrant search any person, building, premises or place, or any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or receptacle.

During such a search he may seize:

- Any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, receptacle, object or article which is concerned or intended to be used, or believed to be concerned or intended to be used, in the commission of an offence, or which can be

used in public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence; or

- Any object or article which may afford evidence of the commission or suspected commission of an offence.

A member shall deal with anything seized in accordance with directions issued from time to time, either generally or with reference to any particular case, by the Minister of Law and Order or a person acting on his authority.

Regulation 7 empowers the Commissioner of the South African Police or any person authorised by him to, without furnishing reasons or hearing any person, issue orders:

- Relating to the demarcation of areas: the closing off of any particular area or part of area; the control of entrance or departure from any particular area or part of such area; the control of traffic; the temporary closing of any public or private place or any business undertaking or industrial undertaking; or the control of essential services and the security and safety of any installation and works connected therewith;

- Whereby any person is prohibited from bringing into any particular area any object or article specified in the order or possessing such an article in the area; performing any act or carrying on any activity specified in the order in any particular area; being outside the boundaries of his residential premises in any particular area, at any time; putting in motion or driving or being in or upon any vehicle that is in motion in any particular area, at any time; or entering any particular area or part thereof if he is not normally resident in that area or part thereof;

- Relating to the control, regulation or prohibition of the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending of any comment on or news in connection with any conduct of a "force" or any member of a "force" regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or the termination of the state of emergency; and

- Relating to any other matter, the regulating, control or prohibition of which, in his opinion, is necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of any member or members of the public or the mainten-

ance of the public order, or in order to terminate the state of emergency. The regulation says the generality of the powers conferred by this paragraph was not to be restricted by the provisions of the previous paragraphs.

A "force" member may without furnishing reasons and without hearing any person order any person not normally resident in a particular area to leave it, failing which the person may be arrested.

If in any proceeding before court of law it becomes relevant whether or not the Commissioner or an authorised person has issued a particular order, a copy of the order certified under the Commissioner's or the person's hand shall be accepted as conclusive proof of the issuing and contents of the order concerned.

The regulations also make provision for the seizure of publications containing "subversive" statements.

A regulation affecting newspapers and periodicals is regulation 12. Subregulation 1 thereof empowers the Minister of Law and Order to declare, if he is satisfied that any matter in a publication is, in his opinion, of a "subversive" nature, "by notice in the (Government) Gazette that the provisions of this regulation shall apply."

Subregulation 2 states that any person who makes, writes, prints, publishes, disseminates, distributes, circulates or possesses — or is concerned with any of these activities — any publication which had been declared "applicable" to subregulation 1, shall be guilty of an offence.

If the publication concerned is a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, such notice shall, for the period mentioned in the notice, apply also in respect of all subsequent issues of such publication, or in respect of any publication published under any other name in continuation of or in substitution for the named publication.

A government printing works official said in Pretoria yesterday only 100 copies of Gazette number 10280, carrying the Public Safety Act regulations promulgated yesterday, had been published.

Shortly after it became available at noon people wanting to buy copies of it were told that there were no more available. — Sapa.

More appeals to lift emergency

Political Reporter

THE Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) and Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, have added their voices to the calls for the state of emergency to be lifted.

Assocom president Rocky Ridgway said Assocom regretted that the Government found it necessary to declare the state of emergency because it would have major consequences for the economy and race relations.

'Assocom appeals to the Government to lift the state of emergency as soon as possible and give moderate opinion another opportunity to assert itself,' Mr Ridgway said.

Mr Relly said the state of emergency did not provide a basis from which the development of a soundly based, new society could be negotiated.

'I am particularly concerned at the incarceration of trade-union and community leaders, some of whom had played a responsible, moderating role in relation to the proposed actions on the June 16.'

Prof G D L Schreiner, acting principal of the University of Natal, said the university deplored violence which had occurred when police had intervened to break up a demonstration outside the Medical School two days ago, and he called for the immediate trial or release of detained students and staff.

Meanwhile the Natal Region of the South African English Cultural Association has condemned the postponement of university exams which were to have been held from June 16 to 18.

The region's convener, Mr Ian Alva-Wright, said students would be adversely affected.

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Expulsion order on newsman

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A cameraman from the American CBS News bureau in Johannesburg was yesterday ordered to leave South Africa by midnight on Tuesday.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, gave no reason for ordering the deportation of Mr Wim de Vos, a Dutch national who has lived in South Africa for 11 years. Mr Botha said Mr de Vos could appeal by Monday.

Mr de Vos was arrested on Wednesday in Cape Town and charged with resisting arrest, hindering a police officer and attending an illegal gathering.

It was the second time Mr de Vos was ordered deported since March. He was one of three CBS staffers told to leave after the network broadcast footage of a mass funeral.

Meanwhile, the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said television crews for CBS and ABC News, another American network, were arrested in Johannesburg, and police were considering possible charges.

Both bureaus said their crews were conducting man-in-the-street interviews on the imposition of the emergency. — AP

Smallmouth Bass

Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, ordered the seizure of all unsold copies of the independent *Weekly Mail* and the *Argus* group daily. Sovietan, yesterday afternoon.

was not aware of any prosecution pending at this stage. Asked whether the papers would be prepared he replied "No."

The order came as a sequel to a Thursday night raid on Springs printing press which prints the *Weekly Mail*, he said. The intention then had been to confiscate the entire print order, Mr Harper said. The move had been prevented by the paper's attorney who argued that the confiscation of the entire edition would require a written order from the Minister.

A Reuters spokesman said that might the agency had been advised that the state of emergency restrictions on Press coverage coming from South Africa applied extra-territorially.

The product's spokesman said that the wire story was not intended only for domestic consumption and that according to the agency's legal advice international copy was subject to the same restrictions.

A cameraman from the American CBS News bureau in Johannesburg was yesterday ordered to leave South Africa by mid-

The Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha, gave no reason for ordering the deportation of Mr Winn de Vos, a Dutch national who has lived in South

It was the second time Mr de Vries was ordered 'deported' since March. He was one of three CBS staffers told to leave after the

Both bureaus said their crews were conducting man-in-the-street interviews on the imposition of the emergency. — AP

"We have a Government which includes members of other race groups. This is a Government, and we expect to be called this."

would not keep the media interpret the security regulations which prohibit filming and reporting security force actions, and bar the media from the

● One of the most sweeping of the new powers is the ability of the Minister of Law and Order to ban outright any newspaper which he feels is publishing subversive material.

"I asked him whether it would not have been better for them to be deployed guard against the breakdown of law and order rather than to combat defiance," after "cordial" talks in Cape Town yesterday.

According to the bishop Mr Botha had said he was "always prepared to talk". The Anglican Archbishop elect met Mr Botha for 50 minutes and said afterwards they agreed that both were South African. Bishop Tutu said it was difficult to ask whether the meeting was worth away the people's leaders there was greater chance that the leaderless people would become mobs.

"How can anyone want to treat this as a long joke, but in times like the one you've taken a long shot."

The bishop described the refusal issue—British church envoy Terry Walne's immediate visa as "suspicious."

LONDON — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday sternly rejected economic sanctions against South Africa. She said sanctions could increase violence in South Africa and cost jobs in Britain without guaranteeing an end to apartheid.

she said sanctions would harm South Africa's black neighbourhoods which relied on moving imports and exports through the country — "and it would hit this country" — about 120 000 people would have to be without jobs". — Associated Press.



bid to restore peace and calm in the country, met in Cape Town yesterday for consultations lasting 90 minutes.

If thoroughbred horse racing and its participants were as unpredictable as other South African sports and their players, the Government would have

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BRISTOL SYSTEM

Our customer is King.
BEST PRODUCT
Reliability and functional design, means
complete satisfaction for you - Our Customer.
BEST PRICE

sunrise news

Arms and ammunition sales rocket on Rand

Staff Reporters

A gold tag
for Medic

Alert's lucky
No 200 000

CAPE TOWN — An allergy unexpectedly turned into gold for a Marina da Gama woman who was lucky enough to be Medic Alert's 200 000th member.
Mrs Patricia Knol (32) decided to join the emergency medical identification service after two experiences of allergic reaction to iodine.
Instead of the normal Medic Alert bracelet she will be sporting nine-carat gold to mark her status.
The Southern African Medic

Rugby fans will have to wrap up will be cold in the southern parts of

Lambton, La Rochelle, Lynwood, Lytleton, Jules St. Mahvern Monument, Paul

Firearm and ammunition sales on the Witwatersrand have rocketed this week, with many buyers saying they are "playing it safe".

A Bedfordview arms dealer said: "Many people buying firearms asked if they could get their licences before June 16. Yesterday sales were at their peak."

It takes about four weeks to obtain a licence.
The dealer claimed he had to stop selling ammunition because wholesalers had doubled prices in the past week.

Major wholesalers contacted by *The Star* refused to comment.
Many shops said sales had doubled in the past few days and many brands of ammunition were sold out.

A Randburg salesman, Mr Brian Weston, said ammunition sales had quadrupled and gun sales had more than doubled.

"Business is booming. People have expressed fears about what will happen on Monday.

Many have said they are staying at home, and others who don't normally carry guns say they will be doing so.

"Most said they hoped they wouldn't have to use their weapons and wouldn't be looking for trouble."

"A lot of our ammunition is sold out and wholesalers have told us they are also out of stock."

Mr Angelo Komis, a salesman at a store in Bree Street, Johannesburg, said: "This has been the biggest sale of arms yet before a June 16."

The manager of an arms shop in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, asked reporters from *The Star* to leave his shop. "The problem shouldn't be highlighted — these are very anxious times," he said.

A Krugersdorp dealer said: "We have been incredibly busy the past few days. I have 10 people waiting to be served right now." He said sales had doubled.

A Florida salesman said his arms and ammunition sales had doubled this week.



This shop in Bree Street, Johannesburg, is one of many that have been inundated with arms and ammunition.

Police Action Jo'burg papers



Staff Reporters

Two Johannesburg newspapers have fallen foul of the authorities within 24 hours of President P. W. Botha's announcement of the state of emergency.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, ordered the seizure of all unsold copies of the independent *Weekly Mail* and the Argus-group daily, *Sowetan*, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Dave Steward, chief director of the Bureau for Information, announced in Pretoria yesterday that the seizure was ordered in terms of emergency provisions. He alleged that the papers had contravened the emergency regulations.

Mr. Steward added that he was not aware of any prosecution pending at this stage. Asked whether the papers would be banned he replied: "No."

Mr. Anton Harber, co-editor of the *Weekly Mail*, confirmed that unsold copies of yesterday's edition were being seized at outlets around Johannesburg.

The order came as a sequel to a Thursday night raid on Springs printing press which prints the *Weekly Mail*, he said.

The intention then had been to confiscate the entire print order, Mr. Harber said. The move had been prevented by the paper's attorney who argued that the confiscation of the entire edition would require a written order from the Minister.

The international news agency, Reuters, yesterday filed censored copy from South Africa on the advice of the agency's legal representatives.

A Reuters spokesman said last night the agency had been advised that the state of emergency restrictions on Press coverage coming from South Africa applied extra-territorially.

An article, quoting Bishop Desmond Tutu which Reuters filed yesterday afternoon, stated that "other comments cannot legally be quoted because of emergency censorship rules."

The Reuters spokesman said that the wire story was not intended only for domestic consumption and that according to the agency's legal advice international copy was subject to the same restrictions.

Funerals limited to 200^{STM}₃₂₇ mourners

Restrictions have been placed on funerals at areas around the country in terms of the emergency regulations, according to notices released by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

Funerals for people in the demarcated areas who died of unnatural causes may not be held out of doors and may be addressed only by ordained ministers.

Mourners may only travel by vehicle from the service to the burial site along a demarcated route. No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters may be displayed or distributed.

No public address system may be used. Only one person may be buried at each ceremony which may last no more than four hours with no more than 200 mourners.

EXEMPTIONS

The Divisional Commissioners may grant exemptions on written application. The areas are:

- The Witwatersrand division: Alexandra.
- Soweto division: Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville.
- Eastern Province division: The townships of New Brighton, Kwazakhele, Zwile, Walmer (PE magisterial district); Kwa-Nobuhle, Kabah, Langa (Uitenhage district); Fingodorp, Tanti, Makannaskop, Joza (Albany district); Tini and Dorrington (Fort Beaufort district).
- East Rand division: Watville, Daveyton, Katlehong, Thokoza, Tembisa, KwaThema, Duduza, Balfour, Greylingstad township, Botleng, Rantanda and Tsakane.
- West Rand division: Sebokeng, Evaton, Sharpeville, Bophelong, Boipatong, Mohlakeng, Bekkersdal, Kagiso and Munsiville. — Sapa.

Violence drops 35pc — official

PRETORIA. — The Government said today that violence had declined since the state of emergency was imposed two days ago and security forces would be in complete control on Monday, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

The chief of the Bureau of Information, Mr Dave Steward, told a news conference in Pretoria that violent incidents — such as stone-throwing and fire-bombings — had declined by 35 percent.

Four more blacks had been killed in the past 24 hours, raising to 12 the unrest death toll since the declaration. One of the victims was killed by security forces and the others in black-on-black violence.

Referring to Monday Mr Steward said: "I would like to give you an assurance that the South African security forces will be in complete control of the situation. The Government

regards Monday as a normal working day."

Asked about roadblocks and searches of people entering airports and some Government offices Mr Steward replied: "This is a manifestation of the state of emergency.

"The security forces will be deploying units in strength during this period."

Government statistics indicated that 60 to 65 percent of the people killed in unrest this

year were blacks who were murdered by other blacks.

Mr Steward said the Government had no immediate plans to allow publication of the names of people detained since the declaration of the emergency.

He also said that the Information Bureau, now the only official source of information about unrest, would not answer questions about the movement of security forces. — Sapa-AP.

W/G ARKUS

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Bans caused concern for first meeting

Mercury Reporter

A FOUNDING meeting of the Rheumatoid Fibroid Foundation, scheduled for Thursday next week, hung in the balance as organisers — originally informed that all meetings 'political or otherwise' were banned — struggled to get permission to go ahead.

Mrs Lucy Bernie said: 'I was originally told by the police that all meetings, political or otherwise, were banned in terms of the new regulations and that ours could not be held.'

'I had no idea what to do as we had booked the hall and organised everything. We have just started the organisation and to cancel

the first meeting would have been tragic.'

When the Mercury inquired about the banning, a police spokesman, Capt Winston Heunis, said Mrs Bernie should contact the police for more information nearer the time of the scheduled meeting.

But further inquiries by the Mercury established the regulations applied mainly to subversive and politically orientated meetings.

In terms of the regulations a subversive statement is defined as a statement containing anything that is calculated to have the effect, or is likely to have the effect, of inciting the public or any section of the public, or any person or category of persons, to re-

sist or oppose the Government or any minister or official of 'the Republic' or any member of a 'force', in connection with any measure adopted in terms of any of the regulations relating to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, or in connection with the administration of justice.

Mrs Bernie approached the police again and was told the meeting could take place as planned, and at the venue which had been booked — the Ecumenical Centre, St Andrew's Street.

One of the speakers will be Dr Alan Govender, who will talk on prevention of arthritis through nutrition.

The meeting will be held at 7 30 p.m. on Thursday, June 19.

UCT medical meeting 'illegal', cancelled

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town Medical School cancelled a lunch-time meeting on the medical implications of the state of emergency yesterday, after police warned them the gathering was illegal.

The president of the Medical School Council, Mr Craig Ress, said Mrs Di Bishop of the Black Sash, the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Glenn Goosen, and Mr Andrew Feinstein of Shawco, were due to address the meeting.

He said the vice-chancellor of the university, Dr Stuart Saunders, had

told them the police had been in contact and warned that anyone who continued with the meeting would be arrested.

"The police said they would come on to the medical campus," Mr Ress said.

He said that a resolution to have been passed at the meeting was still under consideration and its release would be decided upon once legal advice had been taken.

● The Bureau for Information said in a telex from Pretoria last night: "We cannot comment on the legal implications of the emergency regulations nor can the bureau give legal advice."

Bureau chief spells out 'tough rules'

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has no plans to release names of people detained under the emergency regulations as it would not be in the interest of state security, the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference called in Pretoria yesterday to discuss the emergency regulations, he also disclosed that:

- Action had been taken yesterday against two newspapers — Weekly Mail and The Sowetan.
- CBS cameraman Wim de Vos had been ordered to leave the country by midnight on Tuesday next week.
- Police were investigating possible charges against ABC and CBS TV news crews briefly detained at John Vorster Square yesterday.
- Eight people had died since the emergency regulations were announced.

At the press conference Mr Steward emphasized that the re-establishment of law and order would "take precedence over all other considerations".

The bureau would attempt to provide regular and accurate information on what was happening in the country, Mr Steward said.

However, there were no plans to set up a service supplying the names of people detained under the regulations, as it would not be in the interest of state security. He would not elaborate.

There would also be no confirmation of numbers of detainees despite some claims that as many as 4 400 were detained. Mr Steward said the figure was a "gross exaggeration" but declined to give a figure. The Commissioner of Police had issued instructions that the next of-kin of detainees should be informed of their detention. But the information was not for the purposes of publication.

Asked what the media should do if they heard that somebody had "disappeared", Mr Steward said it should "carefully study the regulations".

He urged newspapers to take legal advice on the regulations as the bureau would not interpret them or provide legal advice.

To quote African National Congress spokesman on any matter is illegal, as it is an illegal organization.

Mr Steward said the bureau took exception to the foreign media referring to the government as "a white minority regime".

Journalists who did this would "place their position in South Africa in jeopardy", he said.

"We expect the media to play by the rules, tough as they may be. We will not hesitate to take action against any media which contravenes these rules."

Mr Steward said church services would not be outlawed as yet, but any "subversive statement" made in church would land journalists in jeopardy.

"We expect the media to play by the rules, tough as they may be. We will not hesitate to take action against any media which contravenes these rules."

From page 2

A

after the police investigation has been completed.

An assistant editor of The Sowetan, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, said "investigations are being made and details will be made known later".

Mr Anton Harber, co-editor of Weekly Mail, said the impounding of the newspaper followed soon after security police almost stopped it being printed on Thursday night.

Several bookshop owners where the newspapers were on sale confirmed that policemen confiscated all copies of the two publications yesterday morning.

In Cape Town the Weekly Mail was selling "like hot cakes".

One Central News Agency store in the City said "they had heard a rumour that the newspaper was going to be banned", but were selling the newspaper until they had firmer information.

Meanwhile, CBS bureau chief Mr Bill Mutschmann told Sapa that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, telexed a deportation order to Mr De Vos without giving any reasons.

Mr De Vos is a Dutch citizen who has been living in South Africa for 11 years.

CBS would appeal against the order, Mr Mutschmann said. The minister indicated in the telex that an appeal could be made before Monday.

Police were investigating possible charges in terms of the security regulations against ABC and CBS TV news crews arrested and taken to John Vorster Square yesterday.

According to Mr Steward, the charges related to whether the crews were involved in the dissemination of subversive comment. — Sapa, Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

Cape Times 14/6/80 327

From page 1

nalists who reported on it "in difficulties".

He also said there was no indication that curfews were likely to be imposed in terms of the regulations.

Mr Steward added that attention was being given to the alleged breach of certain emergency regulations following the publication of news reports and photographs in some newspapers.

He confirmed that "certain steps have already been taken" against the Weekly Mail and The Sowetan in terms of the new emergency regulations.

However, these newspapers had not been banned, he said.

No details or reasons for the seizure of these newspapers or whether they would be fined were given by Mr Steward except that they were guilty of disseminating "subversive statements" as defined by the regulations.

The publishers of the Johannesburg-based



The head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, at yesterday's press conference in Pretoria.

Weekly Mail were negotiating with their lawyers yesterday afternoon to stop the "impounding" of copies of the newspaper from selling points in Johannesburg and Germiston.

The Sowetan, an Argus group publication, was also removed from sales points in the same areas by security policemen.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information said last night: "Issues of these newspapers were confiscated by the South African Police and a further decision will be made by the Attorney-General on the matter after the police investi-

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The danger of self-censorship

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By Susan Fleming

The declaration of the state of emergency has stripped South Africans of their right to freedom of expression and association, says the head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor John Dugard.

Addressing about 200 Wits students and academics yesterday, Professor Dugard said there was a danger that people would engage in self-censorship.

People should not refrain from all statements which could be linked to promoting the aims of the African National Congress.

Emergency: 8 ³²⁷ have so far died ^{14/6/86}

PRETORIA. — Eight people have died since the imposition of the state of emergency, the media centre of the Bureau for Information said yesterday.

The charred body of a necklaced black man was found at Tweefontein in KwaNdebele, the bureau said in its 4pm report.

At George a small group of blacks who had

gathered outside the magistrate's court dispersed peacefully after police requested them to do so.

The full text of an earlier report was:

"Since the declaration of the state of emergency incidence of violence has already shown a decrease as far as destruction of property and vandalism is concerned.

"Unfortunately seven

people were killed. One person was killed when a police patrol was attacked. In black-on-black violence six people were murdered.

"No incidents of serious violence or unusual activity occurred in the Crossroads/KTC squatter area overnight and the situation was calm this morning.

"The Department of Education and Training has informed the SA Police that instructions were issued to scholars that nobody was allowed on school grounds during the present school holidays.

Rumours

"A breach of this instruction led to the arrest of 73 scholars at a school in Soweto. They are not being held in terms of emergency regulations but will appear in court soon."

● Rumours that bombs had exploded in the vicinity of military bases last night were scotched by the bureau.

In reply to a Sapa query, the bureau said: "The Bureau for Information states categorically that there were no bombs or any other explosions in or near any military bases."

The bureau confirmed that a petrol bomb was thrown into a transformer box in Wynberg and that police were investigating.

The next report is expected to be released at 11am tomorrow. — Sapa

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Cape Times, Saturday, June 14, 1986

Court rules against minister

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

An urgent Rand Supreme Court application brought by the Detainees Parent Support Committee (DPSC) yesterday ended when the Law and Order Minister and the Security Police commander at John Vorster Square agreed to return to the organization 31 documents seized by police on Thursday morning.

A DPSC member, Mr Max Coleman, claimed in his affidavit support-

ing the application that the documents and photographs seized from the DPSC premises at Khotso House were compiled for the benefit of people instituting or intending to institute litigation against the Law and Order Minister.

He said before Justice R Goldstone, who ordered the respondents to pay the costs of the application, that seizure of the documents was unlawful because they were "privileged" in the sense that they contained testimony for pending litigation.

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Monday

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7.30—9.30pm

VENUE: Church of Christ Hall, cnr
Edmond Rostand Avenue and
Chantecler, EVERS DAL.

26 June Thursday 9.30 — 11.30am

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Union reports raid on office

Political Staff

THE offices of the Electrical and Allied Workers' Trade Union (EAWTU) in Cape Town were raided yesterday afternoon by the security police, according to the union's southern areas secretary, Mr Brian Williams.

The union's offices have been used for meet-

ings of Stop the Killing Interim Committee, committee formed end inter-organization violence and killings black areas.

Mr Williams said copies of a summary of SKIC meeting and number of documents and pamphlets had been removed by the police.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

BAXTER. — Lurline. Died yesterday after suffering bravely. We will miss you. Our deepest sympathy to Jewel, Robert, Janus, Janine and Melissa. From Lillie, Eric, Theo, Sylvia, Charles, Ada, Des, Mavis and their families.

● A spokesman for the Bureau for Information yesterday said he had no comment to make on the raid, and a Pretoria police spokesman said he was not able to comment as all such matters were being handled by the bureau.

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Expulsion order on newsmen

A cameraman from the American CBS News bureau in Johannesburg was yesterday ordered to leave South Africa by midnight on Tuesday.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, gave no reason for ordering the deportation of Mr Wim de Vos, a Dutch national who has lived in South Africa for 11 years. Mr Botha said Mr de Vos could appeal by Monday.

Mr de Vos was arrested on Wednesday in Cape Town and charged with resisting arrest, hindering a police officer and attending an illegal gathering.

It was the second time Mr de Vos was ordered deported since March. He was one of three CBS staffers told to leave after the network broadcast footage of a mass funeral.

Meanwhile, the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said television crews for CBS and ABC News, another American network, were arrested in Johannesburg, and police were considering possible charges.

Both bureaus said their crews were conducting man-in-the-street interviews on the imposition of the emergency. — AP

SA 'is a police state' — Eglin

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africans were now living in a police state, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, told Parliament yesterday.

The regulations contained in the late state of emergency proclamation had conferred on the police "quite horrific" powers to arrest, detain, enter, search, seize, confiscate, order, restrict, prohibit and interrogate.

"And when one bears in mind that in exercising these powers the police are acting under indemnity and beyond the control of the courts one realizes that under these regulations we South Africans are indeed living in a police state."

Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Bill which allows for detention without trial for up to 180 days, Mr Eglin said the censorship and police action under the state of emergency may produce "a temporary facade of peace".

"But behind that facade the problems, the bitterness, the frustrations, the anger will be mounting up — the dec-

laration of a state of emergency will do nothing to remove the fundamental causes of the conflict that is tearing our country apart," he said.

President Botha had declared only this year that his government believed in a civilized legal order that ensured access to the courts and equality before the law.

"And yet on every occasion when, as the result of the failure of its policies, it runs into a security problem, the government grabs more power and uses that power to deprive people of their liberty, to bypass the courts and to negate the rule of law."

"After thousands upon thousands of bannings, detentions, house arrests and jailing without trial, this government still has not got a policy that will make it possible for the people of South Africa to live in peace," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Eglin said that if the government was looking for a cause for

the deteriorating security situation, it need look no further than the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

"This failure, as the minister responsible to direct and control the police has been a major reason for the conflict and violence which has taken lives and torn out the fabric of our society," he said.

In a highly unusual move, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Mr Chris Heunis, entered the debate that was being handled by his ministerial colleague, Mr le Grange.

Amid interjections like "Do you like being upstaged, Louis," Mr Heunis accused the PFP leader of propagating foreign interference in South Africa's affairs and of playing into the hands of those who wanted to destroy reform.

"Mr Eglin was telling blacks that they had a reason for violence and revolution," said Mr Heunis. "What he has done is today is to apologize for the forces of violence."

Earlier, in replying to the Public Safety Amendment Bill, Mr le Grange said he did not want to be seen near the PFP when it came to security issues. "The PFP walk together with the UDF and the ANC," he said.

He said he would stand by the police "through thick and thin" no matter how many calls and press statements there were from the PFP for his resigna-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The fall of the National Party was imminent and the government was pushing the panic button to rush legislation through Parliament, Mr Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) said here yesterday.

Opposing a motion by the Acting Leader of the House, Mr Chris Heunis, that sitting hours be extended, he said the remaining legislation on the Order Paper could be dealt with in August or even next year.

Mr Langley accused the government of arrogance and said a deadline of June 25 had been set for the sitting because ministers wanted to go hunting.

"Biltong is on the government's mind," he said.

● Mr Jan Hoon, Chief Whip for the CP, said Mr Heunis wanted to "bulldoze some of the most dangerous legislation concerning the future of

whites in South Africa through in the dying moments of this session".

This legislation included bills dealing with the abolition of influx control, uniform identity documents, granting of property rights to blacks, the proposed joint KwaZulu-Natal administration, restoration of South African citizenship to homeland blacks, abolition of provincial government and amendments to the laws administering regional services councils.

He believed Mr Heunis would cut debate on these bills short by the "guillotine" rule applied during the debate

on the new constitution in 1983.

The CP intended to debate each bill as fully as it believed it should be debated.

● The House of Assembly was being held hostage by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates who had discovered a way of blocking legislation, said Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan).

Opposing the motion, he said the other two Houses had shown their muscle over the security legislation and were now threatening to torpedo further legislation.

● June 25 had been chosen as the "magic day" on which Parlia-

ment should adjourn because in terms of the Public Safety Act, regulations published in terms of the emergency powers had to be debated by Parliament 14 days after publication, said Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North).

● The PFP Chief Whip, Mr Brian Bamford, said the extended hours — which include night sittings for all of next week, an all-day Saturday session and a day and night session on June 23 — constituted the "most radical departure" from normal sitting hours he had ever experienced.

If matters continued

as they were, the PFP would have to propose a system in which legislation could not be rushed through Parliament in the closing stages.

● Mr Brian Page, Chief Whip of the NRP, said it was a physical impossibility for small political parties to keep up the pace proposed by this "punishing" motion.

Mr Heunis and his cabinet colleagues would have to "very seriously re-examine" the programming of the legislation that came before the House.

It was patently clear that Parliament would never again sit only from January to June.

● Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) said he identified with Mr Page's words.

He said the government could refer the security bills to the President's Council. But it did not want to do so for fear of further division in the cabinet. — Sapa

'Biltong panic' in Parliament



The Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, at yesterday's press conference, where he announced the Crossroads "truce".

World-wide reaction to state of emergency

WORLD reactions yesterday to the state of emergency ranged from statements of regret to predictions of a bloodbath and the overthrow of the apartheid government.

United States: President Ronald Reagan said the violent clashes in constituted outright civil war.

"It's no longer just a contest between the black population and the white population, it is blacks fighting against blacks," he told a White House press lunch.

Anniversary

President Reagan appealed to South Africa's government and its black opposition to exercise maximum restraint in the days before the anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

Britain: The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, restated her objections to economic sanctions and said she was ready to stand alone on the issue.

Interviewed on Channel 4 last night, she said her view was that sanctions might contribute to violence, add to poverty and hunger and harm jobs in Britain.

Mrs Thatcher appeared to counter suggestions that Britain might be ready to compromise to hold together the 49-country Commonwealth.

Soviet Union: The official news agency Tass said that the emergency measures introduced in South Africa showed the "agony of a doomed regime".

Bloodshed

South Africa was living through a "tremendous crisis", and the authorities were "trying to extend their regime's existence by intensifying terror inside the country and resorting to reckless actions abroad".

Germany: The Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, yesterday told the South Afri-

can Ambassador, Mr Willem Rudolph Retief, that West Germany wants an end to the emergency.

Mr Genscher said he feared the action would lead to an escalation of violence. Hours after Mr P W Botha declared the emergency, Bonn said it had won unanimous agreement for a one-day closure of all EEC embassies in South Africa on Monday, June 16.

France: The right-wing

aimed at curbing racial violence, and warned that the situation might "deteriorate rapidly".

People's Republic of China: The New China News Agency quoted a Foreign Ministry statement as saying: "The Chinese government and people express their deep indignation and strongly condemn the South African authorities for the barbarous act of intensifying their racist rule."

Conference

United Nations: The Special Committee against Apartheid expressed shock at the emergency and urged an upcoming international conference to agree on sanctions.

The committee chairman, Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria, told a press conference that worldwide sanctions would seriously affect the South African economy and could encourage South Africans to pressure their government to change the apartheid policy.

EEC: A top-level European Community official said in Strasbourg yesterday that the latest developments in South Africa had brought the country to the brink of the "Greatest bloodbath since World War II".

Turning point

A vice-president of the EEC, Mr Karl-Heinz Narjes, told the European Parliament that the emergency "marks the turning point in South Africa's relations with the community".

OAU: The Organization of African Unity yesterday called on its member states to give South African blacks military support against Pretoria.

"This is the time for all Africa to launch material, military and moral support behind the oppressed blacks of South Africa," a statement from the OAU secretariat said.

Mr Reagan: "I want to address myself publicly to all South Africans to urge that they consider again the stark consequences of violence before lighting the next match or pulling the next trigger. Our hearts are with the people of South Africa in this time of trauma."

Paris daily Figaro gave a single boxed paragraph to a French Foreign Ministry statement last night condemning the declaration of the emergency as only increasing the chances of further bloodshed.

Expulsion

Zimbabwe: The Herald newspaper called for Britain to be expelled from the 49-member Commonwealth for its refusal to endorse sanctions.

Nigeria: In Lagos, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying: "The government of Nigeria condemns without reservation the declaration of a state of emergency throughout South Africa."

Japan: A Foreign Ministry statement called on South Africa to stop its "oppressive measures"

CP wants
LP leader
'fired' 377

Political Reporter
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The CP yesterday made a passionate appeal to the State President, Mr P W Botha, to "fire" the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, from the cabinet for his refusal to support the government's proposed security legislation.

Mr Louis Theunissen (CP Nominated), speaking during debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, said Mr Hendrickse had publicly stated he was opposed to the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill.

Mr Theunissen said if Mr Hendrickse opposed the security legislation then the honourable thing for him to do would be to resign. Otherwise the State President should demand that Mr Hendrickse resign or "fire" him as he did to the former Minister of the Budget in the House of Delegates, Mr Boetie Abramjee.

In a passionate plea for Mr Hendrickse's head, Mr Theunissen said that by his actions Mr Hendrickse showed that he was against the police and security forces who gave their lives in defence of their country fighting the forces of violence.

"South Africa demands that the Rev Allan Hendrickse resign. The families of the victims who died at the hands of ANC terror demand that he resign.

"He cannot be in the cabinet and oppose the bills," Mr Theunissen said.

CAPT. TRUITS.
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Heunis enters security debate

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday launched a scathing attack on the PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, and charged that he had "apologized for the revolutionary forces".

Mr Heunis responded to Mr Eglin's criticism of the government and the police during the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

In an unusual move, Mr Heunis entered the debate and responded to issues which had a direct bearing on the portfolio of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Heunis said he conceded that security measures were not the solutions for violence. However, security measures were necessary to make it possible to implement the political solutions.

He said Mr Eglin did not "understand" the key issues involved in South Africa's problems and his criticism did not serve the case of security or reform.

"Mr Eglin was telling blacks that they had a reason for violence and revolution. What he has done today is to apologize for the forces of violence," Mr Heunis said.

Security measures were implemented to ensure that reform and a process of negotiation could take place.

The minister also charged that the PFP approved and solicited the involvement of foreign governments in South Africa's internal affairs.

He said Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) asked the British Government to intervene in domestic affairs.

Mrs Suzman replied that she would continue to urge foreign governments to use their diplomatic influence to prevent Pretoria from continuing its apartheid policies.

She said she had asked the US Government to intervene in the forced removal of blacks from Magopa in the Western Transvaal and the British Government in the forced removal of the people of Moutse in the homeland of Lebowa.

Govt has now 'shot itself in the head'

57K12 14/6/76 327

Pretoria Bureau

By declaring a state of emergency the Government had effectively "shot itself in the head" as far as international relations were concerned, according to an academic.

Political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Tom Lodge, said the Government could expect once again to be the target of world outrage.

Mr Lodge said the Government should have recognised that a national tragedy was being commemorated.

Professor Alf Stadler, also of the University of the Witwatersrand, said the emergency was a State attempt to use coercion and punishment against its political opponents.

He said: "When one checks the names of those detained it becomes clear that the state of emergency is directed against political opposition and not the active unrest itself."

Professor Willem Kleynhans of the University of South Africa's political science department said: "This is the first time in my life I am going to say nothing, and I am an outspoken man. It is too dangerous."

MAIN CAUSE

Elements of Government thinking in declaring the emergency were spelt out in the House of Assembly yesterday.

One main cause of the declaration was efforts by the official Opposition and other parties to delay approval of the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills, said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Replying in the Second Reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which would provide for the decla-

ration of "unrest areas" for three months or more, he said the Government would proceed "urgently" to get the Bills on the statute books.

The Bills were not only related to expected unrest on June 16, but to the general security situation, he said.

Mr Le Grange also rejected a notice of motion in the House yesterday by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) and a later Press statement calling for his resignation over handling of police matters.

His message to the police was: "Go on with your good work, but ensure you remain within the confines of the law."

INTERESTS

"I am the Minister responsible ... and I will look after your interests here (in Parliament)."

The Bill was read a second time, with the PFP voting against and the New Republic Party abstaining.

Earlier in the debate Mr Louis Theunissen (CP, Nominated) said if the chairman of the coloured Council of Ministers, Mr Allan Hendrickse, did not support the new security Bills, the only honourable path was for him to resign from the Cabinet.

● The Bureau for Information in Pretoria has refused *The Star* permission to publish at least 445 names of those detained under the new emergency regulations.

The Star sent the bureau a telex yesterday, listing the names of suspected detainees and requesting permission to publish them.

In reply, the bureau said only that it "confirmed a number of people had been detained".

"The next-of-kin of those detained will be notified by the South African Police. No names may be published."

UDF main target of emergency detentions

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The United Democratic Front and its affiliates remain the main target of emergency detentions — as in the July swoop last year.

But trade unions, church organisations and groups of the Black Consciousness school have also been hard-hit.

The names of more than 400 people held by police in the last 24 hours have been reported to *The Star*. In terms of the emergency regulations these may not be reproduced without police permission.

Reports of further large-scale detentions have also been made, but informants have not been in a position to supply the names of those taken. *The Star* estimates that this figure could well boost the total number of detainees by several hundred.

Areas which appear to have been particularly hard-hit are the Free State, the Eastern Transvaal and Western Cape.

EASTERN TRANSVAAL

Of about 430 reported detentions, 49 were in the Free State and 69 in the Eastern Transvaal.

In the Western Cape more than 60 known detentions occurred. The PWV area accounts for 115 of the names known to *The Star*. In view of ongoing political activity in the Eastern Cape, the small number of known detentions could be due to under-reporting.

While the organisational affiliation of only 60 percent of named detainees is available, an analysis of about 200 cases shows 54 percent are supporters of the UDF and its affiliates.

A few national UDF figures and several regional executive members have been held, but the bulk of detained supporters are leaders of local civic and youth organisations.

Trade unionists account for 15 percent of the list of detainees with known organisational links; the Azanian People's Organisation and Azanian Students' Movement for another 10 percent; and church workers for about 8 percent.

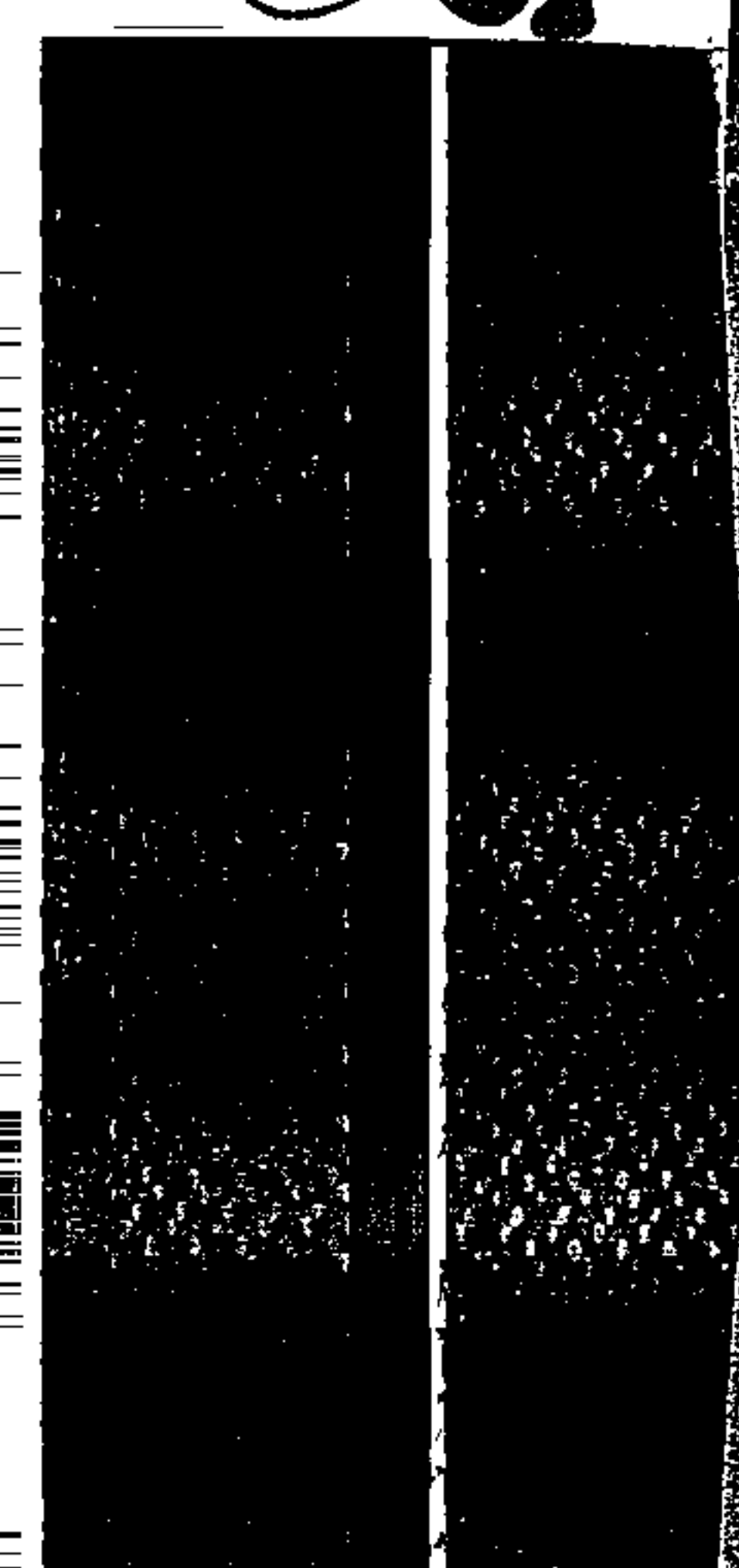
STARKADIAN

**Second emergency — this
time on entire country**

12/186

CT 11/19/86

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THE Government has clamped a state of emergency on the entire country – effective from midnight Wednesday.

A spokesman for President PW Botha announced the declaration of the emergency – three months after the last one was lifted – shortly after noon yesterday (Thursday), only minutes after police had cleared SACC headquarters Khotso House and the street outside, announcing by loudhailer that the area was “under a state of emergency”.

A government spokesman said Botha would make a full statement later yesterday – and that a special Government Gazette promulgating the emergency was being distributed in Pretoria.

But even before the announcement, more than 150 activists had been detained in nationwide swoops as Botha's government faced its worst crisis ever – at home and abroad.

Yesterday (Thursday), just four days before the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising:

- There were growing signs of discontent over June 16 and the banning of all commemoration meetings by Law and Order Minister Louis Botha.
- The Eminent Persons Group report was released – leaning strongly in favour of, and likely to form the basis for, a new range of European and Commonwealth economic sanctions.
- There was increased progress with US anti-apartheid legislation – meaning even stronger economic pressure from one of Pretoria's few remaining friends. The US Congress will vote on the sanctions law, Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 on Tuesday or Wednesday.
- Cape Town's townships continued to burn, with increasing allegations of police encouraging fighting between “witdoeke” and local activists.
- A massive domestic economic crisis faced Pretoria, with the value of the rand plummeting on world money markets – sending shockwaves through local businesses.

Yesterday's “security” swoop was the clearest sign yet of the crisis within the country, with at least 150 activists held in all parts of the country.

They include several prominent United Democratic Front and Azanian People's Organisation officials, church officials and numerous trade unionists.

The detentions – few of them confirmed by police – were believed to be under the 14-day provision of the Internal Security Act, Section 50.

Eight Azapo members were held in Lenasia, including president Saths Cooper. Official Ishmael Mkhabela was also reported detained, and yesterday lawyers were preparing an urgent Supreme Court application for their release.

Council of Unions of SA secretary general Piroshaw Camay was held at his office in Johannesburg – one of several raided by cops yesterday morning. Khotso House – home of the UDF, SA Council of Churches and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee – was among those sealed off by cops.

The SA Council for Higher Education and the *New Nation* newspaper's offices were also visited by cops.

Several union and political organisation offices in Durban were raided, including the Congress of SA Trade Unions.

Turfloop University in the Northern Transvaal was believed to have been sealed off by cops.

Release Mandela Campaign boss Aubrey Mokoena was reported detained, as were a number of churchmen – including UDF patron Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, secretary general of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, and the Reverend Frank Chikane.

In the Eastern Cape, 24 activists were reported detained in Duncan Village, 13 in the tiny village of Dordrecht and five in Middelburg.

Several UDF officials in Port Elizabeth – including Edgar Ngoyi – were held, as was PE Women's Organisation boss Ivy Geina.

THE CRUNCH

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Townships in grip of steel as security forces await June 16 test of strength

TV newsmen George died trying for that one last picture



SOUTH AFRICAN security forces have ringed black townships with steel as the country slowly inches towards a June 16 test of strength.

It is unclear whether radical groups will defy the comprehensive state of emergency imposed this week to hold rallies — hundreds of activists are reportedly in hiding to escape the police dragnet.

Government quarters claim they have substantial intelligence to suggest a major outbreak of civil violence was intended for tomorrow.

And now there are suggestions that some of this intelligence was shown to Bishop Desmond Tutu in his dramatic 11th-hour meeting with President Botha on Friday.

The BBC claimed that Bishop Tutu's subdued demeanour after his meeting with the President might have been related to the information given to him about the planned violence. The bishop could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

The almost total clampdown on publication of non-official information and the disappearance of activist leadership makes it difficult to give a comprehensive picture of events.

But the Government's chief information outlet, the Bureau for Information, insists there has been a 35 percent drop in incidents of violence since the declaration of the emergency.

Overnight unrest figures released at 11 am yesterday indicated four people had been killed — none by security forces.

In central Durban yesterday police sealed off large areas and conducted vehicle and body searches after first warning motorists to remain in their cars and pedestrians to gather in the centre of the road.

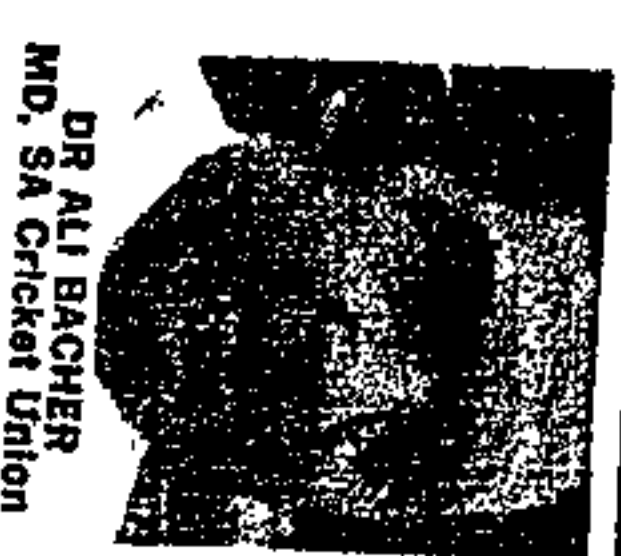
CENSORSHIP AND THE SUNDAY TIMES... see leading article Page 28

At the behest of the daily Press briefings scheduled for the duration of the emergency, Mr Dave Steward, head of the Bureau for Information, gave the assurance that the security forces were in control.

He also insisted the Government had compassion for the hardships and sufferings experienced by blacks as a result of violence, but warned that certain groups had chosen to use June 16 as a test of strength against the Government.

The state of emergency, with its all-encompassing provisions for the banning of political gatherings and a three-hour curfew, has been described as the most severe since the 1966-67 riots.

BOK STARS' PEACE PLEA



DR ALL BACHER MD, SA Cricket Union

TOP Springbok sports stars and administrators have made a powerful appeal for peace in South Africa and for the immediate abolition of apartheid.

Bok and Northern Transvaal rugby captain Naas Botha, Bok and Transvaal cricket captain Clive Rice, six-time Comrades Marathon winner Bruce Forde, and Placitas and Sonja Laxton are among top sports personalities behind the appeal to all political and community leaders.

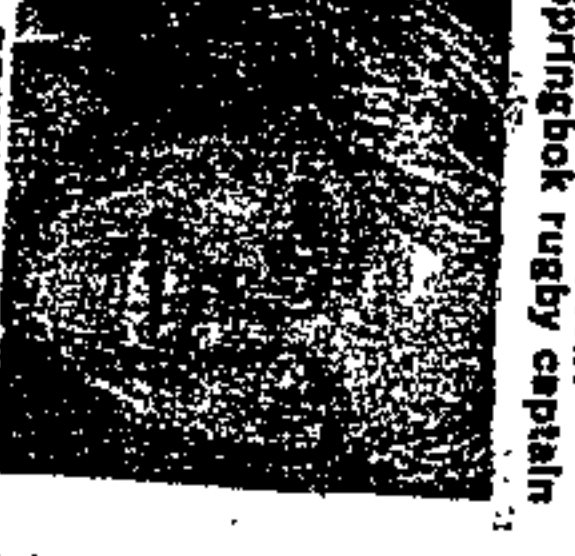


NAAS BOTHA Springbok rugby captain

The appeal, mobilised by Dr. All Bacher, former Springbok cricket captain and now managing director of the SA Cricket Union, reads:

"In the light of the rapidly deteriorating situation in our country and our growing isolation internationally, we, the undersigned South African sportsmen, declare our deep concern over the situation and

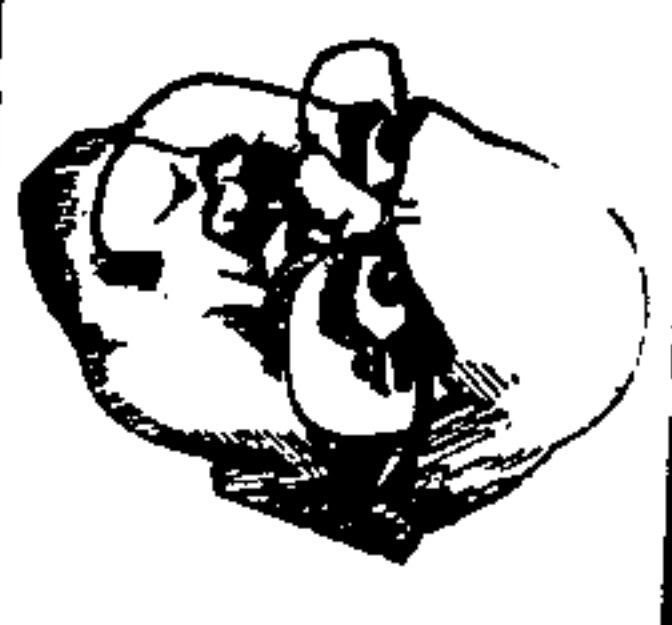
"We declare our support for all measures designed to achieve the immediate abolition of apartheid and all forms of discrimination on



BRUCE FORDE six-times Comrades champ

□ No Page 2

2 die in car bomb blast



Sunday Times Reporters

TWO white women were killed and 69 people injured when a car-bomb explosion shook Durban's Golden Mile last night.

The bomb was placed in a car parked between the new Holiday Inn and the Parade Hotel on the Marine Parade.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information confirmed the deaths and injuries in the blast which came shortly before 10pm outside the Garfunkel Restaurant at the Parade Hotel.

The bomb caused severe damage to this hotel and the nearby Empress Hotel. Two flat buildings, Yarmingdale and Higwico, and 50 cars were also damaged.

Eye-witnesses said the blast shattered the windows of flats facing the hotel. Many people were badly cut.

Durban journalist Angus Mungoma said he was attending the Miss Niven Teenage Contest at the Alton-Holme next door when he heard a "loud bang".

"It happened about 8.45pm. We had just started on the soup.

"Bodies were lying all over the street, but I don't know whether they were dead or alive," he said.



George De Aib — he stayed in the more picture — his last

INTERNATIONAL TV CH...
gram George De Aib died
because he wanted just one
more picture.

He stayed on in Cape Town's
amplifier KTC squatter
camp when other newsmen
heeded a warning to pull
out.

The Johannesburg-based free-
lance cameraman died in
Groote Schuur yesterday
from panga and axe wounds
he received on Tuesday.

He is the first foreign corre-
spondent to die on assign-
ment in South Africa — a
country newsmen say has
become just as dangerous as
the war zones of Beirut,
Vietnam and the Falklands.

Mr. De Aib, 34, was admired by
other photographers and
journalists as an experi-
enced and professional
cameraman, but colleagues
say he should have known
better when he was warned
to quit the squatter camp.

"George just stayed in the be-
lief that all journalists have
— 'It won't happen to me, I
am immune,'" said a close
friend, Miss Heather Allen.

CENSORSHIP AND THE SUNDAY TIMES . . . see leading article Page 28

cars and pedestrians to gather in the centre of the
road.

At the second of the daily Press briefings sched-
uled for the duration of the emergency, Mr. Dave
Stewart, head of the Bureau for Information, gave
the assurance that the security forces were in con-
trol.

He also insisted the Government had compassion
for the hardships and sufferings experienced by
blacks as a result of violence, but warned that
certain groups had chosen to use June 16 as a test of
strength against the Government.

The state of emergency, with its all-embracing
provisions for the banning of political gatherings
and a choke-hold on the functioning of the media,
was announced by proclamation on Thursday.

The drastic action was not entirely unexpected —
Government spokesmen had warned that, if their
bid to pass legislation for applying selective emer-
gency measures was thwarted by other parties in
Parliament, they would introduce a national state of
emergency.

This weekend confusion reigned. Hundreds of ac-
tivities have been detained, but the Government
refuses to release either the number or their names.
There is also no clarity on the intentions of those
who intended marking the 10th anniversary of So-
weto civil violence in 1976.

In many cases organisations have suggested that
church services be held to pray for peace and the
Catholic church has called for a day of fasting. In
one case — Azapo in Natal — it was decided to
cancel even church services, although a Supreme
Court order has granted them permission.

Holiday

A United Democratic Front spokesman this week-
end appealed to members not to seek confrontation
with the security forces, as the consequences could
be "lethal".

Funerals — traditionally the site of the fiercest
clashes between security forces and crowds — are
now also tightly controlled.

Among employer bodies, meanwhile, there is
strong expectation that a number of workers will
stay away on June 16.

Some have granted paid holidays while others will
observe the advice of organised commerce and in-
dustry that they accept a "no work, no pay, no
penalty" principle.

Security forces have guaranteed the safety of
people wishing to go to work. But many blacks could
opt to stay at home rather than brave radicals
attempting to impose their own ring of steel.

Various responses are expected from schools
throughout the country. Black schoolchildren are
already on holiday and have been warned to keep off
school premises.

Among white schools there are no moves to close
doors but some principals have said they will be
lenient about June 16 absenteeism. In some areas
parents are organising informal watches over
school property and in others sports events have
been cancelled.

Meanwhile ordinary South Africans have mount-
ed their own initiatives to defuse the situation. In a
bizarre "mission of peace" on Thursday night, a
private aircraft flew over Port Elizabeth's black
townships broadcasting what appeared to be an
evangelical call for peace.

The organisers of "A Garland of Flowers for
Soweto" have asked the public to cut out paper
flowers and paste them to their cars, while others
will bring fresh flowers to their churches and syna-
gogues.



BRUCE FORDYCE
Six-times Comrades champ

Concern

The appeal, mobilised by
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"In the light of the rapidly
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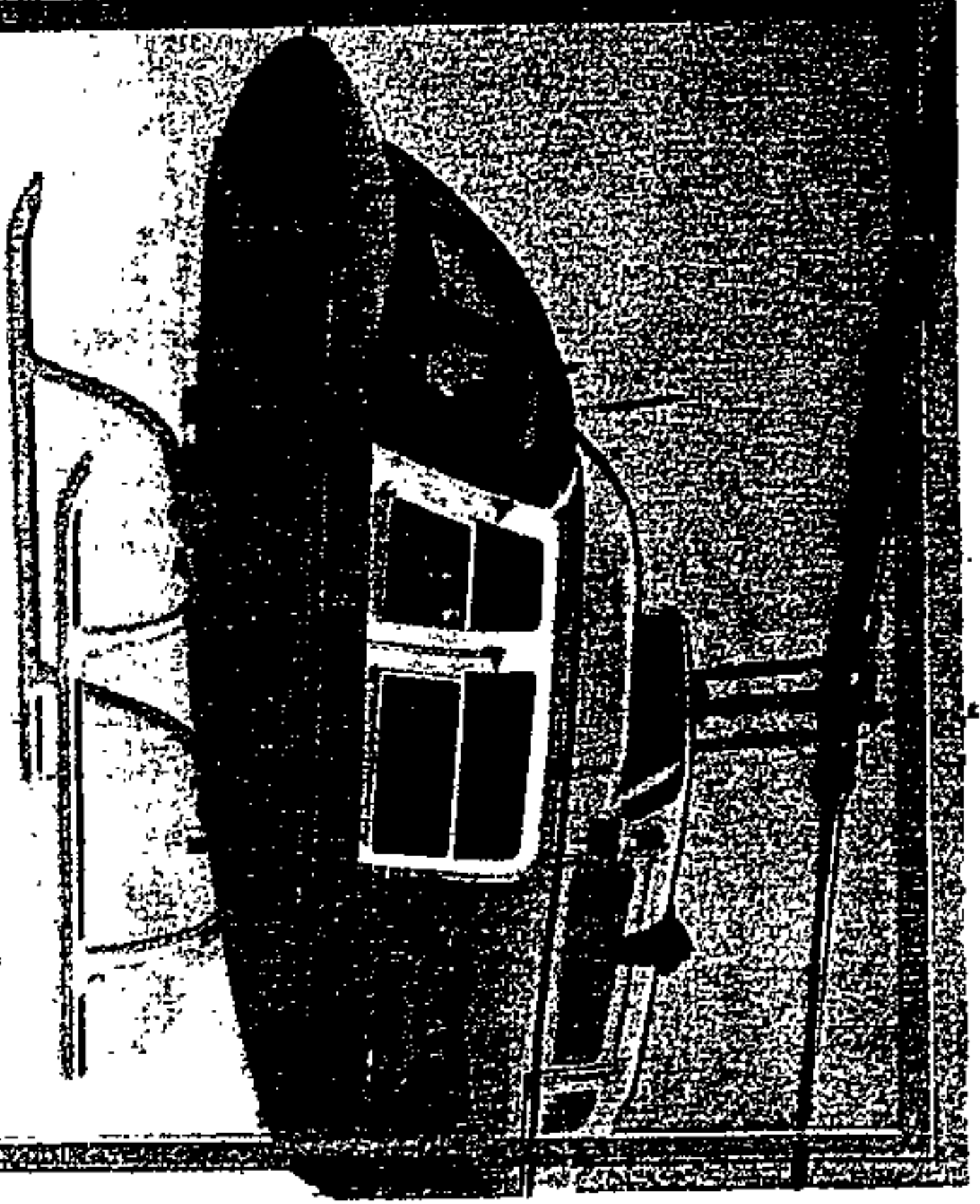
□ To Page 2

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JOHN ROLLE RESCUE SERVICE

Helping lifesavers to help you

During the school holidays, the specially equipped
John Rolle helicopter is on standby to assist lifesavers in
their vital work at beaches along the coastline of Natal
and the Cape Peninsula.

Hours: 08H00-17H30

In an emergency:

1. Contact the lifesaver(s) on duty.
 2. In the case of an unparalled beach, phone the South
African Police at 10111, or in Cape Town, Sea Rescue
Services at 2183500, or in Durban, the Harbour Captain
at 372011. The John Rolle helicopter will immediately be
directed to the scene.
- Please note: Should the helicopter already be en-
gaged on a rescue mission, it will be contacted by radio
and will respond as soon as possible.

AN BO

S. Times

Media curbs in full sway

15/6/86
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By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN
London

FOREIGN journalists who fear imprisonment, heavy fines and deportation under South Africa's new state of emergency regulations have restricted their reports.

It has also been reported here that journalists working for foreign media have been "advised" to hire legal experts to interpret the new emergency regulations.

"We are not kidding," said Mr David Steward, Director of the Bureau for Information, at a Press conference.

He said the Ministry of Law and Order was already investigating possible violations of the curbs.

In Britain most newspaper space relating to South Africa has been given to the sanctions debate and to restrained reports of the meeting between Bishop Desmond Tutu and the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Confiscations

Most newspapers carried a paragraph explaining that emergency censorship rules forbid the publication of "subversive statements" that "could incite the public to oppose provisions of the emergency".

Police raids on South African newspapers, the Weekly Mail and the Sowetan, have also received wide publicity.

Meanwhile 16 people were arrested outside the South African embassy in London on Friday night.

They were taking part in the 56th day of a picket against apartheid. The picket is planned to continue until the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

A Scotland Yard police spokesman said the 16 had been arrested and charged with a "public order" offence.

Double banning

THE University of Durban-Westville has been slapped with a special ban on meetings by the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police of Port Natal, in spite of the blanket ban on political meetings imposed by the state of emergency.

Brigadier Jan Botha issued the order prohibiting any gathering on the university campus from yesterday onwards.

He gave no date for the ending of this prohibition.

The university this week announced all lectures and academic activities from June 16 to 18 were suspended. Exams due to be written on these days have been rescheduled.

JUNE 16

**Let us
go to
church
- UDF**

THE United Democratic Front this week called on "all peace-loving South Africans" to attend church services on June 16.

"We have a right to commemorate those who died of June 16 - and we can do so at church services," a UDF spokesman said in Johannesburg.

Nationwide, political groups are still debating how to respond to the ban on "political meetings".

The UDF spokesman said: "We wish to reiterate that our people have a God-given right to commemorate the dead," the statement said.

"We therefore support the call by ministers of religion to open up churches for services on June 16 and to minister to all people in this crisis," it said.

"The UDF has also called on all affiliates to hold mass meetings to call for the unbanning of the ANC."

● The Anglican Diocesan Council for Johannesburg has resolved it would be unable to obey regulations in terms of pending security legislation if it became law and would not counsel other Anglicans to do so.

"In the council's view, the pending legislation contemplated in the public safety bill and the Internal Security Bill is an abrogation of the rule of law," a Press statement said.

● The Natal UDF and the Congress of SA Trade Unions have warned vigilantes and security forces to keep out of the townships to leave the people to mourn their dead in peace.

Cosatu's Natal secretary Thami Mohlomi restated Cosatu's call to employers to recognise June 16 as a paid public holiday.

● Meanwhile, Inkatha and the Natal UDF have both applied for permissions to hold rallies at Curries Fountain on Monday.

While the UDF will be commemorating the dead, Inkatha Youth Brigade is to launch its National Education Crisis Conference-style conference with the theme "Education for Liberation".

A spokesman for the Durban chief magistrate said only Inkatha had so far lodged an application, which is still under consideration.

Durban Sports Ground Association chairman Abass Rassool said they would lease Curries Fountain to either group on condition that a permit is secured from the chief magistrate.

● The Greenwood Park Ratepayers and Tenants' Association in Durban has called on all workers, students and pupils to stay away from work and school on June 16, as a "mark of respect to all those who died in Soweto".

● Vaal comrades this week made house-to-house visits in Evaton, Sebokeng and Residensia, urging residents to stay away on June 16.



Pic: THEMBA NKOSI

SACC condemns new security amendments

CITY PR 13/6/86 327
THE strict new security laws proposed by the government "will finally put the authorities beyond the law", the SA Council of Churches said this week.

"Such totalitarian powers, if exercised, will only fan the flames of the present conflict," the SACC said after meeting in Johannesburg.

Several organisations this week slated the proposed bills - which would grant cops almost unlimited powers in "unrest areas" and allow them to detain "dissidents" for up to 180 days.

● The laws "would never succeed in crushing the hu-

man spirit which demanded freedom and justice", former PFP MP Dr Alex Borrairie told a Durban Anti-Bill Crisis Committee rally.

● In East London, 500 people attended a anti-bill meeting called by the Anti-Bills Ad Hoc Committee.

East London lawyer Clive Plasket said the laws would "centralise power in the Law and Order Minister's hands".

● In Port Elizabeth, UDF Eastern Cape vice-president Henry Fazzie told 1 000 people in the city centre the new bills were "the worst in the violation of human rights in South Africa".

Ninety minutes before the state of emergency was announced, police stand guard outside Lekton House in Johannesburg - headquarters of Cusa and NUM, and former headquarters of Co-satu.

Ort Times 16/6/86
Goyt is
prepared
for today

JOHANNESBURG. — Authorities, bracing for today's 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, yesterday said "security forces are in charge of the situation" and would protect blacks wanting to go to work.

According to reports, police and soldiers manned roadblocks in major black townships, including Soweto, and on highways near Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. They searched many cars.

Groups of police, many of them black, patrolled the streets and guarded shopping centres in Johannesburg and its surrounding white suburbs.

Contacted for comment last night, a Pretoria spokesman for the Bureau for Information said: "We cannot comment on isolated actions by security forces in different parts of the country."

Earlier yesterday the Bureau for Information director, Mr Leon Mellet, told a news conference in Pretoria the government was in control of the situation.

"The security forces are well aware of what is being planned for tomorrow," he said. He declined comment on a newspaper report that the ANC had planned widespread acts today.

"Bona fide" church services could be held today, but outdoor gatherings were prohibited, he said. He declined to define "bona fide." — UPI and Sapa

11/6/76

Sweeping ban on ³²⁷ reporting of unrest

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A ban on media reporting on the unrest around the country without police permission was announced today by the Bureau for Information.

The orders, under the emergency regulations, were issued by the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, at 1am.

The media has also been banned from commenting on security-force actions or the state of emergency.

The orders also bar journalists from black townships for reporting.

SCHOOLS

Various police divisional commissioners have issued orders under the emergency regulations barring anyone from entering school premises in various townships without the written authority of the Department of Education and Training.

As far as can be established these orders apply in Alexandra, Soweto, the two Pretoria townships, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, and several townships in the Wynberg district in the Western Cape.

CONDUCT

According to the bureau's statement, the media may not distribute comment or news about the conduct of a "Force" member regarding the "maintenance of public order" or the end of the state of emergency without authorisation.

This order was issued under regulation 7 (1) (C) of the emergency regulations which provides for the prohibition of the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending within or from South Africa of any comment on or news in connection with any conduct of a member of the security forces regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public order or the termination of the state of emergency.

The order barring journalists was made under regulation 7 (1) (D).

Bans, restrictions on funerals in TV, EP

The divisional police commissioners for the Witwatersrand, Soweto, East Rand, West Rand and the Eastern Cape have banned all outdoor funerals and imposed severe restrictions on indoor ceremonies in these areas. In terms of the orders:

- Only one person may be buried at a time.
 - Funerals may not be attended by more than 200 people.
 - A ceremony may not last longer than four hours.
 - Only an ordained minister may officiate.
 - The funeral route must be determined by the local police commissioner and mourners may travel only in vehicles.
 - No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters may be displayed or distributed during the ceremony.
 - No public address system may be used.
- More than 32 black townships are affected by the rulings.

Dull trading, but rand is firmer

Financial Staff

Apparant quiet on the unrest front saw financial and stock markets virtually unchanged this morning in dull trading, although the rand was firmer.

Reserve Bank support pushed the rand to about 37,95 US cents at noon — up three-quarters of a cent from its Friday close — but the market remained cautious.

The stock market was also quiet, with gold shares fractionally lower and other stocks virtually unchanged from Friday levels.

● See Page 28.

Snipers shot at police — Info Bureau report

Police had fired teargas at a mosque in Athlone, Cape, only after being shot at by a sniper, the Bureau for Information said today.

Mr Leon Mellet said at an 8 pm service at the St Athan's mosque calls had been made for people not to heed the emergency and for police to be killed.

The police fired teargas to disperse the meeting after they were fired on by a sniper shooting from on top of the building, he said.

"More shots were fired at the policemen, who unleashed more tearsmoke. Eventually the meeting dispersed."

Mr Mellet said a white and an Asian had been arrested. A third person had escaped and a fourth had tried to run down a policeman. He also managed to escape. Two attempted murder dockets had been opened.

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Entrance to black schools banned

EAST LONDON — Entry into black school premises in several parts of the country has been forbidden in terms of the emergency regulations.

People may not enter the school premises without the written permission of the Department of Education and Training.

The divisional commissioner of police in the Border, Colonel J. M. Kriek, said last night the ban applied from June 15 to July 7 at schools in the following magisterial districts of the Border region: East London, Queenstown, King William's Town, Cathcart, Aliwal North, Dordrecht, Tarkastad, Stutterheim, Sterkstroom, Ugie, Barkly East, Elliot, Lady Grey, Maclear, and Indwe. — DDR-Sapa.

EMERGENCY

Good Day

11/11/76 (3.27)

11/11/76 (3.27) 11/11/76 (3.27) 11/11/76 (3.27)

Talks to continue despite emergency

THE Chamber of Mines is going ahead with plans to meet the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) for wage talks tomorrow, despite the declaration of the State of Emergency.

Chamber of Mines industrial relations adviser Johann Liebenberg said at the weekend he was not aware of the detention of any members of the NUM negotiating team. "We are assuming the meeting will be held be-

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

cause we have not had any indication to the contrary."

Liebenberg declined to comment when asked whether the recent swoop by police on many trade union and community leaders could complicate the wage talks.

NUM officials could not be contacted for comment yesterday. It is not known whether union organisers have been able to complete consultations

with their members regarding the chamber's offer. The union had requested a week in which to do so.

It is believed at least one NUM organiser in the Free State was detained last week.

The NUM's demand includes a 45% increase in minimum wages, while the chamber's initial offer includes increases of between 12% and 17% on minimum rates.

Anglo American chairman Gavin

Relly said the corporation was particularly concerned at the incarceration of trade union and community leaders, "some of whom have played a responsible, moderating role in relation to the proposed actions on June 16".

"In these circumstances, neither civil nor industrial relations development can move forward. It is essential that these people be charged or released forthwith," Relly said.

Britons jittery over SA's precious mineral future

LONDON — The State of Emergency has deepened uncertainty in Britain over the future of SA's vast mineral wealth, dealers say.

With the rand "bouncing around" on the eve of the June 16 anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots, the outlook looks "very dodgy", one analyst says.

Another says analysts agree that precious metals and other minerals would appreciate "if the world thought supplies were going to be disrupted".

On Thursday platinum, vital for the car industry, surged to its highest price for three years, reaching \$450,50, though one analyst saw it as likely to retreat.

Gold had been less volatile, but had gained strongly last week to \$347,40 by midday on Friday from \$341,65 a week before.

The SA Department of Energy and Mineral Affairs' 1984 figures show that SA produced more than 60 different minerals at 883 mines, of which 83 yielded gold, 89 coal and 62 diamonds.

Mineral commodities were exported to 87 countries, primarily in North

America, Europe and the Far East.

Gold by far outshines all other minerals as an export commodity, representing 72% of SA's mineral exports in 1984. Mineral exports earned more than R16bn that year.

News of strikes or violence in the gold industry sends shivers through the consuming world because of the country's dominant position. It has reserves of 20 000 tons of the metal, more than half the world's deposits and 63,9% of non-communist countries' reserves.

Pretoria's gold production in 1984 was more than 681 tons and was projected to remain stable in 1985.

Even more impressive are platinum group metals, essential in the car and oil refining industries. SA holds 78,7% of total world reserves.

Chrome is also abundant, with 74% of known world reserves, and SA has a staggering 92% of the non-communist world's manganese.

SA and Namibia also claim to hold 25% of world diamond reserves. — Sapa-Reuters.

Media clamp tightens

THE clampdown on the media intensified at the weekend with further police visits to two newspaper offices in attempts to pre-empt publication of material on June 16.

Police arrived at the *City Press* offices in Johannesburg on Saturday and demanded copies of the newspaper's June 15 edition.

On Saturday night, police entered the premises of the *Sunday Tribune* in Durban and demanded to see proofs of the pages before they were

THELMA TUCH

printed. A police captain left the offices with a copy of the newspaper.

The offices of *Grassroots* and the *New Nation* were visited by police on Thursday and the next day copies of *Weekly Mail* and *Sowetan* were seized by police at various outlets.

On Friday, CBS Network cameraman Wim de Vos was ordered to leave SA by tomorrow.

Phone blackout hits four townships

Large areas in townships on the Witwatersrand and near Pretoria were hit by a telephone blackout today.

Numbers in Mamelodi near Pretoria, Soweto, Kagiso on the West Rand and Katlehong on the East Rand could not be reached by reporters from *The Star*.

Mr Sarel van Rensburg, post office public relations officer for the Pretoria area, said there were "technical problems in some areas", but was unable to say where.

He said no notification had been received to discontinue any services.

In Johannesburg, Mr Jimmy Taylor, deputy post-master-general for Telecommunications, said: "We are trying to rectify the problems, but for some time now, we have been unable to go into certain areas because our safety cannot be guaranteed."

STAR (327)
16/11/86
● Elsie's River

● Kempton Park

The reports were received by *The Star* in the usual manner.

Despite requests, none of these reports were released for publication at this morning's briefing by the Bureau for Information although they relate to weekend events.

The Star feels obliged to indicate that the reports are not of such a nature as to cause public alarm. They are however of genuine public interest.

Because of today's even more rigorous clampdown on news reporting, readers should be aware that this issue of *The Star* has in effect been censored and does not reflect adequately the situation in South Africa.

Police visit Natal paper at weekend

327 N/14 16/6/86

Mercury Reporter

THE Sunday Tribune in Durban was visited by police at the weekend. It is the sixth newspaper to be visited by police since the state of emergency was declared on Thursday.

The editor, Mr Ian Wyllie, said last night a police captain had arrived about 7 p.m. on Saturday to check the newspaper and had asked if any changes would be made to it during the course of the night.

'I told him we had no idea at all,' said Mr Wyllie, who described the visit as 'cordial'.

Three hours later, the Tribune's press was stopped to include the news of Durban's beachfront bomb blast.

Sapa reports that police also visited the offices of the Johannesburg newspa-

per City Press on Saturday.

According to City Press, police wanted copies of the newspaper's Sunday edition which they believed were being distributed with a 'June 16' banner on the front page.

City Press's associate editor Louis Oosthuysen, and legal adviser Mr Keith Lister, explained that the Sunday edition had not even been printed and that it did not contain the front-page banner.

The police, who said they were acting under instructions from Brig Gert Erasmus, then left.

'The police had been under the impression they had the power to impound all copies of City Press. As we understand the state-of-emergency regulations this is not correct. Such an action would require a ministerial order,' said Mr

Oosthuysen.

Earlier, Brig Erasmus had telephoned the City Press offices to ask about the paper's coverage of June 16 commemoration meetings. When staff declined to give him information, the brigadier said he was 'sending his men'.

On Thursday, the offices of the community newspaper Grassroots in Cape Town and the New Nation in Johannesburg were visited by police.

On Friday, copies of the Weekly Mail and the Sowetan were seized at various outlets on the Witwatersrand.

Mr David Steward of the Bureau of Information said in Pretoria that charges of breaching Press curbs contained in the emergency regulations were being investigated.

Ban on being on some school premises in June

Staff Reporter

ARbus 16/6/86 (327)

NO one will be allowed on school premises in Khayelitsha, Crossroads, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa and 105 schools in the Boland until June 30 without written permission.

The ban was ordered by Brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, and

Brigadier P Fourie, divisional commissioner of police for the Boland, in terms of the emergency regulations.

Brigadier Swart's order stated that "no person shall during the period June 15 until and including June 30, enter or be present on or in any school premises (in the areas) unless written permission from an official of the Department of Education and

Training has been obtained".

Towns in the Boland affected by the ban are Saldanha, Langebaan, Piketberg, Mbekweni, Paarl East, Atlantis, Wellington, Vredenburg, Malmesbury, Ashton, Ceres, Robertson, Touws River, Swellendam, Worcester, Genadendal, Caledon, Macassar and Somerset West.

Business Day Reporters

SA HEADED towards the June 16 anniversary yesterday under tight security controls and an almost total news black-out imposed by emergency regulations.

A government spokesman said today would be a "normal" working day and all black workers who wanted to work would be protected by the security forces.

But Information Bureau's Leon Mellet gave scant details in Pretoria yesterday of government plans for today.

Mellet said violence was decreasing, although there were seven deaths overnight on Saturday, apart from three people killed by a bomb blast in Durban.

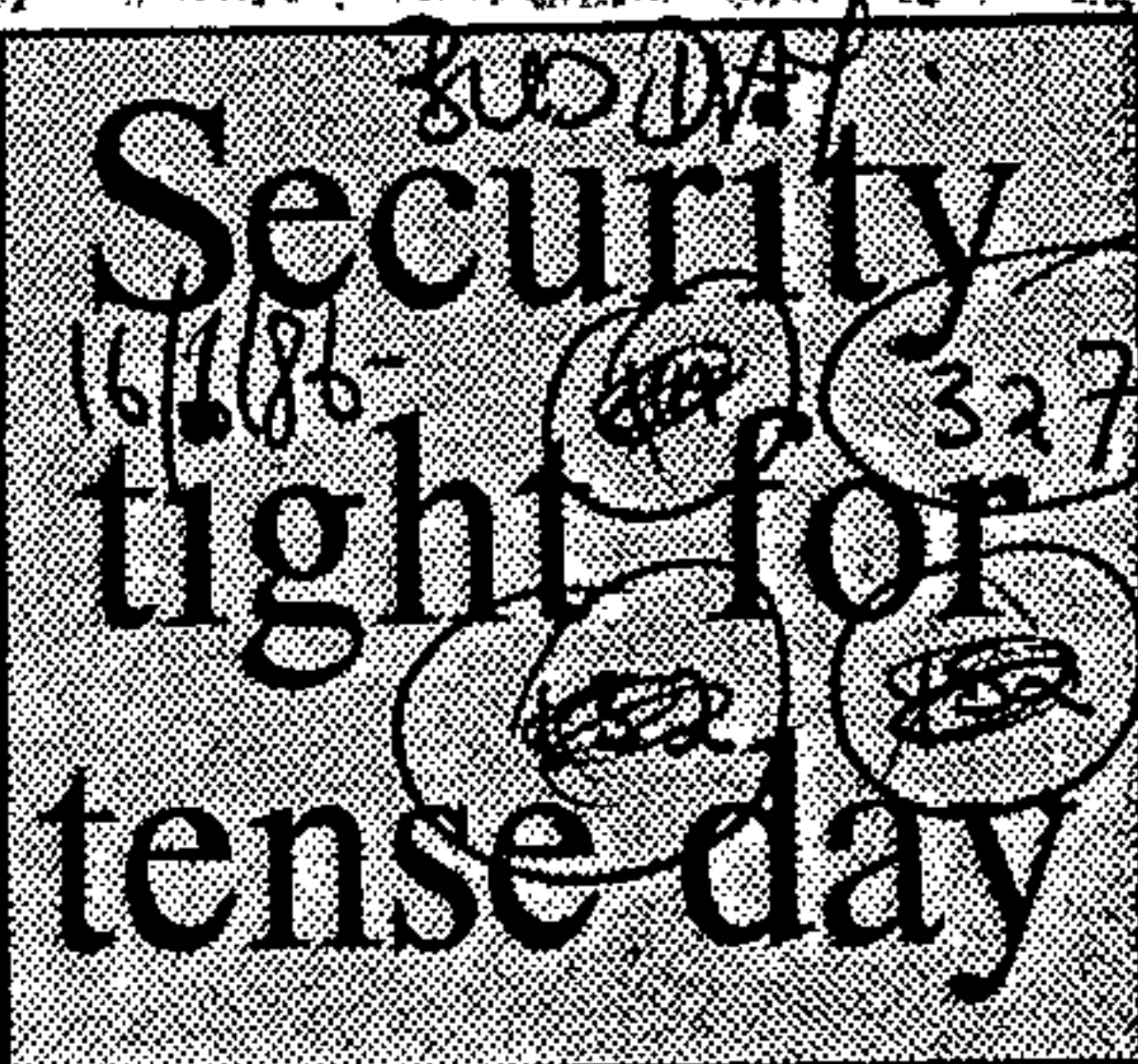
That brings the total number of unrest casualties since the State of Emergency was called on Thursday to 19 — or 22 including the three bomb blast victims.

Mellet said bona fide indoor church services would be permitted but all other gatherings were prohibited.

And he said he could not "at this stage" say whether journalists would be allowed into Soweto today.

Mellet said government was doing its utmost to ensure life and property would be protected today and in the days ahead.

A bureau spokesman said four people had died in black-on-black attacks and



three others died because of security force action.

In Soweto, a man was hacked to death after his home was set alight and at Nyanga, in the Western Cape, a youth and a man were burnt to death.

A person was burnt to death on the West Rand, and in the Nelspruit area, a police patrol shot dead an attacker.

Western Cape police shot dead a man during "an unrest incident", as did security forces on the East Rand.

It could not be established whether the Congress of Trade Unions of SA (Cosatu) would be holding any rallies today.

● To Page 2 ➡

Security tight for today

because none of the federation's leaders could be contacted yesterday.

Sources said emergency services on the Reef were treating today as a normal working day.

Most ambulance and fire services said they would be operating with the usual staff complement.

The only exception was on the West Rand, where the Krugersdorp Fire Station confirmed that extra workers would be on standby.

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Colin Eglon will address a public prayer meeting in Cape Town today.

The PFP has said it believed the meeting would be legal. PFP publicity chairman David Woolf said: "The meeting cannot be regarded as a challenge to government. The PFP does not operate outside the law."

The PFP will also hold half-an-hour of "prayer for peace in SA" at St. Luke's Church Hall, High Street, Oaklands, Johannesburg, between 5.30pm and 6pm today.

□ Sapa-Reuter reports that the State of Emergency has hit a show of flower power planned to mark today's anniversary.

Lawyers told foreign newsmen yesterday that pictures or film of flowers being gathered at churches and synagogues in Johannesburg would be illegal, as they could be seen as an incitement to people to gather.

The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) had planned to drop the flowers on Soweto from a helicopter.

CAPE TIMES 16/6/86 327

Restrictions on funerals

PRETORIA. — Restrictions have been placed on funerals in terms of the emergency regulations, according to notices released by the Police Public Relations Division here.

The divisional police commissioners of the East Rand, Soweto, West Rand, the Eastern Province and the Witwatersrand placed the restrictions in terms of regulation 7 of the Public Safety Act emergency regulation promulgated on Thursday.

In the areas demarcated in the notices, funerals for people who died of unnatural causes may:

- Not be held out-of-doors;

- Be addressed only by ordained ministers;

- Mourners may travel only by vehicle from the service to the burial site along a route demarcated by the divisional police commissioner;

- No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters may be displayed or distributed;

- No public-address system may be used;

- Not more than one person may be buried during each ceremony

and no more than 200 mourners may attend;

- Ceremonies may not last longer than four hours.

The commissioners may grant exemptions from these restrictions.

The demarcated areas are:

- Witwatersrand: Alexandra.

- Soweto division: Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville.

- Eastern Province: New Brighton, KwaZakele, Zwile and Walmer (PE magisterial district); KwaNobuhle, Kabah and Langa (Uitenhage); Fingodorp, Tanti, Makannaskop and Joza (Albany); Tini and Dorrington (Fort Beaufort).

- East Rand: Watville, Daveyton, Katlehong, Thokoza, Tembisa, Kwa-Thema, Duduza, Balfour, Greylingstad Township, Botleng, Ratanda and Tsakane.

- West Rand: Sebokeng, Evaton, Sharpeville, Bophelong, Boipatong, Mohlakeng, Bekkersdal, Kagiso and Munsieville.

No termination date for these restrictions was mentioned. — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 16/6/86

Reporter held in police raid

Staff Reporter

A CAPE TIMES reporter and a University of the Western Cape professor are among 200 men, women and children detained by police during a church service in Elsie's River yesterday afternoon.

Relatives of the reporter, sent by the Cape Times to cover the service at St Nicolas Anglican Church in Halt Road, said he had been able to get a message to them that he was being held at Bellville police station.

The professor's wife last night said that as far as she was aware, yesterday's service was not political and was "a straightforward church service". She said she had gone to Bellville police station and had seen many women and children, several of whom were crying.

Under the emergency regulations, names of detainees may not be published unless their names and detention are confirmed by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the bureau in Pretoria said in a statement: "The bureau does not react to every alleged incident or security forces action. We have a press conference every morning at 11am where information is made available."

The reporter's father and brother told the Cape Times yesterday that they had seen the reporter at the police station, but were not given a reason for his detention.

CAPE TOWN 16/6/86

Entry banned to black schools

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Staff Reporter

THE Western Province Divisional Commissioner of Police last night banned, in terms of the emergency regulations, the presence of anybody on black school premises in five areas from yesterday until June 30.

Black schools throughout the country closed on June 6 and reopen on July 1.

In a notice "under regulation 7 (1) of the regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) promulgated by Proclamation R109 of June 12, 1986", Brigadier Christoffel Swart said:

"No person shall during the period June 15, 1986, until and including June 30, 1986, enter or be present on or in any school premises or building situated in the area as set out in schedule A unless written permission from an official of the Department of Education and Training has been obtained."

The areas mentioned in schedule A are in the Wynberg magisterial district. They are Khayelitsha, Crossroads, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

Sapa reported from Johannesburg that entry into black school premises between June 15 and June 30 has been forbidden and people may not enter school premises in the following areas without the written permission of the Department of Education and Training:

In Oudtshoorn — Bongeletu, Bridgeton, Morester and Fuzikele schools.

In the Transvaal — Soweto, Dobsonville, Diepmeadow, Alexandra, Sharpeville, Evaton, Sebokeng, Bophelong, Boipatong, Mohlakeng, Bekkersdal, Kagiso, Munsieville, Atteridgeville/Saulsville, Mamelodi, Soshanguve, Ou Lokasie (Brits) and Zethobeni (Bronkhorstspuit).

How the emergency can cut off the news

Capt Tint 16/6/86 (327)

THE state of emergency will bring with it massive restriction of the public's access to news and information about the state of the nation.

But it is not yet clear to what extent forthright editorial comment and honest analysis will be inhibited.

Much depends on how restrictively the regulations are interpreted, both by the newspapers themselves and by the authorities. The regulations are framed in broad and sweeping terms and are susceptible to widely varying interpretations.

In the first week or so of the emergency the pattern will become clearer as newspapers seek to adjust to the new regime. The first drastic foreshortening in news coverage is already evident, however. Officialdom has made it clear that all official news about the emergency itself will be channelled through one central information bureau which will issue regular bulletins.

'Unrest' map

The first bulletin on Friday was bald and uninformative. We were told that seven people had died since the imposition of the state of emergency. What the authorities usually describe as "black-on-black" violence accounted for six deaths, we were told. One other — presumably black — man had died when a police patrol was attacked. We are not told how he died or who he was.

As it was nowhere stated where these incidents had happened, it

By GERALD SHAW
Chief Assistant Editor of the Cape Times

is no longer possible to publish the daily Cape Times "unrest" map, giving an instant picture of the national scene and indicating which road routes and areas were disturbed and which were incident-free. The traveller by road now has no guide to tell him which routes might be more or less hazardous to take than other routes.

If this official reticence is to be the invariable practice, whatever the situation, the consequences will be disquieting. A family could be setting out by car for a weekend in the Kruger National Park, for example, oblivious of the fact that considerable areas of the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld, let us say, were in a state of turmoil.

Newspapers will do their best to establish what is happening from non-official sources and to publish as much information as possible. But the inevitable effect of the new system of bulletins, it seems plain, will be that newspapers will be much less informative.

Then there is the question of detentions. It may be that between one and two thousand people have already been taken into custody. The regulations make it an offence to disclose the name of anyone detained in terms of the regulations — unless the name has been officially released by the authorities.

Offences under these regulations committed by a newspaper could re-

sult in a prison sentence of up to 10 years for the editor — or a substantial fine.

The provision prohibiting disclosure of the names of detainees is unwholesome in the extreme. It could be used as a weapon of state terror, with citizens disappearing into the clutches of the state without any court being able to interfere or any relative or clergyman or doctor having the right to see them. To all intents and purposes, as far as the general public is concerned, they could have disappeared off the face of the earth.

What can newspapers do if somebody of great prominence or consequence in public life is detained — and the authorities refuse to give permission for the news to be published? What if the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, was detained? Or the former Leader of the Opposition, Dr Slabbert, or his friend and associate Dr Alex Boraine? Or some other well-known personality?

No warrant

Unless they could secure permission to do so, newspapers would commit an offence if disclosing that Mr Eglin or any of the other gentlemen mentioned had been led away to detention.

The same applies to less prominent South Africans, of course. Any one at all may now be arrested without warrant or trial, detained at an undisclosed venue and the press prohibited from disclosing any of this information to the public. If used to the hilt, this power of secret detention is a fearsome psychological weapon in the armoury of the state.

There are two main sections of the regulations which have a direct and immediate bearing upon the operations of newspapers.

In the first place, newspapers and all other media are prohibited from publishing or, indeed, even taking "any" news photographs of public disturbances, disorder, riot or other manifestations of unrest or of any action or conduct of a member of the police or other security forces in dealing with unrest.

'Subversive'

There will be no more pictures of police whipping students. There will be no more television newsreels abroad showing how the South African Police use the sjambok in their inimitable way to keep the peace.

The second important provision concerns a prohibition of publication on anything which may be defined as a "subversive statement".

The definition of a "subversive statement" covers many situations which already — in terms of existing statutes — call for great caution in handling by the press. Publication of anything which promotes the aims of a banned organization is already a statutory offence as is publication of material likely to have the effect of aggravating

PROCLAMATION
by the
State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 109, 1986
REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953
By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 3 (1) (a) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), I hereby make with effect from 12 June 1986 the regulations contained in the Schedule.
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eleventh day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.
P. W. BOTHA,
State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
L. LE GRANGE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

The proclamation of the state of emergency which appeared in the Government Gazette last week.

or engendering feelings of hostility in any section of the public.

The regulations are broadly and vaguely worded. The provision about "engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility" is so all-inclusive that any forthright and vigorous editorial comment or denunciation of social injustice becomes a hazardous undertaking.

In their ordinary procedures in normal times South African newspapers need to be alert to avoid possible infringements of these statutes. At the best of times these statutes are restrictive and constricting. So it might be said that the emergency regulations do not change the situation all that much. The fact is, however, that the sensitivity of the authorities in this area is now a thousand times more acute than in so-called normal times. Prosecutions for publishing a "subversive statement" are much more likely now than before the declaration of a state of emergency.

There are other provisions in this definition of "subversive" which do not apply in any form in ordinary times and which also create problems because of vagueness. There are prohibitions, for example, against publishing anything which would be likely to weaken or undermine the confidence of the public or any section of the public in the termination of the state of emergency.

This could discourage newspapers from noting that the level of violence remained unchanged, (if that was the fact of the matter) in spite of the emergency measures. This provision could discourage newspapers from expressing scepticism about the use of emergency measures of force and coercion, doubting whether such measures would help much to bring an end to the violence in the absence of negotiation between all the parties concerned.

The definition of a "subversive statement" includes any statement or comment which is likely to "incite the public or any section of the public... to resist or oppose the government or any minister or official of the Republic or any member of a force, in connection with any measure adopted in terms of these regulations or in connection with any other measure relating to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order...". What this means is anyone's guess.

It also becomes an offence to publish statements encouraging or promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions or foreign action against the Republic — and to publish statements which might incite the public to discredit or undermine the system of military service. This will bring to an end the extensive public debate on the wisdom and the rights and wrongs of conscription and of a voluntary rather than a conscript army.

What is more, newspapers will have to take care not to publish statements which might seem to favour unlawful strikes, or to be encouraging people to take part in any boycott action, unlawful gatherings demonstrations or protests or civil disobedience.

The Minister of Law and Order may without reference to the courts order the seizure of a newspaper or the confiscation of supplies of a newspaper. He may ban the newspaper outright for the duration of the emergency.

The Minister of Law and Order already has statutory power to take newspapers off the streets or to close newspapers down entirely. Such powers are rarely used.

Sjambokkings

It seems plain, however, that the special powers which the minister now enjoys to act against newspapers during the state of emergency are much more likely to be invoked. Already in the first 24 hours of the emergency, supplies of both the Weekly Mail and the Sowetan have been seized on the streets.

Finally, special powers are available to the Commissioner of Police to issue orders to prohibit publication of any news or comment about the actions of the police or military in dealing with the unrest.

News of sjambokkings in Adderley Street, for example, or of more Sharpeville-type shootings around the country could be suppressed if the commissioner so wished.

At the time of writing the commissioner had not issued such orders and it seemed possible that he would not do so. But the powers are available to him and could be exercised at any time.

Newspapers could be also effectively muffled by actions taken in terms of the emergency regulations to silence individual journalists — by detaining them or placing them under house arrest or other restrictions.

Parliament and Politics

PFP: Less freedom than in Russia

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The state of emergency came under fierce attack yesterday as Progressive Federal MPs accused the government of "outdoing the Kremlin" and of trying "to terrorize your political opponents into submission".

Before the debate began, the Leader of the Official Opposition in the white house, Mr Colin Eglin, gave notice that the PFP would call on the government today to declare June 16 a public holiday and a day of national reconciliation.

His announcement was met with laughter from National Party benches.

People 'disappearing'

Speaking during debate on the Internal security Amendment Bill in the Assembly, PFP MPs said:

- People were "disappearing in large numbers" under the latest emergency regulations.

- Tens of thousands of black people around Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Kimberley and other urban centres had had their telephones cut off.

- A "perfectly legitimate" public meeting sponsored by the PFP in Cape Town had yesterday been banned and then unbanned.

- The media in South Africa was being "totally muzzled" in ways that the public had come to associate with "communist countries".

- "White minority regime" — a term which foreign correspondents have been warned not to use — was a completely appropriate description of a government bent on forcing the security measures through Parliament.

The chairman of the PFP's caucus, Mr Ray Swart, told Parliament that there was "probably less freedom in South Africa at present than in communist Russia".

'Contemptuous of individual freedom'

Mr Swart said that government MPs who doubted this should compare the emergency regulations with what was happening behind the iron curtain "and then decide which is more contemptuous of individual freedom".

People commonly associated actions like contempt for the rights of individuals, the arbitrary removal of individuals from society and the muzzling of the press with a "communist regime", said Mr Swart.

"But these are things that are happening now."

The government was in fact going beyond the Kremlin when it came to denying the democratic rights of people, Mr Swart said.

Mr Pierre Cronje (PFP Greytown) said that the Internal Security Amendment Bill was "part of a political package to detain thinking opponents of the government".

"If one could detain thinking Nationalists they could all fit onto one grandmother's feather bed," Mr Cronje said.

180-day detention will be 'popular with SAP'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Security legislation like the Internal Security Amendment Bill was no guarantee in the long term of maintaining law and order. Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Opposing second reading of the bill, which provides for 180-day detention without trial, she said implementation of other security laws in past decades had not re-

stored peace to South Africa.

From the Sharpeville shootings in 1960, South Africa had "staggered from crisis to crisis" right up to last week's declaration of a national state of emergency.

Regulations relating to the state of emergency were much harsher than those imposed with last year's state of emergency, she said.

She said the bill was

likely to be widely used after the present security action was lifted — "which we hope will be soon".

The 14-day detention without-trial provision in the existing legislation was already widely used by police, with nearly 2 000 people detained in this way last year.

"The 180-day detention without trial provision will, I believe, become

exceedingly popular with the police."

Referring to comment by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) on the proposed measures, she said they would have serious consequences for individuals, their families and society.

With the detention of individuals, the breadwinners of many families would be lost, while the

detention of scholars would aggravate the education crisis.

According to Nicro, the detention of community leaders would eliminate their proved crime-prevention influence and an increase in crime would be likely.

The wording of the bill implied that a person could be rearrested after completing a 180-day term of detention under the measure, Mrs Suz-

man said later while moving that the House go into committee on the bill.

Under a previous 90-day detention clause people had been held for up to two years, she said.

Mrs Suzman said she was proposing the House go into committee because there had been no discussions in the standing committee on proposed amendments to the bill.

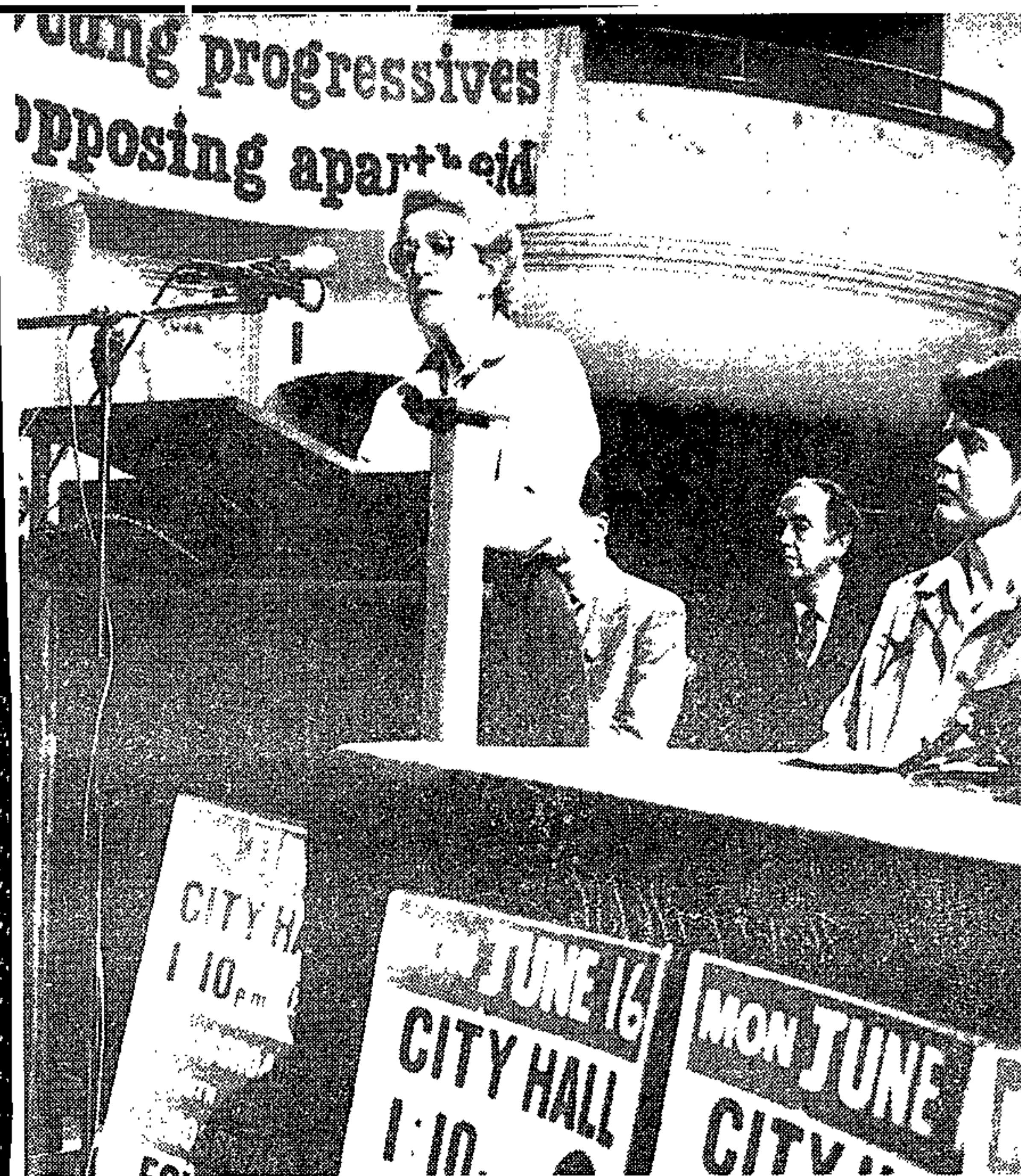
The minister had given an assurance that matters dealt with in the amendments would be included in the regulations for detainees issued by the Minister of Justice.

Among these were that a detainee's next-of-kin would be informed when he was detained and where he was held.

However, Mrs Suzman said, she had "doubts about that".

She had proposed that people detained without trial under the 180-day clause be given the same treatment as awaiting trial prisoners, which was very different to that under the old Section 51 14-day detention clause or under the emergency regulations "last time around".

"Will the minister no be prepared to see this done for a person who can be held for up to six months?" — Sapa



Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) addresses a lunch-hour public meeting called by the PFP in the City Hall yesterday.

Picture: Anne Laing

PFP told meeting banned

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The PFP was told yesterday morning that its public meeting in the City Hall had been banned, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday in second-reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

He also said PFP officials handing out pamphlets advertising the "perfectly legitimate" meeting were arrested.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, interjected several times: "Who banned the meeting?"

"I think the minister

must give us a name," said Mr Swart. "On whose authority were we told the meeting was banned?"

"Who arrested our officials ... and who gave the order that action be taken?" he asked.

"This is part of the pattern of life in South

Le Grange: No denial of access to courts

Le Grange, Rajbansi clash

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday denied that the Internal Security Amendment Bill denied people access to the courts.

Replying to points raised by PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin during second reading of the bill, Mr Le Grange said: "Nowhere in the bill is there any denial of access to the courts."

Mr Eglin, he said, had also referred to indemnity allegedly afforded members of the SAP and the security forces. These members were not protected and Mr Eglin knew it.

KGB

In his speech on the bill Mr Eglin had said he as the minister and his "agents" were responsible for the unrest.

"Is this what he tells his audiences and friends abroad?"

Mr Le Grange said the word "agent" was associated with the KGB and the Gestapo. Was this the new line the PFP was going to take in future?

Asked by the PFP Chief Whip, Mr Brian Bamford, if an informer was not an agent and whether the SAP made use of them, Mr Le Grange said that an informer was not an agent and that the police "naturally" made use of informers.

Later in the debate Mr

Le Grange rejected a PFP motion for the House to go into committee to consider amendments to the bill and said he would also refuse any such move in the other two Houses.

He said he felt even more strongly about this in the case of the other two Houses because of their action in blocking

Mr Le Grange:
"Imagine if we have 1000 cases coming up before the review board and we have to start organising verbal testimony for each one. The cases would take years."

"I'm not prepared to carry on with this absolute nonsense."

the bill and sister legislation providing for the declaration of "unrest areas".

The government needed the legislation urgently to deal with the country's "serious security problems".

He said he was not prepared to accept an amendment to the bill moved by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that legal counsel to detainees be allowed to arrange verbal testimony before the board reviewing detention.

"Imagine if we have 1000 cases coming up before the review board and we have to start organising verbal testimony for each one. The cases would take years."

"I'm not prepared to carry on with this absolute nonsense," Mr Le Grange said.

The motion was rejected after a division in which the PFP and the NRP voted against the HNP, the NP and the CP.

The bill was read a second time after the PFP divided against the NP and the CP.

Mr Le Grange said Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) had claimed that power-sharing alone was the cause of the country's problems.

'Good old days'

If Mr Hoon looked back to the "good old days" when he was still a member of the NP under Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster — leaders he had been happy with — he would see that a state of emergency was declared in 1960 that "lasted for months".

From 1960 to 1962 there had been 480 "serious" acts of sabotage.

"And what happened in 1976?" asked Mr Le Grange.

There had also been unrest in 1982.

"How can he say the present situation is to be blamed only on the NP's policy of power-sharing?" — Sapa

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, and Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, clashed here last night over the government's controversial security legislation.

In reply to debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, Mr Le Grange accused the ruling National People's Party (NPP) of procrastinating over the security legislation.

Mr Le Grange, quoting from a Sunday newspaper, asked how Mr Rajbansi and Mr Allan Hendrickse, his other Cabinet colleague and leader of the Labour Party, could support the state of emergency, while they rejected the security bills.

The report stated that while Mr Rajbansi and Mr Hendrickse earned "accolades" for their rejection of the security bills, their support for the state of emergency "raised eyebrows".

'Belittling colleague'

Mr Le Grange said that the NPP had agreed to the "desirability" of the proposed measures but within a matter of days they had changed their opinion.

Mr Rajbansi angrily protested, asking to be allowed to make a point of personal explanation.

From his seat Mr Rajbansi said: "If my colleague (Mr Le Grange) wants me to reject the state of emergency in Cabinet I will do so ... he must not take a newspaper article to belittle a Cabinet colleague."

Asked by Mr Le Grange whether he challenged the validity of the newspaper report, Mr Rajbansi said it was not the full version of his interview.

The House yesterday unanimously rejected the government's proposed security measures in the strongest form of parliamentary censure.

Both NPP and Solidarity spokesman asked for the bill to be read "this day six months".

Mr Le Grange chided MPs, specifically members of the ruling NPP party, for delaying the progress of the bills through Parliament.

"This House has been playing for 2½ months and playing around with every rule in the book. Therefore the State President had to declare a state of emergency," Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Le Grange in his reply to the debate said the House of Delegates was not prepared to help the government. He charged that MPs were not straightforward in their opposition to the security measures.

ALL QUIET ON JUNE 16

**And if anything DID
happen we are not
allowed to tell you**

THE 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings yesterday was a day of dignity, marked by a massive stayaway in the Transvaal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

It was also a day when the Government tightened the screws on the media — by

banning ALL unrest reports, except those authorised by the Bureau of Information.

But for millions of South Africans it was a day of mourning, and the Government prophecies of "acts of terror and sabotage" failed to materialise.

On the Witwatersrand and Pretoria only a handful of black commuters trickled to work.

The Johannesburg Chamber of

Commerce reported a 95 to 100 percent stayaway by black workers in the Greater Johannesburg area.

Many businesses in the centre of Johannesburg were closed, and the streets were eerily quiet.

JCC spokesman Mr Andre Malherbe said the only exceptions to the absenteeism pattern in Johannesburg were companies which arranged for staff to sleep on the premises on Sunday night, or whose labour lived in the city.

"The stayaway has affected a broad range of businesses. Large companies in particular reported a very high rate of absenteeism," said Mr Malherbe.

There was a complete stayaway in the East Rand townships of Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus.

Deserted

The streets, bus stops and stations were deserted. Buses, taxis and businesses were not operating.

A general stayaway was evident in Pietersburg and other Northern Transvaal towns, but police said there were no serious incidents. In Nelspruit in the Lowveld only a handful of blacks reported for duty and most homes and businesses were without staff.

To Page 2

**Workers
stay
home on
June 16**

From Page 1

Pick 'n Pay reported a 100 percent stayaway nationwide, but said all stores were open yesterday and were maintained by casual labour.

Putco bus services in the Transvaal were yesterday paralysed by a total driver stayaway.

Putco buses in Natal operated normally, but had a drastic fall-off in passengers in the Kwa-Mashu, Inanda and Kwa-Makuthu areas.

Buses did not enter Umlazi yesterday because it was considered unsafe, a spokesman said.

In Pretoria many white high school pupils stayed away — and fear rather than sympathy for the cause of June 16 seemed to be the reason.

Telephones in black townships throughout South Africa were out of order for most of the day, and a post office spokesman blamed "technical problems" for this.

The Cape Peninsula reported an 80 percent stayaway yesterday.

The director of the Cape Chamber of Indus-

tries, Mr Colin McCarthy said the stayaway position appeared to be about the same as May 1, when about 80 percent of black workers stayed away and 80 percent of coloured workers reported for duty.

Trains and buses to Cape Town's city and industrial areas ran up to three-quarters empty, and several major stores in the city centre, including Woolworths, Markhams and Foschini were closed.

In Port Elizabeth the stayaway seemed to be 100 percent effective among black workers and it appeared that many coloured employees were not at work.

May Day

Yesterday's stayaway was as big as the May Day stayaway.

In the PWV area, with the exception of the mining and public service sector, 90 percent of African workers did not report for work.

In the Western Cape early figures showed a much larger stayaway than in May. While a general percentage for the area was not yet available, in the manufacturing sector 82 percent of African workers and 24 percent of coloured workers stayed away.

In the Eastern Cape 100 percent of African workers in all industries stayed away. A figure for coloured workers was not available.

SOWETAN impounded

THE Sowetan and Weekly Mail at the weekend the first victims of the Government's emergency regulations when unsold copies of these publications were impounded.

However, the two publications have not been banned. They will still be published.

But, the Editor, Mr Joe Latakomo, and the owners and publishers of the Sowetan, The Argus Printing and Publishing Company, may appear in court to face charges of contravening the provisions of the emergency regulations.

Mr Dave Steward, director-general of the Bureau of Information, confirmed at the weekend that charges against the Sowetan and Weekly Mail were being investigated. According to weekend reports no final decision had so far been taken.

On Friday afternoon copies of the two newspapers were taken away from vendors at street corners and news stalls.

Late on Friday it was reported that Friday's edition of the Sowetan had been banned and could not be distributed.

The action against the Sowetan and Weekly Mail was one of several as the Government moved in to control the Press and what is published.

On Saturday the offices of the City Press and Sunday Tribune, were visited by Government officials to check on page proofs.

Last Wednesday offices of the fortnightly independent newspaper, the New Nation, were also visited. This was after hundreds of leaders had been detained and the state of emergency announced.

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ALL UNREST NEWS BANNED

Unless supplied by police

A TOTAL ban on any media reporting on the unrest or events in black townships around South Africa without police permission was yesterday announced by the Bureau for Information. The orders made under the emergency regu-

lations, were issued by the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee at 7 am yesterday.

The Department of Information is now the only official source of news relating to unrest. And only purely local

crime news unrelated to unrest will be released by the police in Pretoria now.

The media has been banned from commenting in any way on security force actions or the state of emergency. This order has been

made in terms of section 7 (1) (c) of the emergency regulations.

A team from *The Star* was ordered to leave Soweto yesterday after Security Policemen referred them to the Commissioner of Police order, took their names

and addresses and told them to leave the area.

Divisional commissioners of police in various areas have refused permission to report in the black areas quoting the order made by General Coetzee.

Order

A second order prohibited the presence of journalists for purpose of reporting in any black residential area or any other area in which unrest is occurring, except with prior permission.

This order was made in terms of section 7 (1) (d) of the emergency regulations.

Police also said that

all information on any crime — even that of a purely local nature — would in future be provided only by their public relations directorate in Pretoria.

• The divisional police commissioners for the Witwatersrand, Soweto, East Rand, West Rand and the Eastern Cape have banned all outdoor funerals and imposed severe restrictions on indoor ceremonies in these areas.

In terms of the orders, which are issued under the state of emergency regulations:

- Only one person may be buried at a time,
- Funerals may not be

attended by more than 200 people,

- A ceremony may not last longer than four hours,
- Only an ordained minister may officiate,
- The funeral route must be determined by the local police commissioner and mourners may only travel in vehicles,
- No, flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters may be displayed or distributed during the ceremony; and
- No public address system may be used.

More than 32 black townships are affected by the rulings. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 17/6/86

Emergency view: Lawyers give up

Staff Reporter

LAWYERS at UCT decided yesterday not to express their feelings in a public statement on Crossroads and on the government's measures because "it would have been an offence for us even to have attempted to draft it".

Members of UCT's Faculty of Law said in a press release yesterday that they had decided to prepare a legal brief which might assist those giving advice on both the Crossroads issue and the government measures.

They also decided to issue a public statement, but "encountered difficulties" here.

Cautious

"We would have wished to have drawn the attention of the public in a calm and reasoned fashion to what we perceive to be the causes and the serious implications of these events and the recent proclamation of a state of emergency."

Because they were lawyers, they considered the legality of such a statement in the light of the emergency regulations, and "reluctantly

reached the conclusion that even a cautious statement could be construed as subversive".

Surrender

Instead of trying to censor themselves, the lawyers quoted a remark made over a hundred years ago by the then Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, Sir Henry de Villiers. He was responding to the argument that the courts should surrender their powers to the executive government during emergencies:

"The disturbed state of the country ought not, in my opinion, to influence the court, for its first and most sacred duty is to administer justice to those who seek it and not to preserve the peace of the country."

"If a different argument were to prevail... the court would be prevented from removing the very cause which produced the disturbance."

Among the 26 signatures below the quotation were those of the Dean, Professor E J Whitaker QC, the deputy dean, Professor R Zimmermann, and eight professors.

CAPE TIMES 17/6/86

Cape Town jockey hurt in Durban blast

Staff Reporter

TOP Cape Town jockey Felix Coetzee and his wife Janine were among those slightly injured by the bomb blast in Durban on Saturday night which killed three people.

The Coetzees travel to Durban every year at this time for the racing season. On Saturday night they had just settled down in a bar called Garfunkles when the blast went off.

They were bruised and shocked and Mr Coetzee had a cut lip, but they escaped serious injury.

Sapa reports from Durban that Miss Michelle Gerrard, a 28-year-old artist and one of the three women killed the blast, was due to emigrate to America in two weeks and had paid for her air ticket the day before she was killed.

Educated at Grosvenor High School on the Bluff, Michelle studied commercial art at the Natal Technikon. She had been employed as a commercial artist at Sylko Paper in Jacobs for several years.

Michelle had gone to



Miss Michelle Gerrard

the beachfront with three friends, and was with them in a bar at the Parade Hotel when the bomb exploded.

With her was Mrs Julie van der Linde, who was also killed, Mr Kevin Byrne, who was badly injured and underwent an operation yesterday, and a girl called Carol, who was in the toilet at the time and escaped injury.

Daughter

Michelle, who lived in Gordon Road in Morningside, and 28-year-old Julie, who lived close by in Madeleine Road, were friends.

Julie was a divorcee with an eight-year-old

daughter, Candice. Julie's parents took the little girl to a doctor yesterday before breaking the news of her mother's death to her.

A neighbour said that Julie's parents were telephoned on Saturday night and told of her death — then someone phoned again and said she had been mistaken for her friend and had not died.

"But when her parents arrived at the beachfront they heard that she had died."

"Julie had been very happy recently. She had just bought a car, which made life easier for her and Candice, and had moved into a nice flat. She was out celebrating on Saturday."

The other victim, 23-year-old Miss Angelique Pattinden, was critically injured when the blast ripped through the hotel. She died in the arms of a friend outside the building.

● The United States "unreservedly condemns" acts of terrorism such as the Durban car bombing on Saturday, the American Embassy said in a statement yesterday.

PFP calls for national reconciliation

Govt must lead — Eglin

Chief Reporter

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said in a full Cape Town City Hall yesterday that there could be no better time than June 16 for South Africans to start on the road to national reconciliation.

And, he said the government must give a lead in this direction.

Speaking at a lunch-hour public meeting called by the PFP, he said the recognized leaders of the people must be brought together in a serious attempt to find a way of living together in peace. "This will not be easy. It will require courage, and it will require bold and imaginative action on the part of the State President."

At the end of the meeting a resolution was adopted calling on the State President to appoint an independent judicial commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the causes of conflict in Crossroads and KTC.

It also called for June 16 to be declared a "national day of reconciliation."

Mr Eglin said the "madness of violence" which had the country in its grip must stop before it destroyed South African society.

The mindless violence of the mobs, the violence of repression and the violence that was inherent in the apartheid laws must be condemned by all, and ended before it tore the country apart and destroyed its prospects for the future.

While the level of violence in the country must be the first concern of all South Africans, the second concern must be "the appalling incompetence of the Nationalist government."

Regrettably for all South Africans, Mr Eglin added, the country had a government that had lost its way, and which stumbled "from one monum-

tal managerial mess-up to another.

"It can't manage foreign affairs, it can't manage constitutional development and it can't manage the economy."

Events at Crossroads and KTC in recent weeks bear tragic testimony to the insensitivity and the incompetence of the government.

"I believe that at the very least it should have taken two steps — to declare Crossroads and KTC, with the area's 60 000 homeless, a national disaster area, and to make the resources of the State available to provide effective relief for the people of that area."

"Secondly, it should still appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the whole sad affair of Crossroads and KTC."

Mr Eglin said in a formal, democratic country a government which had made such a mess of almost everything it had touched would either resign or split, or call in other people who had the vision and the competence to lead the country out of crisis.

"But here in South Africa, the government responds to its own failure by grabbing more power."

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokeswoman on law and order in Parliament, was applauded when she said that after 38 years, Mr power the National Party government had learnt nothing, and had repeated the mistakes of the past.

"Till the government starts negotiating with the acknowledged leaders of the people, instead of locking them up, I'm not very hopeful of the future," she added.

● PFP told meeting banned, page 4



Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PFP, addresses a lunch-hour public meeting in the City Hall yesterday. With him on the platform are Mrs Mary Burton, national president of the Black Sash, and the Rev John Freeth, rector of Christ Church, Kenilworth.

Picture: Anne Lelings

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Cape Times, Tuesday, June 17, 1986 3

300 warned to remember the past

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 300 people attended a service at Rondebosch Congregational Church yesterday afternoon.

Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, professor of theology at the University of Cape Town and a Methodist minister, delivered the lesson on "remembering the vision of those who have died".

He said the Bible "tells us it's important to remember what happened in the past to equip us for the future".

"The act of remembering means to reproduce that which was important in the past and recreate that in the present."

Quoting from the verses in Ecclesiastes which begin: "To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under Heaven", he said the memory of the lessons and traditions of the Bible "are indeed

dangerous to those who dance while others mourn".

Professor Villa-Vicencio referred to incidents in recent South African history, their effects on the present situation in the country and their implications for the future. However, because of regulations against "subversive comments" issued in terms of the state of emergency, his comments may not be published.

Police took certain actions after the meeting but these may not be reported in terms of the emergency regulations.

the facts

TO correct material errors of fact, write to the Editor, Cape Times, PO Box 11, Cape Town, 8000, or dictate the complaint briefly to the News Editor's secretary, telephone 24 2233 ext 236 between 9.15 am and 4.30 pm (Mondays to Fridays).



G'town protest meeting banned

DD 12/16/86
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Dispatch Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — An information meeting in Grahamstown to protest against the Public Safety Amendment Bill and amendments to the Internal Security Act was banned yesterday.

Minutes before the lunchtime meeting was due to start, three members of the security branch arrived at St George Hall and said the meeting had been stopped by orders of the Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler.

The first indication the meeting might be stopped occurred early yesterday when one of the speakers, Mr Izak Smuts, was advised that the meeting might be

stopped.

When the meeting was stopped it was decided people would go to the Grahamstown Cathedral and hold a vigil for peace.

However, as people were being directed to the cathedral, a uniformed policeman arrived in a police vehicle and called on them to disperse, warning them they constituted an illegal gathering.

Mr Smuts said later it was depressing that the police were being used to interfere with people's democratic rights to gather and express political opinions when the aim of the gathering had been to promote peace, not confrontation.

Telephone problems blamed on unrest

By CHRIS BATEMAN

SEVERAL black townships throughout the country were without telephone services yesterday and post office spokesmen attributed the cut-off to "technical problems and unrest".

Areas affected included the Reef and Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Durban and the Peninsula.

In the greater Guguletu area telephones went dead as early as 7pm on Sunday, and with Langa and parts of Bontheuwel, the township was still without a telephone service yesterday afternoon.

Khayelitsha, which is fed by a separate exchange, was unaffected.

Mr R A Harker, Director of Engineering, Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Western Cape, said that police escorted post office technicians into Guguletu and Langa yes-

terday afternoon. Repairs were under way and his men were operating "on a volunteer basis".

Mr Harker said he was not prepared to order his staff to enter these areas in spite of the relative calm prevailing yesterday.

"We have problems with the Guguletu exchange and several technical problems, nothing major. With the present situation we are taking it very easy. Until things are really smooth, I'm not prepared to force my staff to go in," he said.

Asked if a similar situation existed in any of the Peninsula's white areas, Mr Harker said there were no problems that he knew of.

A doctor at the Guguletu Day Hospital said that "within 10 minutes" of lodging a complaint yesterday morning, telephone links to the hospital had been restored. The cut-off, which had

begun at 7pm the previous day, had not adversely affected medical work because of a radio-telephone link.

In Johannesburg, reporters calling the Soweto post office were greeted with a tape-recorded message which said: "Security alarm 1115, security alarm 1115 ..."

Port Elizabeth's Zwide and KwaZakhele township residents have been without telephone services since late on Sunday, with the post office citing "cable problems and unrest". White areas were not affected.

In Durban's Umlazi, KwaMashu, Ntuzuma, Clermont, Clernaville, Chesterville and Lamontville areas, telephones have been out of order since Sunday.

Services began to be restored in the afternoon but telephones in some areas were still not working after dark. About 30 township residents telephoned at random late yesterday confirmed they had had telephone troubles.

A Durban Post Office spokesman said there had been "certain problems with certain lines at certain exchanges".

He mentioned problems at the exchanges serving the white and coloured areas of Montclair, the Bluff and Wentworth. He said technicians were working on the problems.

Journalists seeking to report township events yesterday were hampered by the telephone problems. In terms of the emergency regulations they require permission from senior police officers to enter townships.

CAP-11m13 17/6/86 248 387

Nel objects to reports 'editorializing' on SA

PRETORIA. — The Deputy Information Minister, Mr Louis Nel, yesterday objected to foreign correspondents lambasting the government and warned that the Bureau for Information would carefully monitor reports on unrest.

Mr Nel said in a statement released here that he objected to "editorializing by correspondents when it is expected that they report objectively on what is happening".

He said: "Having read various agency reports I have come to the conclusion that the death toll in South Africa is presented in such a manner as to create the impression that all blacks who died, died in so-called anti-apartheid protests

or in an uprising against the government. Nothing could be further from the truth."

In fact the deaths should be attributed to the "alarming escalation of black-on-black violence since the lifting of the previous limited state of emergency in March", he said.

The essence of the conflict was clear. "Some blacks, supported by whites, are committed to the violent overthrow of the SA Government, a revolution and the establishment of a non-democratic, Marxist state."

Most blacks did not support this, therefore these radicals could hope to succeed only through the use of violent intimidation to gain

control of the black people.

Mr Nel told correspondents to draw a distinction and to portray deaths resulting from black-on-black violence as such.

He objected to a Reuter report dated June 15 by David Rogers which read: "This brings to 19 the death toll since Pretoria clamped a draconian state of emergency on the riot-torn country on Thursday."

Mr Nel said: "It might be Mr Rogers' opinion that we have a draconian state of emergency. It is, however, the opinion of the government and millions of blacks and whites that a state of emergency is necessary to prevent what I personally regard as a draconian commitment to violence and revolution by radicals.

"I am of the opinion that it is highly unprofessional of Mr Rogers to present his personal opinion as fact."

Mr Nel also objected to the reference of "a riot-torn country".

"Surely we have riots and we have unrest. That is why we have a state of emergency. But the statement clearly ignores the great deal of normality that most South Africans experience daily.

"A completely false perception is created by this kind of reporting."

— Sapa

Live satellite news out of SA banned

All live satellite transmissions out of South Africa by foreign television networks have been banned.

This was confirmed by the senior director of news at the SABC, Mr Sakkie Burger.

Mr Burger said it was not an SABC decision, but a directive from the Bureau for Information.

"We were informed by the bureau last night," Mr Burger said. The ban would last for the duration of the state of emergency.

"The reason is to determine responsibility for what is broadcast outside South Africa. If material is recorded prior to the satellite we may provide our facilities."

The Foreign Correspondents' Association co-vice chairman, Mr Michael Hornsby, said: "The move is just another screw in the censorship of news media."

"We don't know if we will protest as these statements of regret tend to lose their meaning sometimes."

"I suppose what one must assume is that it's easy to stop pre-recorded material going out, but live material is more difficult to control."

● See Pages 3, 5 and 13.

year

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Priest now held under unrest laws

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The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A leading Catholic priest today had charges of illegal possession of a firearm withdrawn against him because he was being detained in terms of the state of emergency regulations.

Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, Secretary-General of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was to appear in the Pretoria Regional Court today with his co-accused, Mr Samuel Mkhabela.

Defence lawyer Mr Brian Currin said that in view of the emergency regulations he had been unable to find out where Father Mkhathshwa was.

The magistrate, Mr J Carstens, said after a short adjournment that the charges would be provisionally withdrawn against both accused.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain's newspapers and television stations continue to focus unremitting attention on South Africa.

The mass black stayaway, the sanctions debate and the Press ban are the issues Fleet Street spotlights in prominent front and inside page reports today.

South Africa was the main item on all television news broadcasts — despite the observation of one correspondent in Johannesburg: "I don't know what is happening in Soweto today, but even if I did, I wouldn't be allowed to tell you."

The *Daily Mail's* main front-page headline, describing the Soweto anniversary, is: "Silent as the grave".

Four editorials today offer advice to Mrs Thatcher on whether or not Britain should impose sanctions and the *Daily Express* criticises Pretoria for its "new Press gag", saying it will create more hostility.

Warning that Britain's failure to act threatens the future of the Commonwealth, the *Today* newspaper says: "No other international institution — certainly not the United Nations — fulfils the same functions. It does not deserve to disintegrate in acrimony."

The Times says: "The pressures in favour of (South Africa) erecting a garrison state and defying world opinion would be actually encouraged and promoted by sanctions."

"The Government was right to take its stand in Brussels yesterday on the principle that sanctions are bad morality and bad politics. It should not weaken in today's debate".

Cautioning against driving President P W Botha to "extremes" — where he "may throw up

his hands, pull up the drawbridge and declare he has no option but to go it alone", the *Daily Telegraph* suggests measures which will "distance ourselves from the present way of conducting government in South Africa and which will offer the pressure needed to change it quickly enough."

Recognising that sanctions may not prevent "a bloodbath", *The Guardian* says: "They are the best that the West in particular can do to influence events at this despairingly late stage."

"Nobody now should doubt either the lateness of the hour, or the need — however vainly, however reluctantly — to stand up and be counted."



Ban imposed on emergency news

ORDERS putting a virtual blanket restriction on reporting the emergency without official permission were issued yesterday by Commissioner of Police General Johann Coetzee.

The media are prohibited from announcing, disseminating, distributing, taking or sending within or from SA any comment or news about the "conduct" of the security forces regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public, public order or the termination of the state of emergency without his consent or that of someone authorised by him.

A second order has prohibited the presence of journalists, for the purpose of reporting, in any black residential area or any area where unrest was occurring, except with prior permission.

The orders were made in terms of Regulation 7 (1) (C) and (D) of the Emergency Regulations, the Bureau for Information announced yesterday.

The bureau declined to explain what was meant by "conduct" of the security forces.

The orders apply to the written word almost the same restrictions as are already applied to photographic, television and radio reporting.

In a separate statement, deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel yesterday

Business Day Reporters

slated the tone of unrest reporting by various foreign news agencies.

Nel's statement was read to foreign and local journalists by Bureau of Information spokesman Leon Mellet at a press briefing in Pretoria.

The deputy Minister said reporting of the latest unrest figures in SA created the impression black deaths were the result of "anti-apartheid protests or an uprising against government".

He said foreign journalists did not have the right to lambast government with selective reporting using emotional terminology.

Nel singled out a Reuter's report from Sunday — "This brings to 19 the death toll since Pretoria clamped a draconian state of emergency on the riot-torn country on Thursday," wrote Reuter's David Rogers.

Nel said: "It might be Rogers' opinion we have a draconian state of emergency. It is, however, the opinion of government and millions of blacks and whites that a

● To Page 2 ➡

Emergency reports restricted

state of emergency is necessary to prevent what I personally regard as a draconian commitment to violence and revolution by radicals.

"His reference to a riot-torn country is also objectionable. Surely we have riots and we have unrest. That is why we have a state of emergency.

"But the statement clearly ignores the great deal of normality that most South African experience daily," Nel said.

Reuter's chief representative in SA Julian Kerr said any comment on the agency's coverage would be unwise under the present circumstances.

Nel urged journalists not to portray unrest figures in a way that suggested government was responsible for every death in the black community.

1,5m stay away on 10th June 16 anniversary

Township phones cut amid news blackout

Business Day Reporters

SOUTH Africa's townships were cut off from the world yesterday as telephone links were severed for most of the day and news was blacked out.

All major centres reported yesterday that telephone links to black townships were cut until mid-afternoon — and a Soweto resident reported that phones had been cut on Sunday night.

Reporters were barred from entering all townships in terms of an instruction issued by the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee.

A massive stayaway of up to 1,5-million people coincided with the June 16 commemoration, and cities resembled ghost towns as many blacks stayed away.

Some businesses did not open, and many closed early to allow workers to go home.

A spokesman for Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said no information whatsoever relating to any security

NEWS BLACKOUT...

THIS newspaper has been produced under restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions include a ban on reporting any action by any member of the security forces, and a ban on the presence of reporters in black areas or at scenes of unrest.

Among the news items for which

permission to publish could not be obtained were reports dealing with Soweto and with a Black Sash magazine.

Nor would officials confirm or deny separate reports that a shop and a car were destroyed in Soweto, or that shots were heard in Chesterville, near Durban.

force action or incidents relating to the state of emergency would be released by his department, referring inquiries to the Bureau for Information.

The bureau yesterday afternoon refused to provide any information on June 16 events, saying this would be dealt with at today's daily Press briefing.

At yesterday's briefing which ended at about midday, a spokesman said townships were "extremely peaceful" with no violent incidents being reported.

Leon Mellet of the Bureau for Infor-

mation said a strong police presence was on stand-by throughout the country.

Almost 1,5-million workers stayed at home yesterday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots — about the same number as stayed away to celebrate May Day — according to estimates of the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) and employers.

The official death toll since the declaration of the state of emergency rose to

● To Page 2

Townships blackout

31 yesterday, 21 people having died in black-on-black attacks, seven in security force action and three were killed by the car bomb blast in Durban on Saturday.

Soweto was quiet but tense. Towards the end of the day more people ventured on to the streets, some of which were barricaded with burning tyres, stones, drums and other objects.

All shops, filling stations and businesses were closed, railway stations and bus terminals were deserted, and no taxis and buses operated.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Ray Swart yesterday in Parliament raised the issue of township telephones being cut off.

Telecommunication officials denied any blanket breakdown of telephones, saying the cut-off was due to "technical problems and unrest".

The PFP announced it would open a "temporary missing persons bureau" and keep a computer record of all known missing people.

The names and identities of those detained continues to remain a mystery to all but the authorities.

The bureau gave stayaway figures as ranging from between 30% to 90%, but other sources said it appeared almost complete on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Cape.

Absenteeism was lowest in the Free State, according to most reports.

The LMG stated that with the exception of the mining and public service sector, 90% of black staff did not report for work and that less than 10% of black workers in the mining sector and only 37% in the public service sector stayed away — a marked change from May Day.

In the Western Cape early figures showed a much larger stayaway than in May. While a general percentage for the area was not yet available, in the manufacturing sector 82% of black workers and 24% of coloured workers stayed away.

A 100% black stayaway was reported in the Eastern Cape in all industries.

'Police have enough power'

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

THE Government needed to create a better political climate and not more power for the police, the House of Assembly was told.

This was one of the main themes of the official Opposition's argument yesterday when it continued its fight against the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

The second day of the debate was marked by repeated clashes between the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and MPs of the Progressive Federal Party who criticised police action in unrest areas.

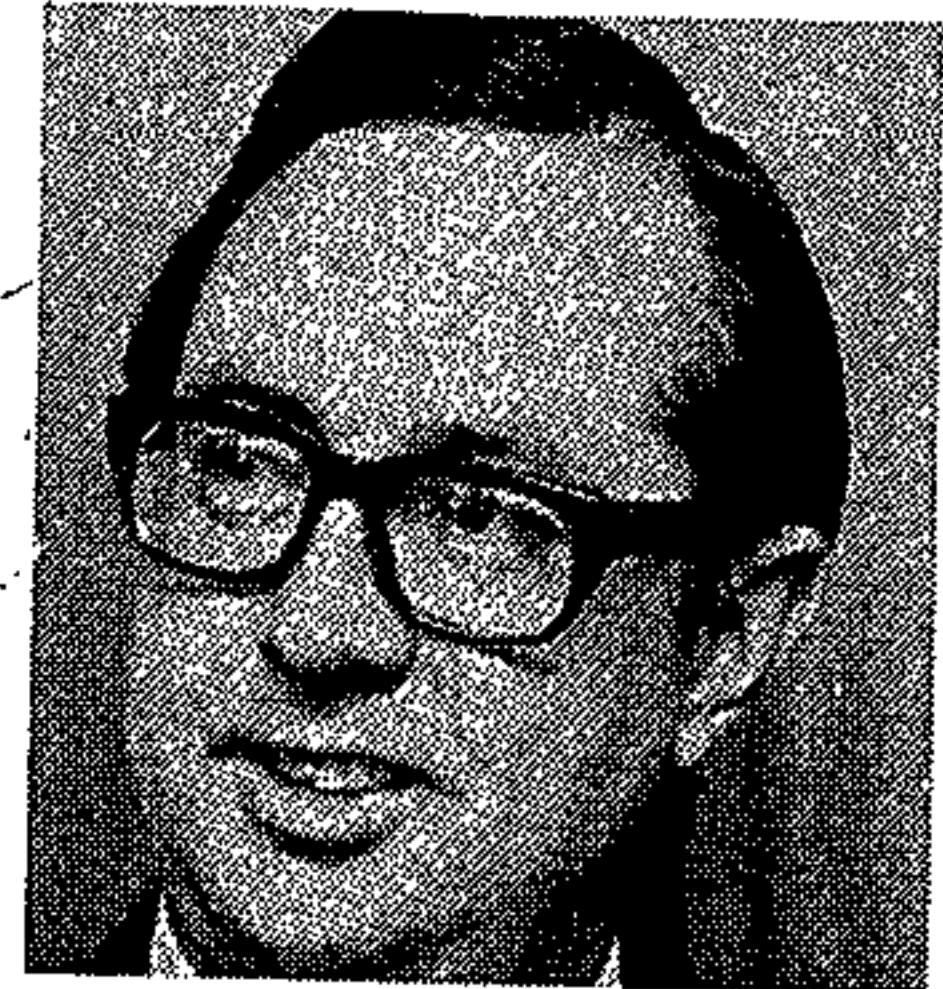
The PFP argued that the Government had shown by its handling of the state of emergency that additional police powers were not the answer to violence and unrest.

Injustice

In an appeal to the Government to talk rather than fight, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) said some of the "very negative consequences" of the state-of-emergency legislation would flow from the proposed new security legislation.

He said the Government had to realise that the present violence was the culmination of a long process of racial injustice. Solutions were not to be found in laws and police action.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said the police "have all the power they need in excess". What the police needed



Mr van Rensburg

was a better political climate.

"We will back the Government in respect of positive political action which leads away from statutory race discrimination," he said.

"We will also back the Government in respect of tough action against those who deliberately perpetrate violence and sabotage, provided such action accords with due process for which there are already adequate laws," Mr Hulley said.

The PFP would not, however, back the Government in respect of coercive action in support of an apartheid-based constitutional programme.

Rejecting opposition arguments, Mr Jurie Mentsz (NP Vryheid) said PFP attacks on the police were "extremely unfair". PFP members should rather thank the police that unrest had not spread to such white areas as Houghton and Sandton.

"We are not prepared to have a black take-over in South Africa. We are not prepared to sell out the white man," he said.

Cape Times 17/6/86

Two new orders on reporting

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Orders putting a virtual blanket restriction on reporting the emergency without official permission were issued yesterday by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee.

The media are prohibited from announcing, disseminating, distributing, taking or sending within or from SA any comment or news about the "conduct" of the security forces regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public, public order or the termination of the state of emergency without his consent or that of someone authorized by him.

A second order has prohibited the presence of journalists, for the purpose of reporting, in any black residential area or any area where unrest was occurring, except with prior permission.

The orders were made in terms of Regulation 7 (1) (C) and (D) of the emergency regulations, the Bureau for Information announced yesterday.

The bureau declined to explain what was meant by "conduct" of the security forces.

Orders apply to the written word

The orders apply to the written word almost the same restrictions as are already applied to photographic, television and radio reporting.

The statement said:

"Please take note that the Commissioner of Police under regulation 7 (1) (C) of the emergency regulations has issued an order prohibiting the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending within or from the Republic of any comment on or news in connection with any conduct of a force or any member of a force regarding the maintenance of the safety of public or the public order or the termination of the state of emergency, except with the prior consent of himself or any person authorized thereto by him.

"Please also take note that the Commissioner of Police has issued an order in terms of regulation 7 (1) (D) of the emergency regulations prohibiting the presence of journalists for the purpose of reporting, in any black residential area or any other area in which unrest is occurring except with the prior consent of the divisional commissioner or any person authorized thereto."

● The executive of the South African Associated Newspapers' Cape Town chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists said in a statement yesterday it was "appalled by the latest emergency restrictions announced which ban all coverage of police action and of unrest situations without the permission of the police".

The chapel, representing most journalists on the Cape Times and Cape Town bureau of the Sunday Times, said: "We can think of no other country in Africa where media restrictions of this order apply.

"We call on journalists nation-wide to investigate creative new avenues for informing the people of South Africa what is happening in their country."

Nel swings a blow at foreign journalists

Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel yesterday objected to foreign correspondents lambasting the Government. He objected to "editorialising by correspondents, when it is expected they report objectively".

"Having read various agency reports, I have come to the conclusion that the death toll in South Africa is presented in such a manner as to create the impression that all blacks who died had died in so-called anti-apartheid protests, or in an uprising against the Government. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The deaths should be attributed to the "alarming escalation of black-on-black violence since the lifting of the previous limited state of emergency".

"Some blacks, supported by whites, are committed to the violent overthrow of the Government, a revolution, and the establishment of a Marxist state." Most blacks did not support this, so these radicals could hope to gain control only through violent intimidation. — Sapa.



● BOTHA

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
and Owen Correspondent

STATE President P W Botha went on television last night to warn the nation to prepare for a siege economy.

Botha's speech came after a massive clampdown under the general State of Emergency imposed yesterday.

As many as 1 200 people are reported to have been arrested. They include numerous church officials, senior trade unionists and leading black politicians — some of them top officials of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo). The initial international reaction to the clampdown was muted, but organised commerce, parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups condemned it. The British government expressed its disappointment, the US called for restraint and black opposition groups and West Germany voiced concern. Botha is also believed to have sent a personal message to Reagan sent a personal message to Botha.

Massive clamp follows State of Emergency

Prepare for a siege economy, P W warns

10 YEARS IN PRISON FOR UNAUTHORISED PICTURES

THERE has been a severe clampdown on the media as a result of the imposition of a State of Emergency in terms of the emergency regulations published yesterday.

Journalists face ten years in prison or a R20 000 fine if they photograph, sketch or make sound recordings of any public disturbance, strike, riot or boycott without permission from a commissioned police officer.

It is also forbidden under the new restrictions to photograph, sketch or record the "conduct" of any member of the security forces "with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or for the termination of the state of emergency".

Detainees may not be identified without official permission.

See Page 3

In New York, UN secretary-general

Javier Perez de Cuellar summoned SA ambassador Kurt von Schröding, and the Security Council was due to consult on a request by Zaïre for an urgent meeting.

Botha's declaration drew strong condemnation from organised commerce and industry. The emergency was also criticised for the emergency being lifted as soon as possible, so that moderate opinion could be given another

opportunity to assert itself.

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) dissociated itself from government strategy of political repression.

Wide powers have been given to the security forces in terms of the regulations, which allow for detention up to 14 days — or until the end of the emergency, should law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange so decide.

Cabinet and security force members have been indemnified against civil or

WIDE powers have been given to the security forces in terms of the new Public Safety Act regulations.

THE US and Britain have reacted cautiously to the Emergency.

OPPOSITION parties — except the right wing — have slated it.

REPORTERS face 10 years' jail if they photograph unrest without permission.

SEE PAGE 3

criminal proceedings arising out of the enforcement of the regulations.

Botha said he did not underestimate the sacrifices and problems that sanctions would entail. However, SA would not crawl before anyone to prevent sanctions if they came.

"Committed as we are to peace and normal international relations, the world must take note and never forget that we

To Page 2

P.T.O.

Prepare for siege, PW warns

From Page 1

are not a nation of weaklings. "We do not desire it (sanctions) and we do not seek it, but if we are forced to go it alone, then so be it."

Botha made it clear that neither the international community nor any particular state could dictate reform measures. He would not beg for international recognition of reform moves.

South Africans would not allow themselves to be humiliated in order to prevent sanctions.

Under the State of Emergency, Soweto — which is expected to commemorate the outbreak of the 1976 riots on June 16 with mass rallies — has been barred to all non-residents and the media.

UDF spokesman Murphy Morobe said removing responsible leaders from the political scene "effectively paved the way for a bloodbath", while Azapo re-

acted to the detentions by calling on black students to boycott classes.

In Lusaka, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said the emergency would worsen the crisis and increase resistance to white rule.

PFP leader Colin Eglin appealed for calm "in the present tense situation".

He described the imposition of the general State of Emergency as heavy-handed, but hoped South Africans would "get on with the urgent task of finding a basis for unity and peace in the future" once it was lifted.

"It is a sad day for South Africa when the government admits that it cannot govern the country without the powers given to it in a state of emergency," Eglin said in Cape Town yesterday.

MP discloses names of 18

18/6/86 37
Parliamentary Staff

MR Graham McIntosh MP (PFP, Maritzburg North) used question time in Parliament to disclose the names of 18 people allegedly detained since the start of the emergency last week.

His tactic of disclosing the names while asking a supplementary question was met with cries of protest from Government benches.

The people he named were: Bantu J. Fuzile of Duncan Village, Nabel Swart and Khalieb Desai of Athlone, Eric and Janet Applegren of Durban, Mr P S Kerschoff, Mr C Merret, and Mr S C Jocelyn of Maritzburg, Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swary Mkhize, Mondli Mkhize, Nkululeko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngadi of Mpolweni, Maritzburg.

Hendrickse support for emergency

Parliamentary Staff

CABINET Ministers the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi were told of the state of emergency only 12 hours after it was proclaimed.

Mr Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council, said this in the House of Representatives yesterday when the two security Bills were rejected outright.

The House moved an amendment that the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill "be read this day six months" — the strongest form of censure.

The Bills will now have to go the President's Council for arbitration.

Defending his support of the emergency proclamation, Mr Hendrickse said the decision to proclaim the state of emergency was not made by the full Cabinet.

He has been criticised for supporting the emergency — under which people are being detained without trial — while rejecting the security Bills.

Mr Hendrickse said the proclamation was "correct for the time".

INTERNAL SECURITY AMENDMENT BILL

LP rejects Bills, hits at 'insensitive Govt'

Parliamentary Staff

THE Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, has hit out at Government "insensitivity" and "hard-heartedness" on security matters.

He was speaking in the House of Representatives during the second-reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

The House rejected this Bill and the parallel Public Safety Amendment Bill.

In a strong statement in which he said the Labour Party refused to be "browbeaten by anyone", Mr Hendrickse rejected criticism that the party had used "delaying tactics" on the Bills.

GUARANTEES

It had referred the Bills back to the standing committee in a genuine attempt to get assurances and guarantees about the treatment of detainees.

But at the last meeting of this joint law and order committee the Government's "hard-heartedness" and refusal to compromise had forced the party to reject the Bills.

For instance, the Labour Party wanted detainees to appear before a review board after at most 14 days.



The Rev Allan Hendrickse



Mr Amichand Rajbansi

The Government wanted this to be 90 days and would not accept a compromise of 30 days, he said.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said this amendment was "totally impractical".

He said none of the Government members participating in negotiations had been instructed on non-negotiables.

DEAD END

But when it became clear that there was no agreement on the desirability of the Bills, the talks reached a dead end.

Mr Hendrickse denied Mr le Grange's earlier claim that he supported the Bills.

"We were prepared to accept detention — but not without trial."

PFP to use Parliament to reveal 'excesses'

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party warned the Government today that it would use Parliament to expose any excesses during the emergency.

Mr Graham McIntosh MP (PFP Maritzburg), who read out a list of detained people in Parliament yesterday, said today that within the rules and order of Parliament the PFP would do everything to expose excesses and to protect detainees.

Mr McIntosh, who is running a "missing persons bureau" to collect names of detainees because of the total clamp on information about them, said more names would be disclosed in Parliament.

200 NAMES

Since the "bureau" was announced on Monday more than 200 names have been reported to the PFP.

The PFP monitoring group was keeping a close watch on the situation throughout the country with the stepped-up activities of its monitoring groups.

He said so far nothing of "dramatic" consequence had occurred but he warned that if the powers of the emergency regulations were used excessively "it will be raised in Parliament."

"If necessary it will be raised as a matter of public importance."

SPREAD OF RUMOURS

Mr McIntosh said the regulations were giving rise to a spread of rumours.

The PFP monitoring committees had already come across cases of "public alarm because of misunderstanding, half-truths and wild rumour, which can only be counter-productive".

"The emergency regulations are probably the most severe that exist in any country outside the Iron Curtain and are probably worse than in those countries.

"Not even in wartime have such stringent regulations been applied to the country.

"If the regulations are not eased or lifted soon the situation will become intolerable."

OPPORTUNITY

Mr McIntosh said the only problem facing the PFP in using the privilege of Parliament to give details of the emergency was the opportunity.

Mrs Helen Suzman MP (PFP Houghton) has given notice that on Tuesday next week she will ask for full details of the detainees.

Anyone wishing to report a "missing person" or wishes a PFP member of Parliament to attempt to establish the whereabouts of a person can contact Mr McIntosh at (021) 458 311 or Ms Caroline Knott at (021) 465 995.

BUDGET DEBATE

Emergency laws the perfect recipe for police state — Andrew

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

EVEN the Opposition in Parliament was being threatened under emergency regulations, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Cape Town Gardens) told the House of Assembly.

He said the regulations were wide-ranging, vague and arbitrary — "a perfect recipe for a police state".

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Budget, Mr Andrew said certain emergency regulations gave the police "carte blanche" to interfere in the legitimate activities of the PFP — "and they have already done so".

Mr Andrew then outlined action which, he said, was taken against the PFP before its public meeting, addressed by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, in the Cape Town City Hall on Monday.

He said posters advertising the meeting were interfered with and removed at the weekend.

On Monday PFP workers distributing leaflets advertising the meeting were arrested.



Mr Ken Andrew



Mr Colin Eglin

That morning the meeting, held at lunch time, was banned and later unbanned.

Mr Andrew said that when he questioned the police action he was told it was in terms of emergency regulations. The PFP officials who were detained were released. The meeting was "unbanned".

Mr Andrew said the state of emergency would not succeed — "even if in the short term a facade of relative calm is projected to the public by Government propagandists".

The Bureau for Information had claimed a few days ago that public violence had been "kept to a minimum".

And yet a bureau official, Mr Leon Mellet, said yesterday another 11 people had died in unrest within 24 hours.

This brought the total already dead under the state of emergency to 42.

Mr Andrew asked whether this toll was the "minimum" referred to by the bureau.

He said a fundamental onslaught was being made on the few remaining aspects of democracy in South Africa.

It was unjust and unwise and would result in the fostering of extremism born of despair.

Organisations such as the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, the End Conscription Campaign, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and others were entitled to function within the law.

If organisations did not adhere to the law they should be charged but there was no justification for arbitrarily detaining their officials and banning their meetings.

Every person and organisation should have the right to campaign peacefully for change in a law. That right should not be subject to arbitrary or vague regulations — "especially not when these are being applied by junior police officers", Mr Andrew said.

~~Cape Times 18/6/66~~
**Legal efforts
continue** (327)

THE Law Faculty at UCT had not "given up", contrary to the impression created in the headline to a Cape Times article yesterday, Professor Barry Dean said yesterday.

"We are doing quite a lot. We are preparing a detailed commentary on the emergency regulations for lawyers' use, and we are hoping to produce a simplified version for organizations."

"We are also pressing for some form of inquiry into events at Crossroads before the emergency."

The point the lawyers had tried to make in their press release was that even the most cautious of statements could be construed as subversive. This did not mean they were "giving up".

+ + EMERGENCY UPDATE + +

Albus 1/8/80
**Ban on reports about
police in homelands** 37

PRETORIA. — Publishing news on the actions of the police forces of the "self-governing territories" has been outlawed.

This is one of several implications of a proclamation made by President P.W. Botha in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The meaning of the term "force" has been widened to include a police force of a "self-governing territory" and the South African Police acting under the "control" of the governments of these territories.

The application of the term "subversive statement" was also made to apply to statements pertaining to the governments of self-governing territories within South Africa. — Sapa.

ARbus 18/6/86

'Hundreds' are missing in SA, Assembly told

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Parliamentary Staff

HUNDREDS of people had disappeared in the past five days, the Assembly has been told.

Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) said last night they were believed to have been detained under the emergency regulations.



Mr Graham McIntosh

Speaking in the third-reading debate on the Budget, he said that South Africa would find an extended state of emergency under the present regulations intolerable.

The PFP had established a missing persons' bureau.

Mr McIntosh said any serious politician in South Africa should recognise that there were genuine grievances among people and should pre-empt the objectives of revolutionary forces.

The opposition was not unaware of the dangers of communism.

A question people should consider was what should be done after the lifting of the emergency.

"How do we let Nelson Mandela out of jail?" Mr McIntosh asked.

One way to handle the post-emergency situation would be to create effective political representation.

Mr Roelf Meyer (NP Johannesburg West) praised Mr McIntosh's speech, describing it as one of his "most responsible" speeches in the Assembly.

SOWETAN

Black papers hard hit

JOURNALISTS may effectively not cover any event in areas declared as "unrest areas" — and that includes reporting on soccer, entertainment and social events.

This emerged yesterday following inquiries by the *Sowetan* to the Bureau of Information, the only body that can issue information on unrest or the application of the state of emergency regulations.

The *Sowetan* was told that permission had to be sought from the police for any reporter to enter such townships for purposes of coverage of events.

Such requests would have to be for specific events, and each time reporters have to go into townships, new applications for permission had to be made.

While this provision affects all newspapers, the *Sowetan* and other black newspapers will be hard hit as most of their news

coverage is in the townships.

On average, seven teams of journalists have to go into Soweto each day for various purposes — ranging from coverage of sport, women's interest articles, showbiz and social occasions.

This means that for Soweto only, at least seven applications a day have to be made for reporters to enter the townships.

The provision is over and above the general ban on reporting of information relating to unrest. Only information from the Bureau of Information on the unrest can be published.

The *Sowetan* — or any other newspaper — is not allowed to comment on this, as is the case on any other unrest situation.

Local and foreign newsmen

were taken on a tour of Soweto yesterday by the Bureau for information, Sapa reports.

No unrest was observed from behind the two mesh-protected police buses in which the journalists were driven around.

Residents walking around the streets looked at the passing buses impassively. No black power salutes were given or slogans shouted.

The group of 20 newsmen had been flown to Protea police station in two Puma helicopters from Swartkop Air Base near Pretoria.

The tour included Rockville, Diepkloof, Orlando, Orlando West, Dube, Mofolo Village — an area of shacks — and White City.

TV crews shot the stark difference in appearance between the brownish Soweto and the lush northern suburbs of Johannesburg as the helicopters flew over these areas.

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Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1986

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Deportations: SA under fire

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday found itself in the midst of growing diplomatic difficulties as a result of deportations ordered during the emergency.

In two diplomatic moves yesterday, the Australian Government expelled an official in the Canberra embassy (see page 3) and the West German Government handed a protest *démarche* to the South African Ambassador in Bonn on the deportation of four German nationals.

A Dutch TV cameraman, Mr Wim de Vos, was also deported last night after a legal battle yesterday which is likely to strain further diplomatic relations with The Hague.

Mr De Vos was taken to Jan Smuts Airport by police last night after a Transvaal Supreme Court judge could not find that the Minister for Home

Affairs had not acted in the national interest in ordering the cameraman's expulsion.

During the proceedings Mr Justice A J van Niekerk threatened to order security policemen from his court for disturbing the proceedings.

Replying to Bonn's protest against the deportation of the four West Germans, two of them churchmen from Maritzburg, Mr Theobald Kneifel and Mr Heinz Ernst, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday issued a statement in strong diplomatic terms defending their expulsion.

Mr Botha said the South African Government objected to the tone of the *démarche*.

"The West German nationals were engaged in activities which warranted their detention in terms of the applicable South African legal provisions," said Mr Botha.

"The (government) furthermore, takes the strongest exception to the reference in the *démarche* to any alleged violation of the fundamental right to religious freedom."

South Africa also came under fire from Sweden, Canada and France, who decided to curb trade links with South Africa.

In South Africa the American Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, became involved in a dispute with the SABC about why he was not prepared to participate in a programme on racial discrimination in America (see page 7).

In further government moves against the media yesterday:

● A notice in the Government Gazette has widened the news blackout on the actions of security forces to the "self-governing territories".

The notice, retroactive to

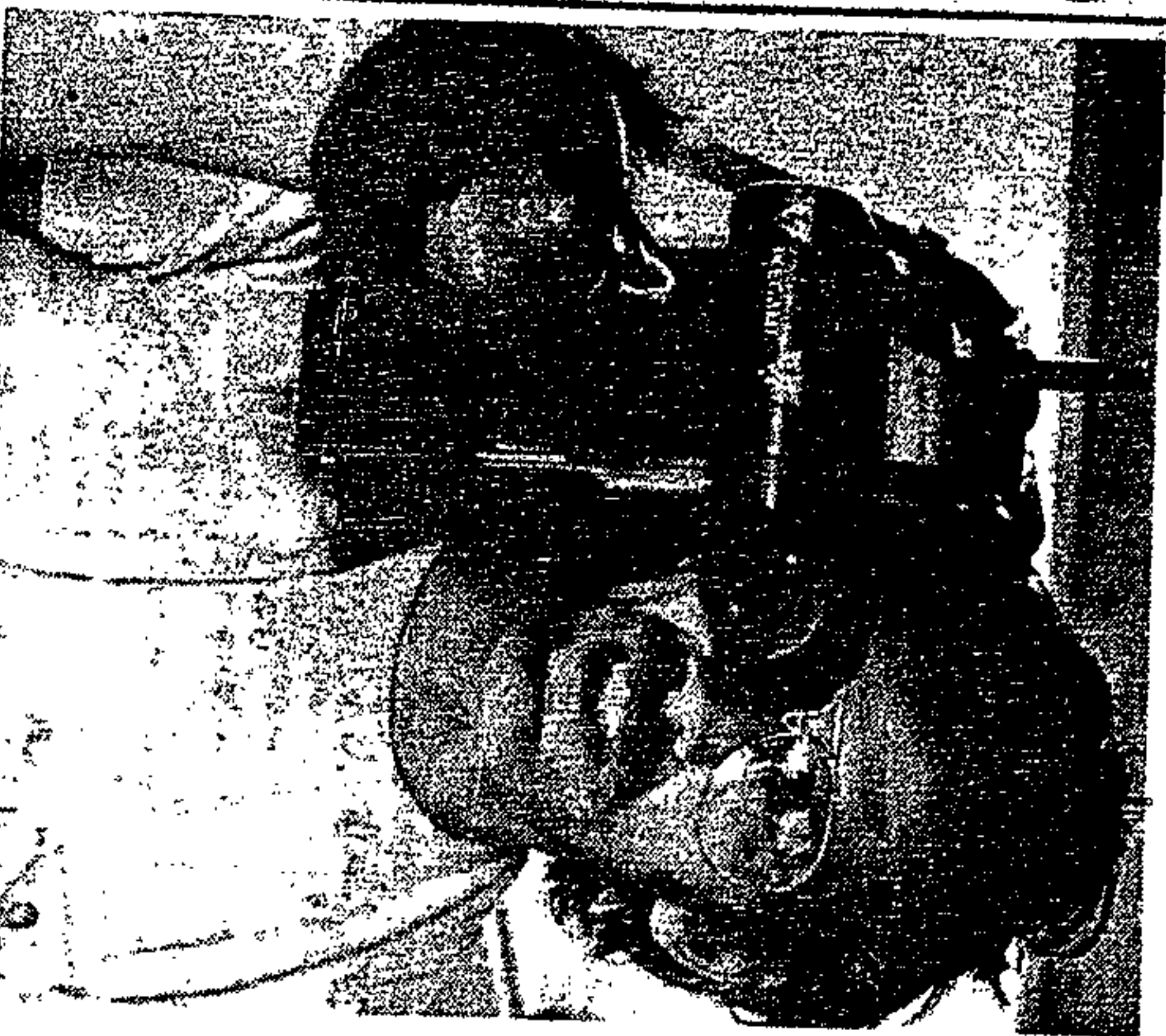
June 12, extends the meaning of the term "force" to include the police of the "self-governing territories" and the SA Police operating in these territories.

● All live satellite transmissions from South Africa by foreign television companies have been banned for the duration of the emergency.

● Home Affairs officials have started compiling lists of foreign journalists working in newspaper offices in South Africa, a spokesman for the Minister of Home Affairs confirmed in Cape Town last night.

● The head of the Bureau for Information, Mr David Steward, said yesterday that charges against the Weekly Mail and the Sowetan were being investigated.

● Australia tells broomstick attaché to go, page 3



CBS cameraman Wim de Vos

Cash on its way to taxpayers

Continued from page 1

Sources said today that the money for the package was coming largely from the central energy fund and the State-owned Industrial Development Corporation.

A headache for the Government in the giant new housing programme is how to spend the money as rapidly as possible.

The task force of experts announced by Mr du Plessis will have to examine this and evaluate how to get the maximum for R750-million.

The abolition of the surcharge on certain imports used in the process of production and the easing of excise duty on cars are that part of the package designed to boost business morale and investor confidence in the economy, the sources said.

The director of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa), Mr Nico Vermeulen, said they represented a "broad and bold package" which would have a "positive effect on economic recovery, growth and job-creation".

They would provide "a much needed boost" to business confidence generally.

The Progressive Federal Party slated the package as a

"conjurer's illusion" which would not stimulate the economy as Mr du Plessis said it would.

PFP spokesman on Finance Mr Harry Schwarz said that there was a lot of gilt on the package but no substance inside.

By not cutting general sales tax, Mr du Plessis had failed to put any money into the hands of those who needed it most.

The really disturbing aspect of the package, Mr Schwarz said, was the fact that it was being financed by money which may be necessary to cushion the petrol price from the effects of a falling rand or a surge in the oil price.

Emergency laws stop city meetings

Staff Reporter

TWO meetings planned for Thursday night have been cancelled due to the emergency regulations.

The Electrical and Allied Workers' Trade Union has cancelled a general meeting to have been held at the Athlone Civic Centre and the Wynberg and District Civic Association has cancelled a meeting on "The crisis in South Africa".

SOWETAN, Wednesday, June 18, 1986

THE five-day annual conference of the South African Council of Churches starts on Monday, at St Barnabus College, Bosmont, Johannesburg.

The theme of the conference is "Hope in Crisis". It will focus on various problems, including trying to find solutions in the apartheid society, a spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said many speakers will address the conference.

They include the Reverend E Baartman,

SACC to discuss 'crisis'

President of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa; Mr Joe Seremane, fieldworker of the SACC division of Justice and Reconciliation and Professor Wolfgang Huber of the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

SACC president Bishop Manas Buthelezi will open the conference. He is expected to deliver his report on Tuesday.

The general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, and other SACC officials will also table reports.

The spokesman said the conference has been given the theme because of the present "crisis" in the country.

On the agenda are the state of emergency and other problems facing South Africa.

Schools out of school

COMMUNITY organisations, teachers and pupils, have been barred from using school premises — during the winter vacations — in all areas which fall under the state of emergency.

This means teachers and pupils who would like to make use of the school facilities for extra lessons during this period would have to obtain written permission from

either the headmaster of the school concerned or from the regional director of that area.

This also affects church groups which use schools to hold their services.

A spokesman for DET, Mr Peter Mundell, said everybody who wished to make use of school premises should obtain permission to cover themselves from security legislation.

The spokesman added that as far as teachers are concerned, they would come back to school a few days before July 1, which is the official reopening day.

Schools which fall under DET closed for the winter recess on June 6, but Soweto schools were closed two days earlier at the request of the regional director, Mr Gunther Merbold.

Sowetan 18/6/86

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Detainees: MP reads out names

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Government secrecy about detainees was cracked yesterday as the names of some of the 2 000 said to be in detention started to emerge.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Maritzburg North, Mr Graham McIntosh, surprised Parliament yesterday when he read out names and asked if they had been detained in the past five days.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had just replied to a question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) who wanted to know whether any people under the age of 20 had been arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape in the first six months of last year.

Arrested

Mr McIntosh rose and said: "Mr Speaker, arising from the Deputy Minister's reply relating to people arrested for public violence, I wonder whether he could tell us whether Bantu Julius Fuzile, Nabel Swart of the Alexander Sinton School, Khaliel Desai of the Alexander Sinton School, Eric Apple-green, Janet Apple-green, Peter Kershoff,

Martin Wittenberg, Mr C Merret, Mr S C Jocelyn, Professor Colin Garner, a number of people from Mpolweni, Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swart Mkhize, Nkululeko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngadi ..."

Mr Vlok: "Mr Speaker, on a point of order ..."

Mr McIntosh: "Mr Speaker, I have nearly finished. Have all these people who have gone missing during the last five days been arrested on charges of public violence?"

Mr Vlok took another point of order and explained that he had replied to a question relating to the period January 1 to June 30 last year. Mr McIntosh was dealing with people who, according to him, had been detained in the past five days.

Mr McIntosh said his aim was to find out who had been arrested on charges of public violence.

"That is the question. The dates are not important. The question is whether these people, in view of the fact that they are missing, have been

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From page 1

arrested on charges of public violence."

The exchange ended amid loud interjections.

● Charges of illegal possession of a firearm against Father Sman-galiso Mkhathshwa, secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, were withdrawn in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday because, it was revealed in court, he is being detained.

● Four Americans were arrested in Cape Town over the weekend under emergency regulations, a State Department spokesman told Sapa-AP in Washington.

One was identified as an Lutheran pastor, who was later released. Another was detained at a Sunday church service.

● Four foreigners were told to leave South Africa by midnight last night. They are Maritzburg clerics Professor Theobald Kneifel and Brother Heinz Alex Bernhard Ernst, both West Germans, a tourist, Mr Walter Hattig, and a Johannesburg teacher, Mr Eckhard Krallmann.

Father Kneifel was a lecturer at St Joseph's Oblate Scholasticate at Cedara and served as chaplain to the University of Natal.

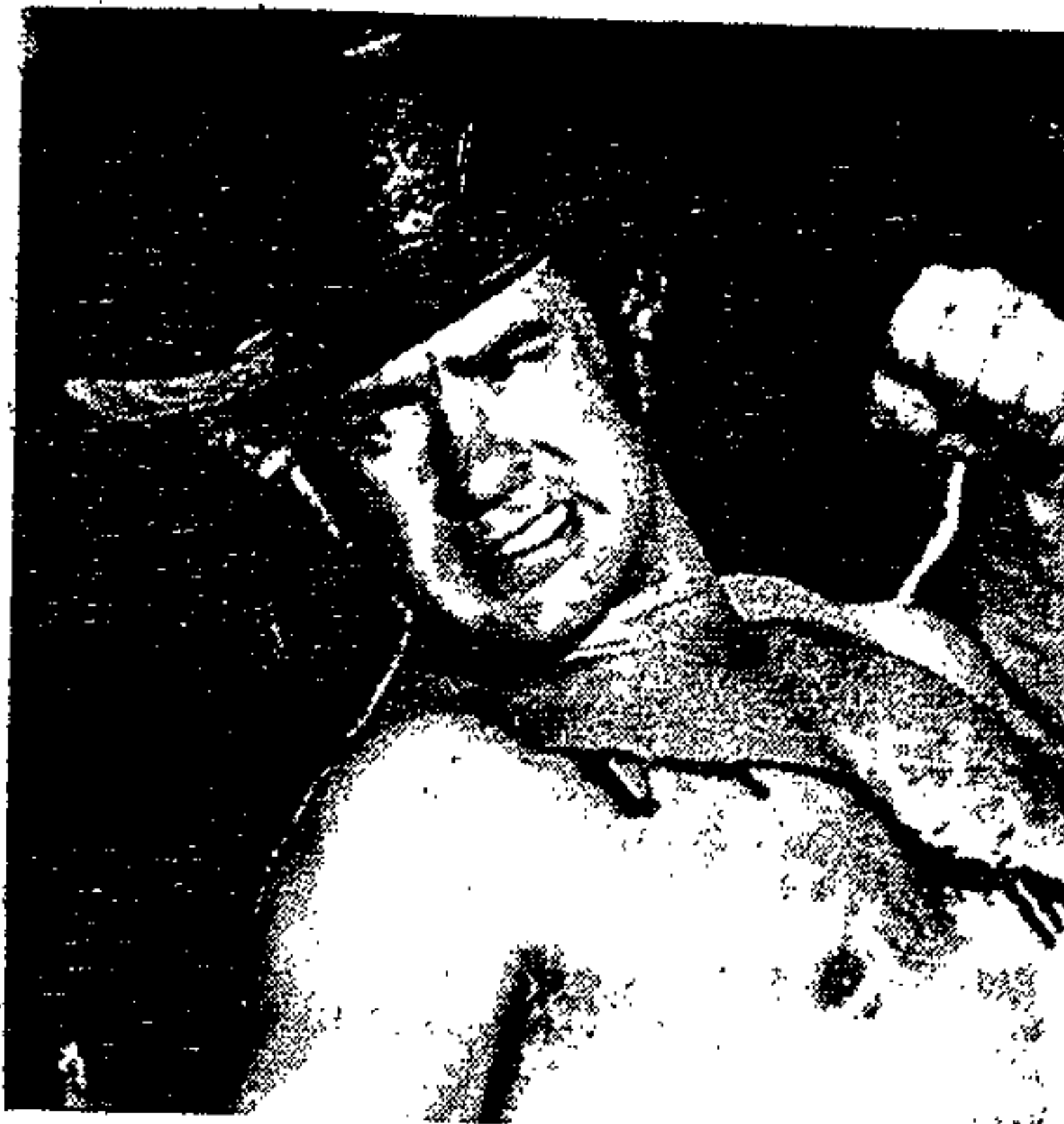
A spokesman for the scholasticate said both men were due to fly to Rome late yesterday.

● Another person known to have been detained recently is University of Witwatersrand law lecturer Mr Raymond Suttner. An urgent Rand Supreme Court application by Mr Suttner was postponed indefinitely last week after the Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police gave his assurance that Mr Suttner would not and had not been assaulted by policemen under his command.

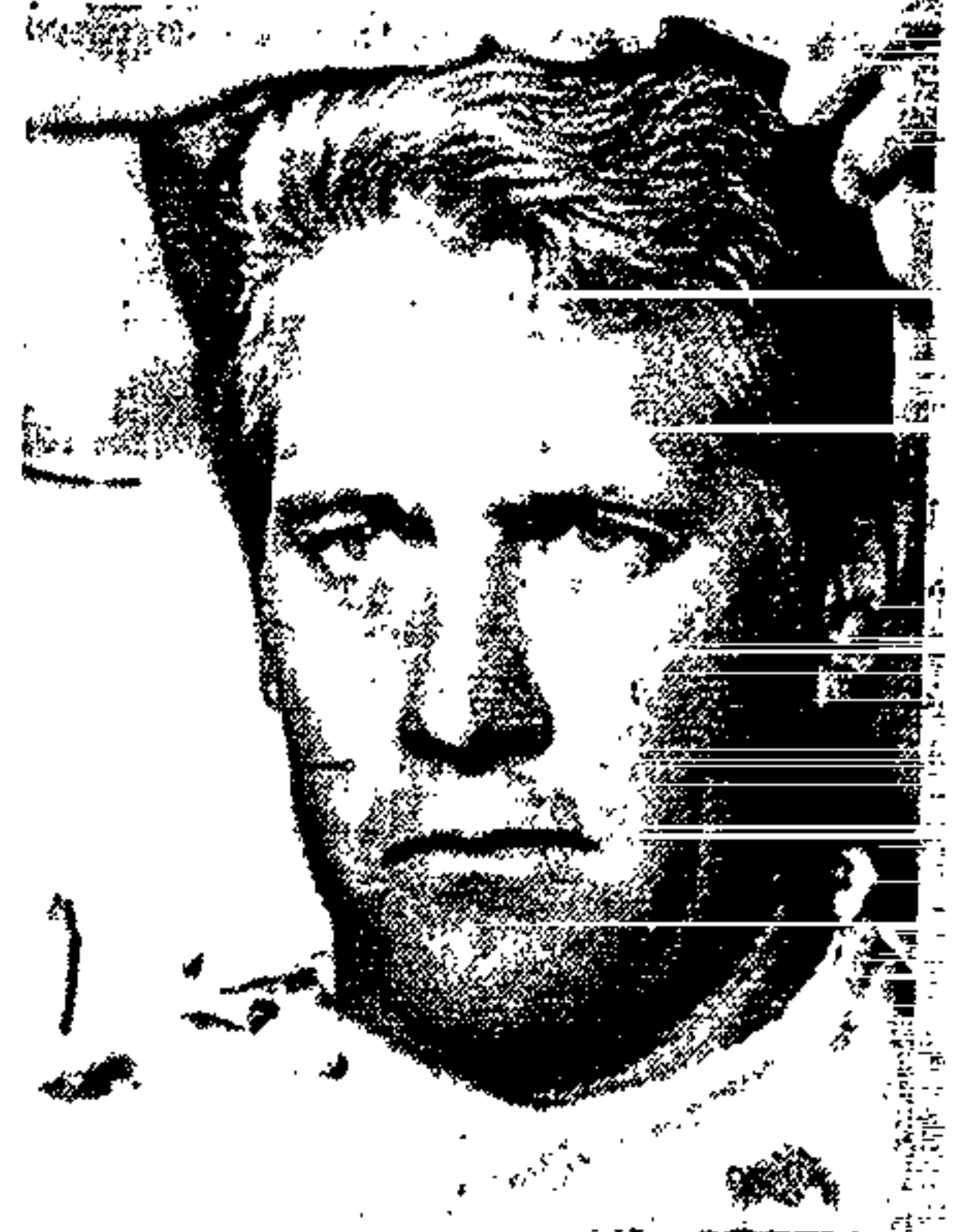
● Many union offices were operating at reduced levels following the detention or absence of some key personnel.



Leon Mellet at his swearing-in when he joined the SAP's public relations division in 1979.



Mr Mellet, alias the "Ruiter in Swart", a role that made him famous in the late 1970s as a champion of the underdog.



The censor has a haircut: Mr Mellet conforms to police requirements.

Always in the public eye

By CHRIS STEYN

BRIGADIER Leon Mellet, the new Director of Information for Internal Media at the Bureau for Information, is a former crime reporter, public relations officer for Mr Louis le Grange and part-time comic-strip hero.

Brigadier Mellet prefers to be called "Mr" in his new job, believing that referring to him by his police rank would give the mistaken impression that the Bureau for Information is a police or military operation.

His job as a censor under the emergency regulations may have made him unpopular with journalists but he has earned some respect in the profession.

His knowledge of the workings of both newspapers and the police force enabled him to become, in the eyes of many journalists who have worked with him, one of the best and most helpful departmental public relations officers in the government.

While a crime reporter on the Natal Mercury, Mr Mellet gave evidence in January 1977 to the commission of inquiry into the 1976/77 riots.

He told the judicial commission that the unco-operative attitude of government officials towards the press could partly account for situations like the 1976 riots.

He said officials were to blame in most cases where half-truths or untrue reports appeared in newspapers.

"When a situation erupts it is often the case that the journalist is pushed aside. Then they look elsewhere for their information.

"Leftist groups which give exaggerated and untrue information then get maximum publicity," Mr Mellet told the commission.

While he was crime reporter on the Natal Mercury, he also freelanced for photo magazines, and he is well-remembered for his role as "Die Ruiter in Swart" (The Rider in Black).

Friends said teenage girls accosted Mr Mellet on the street, shouting "Daar gaan die Ruiter" (There goes the Rider), and begged him for his autograph.

He also acted the role of a policeman in a photo-magazine detective series.

Former newspaper colleagues said Mr Mellet "threw himself heart and soul into his job" and, as a crime reporter, accompanied the security police into Swaziland when they hit an ANC target.

He had a narrow escape when a bullet penetrated the car's front door.

He left the Natal Mercury in 1979 to take up the position of chief of media liaison at the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

The rank of lieutenant-colonel accompanied his appointment, causing a silent furore in police ranks as senior officers objected to his not having done any formal police training.

Other policemen, however,

defended the appointment, saying that Mr Mellet had been in police reserve for a long time, even while a journalist.

While chief of media liaison, Mr Mellet often went on trips to the Angolan border, where he took part in skirmishes with Swapo.

In 1982 he was appointed press secretary for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. He was later promoted to full colonel and then in April this year to brigadier.

When he is not holding press conferences or dealing with an unending stream of inquiries from the media, his hobbies include fixing cars, bricklaying and landscaping.

Friends say he has a very "mechanical mind", and indulges his love for woodworking and carpentry on his small farm outside Pretoria, where he also keeps horses.

Mr Mellet's parents are retired and live in Durban, where he attended Port Natal High School.

De La Cruz on 'blow to the system'

Political Reporter
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The declaration of the state of emergency was "immoral" and a "vote of no confidence" by the Nationalist government in the tricameral system, the leader of the official Opposition in the House of Representatives, Mr Denis de la Cruz, said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill in the House, Mr De La Cruz MP for Ottery and leader of the Democratic Workers' Party (DWP), said the state of emergency must be seen as an "over-reaction" by the State.

"It has been a blow to the tricameral system and it can be seen as a vote of no confidence in the government's own constitutional structures. Since the start of the new reform process we have already had two spells of states of emergency. It is showing that the reform programme is crumbling."

Detention without trial is a short-sighted attitude. The spiral of violence which has occurred repeatedly over past months calls for a political solution in South Africa.

"While apartheid laws remain on our statute books and while blacks are outside Parliament real negotiations will not take place."

The National Party argued that it needed stability to implement reform whereas the process had in itself been the prime "destabilizing factor", Mr De la Cruz said.

He said South Africa's Western allies would not be able to defend the government indefinitely.

He criticized the ruling Labour Party for opposing the controversial security bills while they supported the state of emergency.

"No civilized Christian country can support this type of immoral measure — which cannot be justified," Mr De la Cruz said.

Wednesday, June 18, 1986

and Politics

'Recipe for police state'

CMT Times 18/6/86
(387)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa was stuck with worse-than-ever repression under a state of emergency that would not succeed, the chairman of the PFP's federal executive, Mr Ken Andrew, said yesterday.

The National Party had done everything in its power to control South Africa by using "repressive measures" but it had failed lamentably, Mr Andrew said during third-reading debate on the budget.

Mr Ken Andrew: "After 26 years of hammering the ANC in every possible way the government finds it is faced with a graver crisis, a more popular ANC, more violence and less control than it started with."

"Bannings, house-arrests, detentions without trial, trumped-up charges and massive intimidation have been used on a wide scale for decades but we are worse off now than ever before."

Mr Andrew said the Bureau of Information had denied that it was withholding news but had told the press this week that public violence was limited to a minimum when 11 people had died in unrest incidents in a 24-hour period.

NP members claimed that the emergency would "calm things down" but 43 people had already died in the first five days of the emergency, he said.

The emergency regulations were "wide-ranging, vague and arbitrary ... a perfect recipe for a police state in which legal organizations are prevented from pursuing legitimate objectives."

"This is a fundamental onslaught on some of the few remaining aspects of democracy that survive in South Africa."

"It is unjust and unwise and will result in fostering extremism born of despair as the avenues for peaceful expression and change are increasingly closed," he said.

Mr Andrew said that whether one agreed with them or not, organizations like the UDF, Azapo, the ECC and the AWB were entitled to function within the law.

He said the banning of the ANC in 1960 had been the government's announcement that the NP rejected peaceful change in South Africa unless it took place on terms dictated unilaterally by the NP.

"But after 26 years of hammering the ANC in every possible way the government finds it is faced with a graver crisis, a more popular ANC, more violence and less control than it started with."

Internal Security "this day six months".

ruling LP of indecision the bills.

18/6/86 327

Suzman: Bill denies access to courts

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MRS Helen Suzman yesterday described as "astounding" the assertion by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that the Internal Security Amendment Bill did not deny people access to the courts.

Mr Le Grange told Parliament on Monday: "No-

where in the bill is there any denial of access to the courts."

Mrs Suzman, the PFP's chief spokesperson on law and order, responded in a statement yesterday: "It shows how little importance Mr Le Grange attaches to the role the courts in a democratic country should play in protecting the rights and freedoms of the individual citizen."

She said that every bill which enabled the executive to deprive citizens of their liberty and jail them without trial was in itself a denial of access to the courts and an abrogation of the rule of law.

"And the Internal Security Amendment Bill in very specific terms makes provision for jail without trial for up to 180 days.

"Furthermore, the amending bill circumvents the provision in the existing law which requires of a police officer to have 'reason to believe' that the person concerned would be a danger to the security of the State.

"The bill substitutes for this that the officer only has to be 'of the opinion' that the detention would contribute to

the termination, combating and prevention of public disturbances.

"There can be no doubt whatsoever that the Internal Security Amendment Bill put the individual citizen at the mercy of the executive and denies him effective access to the courts with which to protect his basic freedom as a citizen," Mrs Suzman said.

ISSUED 035

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — This House yesterday joined the House of Delegates in rejecting the controversial security bills in the strongest terms.

And in a startling disclosure, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader and Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, told the House the declaration of a state of emergency had not been decided at cabinet level.

Mr Hendrickse said that although he supported the emergency as a "Gaullist option" as it was not a permanent measure, he and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, his Indian cabinet colleague, were informed of the emergency only 12 hours after it had been declared.

He explained that LP support of the emergency and rejection of the Internal Security

House rejects security bills

Mr Hendrickse: Emergency not decided at cabinet level.

Amendment Bill and Public Safety Amendment Bill should not be seen as contradictory.

The LP was supportive of the police, he said, adding that every country needed police to maintain law and order.

The deadlock in the consensus mechanism after weeks of behind-the-scenes negotiation should also not be seen as a "delaying tactic" but as an exercise to reach consensus and compromise on issues of national importance.

Mr Miley Richards, LP deputy leader, asked for the legislation to be read "this day six months".

The LP could not give any one person such wide powers as the Minister of Law and Order sought in the bills. Power should be vested in Parliament and not individuals.

Even Nationalist cabinet ministers were critical of police behaviour, he said. The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, publicly criticized police behaviour at a recent NP meeting in Pietersburg.

Mr Arthur Booysen, MP for Bosmont and leader of the Freedom Party, supported the bills and accused the ruling LP of indecision

and inconsistency. Mr Denis de la Cruz, leader of the Democratic Worker's Party (DWP), also rejected the bills. South Africa needed political solutions and not more security laws, he said.

In reply the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he had "bent over backwards" to accommodate the proposed amendments of the two Houses, but was faced with a "take it or leave it" attitude from MPs.

Although he did not want to apportion blame as to who was responsible for the deadlock, he said the parties concerned in negotiations had agreed to the "desirability" of the proposed measures.

He said he found it "funny" that MPs readily accepted the measures proclaimed by the State President but refused to support similar provisions of this nature which were included in the bills.

Industry, Mr Kent Durr, said yesterday while replying to a question from Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North).

Mr Durr said his department had not received any representations or complaints regarding the supply of liquor to employees as part or in lieu of their wages or remuneration.

Mr McIntosh asked Mr Durr whether he was not aware of the use of the tot system on Western Cape farms and whether he believed the law should protect these people.

Mr Durr replied that it was illegal to give workers liquor in lieu of wages.

"As far as I am aware the department has not received any complaints," he said.

However, the Liquor Act was being completely rewritten and Mr McIntosh was welcome to make recommendations.

CAPL Time 10/6/86 (327)

Soweto ban hits Sowetan journalists

The *Sowetan* newspaper's reporters may not enter Soweto in terms of the emergency regulations — not even to cover a soccer game.

A large white square dominates the front page of today's *Sowetan* — explained by the caption "it became clear we could not get into Soweto ..."

Inside readers also found a blank where they might expect an editorial column.

"All that we and other media have to contribute at this time has been effectively banned," an explanation at the bottom of the "editorial blank space" said.

Star photographer Herbert Mabuza discovered on Monday that he cannot even take his equipment home with him. He had to return to the office to deposit it first.

Star staffers could not get into Soweto yesterday to photograph Bishop Desmond Tutu and Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy.

Clamp hits homelands

STAC 327
18/6/88
The Government has extended its emergency regulations to self-governing homelands. Although published yesterday, the ruling is retrospective to June 12.

In terms of an extraordinary Government Gazette, publication of news on the actions of the police forces of the "self-governing territories" has been prohibited.

The term "force" is widened to include homeland police and South African Police acting under the "control" of homeland governments.

The ban on "subversive statements" also applies and homeland governments receive "limitation of liability" protection.

Focus on SA news blackout

Still the centre of media attention

STAR
18/6/86
327

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's information clampdown is the focal point of unrelenting media attention in Britain today.

Television news last night took viewers into *The Star's* newsroom to see the effect of the clampdown in South Africa itself.

And two of Britain's leading quality newspapers, *The Times* and *The Guardian*, carry editorials on the South African crisis for the second day running — the subject today is the clampdown on reporting.

Reflecting the difficulty faced by TV journalists, the *Daily Express* carries a cartoon showing a man watching TV in his lounge.

The caption reads: "And in the studio tonight we have a panel of experts to discuss the absence of news from South Africa."

In a leader devoid of humour, under the headline "Death beyond the silence", however, *The Guardian* says: "Those who ask why South Africa is singled out when there are so many other ghastly regimes in the rest of the world now have their answer.

"A regime which still lays claim to Western Christian values is engaged in destroying the last vestiges of them in order to hang on to power by totalitarian methods. That is why it is our business."

The Times editorial, headlined "The police state advances", says: "The police state has extended its sway not just over journalists, but over the right of South Africans and outsiders to know what is going on at the moment of gravest crisis.

"At a time when its Government is still declaring a willingness to reform, South Africa has slipped over a crucial boundary between freedom and despotism. It will be the plain duty of newspapers and television to ensure that these restraints do not succeed."

Editorial conference

Recording *The Star's* frustration at the restraints, ITN's South Africa correspondent Peter Sharpe told viewers: "This morning's editorial conference in the newsroom of *The Star* was one they would rather forget.

"For the first time in the newspaper's 99-year history, the editor was forced to tell his readers that his paper could no longer adequately reflect the situation in South Africa."

Daily editor Mr Ron Anderson told ITN news: "We can't live up to our motto of 'Today's news today'. It is 24 hours since the event (the Soweto anniversary) and we will be getting a Government handout telling us nine people have died. We do not know the circumstances in which those people died."

● Sapa-Associated Press reports from London that Mr Peter Galliner, director of the International Press Institute today appealed to the State President, Mr P W Botha, to end Press censorship.

Mr Galliner said in a message to Mr Botha that the censorship provisions of the emergency had been condemned worldwide.

"The International Press Institute supports the efforts of South African journalists and editors, foreign journalists and foreign correspondents in their almost impossible task to maintain full coverage of events in your country," the message said.

The daily battle for facts in Pretoria

By Sue Leeman
and Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

A cold war is developing between the media and the Bureau for Information.

The bureau's daily media briefings have become a tussle of wills between the two parties — on the Press's side to assemble information from official reports and on the bureau's to prevent what are considered to be distorted reports.

The bureau has come down heavily on certain of the overseas news agencies, one being criticised for calling the emergency measures "draconian" and for saying South Africa was "riot-torn".

Others of the foreign media have been criticised for calling the South African Government a "minority white regime".

A Johannesburg newspaper was attacked for saying the bureau was wilfully withholding information.

The bureau meets many media questions with the stock response: "Consult your legal advisors".

LAUGHTER

Other questions are answered with a reference to Section 7 (1) (c) of the emergency regulations, which the Commissioner of Police has invoked to place a blanket ban on the reporting of unrest — unless the information is released by the bureau.

The bureau has even gone so far as to deny one foreign correspondent the permission to report her own question at one of the briefings.

It has also rebuked the media for using the briefing sessions as a forum for even the smallest query.

The bureau says it cannot comment on every incident of unrest or political development and will go no further than its official brief every day.

The media have obviously had mixed feelings about this treatment.

There was sarcastic laughter when the foreign correspondent was refused permission to report her question.

And there was a stunned reaction when the media was told the only reason telephone links in major black townships all "malfunctioned" on June 16 was a "technical problem".

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US plays up news coverage after ban

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The restriction on South African news coverage has reduced the flow of information and pictures but it has not reduced the attention South Africa is getting in American media.

The situation continues to be the top foreign story on national and local radio and television, gets front-page newspaper coverage and is a favourite topic of columnists and commentators.

South African diplomats, academics and journalists are in demand here for participation in television and radio talk shows. Since Friday, South African ambassador, Mr Herbert Beukes, has appeared on more than two dozen major coast-to-coast shows. Embassy information counsellor, Mr Pieter Swanepoel, has also featured on TV and radio.

American news organisations are handling gingerly the restrictions on their representatives in South Africa. Many say they will do their best to report the facts but do not want to defy the Government for several reasons.

PROBLEMS

One is that they do not want their employees fined, jailed or expelled. Another is that they do not want to be unrepresented in a country whose problems have become international news.

They also believe it is still possible to convey news about South Africa. One method was seen in an ABC newscast here last night. Viewers were shown footage of Bishop Desmond Tutu and told he was angry with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher — but that ABC's man in Johannesburg could not report why Bishop Tutu was angry.

The network then switched to its news team in London, where a reporter sketched the British Government's attitude to sanctions.

But familiar scenes of violent confrontation have vanished from TV screens, to be replaced by scenes of South Africa spokesman Mr Leon Mellet briefing reporters, footage of South African journalists at work at their desks, and sequences of a government-sponsored visit to Soweto.

Detainees treated with care, says bureau

Pretoria Bureau

Detainees seized under the new state of emergency are being treated "responsibly and with care" according to the Prisons Service. It is still not known how many people are currently in detention.

A statement issued through the Bureau for Information today said detainees were treated in accordance with international minimum standards.

There were adequate channels for detainees to air their grievances. Judges and magistrates had access to detainees and could report on what they found.

The director of internal media liaison, Mr Leon Mellet, could not say if foreign embassies in South Africa would have access to detained nationals.

He could not say how many detainees were under 18 and if the Children's Act applied to them.

A Government Gazette published when the emer-

gency was declared promulgated strict regulations governing what detainees arrested under the emergency may or may not do, and provided for them to be subjected to corporal or dietary punishment.

A person may be detained by the security forces without a warrant of arrest and be held for a period of up to 14 days. This may be extended by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

About 12 hours before the public had been told a state of emergency existed, the security forces in a nationwide swoop made at least 450 arrests.

The bureau has repeatedly refused to say how many people are being held.

Banned are singing, whistling, reading, talking, visits by family members and lawyers.

Information may only be released by the Commissioner of Police or a person designated by him.

On admission, a detainee will be searched and

he/she will not be allowed visitors unless permission is obtained from the prison commander acting in consultation with the Commissioner of Police.

A legal representative must obtain permission from the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner to visit a detainee.

A detainee may also not write letters without permission and the only reading matter allowed is a bible. He/she may not receive food parcels or articles. No studying is allowed. Radios, television sets, record players or musical instruments are banned.

An hour of exercise a day must be granted.

Detainees will contravene disciplinary regulations if they furnish a false reply, are insolent or disrespectful, idle, careless or negligent, swear or use indecent, slanderous or insulting language.

Detainees contravening the regulations may be fined, warned or kept in solitary confinement.

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Four leave SA after 11th hour court bids fail

By Estelle Trengove
and Jenni Tennant

Three West Germans — a priest, a theology student and a tourist — as well as Dutch TV journalist Mr Wim de Vos were yesterday deported after 11th hour court bids failed to gain them an extension of time in South Africa.

A fifth man who was due to be deported, school teacher Mr Eckhard Krallmann, was still in the transit lounge at Jan Smuts Airport late last night after judgment was reserved in his Supreme Court application. It is expected tomorrow.

Arrested

Earlier, Mr Krallmann was arrested in the corridors of the Johannesburg Supreme Court and taken to the airport.

The other West German nationals deported were Catholic Father Theobald Kneifel, a lecturer at the St Joseph's Seminary at Cedara, near Maritzburg, Mr Heinz Alex Bernhard Ernst, a student at the seminary and a tourist, Mr Walter Hattig.

The deported journalist, CBS cameraman and Dutch national Mr de Vos, has lived in South Africa for the past 11 years. He is married to a South African citizen and has three children.

He was whisked to Jan Smuts Airport after his urgent application to the Johannesburg Supreme Court for an extension of time was dismissed.

A large crowd of local and foreign newsmen were at the airport to say goodbye to him. They applauded as he disappeared into the international departures lounge, barely half an hour before his flight was due to leave for London.

Father Theobald Kneifel and Mr Ernst also brought urgent applications in the Natal Supreme Court after receiving orders to leave South Africa. The applications failed and they left the country on the same flight as Mr de Vos.

A Johannesburg Catholic priest, who was at the airport to see Father Kneifel off, said the two men had apparently been given less than 24 hours to get out of the country.

Father Kneifel had been in detention from Thursday until 1.50 pm yesterday, when he was told that he had until midnight to leave South Africa.

Father Kneifel has been in South Africa for 12 years. He has never been detained before.

The four West German nationals ordered to leave South Africa by midnight last night had allegedly been "engaged in activities which warranted their detention by the authorities" in terms of the country's laws, according to an *aide memoire* released by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town last night.

Earlier the West German Government had protested to Pretoria about the expulsion of its nationals.

● See Page 15

18/6/86. BUDDAY. 327

Secrecy crumbles

Business Day Reporters

GOVERNMENT secrecy about detainees began to crumble yesterday, as the names of some of the 2 000 said to be in detention began to emerge.

In separate developments:

□ Graham McIntosh, PFP MP for Maritzburg North, surprised Parliament yesterday by reading out the names of people and asking if they had been detained in the last five days.

McIntosh asked Adrian Vlok, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, if he could "tell us whether Bantu Julius Fuzile, Nabel Swart of the Alexander Sinton School, Khalieb Desai of the Alexander Sinton School, Eric Applegreen, Janet Applegreen, Peter Kershoff, Martin Wittenberg, Mr C Merret, Mr S C Jocelyn, Prof Colin Garner, a number of people from Mpolweni, Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swart Mkhize, Nkululeko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngadi..."

McIntosh said his aim was to find out who had been arrested on charges of public violence. The exchange ended amid loud interjections.

□ Charges of illegal possession of a firearm against Father Smangalisio Mkhathshwa, secretary-general of the SA

THIS newspaper has been produced under conditions amounting to censorship.

Permission to publish certain items of news has been sought from government's information bureau and refused. In other cases, officials would neither confirm nor deny reports put to them.

The bureau spokesman yesterday denied that it had "willfully withheld information". But he added: "The bureau cannot comment on every incident and the daily Press conferences will clarify possible questions in this regard."

Business Day stands by its report that in some cases it has been unable to obtain confirmation or denial of information which, but for the restrictions, it would check for itself.

Catholic Bishops Conference, were withdrawn in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday because, it was revealed in court, he is being detained.

□ Four Americans were arrested in Cape Town over the weekend under emergency regulations, a State Department spokesman said in Washington.

One, a Lutheran pastor, was later released. Another was detained at church services on Sunday.

US diplomats had not been allowed to see the two men. There were few details

● To Page 2 ➡

18/6/86. BUDDAY. 327

Govt secrecy crumbles

about the other two, but US consular officials have been allowed to visit them. "We have raised the detention of these American citizens with South African authorities".

□ Four foreigners were told to leave SA by midnight last night. They are Maritzburg clerics Prof Theobald Kneifel and Brother Heinz Alex Bernhard Ernst, both West Germans; Walter Hattig, a tourist; and Eckhard Krallmann, a Johannesburg teacher.

□ Another person known to be detained is University of Witwatersrand law lecturer Raymond Suttner. An urgent Rand Supreme Court application by Suttner was postponed indefinitely last week after the Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police gave his assurance that Suttner would not and had not been assaulted by policemen under his command.

Many union offices were operating at reduced levels following the detention or absence of some key personnel.

➡ ● From Page 1

Two capital clerics ordered to quit S A

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

TWO Pietermaritzburg clerics were among four foreigners who were told to leave the country by midnight last night in terms of an order issued yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

They are Prof. Theobald Kneifel and Br Heinz Alex Bernhard Ernst, both West Germans.

Fr Kneifel was a lecturer at St Joseph's Oblate Scholasticate at Cedara near here and also served as chaplain to the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg.

He had been lecturing at Cedara for about 10 years,

according to a spokesman for the scholasticate, who added that both deportees were due to fly to Rome late yesterday.

Br Ernst had been studying for the priesthood.

Sapa quoted Mr Botha as saying all four deportees were in custody in terms of the emergency regulations.

The other two men are Mr Walter Hattig, a tourist, and Mr Eckhard Krallmann, a Johannesburg teacher.

None of the four is a South African citizen.

Following the refusal by Mr Botha to reverse the deportation order on the Dutch television journalist, Mr Wim de Vos, this brings the total deportations thus far to five.

189 arrested at church meeting

Business Day 19/6/86

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THE Bureau of Information yesterday confirmed the arrest of an entire church congregation attending a meeting at Elsie's River, Cape, on Sunday.

Security police arrested two whites and 187 coloureds on Sunday afternoon at the church in Holt Road.

"It was a political gathering, not a religious meeting," said bureau spokesman Dave Steward. He was unable to confirm how many of those arrested were still in detention.

Journalists asked Steward why they had not been informed of the incident earlier. "We are still in the process of perfecting the free flow of information," he replied.

Steward confirmed, however, the bureau had a report of the incident on Monday, but was unable clearly to explain why this had not been included in the bureau's unrest bulletin the next day.

No arrests had been made over the Durban bomb blast, despite widespread speculation, the bureau said.

It reported a sharp drop in unrest incidents on Tuesday as the state of emergency entered its fifth day.

"The death toll was one of the lowest for many months and is proof of the effectiveness of the emergency measures," said bureau spokesman Leon Mellet.

Security police fatally wounded a black man when a mob armed with petrol bombs attacked a bus at Sothanguve, Northern Transvaal.

Police killed a black man and arrested 12 others when a police vehicle was attacked near Nelspruit, Eastern Transvaal.

The body of a black man was found at Almansdrift, KwaNdebele.

Mellet said police were able to prevent several public executions — including a man who had just been set alight in Tembisa.

Business Day Reporter

Steward fielded Press questions yesterday, but was unable to comment on alleged killings in Soweto by vigilantes wearing balaclavas or the alleged beating to death of 10 people in KwaNdebele late last week.

He reported:

- An alleged petrol bomb attack at a community centre at St Paul's Church in Soweto.
- Various alleged detentions in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi last Thursday.

Controversy surrounding CBS cameraman Wim de Vos' deportation on Tuesday night under security police escort continued.

Foreign film crews were bitter that De Vos was not allowed to attend the funeral yesterday of fellow cameraman George DeAth, who was fatally wounded while filming at the KTC squatter camp in the Cape.

"Was De Vos a threat to security or a warning to the Press to tow the line?" a reporter asked at the briefing. Steward said he would look into the circumstances surrounding De Vos' deportation.

Steward warned journalists not to use the briefing to make statements by questions which would otherwise contravene emergency regulations.

To Page 2

THIS newspaper has been produced under emergency restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions have the effect of suppressing information of public interest and of distorting the news in ways that may be seriously misleading.

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US media seek ways to get around SA clamp

327

RICHARD WALKER

COLD-WAR-STYLE resorting to "travellers from South Africa" and diplomatic and business contacts as prime news sources is expected to be a consequence of the SA media clampdown.

Almost all US news organisations represented in the Republic said they hoped to maintain their teams there and would try to find ways through the regulations, without violating them.

"If we can possibly do it, we want to stay there," said *New York Times* foreign editor Warren Hoge.

"If at some point, it becomes intolerable, then we will think of something else."

CBS news president Van Gordon Sauter said: "Our journalists will honour to the best of our ability the laws of the country where they are working."

Many news chiefs indicated that they might forego coverage of less significant events so as not to jeopardise their chances of reporting major happenings, where the chance of violating the guidelines might be worth the risk.

The NBC television network dodged the ban on direct interviews by using a videotape of Dr Allan Boesak speaking into a telephone while Tom Brokaw, announcer in Washington, inserted questions that had been put hours before.

"Everybody here is feeling a little tense," said Brokaw, who noted it was an NBC cameraman who was hacked to death in SA last week.

All network newscasts reflected the restrictions. Each showed footage of earlier violence, but nothing current that could be interpreted as embarrassing the SA government.

CAPE TIMES 19/6/86 327

Newspapers run blank spaces

JOHANNESBURG — "Something Happens At Residence" said a headline yesterday on the front page of The Star.

The first paragraph said: "Something happened at the University of the Witwatersrand residence in Soweto in the early hours of Sunday morning."

The reader will never know what happened because under emergency news restrictions, the newspaper chose to run only a blank space. The curbs, severely curtailing re-

porting, are serious, but have produced lighter moments.

An SABC radio news programme led off its afternoon bulletin on Monday with the spotting of a sardine school off the coast, making no mention of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

At a briefing by the Bureau for Information, the only permissible source of news on the state of emergency, a spokesman explained the severing of telephone services to black townships across the country on

Monday as "a technical failure" bringing a burst of laughter from reporters.

The situation is anything but funny to the government and to the newspapers forced to print "non-news" news.

The Sowetan, a newspaper serving the sprawling township that lies south-west of Johannesburg, has published the same editorial and cartoon since one edition was impounded on Friday.

The Sowetan yesterday left a blank

space on its front page, saying it was the result of the censorship imposed by the state of emergency.

Underneath, a cartoon depicts idle paintbrushes and erasers with the caption "Awaiting the lifting of restrictions".

Stymied editors are running blank news items, with headlines to explain what the reader does not see.

"Detained in Terms of Emergency," said one headline in the Johannesburg Star. Underneath was a blank where the names would be published.

Big demand in City for shortwave radios

Cap-Times 19/6/86 Staff Reporter

327

THE demand for shortwave radios which can pick up the BBC and the Voice of America has shot up in the past few days, Mr Abdul Aziz Khan, manager of a City store, said yesterday.

Salesmen in other radio retail outlets in the City bore this out, though one said the increased demand for shortwave radios began about six months ago.

"I find it has been mostly older people who come in and ask the prices of shortwave radios," Mr Khan said. "They want to hear what is being said around the world."

The Voice of America has a 10-minute news roundup every hour. Evening listeners in Africa should try the 13,9 and 31,2 metre bands, while morning listeners should try the 25,4 metre band.

For the BBC Southern Africa service, in the morning and late at night lower frequencies give the best results, and higher frequencies in the middle of the day.

CAPE TIMES 19/6/86
**Reports
not
'cleared'**

Staff Reporter

CAPE TIMES reports on police action are being held up because neither the police nor the Bureau for Information are prepared to consider clearing them under emergency regulations.

In terms of Monday's new orders, permission to report any security force action can be given only by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, or someone authorized by him.

After two days of exchanges of numerous telexes, the Cape Times has asked for final clarification from the bureau on what agency has been delegated to deal with what type of reports.

The police have stated that they can deal only with local, routine crime reports and following written instructions to them, have referred reporters to the bureau for clearance of any unrest-related stories.

The bureau's response has been that it does not clear copy for publication and also cannot give you legal advice.

CAPC 7/16/86 19/6/86 327

Du Plessis objects

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, yesterday said Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) had done the country "incomparable harm" by saying people in the Soviet Union were freer than South Africans under the state of emergency.

Replying to debate on the Budget, he said that if Mr Swart had been a Soviet citizen and made his statement about that country, he would probably have been found guilty in a mock trial of making defamatory statements about the Soviet Union and sentenced to imprisonment or a labour camp.

"At least I would have had a trial," Mr Swart said by way of interjection.

Mr Du Plessis then read extensively from an Amnesty International report on human-rights violations in the Soviet Union.

He said Mr Swart's statement had harmed South Africa but had probably done the Soviet Union much good. — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 19/6/86

P W Botha sends security bills to PC

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

227

THE conflict between the three Houses of Parliament over the two security bills has been referred to the President's Council, whose Social Affairs Committee met yesterday to hear evidence on the matter.

The Secretary of the President's Council, Mr Kobus Bauermeister, said yesterday the State President, Mr P W Botha, had referred the two bills to the council on Tuesday, June 17.

He said the committee yesterday "began to hear evidence concerning the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill".

The committee would submit its recommendation to the full President's Council for a decision.

Mr Bauermeister gave no indication in his statement when the full council would meet to discuss the issue.

The move follows the rejection of the two bills by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Once the two Houses had rejected the bill, President Botha could either have dropped the legislation or referred it to the President's Council for a decision which will be binding on Parliament if the council's decision is signed into law by President Botha.

As the National Party has an absolute majority in the council, it is likely that the bills will be approved in the form approved by the white House of Assembly.

Cape Times 19/6/86 327

Curbs on township funerals

Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, yesterday issued several restrictions on funerals in Cape Town's black townships.

The restrictions affect the Wynberg magisterial district, which includes Khayelitsha, Crossroads, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa. They are effective until July 4.

Funerals in these townships may be conducted only in accordance with the following conditions:

- "Written notice, containing particulars of the deceased and the time and place of the funeral, must be delivered by hand to the Station Commander of the nearest police station at least 12 hours before the funeral takes place.

- "The funeral may not take place on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

- "Only ordained clergy may direct the funeral ceremony at any stage.

- "The speakers at the ceremony may at no stage defend, attack, criticize, propagate or discuss any principle or policy of any govern-

ment of any state or the conduct of the South African security forces or a member of such force.

- "No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or stickers may be displayed or distributed at any stage of the ceremony.

Family

- "The remains of the deceased and the persons attending the funeral must follow the shortest route from the place where the service is conducted to the graveyard.

- "The funeral must take place between sunrise and sunset and the service and ceremony of a particular funeral may not last longer than four hours.

- "Attendance of the funeral must be restricted, as far as possible, to family and friends and may not exceed 200 in number.

- "Only one person may be buried during any particular ceremony or occasion."

Brigadier Swart said a Divisional Commissioner of Police may, on written application, grant exemption from any of these restrictions.

bus DRT 1916 327

PW's office: No comment

PRESIDENT P W Botha's office has declined to comment on reports that he had "defiantly rejected" President Ronald Reagan's appeals to steer away from a state of emergency and and spurned the US President's urging of restraint.

Sapa-AP, quoting a *New York Times* report, said White House officials had told Botha the administration's "patience was wearing thin", and he reacted in a manner they described as "obstinate".

When Reagan appealed for an end to the state of emergency, Botha indicated it would continue regardless of interna-

Own Correspondent

tional criticism, the officials were quoted as saying.

The report did not identify the officials.

In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes refused to comment specifically on the private communications, which were passed to and from the leaders through US Ambassador Herman Nickel, who met Botha last week.

But Speakes told reporters he "wouldn't steer" them away from the published report.

19/6/86
Cape Times 19/6/86 220
Locals censor
UK papers 227

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Workers are using felt-tipped pens to censor stories in British newspapers imported to South Africa which might contravene the emergency regulations.

This was disclosed last night by Mr Wal Dean of the distribution agency, Intermag, who also confirmed that the latest edition of Newsweek will not be on sale in South Africa.

Mr Dean said six British newspaper titles — amounting to "a few hundred copies" — were being censored locally by Intermag staff using felt-tipped pens.

The decision not to bring the 6 000 copies of Newsweek due for shipment to South Africa from Zurich had been taken under strict instructions from the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel.

19/6/86
Cape Times 19/6/86 220
Taxpayers to get
a holiday bonus

By RIAAN SMIT

GOOD news for the Peninsula taxpayer: Your cheque is in the post.

The chief director of operations at the Department of Inland Revenue in Pretoria, Mr Schalk Albertyn, said yesterday that all cheques for the 1980 loan levy repayment had been posted and should be received by tomorrow or early next week at the latest.

An individual taxpayer earning a taxable annual income of R5 000 (not the same as annual income) six years ago can expect within days a cheque dated June 20 for about R50 plus interest.

However, the capital amount repayable — 10 per cent of tax paid in 1980 — may be substantially more for higher income groups.

Mr Albertyn said cheques had been mailed to reach Cape taxpayers before the school holidays started.

Taxpayers who had not handed in 1985-86 tax returns would still receive loan levy repayments, he stressed.

● The repayment was due on February 28, 1987, but was brought forward as part of measures to stimulate the economy announced by the government on Tuesday.

The repayment of capital plus interest will total R206m to 1 055 383 individuals and R86m to 34 431 companies.

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CAPE TIMES 19/6/86
Reports
not 327
'cleared'

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crack of dawn

BUS STOP



"The question of what is subversion is a matter of opinion — Louis le Grange's opinion."

Reporter's arrest confirmed by Bureau

CAPE TIMES 19/6/86 327

THE Bureau for Information yesterday confirmed the arrest of an entire congregation of 189 people in an Elsie's River church on Sunday afternoon.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the PFP's caucus, Mr Ray Swart, yesterday told Parliament that a Cape Times reporter Mr André Koopman had been detained "along with an entire congregation" after he was sent on assignment to cover a service at St Michael's Anglican Church in Elsie's River on Sunday.

Anthony Johnson reports that Mr Swart asked the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, whether Mr Koopman was being kept in detention as part of the Minister's "vendetta" against the newspaper.

Speaking before receiving news of the bureau's announcement, Mr Swart said Mr Koopman had simply "disappeared" while covering a news assignment and "his newspaper cannot

find out where he is". "He was there doing his job," Mr Swart emphasized.

He challenged the government to "tell us why André Koopman is being held".

"Is it part of the vendetta by Mr Louis le Grange against the Cape Times?" he wondered.

Mr Koopman was one of "thousands" of people who had "disappeared" in South Africa since the declaration of the nationwide state of emergency.

At the daily media briefing in Pretoria, the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr David Steward, disclosed that the security police arrested two white and 187 coloured people on Sunday afternoon at the church in Halt Road.

"It was a political gathering, not a religious meeting," said Mr Steward, who was unable to confirm how many of those arrested were still in detention.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that journalists asked Mr Steward why they had not been informed of the incident earlier.

Emergency regulations have up until now prevented local media from informing the public about this incident while detailed reports on it have already been circulated worldwide.

Mr Steward replied: "We are still in the process of perfecting the free flow of information."

He confirmed, however, that the bureau had received a report of the incident on Monday, but was unable to explain clearly why this had not been included in the bureau's unrest bulletin the next day.

He would not say how many people were being detained or supply their names.

He said the Minister of Justice had requested

the Judges-President of the provincial divisions of the Supreme Court to release judges to visit detainees held under the emergency regulations.

This would be done on a continual basis to ascertain the circumstances under which detainees were being held and to submit reports on their findings.

Mr Steward was unable to comment on alleged killings in Soweto by vigilantes wearing balaclavas, the alleged beating to death of 10 people in KwaNdebele late last week, an alleged petrol-bomb attack at a community centre at St Paul's Church in Soweto, or alleged detentions in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi.

Mr Steward warned journalists not to use the briefing to pose questions which would otherwise contravene emergency regulations.

"I will not have these briefings used as a platform in front of TV cameras to make subversive statements," Mr Steward said.

Reporters were relieved to hear that "no one would be dragged off to jail" for making subversive statements at the briefing.

Mr Steward said, however, that misuse of the conference could affect the bureau's willingness to provide information.

According to the bureau's other spokesman, Mr Leon Mellet, overseas media reports reflected greater confidence in SA's future since the declaration of the state of emergency.

A foreign correspondent described the editorials in British newspapers yesterday — The Times and The Guardian — as "extremely critical

**** A
To page 4

Well worth
a trip to
Parow or
Tyger Valley.

SAVE
R40

ELECTROLUX
560 UPRIGHT
VACUUM
CLEANER
(including
accessories)

20⁰⁰
per month
over 24 months

THE MOUNTAIN

CHIEF TITLES 19/6/86

'Tell us what's going on'

327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The government came under fire here yesterday over the "blanket censorship" and "official propaganda" the public has been subjected to by the Bureau of Information under the state of emergency.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, called for Parliament — "the only remaining platform for free political expression in South Africa" — to remain in session as long as the state of emergency continued.

He said a "blanket of censorship" covered the country and it was "ridiculous that an official propagandist for the government" had been entrusted with informing the nation under the emergency.

It was simply not good enough for Parliament to rely on the "limited and relatively unreliable" information provided by the Bureau of Information, "supplemented by rumours".

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, "should tell us what is going on," Mr Eglin said.

The PFP law and order spokesperson, Mrs Helen Suzman, asked what the government hoped to gain by not allowing Mrs Mandela to

hold press conferences from June 16 to 20.

And the chairman of the PFP's caucus, Mr Ray Swart, said "thousands" of people were "disappearing" under the state of emergency.

He said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had told American TV viewers that South Africa would not tolerate the restrictions found in communist states on individual and press freedom. "But this is precisely what you have in South Africa at the present time."

Mr Nel accused Mr Swart of "disloyalty", saying he knew that families of everyone being detained were advised of their detentions.

Mr Nel said the numbers and names of those detained under the emergency would eventually be released but he could not say when.

It was the view of the Bureau of Information that the population must be informed.

On Mrs Mandela, Mr Nel said: "We know from experience that Mrs Mandela makes subversive statements."

● More reports, page 4

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$339,25
FT index (close)	13480
BD 100	12458
Rand	\$0,4255
Dow Jones	1 868,94

McANN-DAVILLER
WH
UP
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Church denies pamphlet link

DD 11/6/86

327

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Anglican Church and a Johannesburg-based printing company have denied any connection with pamphlets distributed here this week that are believed to contravene the emergency regulations.

A spokesman for Ravan Press, in Johannesburg, said they "had no knowledge whatsoever" of one pamphlet, which identified "Raven" Press as the printers.

The Archdeacon of the Anglican Church here, the Reverend Eric Pike, said that another pamphlet, which implicated the church was an "effort by somebody or some organisation to discredit the Anglican Church".

"No such thing emanated from the church. There will be no food stocks daily between 12 noon and 1 pm at any Anglican Church that I know of," he said.

The Dean of Grahamstown, the Very Reverend Roy Barker, said the pamphlet did not contain a shred of truth.

He said that while attempts to smear the church

were not new, this particular one was scandalous.

The rector of St Michaels and All Angels Anglican Church, in Queenstown, the Reverend Michael Hall, also condemned the pamphlet.

"Whoever is distributing this pamphlet is deliberately trying to discredit the Anglican Church."

The Bureau for Information, when asked if the government was aware of the pamphlet, and if so, what action had been taken, said it had noted the query.

"With regards to information in possession of the SA Police or actions by them, we wish to refer you to the order issued by the Commissioner of the S. A. Police under regulation 7(1)(c) of the emergency regulations," the bureau said.

The order issued by the Commissioner of Police prohibits the announcing, disseminating, distributing, taking or sending within or from the Republic any comment or news about the "conduct" (op-trede) of the security forces regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or of the state of emergency without permission.

in the severest terms.
Mr Steward replied that "extremely critical" was an improvement on the tone of previous editorials.

John Battersby reports from London that The Times said yesterday that South Africa had been seen by the world to slip over a crucial boundary between freedom and despotism.

Under the heading "Another Light Goes Out", The Times called on newspapers and television to ensure that the latest restraints on the press did not succeed in their purpose.

The editorial described the new regulations as "extreme in the extreme".



"The arguments used to justify the censorship regulations serve not to soothe but to create new anxieties," The Times said.

The newspaper warned that the "eerie surrealist picture" created by censored reports would be more damaging than reports of the riots and repression.

In an editorial yesterday The Guardian said: "The silencing of the media, unprecedented in South African history, has destroyed one of the few remaining arguments Pretoria had to support its dubious claim to Western values."

"The only major freedom left, to those minorities permitted places in the legislature (which was not consulted about the state of emergency), is parliamentary privilege."

"This has been boldly exercised this week, but the regular legislative session is about to end. After that, the only privileged information available to the media will come from the courts (another institution which still shows signs of independence)."

● André Koopman, 24, joined the Cape Times as a cadet reporter in January last year after obtaining a BA from the University of Cape Town. He covered Magistrate's Courts for a year before being appointed General Reporter.

The executive of the South African Associated Newspapers, Cape Town, chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists yesterday said: "We call on the police to release immediately André Koopman and all other detainees being held under security and emergency legislation."

● Cash and clothing from colleagues were yesterday delivered to Mr Koopman. It is against the regulations to disclose where he is being held. — Sapa-AP and Own Correspondents

CPA 7/1/85 19/6/86 (28) 322

Waite: SA situation 'unprecedented'

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African situation was "unique and unprecedented", the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, said yesterday.

Mr Waite arrived in South Africa this week on a "fact-finding mission" during which he hopes to establish how many Anglican clergymen have been detained since the state of emergency was announced last Thursday.

Speaking in an interview with Sapa shortly after attending the memorial service of cameraman Mr George De'Ath — the first journalist to die covering unrest in South Africa, Mr Waite said he had never come across a situation such as the one South Africa now found itself in.

He has in the past acted as an intermediary in various troubled areas worldwide, including Northern Ireland and Beirut.

"In Beirut everything is very different — there you have open fighting and information, despite occasional chaotic situations, is readily available. I have experienced that everywhere else I have gone ... as well," he said. — Sapa

Cape Times 19/6/86 (144) 324

Eglin: Act before Commonwealth meets

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government should release Mr Nelson Mandela and lift the state of emergency before the Commonwealth heads of government conference in London in August, PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said yesterday.

"These two steps will be the most positive signals that the government could give to South Africa and to the world that it wants to get on in earnest with the tough task of negotiating a new deal for all South Africans," he said during third-reading debate on the budget.

Mr Eglin said it was dangerous and against South Africa's interests for the government to "throw in the towel" on sanctions "and then simply batten down the hatches and try to ride out the storm".

"It is stupid to posture on sanctions and suggest that sanctions may actually benefit South Africa."

They would harm the country, even if they only prevented the socio-economic reconstruction of South African society.

Mr Eglin said the government should not dismiss further discussions with the Commonwealth or other countries that might genuinely want to help the country resolve its problems.

"We simply cannot dismiss the West as if Western Governments were all hell bent on destroying South Africa." — Sapa

Violence: Views cannot be given

Staff Reporter

BECAUSE of the emergency regulations, the Cape Times cannot publish how Old Crossroads community and religious leaders view the causes of the violence and destruction which swept through their areas recently.

A Cape Times news team and other media representatives were escorted by security force units into Old Crossroads on Tuesday on the invitation of the Bureau for Information and heard Bishop Sydney Mzilikazi, chairman of the Crossroads Council of Churches, and community leader Mr Prince Gobingca give their version of the violence that left almost 60 000 Crossroads and KTC squatters homeless.

Bishop Mzilikazi and Mr Gobingca addressed a group of clergymen from predominantly Afrikaans-language churches who had come to hear the "witdoek" version of the conflict.

Subversive

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, advised that the Cape Times report on the meeting be sent to the Bureau for Information for clearance, which was done.

The bureau replied

that it "cannot supply you with legal advice". Later the bureau said it could not "clear" stories.

Comments made at the meeting were derogatory and condemnatory of certain groups and organizations in the community.

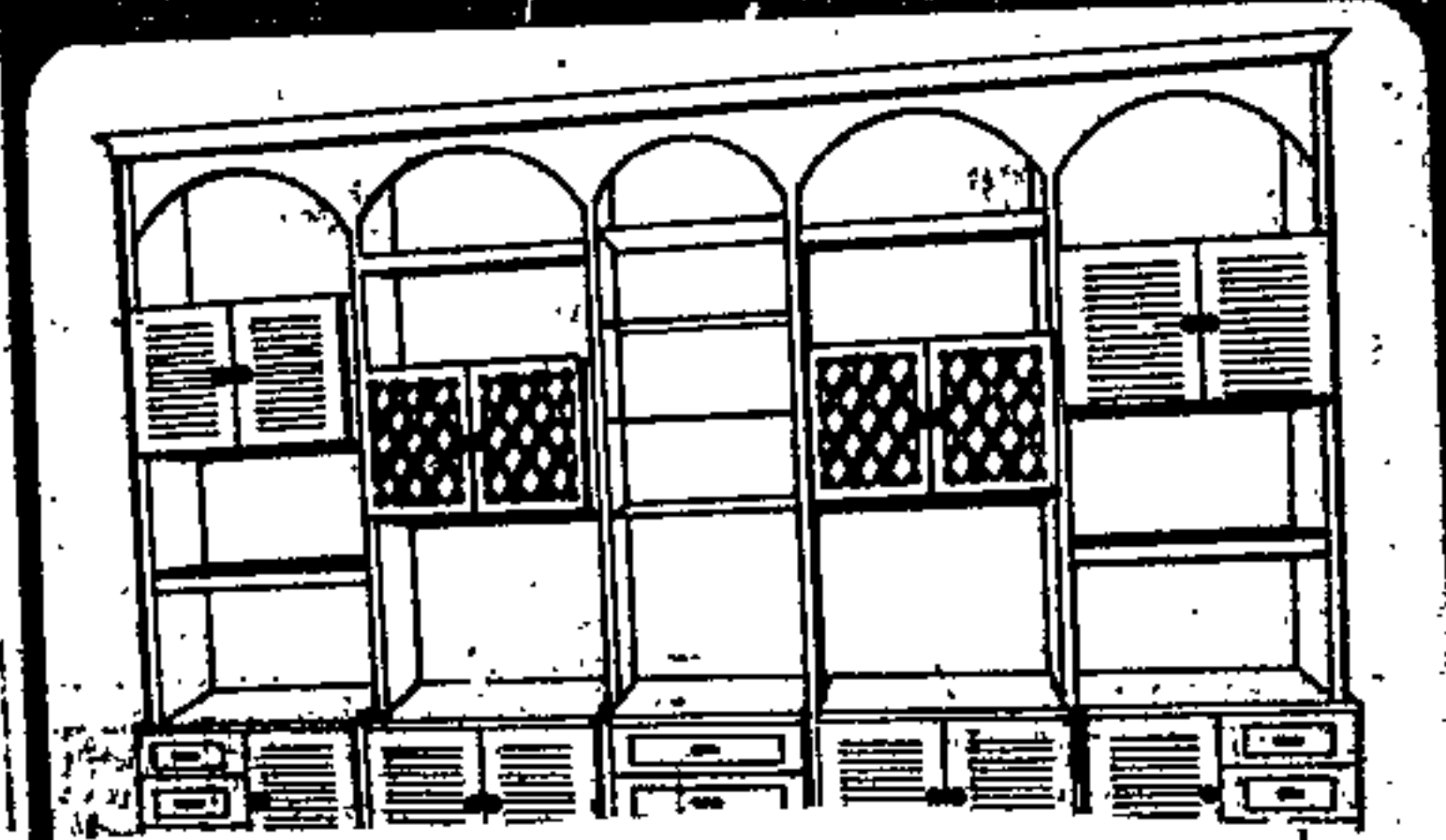
Section 1 (d) of the emergency regulations specifies that it is an offence to publish any statement which is "calculated to have the effect or likely to have the effect of engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility in the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons towards any section of the public or person or category of persons".

● The Rev Charles Bond, leader of the visiting delegation of clergy, said that among those visiting Old Crossroads were representatives of the NGK, the NGK Sendingkerk, the Apostolic Church, the Hervormde Kerk and the Anglican Church.

"We thought it was a good idea to have different churches send representatives to see the truth of the situation here for themselves."

"We will report back to our congregations and we will try to help people on both sides in this conflict," he said.

KEITHCRAFT
BUILT-IN WALL UNITS
MADE TO ORDER





244 • 4c 017

The Star

Established 1887

JOHANNESBURG WEDNESDAY APRIL 10 1974

CITY LATE

THE NEWS TODAY

Govt restrictions

The Govt has today announced that it will introduce legislation to restrict the sale of certain goods and services to certain areas of the country. The legislation is expected to be passed by the end of the month.

Mabuzu speaks on emergency detentions

Mr. Kame Mabuzu, Minister of Information, today commented on detentions in terms of the state of emergency. Addressing the South African German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he said:

Mr. Mabuzu also spoke of the detention of persons known to him.

Mr. Mabuzu was critical of leading businessmen who did not come out during the state of emergency. He said that they were not doing their duty as citizens. He also criticized the media for not reporting the truth about the state of emergency.

detained in terms of emergency

The following people have been detained under the state of emergency:

They may be held without charge for 14 days. This period may be extended by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. F. van der Stoep.

A wide range of regulations has been issued in a special Government Gazette. These regulations cover the movement of persons, the use of vehicles, and the operation of businesses.

Something happens at residence

Something happened at the University of the Witwatersrand residence in Soweto in the early hours of Sunday morning.

A spokesman for the Witwatersrand University said that the students who were unable to write their exams were not able to do so at a later date.

Blank on Sash mag

The Black South magazine Sash

Sit-downs buckle big stores

Black workers in supermarkets in many parts of South Africa have gone on sit-down strikes. It is understood they are protesting because they believe that their wages are too low.

In Johannesburg, deliveries by a major supermarket were halted.

There have also been reports of strikes in other parts of the country.

Mr. P. J. van der Merwe, Minister of Labour, today said that the government was aware of the situation and was taking steps to resolve it.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of fair wages and was working to ensure that workers received what they deserved.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of non-racialism and was working to ensure that all workers were treated equally.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of democracy and was working to ensure that all workers had a say in their own lives.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of justice and was working to ensure that all workers were treated fairly.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of peace and was working to ensure that all workers were able to work in a peaceful environment.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of freedom and was working to ensure that all workers were able to work in a free environment.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of equality and was working to ensure that all workers were treated equally.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of dignity and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with dignity.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of respect and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with respect.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of tolerance and was working to ensure that all workers were able to work in a tolerant environment.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of compassion and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with compassion.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of kindness and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with kindness.

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Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of freedom and was working to ensure that all workers were able to work in a free environment.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of equality and was working to ensure that all workers were treated equally.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of dignity and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with dignity.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of respect and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with respect.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of tolerance and was working to ensure that all workers were able to work in a tolerant environment.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of compassion and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with compassion.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of kindness and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with kindness.

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Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of courage and was working to ensure that all workers were treated with courage.

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UK Press features those blank spaces

The Star Bureau

LONDON — *The Star's* and the *Sowetan's* use of blank spaces to reflect the extent of Press censorship in South Africa under the emergency law is prominently reported in Britain.

Under *The Star's* masthead, *The Times* publishes, as an inset to its front-page lead report on South Africa, this "blank" report from yesterday's *Star*: "Something happened at the University of the Witwatersrand residence in Soweto in the early hours of Sunday morning."

The Times says: "The nearest that the people of South Africa come officially to knowing of the events all around them is that Johannesburg's largest metropolitan newspaper, *The Star*, appeared yesterday with four white spaces, each bearing the rubric that the state of emergency made certain statements illegal."

The Times quotes *The Star's* news editor, Mr Peter Mann: "I am not allowed to tell you what should have been in the spaces."

The Guardian devotes a separate report to the South African newspapers' attack on censorship, describing *The Star's* use of blank spaces as "particularly striking".

Similar use of blank spaces by the *Sowetan* is also well documented in *The Times* and *The Guardian*.

Top athlete's in shooting mystifies run

Top runners were mystified at the tragic death last night of Springbok athlete Kenny Jacobs.

It is understood that Jacobs was shot while running in a race.

He was found lying on the ground, and his death was confirmed by a doctor.

The police are investigating the case, and it is believed that the shooting was premeditated.

Mr. van der Merwe, Minister of Labour, today said that the government was aware of the situation and was taking steps to resolve it.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of fair wages and was working to ensure that workers received what they deserved.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of non-racialism and was working to ensure that all workers were treated equally.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of democracy and was working to ensure that all workers had a say in their own lives.

Mr. van der Merwe also said that the government was committed to the principle of justice and was working to ensure that all workers were treated fairly.

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Unrest Bills go before PC

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The controversial security legislation which has been rejected by two Houses of Parliament is to go before the President's Council as soon as possible.

The council will meet briefly this afternoon to decide on sitting hours, and debates on the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill may start tomorrow.

The Bills provide for the declaration of unrest areas and for 180-day detention without trial.

The Assembly passed them but the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates turned them down.

The Bills can become law after after the President's Council has passed them.

Felt-tip pen 'censors' black out papers

Mercury Reporter

WORKERS are using felt-tipped pens to censor stories in British newspapers imported to South Africa which might contravene the emergency regulations.

This was disclosed last night by Mr Wal Dean of Intermag distribution agency, who also confirmed that the latest edition of Newsweek will not be on sale in South Africa.

Mr Dean said six British newspaper titles — amounting to 'a few hundred copies' — were being censored locally by Intermag staff using felt-tipped pens.

The decision not to bring the 6 000 copies of Newsweek due for shipment to

South Africa from Zurich had been taken under strict instructions from the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel. Mr Dean said that on the advice of counsel for Newsweek, he had taken a facsimile of the articles concerning South Africa to the Bureau of Information's Mr Leon Mellet for vetting.

Mr Dean had then decided not to bring in any copies.

'It's costing us a lot of turnover which we can ill afford at this time,' he said.

He told the Mercury last night that direct-mailed subscriptions were 'handled from Zurich' and he was not aware of what course of action despatchers would take.

2/1/87
19/1/86

2/1/87

3/2/87

189 arrested at church meeting

BU DAY 19/6/86

327

THE Bureau of Information yesterday confirmed the arrest of an entire church congregation attending a meeting at Elsie's River, Cape, on Sunday.

Security police arrested two whites and 187 coloureds on Sunday afternoon at the church in Holt Road.

"It was a political gathering, not a religious meeting," said bureau spokesman Dave Steward. He was unable to confirm how many of those arrested were still in detention.

Journalists asked Steward why they had not been informed of the incident earlier. "We are still in the process of perfecting the free flow of information," he replied.

Steward confirmed, however, the bureau had a report of the incident on Monday, but was unable clearly to explain why this had not been included in the bureau's unrest bulletin the next day.

No arrests had been made over the Durban bomb blast, despite widespread speculation, the bureau said.

It reported a sharp drop in unrest incidents on Tuesday as the state of emergency entered its fifth day.

"The death toll was one of the lowest for many months and is proof of the effectiveness of the emergency measures," said bureau spokesman Leon Mellet.

Security police fatally wounded a black man when a mob armed with petrol bombs attacked a bus at Soshanguve, Northern Transvaal.

Police killed a black man and arrested 12 others when a police vehicle was attacked near Nelspruit, Eastern Transvaal.

The body of a black man was found at Almansdrift, KwaNdebele.

Mellet said police were able to prevent several public executions — including a man who had just been set alight in Tembisa.

Business Day Reporter

Steward fielded Press questions yesterday, but was unable to comment on alleged killings in Soweto by vigilantes wearing balaclavas or the alleged beating to death of 10 people in KwaNdebele late last week.

He reported: ☐ An alleged petrol bomb attack at a community centre at St Paul's Church in Soweto.

☐ Various alleged detentions in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi last Thursday.

Controversy surrounding CBS cameraman Wim de Vos' deportation on Tuesday night under security police escort continued.

Foreign film crews were bitter that De Vos was not allowed to attend the funeral yesterday of fellow cameraman George De'Ath, who was fatally wounded while filming at the KTC squatter camp in the Cape.

"Was De Vos a threat to security or a warning to the Press to tow the line?" a reporter asked at the briefing. Steward said he would look into the circumstances surrounding De Vos' deportation.

Steward warned journalists not to use the briefing to make statements by questions which would otherwise contravene emergency regulations.

Go To Page 2

THIS newspaper has been produced under emergency restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions have the effect of suppressing information of public interest and of distorting the news in ways that may be seriously misleading.

Congregation arrested

From Page 1

"I will not have these briefings used as a platform in front of TV cameras to make subversive statements," Steward said.

But reporters were relieved to hear that "no one would be dragged off to jail" for making subversive statements at the briefing.

Concern over refugee welfare

Staff Reporter

FOLLOWING complaints, concern has been expressed about the immediate welfare of people from Crossroads and surrounding areas who are sheltered in the Peninsula's white group areas.

Churches and other organizations where shelters have been established have been told they face prosecution for illegally harbouring people.

Alternative places of accommodation are scarce, they said.

The Cape Times visited a relief shelter in a white group area and was told by a spokesperson for the welfare agency concerned that there had been complaints.

The agency, which is working under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, has taken several refugees to hospital — mainly children suffering from dehydration and diarrhoea, who would have died without such attention.

● Further details about the refugee situation have had to be deleted from this report because consent for publication was refused last night by a representative of the Commissioner of Police.

Consent is required in terms of an order issued under the emergency regulations by the commissioner which prohibits the publication of news or comment relating to action taken by the SAP in the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency.

Retail chains hit by strikes

Cape Times 19/6/86 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least six retail chains and a major dairy have been hit by strikes on the Reef, with hundreds of workers demanding the release of Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) leaders believed to be in detention.

Milk deliveries to homes in the northern and eastern suburbs of Johannesburg have been disrupted by a strike by 350 workers at Nel's Dairy in Victory Park. Many of the workers are Ccawusa members.

The owner of the dairy, Mr Hans Nel, said the workers were dismissed yesterday.

Most of the sit-in retail strikes began on Friday, the day after the unionists were allegedly detained, and have continued sporadically. The number of workers on strike has fluctuated greatly, according to employers.

OK Bazaars, Frasers Ltd, CNA Gallo Ltd, Pick 'n Pay, Checkers and Woolworths have been affected to a greater or lesser extent.

Requests to minister

It is understood that employers in the commercial and distributive trade have sent urgent requests to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to charge or release union leaders believed to be detained.

A union member at the Ccawusa offices said there were no officials there who could comment on the strike.

The personnel director of OK Bazaars, Mr Richard Blackwell, said 12 branches had been affected since Friday when workers began an illegal strike. He did not know how many workers were on strike but said store managers were negotiating with them.

Details about strikes at Woolworths and Checkers could not be obtained last night. It is believed that a total of more than 20 stores owned by the two companies have been affected.

The chairman of Frasers Ltd, Mr Donald Campbell, said about 120 workers at seven Frasers stores on the reef had been engaged in sporadic strikes since Friday.

'Holding a red rag'

Mr Michael Wright of CNA said 300 workers in two warehouses and seven CNA stores in Johannesburg had been on strike from Tuesday.

Pick 'n Pay's store at Steeldale, south of Johannesburg, and its Bloemfontein store have also been affected.

There are, however, sectors of the retail industry which have not been affected.

Commenting on the retail strikes, the Progressive Federal Party's manpower spokesman, Mr Peter Gastrow, said arresting labour leaders was like "holding a red rag in front of their unions".

"The emergency may well reduce unrest in the townships in the short term, but it will do long-term damage to labour relations unless trade union leaders are released or charged."

Average death toll has grown with emergency

Pretoria Bureau

The average daily death toll since the imposition of the state of emergency has grown to more than six — in spite of Government claims that it is restoring peace to the country.

There have been at least 45 announced deaths since the emergency was imposed, well up on the estimated average of 4,42 deaths daily in the first four months of this year.

However, the Bureau for Information says it believes unrest is being curbed and law and order is being restored by the emergency clamps.

It is not clear exactly which period the bureau is comparing the emergency with. Shortly before the new clampdown there was violence at Crossroads which claimed dozens of lives and, compared with this flare-up, the daily death toll during the emergency would appear to be an improvement.

However, the Cape Town-based Repression Monitoring Group took an earlier sampling and estimated that, on average, 4,42 people died every day in the first four months of this year.

In the first seven days of the emergency — between midnight last Wednesday and 6 am yesterday — there was a total of 45 deaths, according to the Bureau for Information's figures.

This averages out at 6,42 lives lost every day.

Chief Director of the Bureau for Information Mr Dave Steward says the Government feels "relatively satisfied" with the progress that has been made towards restoring law and order.

"The fact that the South African Government has shown its determination to restore law and order has reassured elements overseas about the future of this country."

189 detained at church in Elsies River

19/6/70
Pretoria Bureau

Police detained 189 people at a gathering at an Anglican Church in Elsies River on Sunday night, the Bureau for Information confirmed yesterday. It is not known how many are still behind bars.

The incident, on which details have not been released until now, has created a stir in foreign capitals. Amnesty International in London and the American State Department in Washington referred to it yesterday.

Questions about the incident were put to the Bureau for Information at Monday's Press briefing. *The Star* was refused permission to publish the report.

However, at yesterday's briefing, the bureau's chief director, Mr Dave Steward, said the incident occurred between 3 pm and 5 pm on Sunday.

"A meeting was held in a church in Holt Road. But this was not a church service — it was a political meeting."

"Police detained two whites, 102 coloured men and 85 coloured women in terms of the emergency regulations."

+ + EMERGENCY UPDATE + +

Toll now 48 after three more deaths

906-5
19/6/80

327

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — At least 48 people have died in the first week of the state of emergency.

According to the Bureau for Information three people died in the 24 hours ending at 6am today. All were victims of "black on black" violence, the Bureau said. Details of where the deaths occurred were not immediately available.

This brings the death toll since the state of emergency was declared last Thursday to 48. At least 81 people, including members of the security forces, have been wounded or injured.

No security force deaths have been reported.

June 16, with 11 deaths, was the highest daily death toll reported. The worst individual incident was the Durban beachfront bomb blast, on Saturday night, which killed three people and injured 69.

Bureau spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said yesterday no arrests had yet been made in connection with the beachfront bomb blast.

A total of 189 people were arrested on Sunday at a church in Elsie's River in terms of the emergency regulations.

Mr Dave Steward, head of the bureau, said yesterday that a meeting which was not a church service but a political meeting was held in the church in Halt Road on Sunday afternoon.

After the meeting two whites, 102 coloured men and 85 coloured women were arrested.

He did not have details of how many had since been released, nor how many of those arrested were children.

● The Argus had these and other details of the incident on Sunday but was unable to publish them because of the emergency regulations. When approached for confirmation the Bureau for Information said it did not "react to each and every alleged incident or security action".

Reports of the incident were carried on television and radio in Britain and the United States early in the week.

LOCAL exporters face a more openly hostile attitude towards SA as a result of recent political events in the country, which, up to now, have been highlighted by extensive overseas media coverage.

"This means that more than ever before, SA export cargoes are exposed to seizure or confiscation by foreign governments," said PFV Credit Insurance Brokers director Carlos da Costa.

While Credit Guarantee Insurance was the natural choice for covering local exporters' commercial and political risks, Da Costa added it did not cover exports to boycotting countries.

"Although underwriters are becoming more and more circumspect about increasing their exposure to SA-related trading risks, we can still obtain confiscation cover from some insurance markets."

Some examples of potential

More risks face local exporters

LESLEY LAMBERT

risks facing exporters include:

- A ship being forced to make an unscheduled stop at a hostile port. If the authorities found the cargo was South African, they would probably confiscate the goods, said Da Costa.
- An importing agent in a boycotting country could tip off the port authorities on the SA connection of a shipment. The goods might then be confiscated and the agent could then purchase these on a "sale" for a fraction of their original value.

Uncensored reports show SA turmoil

The Star Bureau

LONDON - Britain turns today to uncensored reports from South Africa to construct a version of events there — a version *The Times*' front page report describes as a "picture of a nation in turmoil".

The report "revealed wide-scale attacks on church services" and made reference to other activities that may not be published under emergency regulations. It referred also to the white population rushing in panic to gun shops to arm their vigilante patrols".

CHILDREN

The Guardian carries an account of a "battle" on Monday in Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, in which three children are reported to have been shot dead and 30 others injured.

The BBC Newsnight programme featured an interview with expelled cameraman Wim de Vos.

Stories blanked in Mail

June 1986

The *Weekly Mail* was today published with blank spaces in place of whole stories and pictures, and with sections of other stories obliterated by thick black lines.

Last week the police confiscated all unsold copies of the *Weekly Mail* and the *Sowetan*, claiming they contained subversive information.

Today's *Weekly Mail* front page comment, bordered by two columns of blank space running the length of the page, states: "Our lawyers tell us we can say almost nothing critical about the Emergency. But we'll try."

At least 10 notices stating "RESTRICTED: Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with the emergency regulations" appear in the newspaper.

The *Sowetan* today published a front page notice stating the Government has warned that blank spaces are "subversive".

Space reserved for editorial comment, "Comment", bears just two words: "No Comment"

down by numerous Supreme Court verdicts.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b). This information is not readily available.

1120. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(HAN DYMA)

Whether any members of the (a) South African Police and (b) South African Defence Force were charged with rape during the latest specified period of two years for which information is available; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the outcome of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Yes.

(i) 40.

(ii) Guilty: Rape—3
Innocent—16
Trial pending—13
Withdrawn—4
Guilty: Attempted rape—2
Guilty: Attempted immorality—1
Guilty: Assault—1

(b) Yes.

(i) 17.

(ii) Guilty: Rape—7
Innocent—1
Trial pending—7
Withdrawn—1
Guilty: Assault—1

Wives assaulted/killed
1121. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many legal or common-law husbands were charged with (i) assaulting and (ii) killing their wives during the latest specified period of two years for which information is available and (b) what was the outcome of each of these cases?

Detentions
1132. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons detained under section 28 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) made written representations to him in 1984 and 1985, respectively, relating to their detention or release and (b) had been released from detention as a result of these representations as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 1984—1; 1985—8.

(b) None on 12 June 1986.

Stock theft

1142. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 3 June 1986, (a) how many persons were arrested from 1 December 1985 to 30 April 1986 for stock theft in the police station districts of Alberton, De Deur, Germiston, Heidelberg, Klip River, Meyerton and Vereeniging, respectively, (b) how many prosecutions were instituted in each case and (c) what sentences were imposed in this connection?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Alberton 5 persons
De Deur 13 persons
Germiston None
Heidelberg 5 persons
Klip River 2 persons
Meyerton 3 persons
Vereeniging 2 persons

(b) In all the cases mentioned in paragraph (a) persecutions were instituted.

(c) Alberton 5 persons were acquitted
De Deur 1 person was sentenced to 5 months imprisonment, suspended for 5 years.
2 persons were each sentenced to 9 months imprisonment, suspended for 5 years.
2 persons were each sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.
8 persons are still awaiting trial.

Heidelberg 1 person was acquitted.
1 person was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.
1 person was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
2 persons are still awaiting trial.

Klip River 2 persons were each sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.
Meyerton 1 person was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
2 persons are still awaiting trial.

Vereeniging 2 persons were each sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

Requirements to join Force

1144. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether persons who join the South African Police are required to disclose their membership of any organisations, political parties or other groups; if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) what organisations, parties or other groups are included in this requirement;

(2) whether members of the South African Police who are members of or join such bodies are required to resign (a) from these bodies or (b) as members of the Police Force; if so, (i) why and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision;

(3) whether any (a) policemen or (b) persons applying to join the South African Police have been dismissed or rejected because of their being members of such bodies; if so, (i) how many during the latest specified two-year period for which information is available and (ii) of what organisations, parties or other groups were they members?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3) No, although members of the South African Police may belong to legal political parties, it is required of them not to have any alliances with radical organisations. I have therefore stated emphatically in the House of Assembly that members of the South African Police will not be members of the AWB and UDF.

Charges against detective sergeant

1145. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 6 May 1986, the investigation into the charges against a detective-sergeant laid at the Parow police station has been completed; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Cape Town Gardens: telephone services

1147. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

RESTRICTED Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations

RESTRICTED Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations

Church volunteers wrap flowers with memorial cards

By **FRANZ KRUGER**
East London

In Ciskei, no State of Emergency has been declared, and so it is from Mdantsane — East London's largest township, but technically in the Ciskei, and subject only to laws and declarations made in Bisho — that some of the few direct

[illegible]

A number of buses were attacked by stonethrowers. At least two buses were severely damaged, while a third was burnt out in a petrol bomb attack.

wrap flowers with memorial cards

uprising
least one

About 70 people are estimated to have been taken for medical treatment to both Cecilia Makiwane hospital and East London's Frere Hospital. By Wednesday, only seven remained in the wards, and a hospital spokesman said they were progressing well.

Cisco government representative Headman Sontumun said [redacted] had been taken after the service became rowdy, and after a [redacted] [redacted] Nyangane denied this: "Everyone was behaving well," he said, "and there was no [redacted]"

In other incidents of violence on Monday, the house of Goodwin Makongolo, the senior editor of Umhombho, a Ciskei government publication, was petrol-bombed. Nobody was hurt, but damage was caused.

A number of buses were attacked by stonethrowers. At least two buses were severely damaged, while a third was burnt out in a petrol bomb attack.



Picture:
ANNA ZIEMINSKI (Asterix)

WEGWYR

By A'DIL BRADLOW,
Cape Town

COMMUNITY leaders have described the [redacted] of [redacted] mosque on Sunday night a [redacted]

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, however, speaking in parliament, said this week the

The incident occurred at the St Athens Road mosque in Athlone, at a commemoration service for the victims of the 1976 protests.

According to eyewitness reports, over 1 000 people attended the service, which was described as completely peaceful. At approximately 9.15pm, according to eyewitnesses, ~~police~~ arrived and

courtyard adjoining the mosque. Eyewitnesses allege that only after these [redacted]

in terms of the Emergency regulations.

The service continued; the doors of the mosque were closed in an effort to keep the [REDACTED]. Then, say eyewitnesses, [REDACTED]

There were several hundred women who were seated upstairs. Several of the older women and several others

Returning to the mosque sometime later, an eyewitness described the scene: "The [redacted] hovered just above the floor. Where the [redacted] had landed there were scorch marks on the carpet and items of clothing were scattered everywhere."

The Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) has condemned the [REDACTED] in the strongest terms. MJC president Shaykh Nazeem Muhammad, the president of the MJC said [REDACTED]

the [redacted] [redacted]

"Furthermore, any meeting held in the mosque is a religious meeting, more so if it addresses the question of injustice. Muslims do not accept the dichotomy between religion and politics.

"The [redacted] in a mosque once again clearly gives the lie to PW Botha's statement that there is religious freedom in this country. [redacted]"

Le Grange, replying to a question in parliament during the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Act, said police had received a tip-off that "armed members of the Muslim community" were going to attend the gathering. Upon their arrival at the mosque, police saw on the roof three armed men who allegedly opened fire on them. In returning the fire, police acted with "great restraint".

The minister also noted the police issued a warning that the gathering was illegal, but this was ignored.

According to Le Grange, three people were arrested.

In the House of Delegates, Le Grange came in for heavy criticism. The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Amichand Rajbansi, said he had been in touch with the State President on the issue, while Ahmad Arbee (Solidarity, Eastern Transvaal) called for a commission of inquiry into the incident, saying the failure of police to respect the sanctity of the mosque "left a bad taste in the mouth".

RESTRICTED

Reports on these pages have been censored
to comply with Emergency regulations

~~WEEKLY~~

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER, Durban
THE sombre mood on June 16 was worsened by the car bomb which exploded on the beachfront Saturday night, leaving three dead and dozens wounded.

There were virtually no black people in the city, and while the shops in the "white" part of town were open, many had closed by mid-afternoon. In the "black" part of the city, no shops opened at all.

██████████ were strongly in evidence in the streets, but in terms of the regulations, there can be no description of what action they took.

More alarming for residents of the township was that a mysterious technical fault, the exact nature of which has still not been announced, disconnected many phone exchanges and no one could call in or out.

Azapu had been granted an order by the Natal Supreme Court on Thursday last week, declaring legal two meetings scheduled for June 16 in Durban. After the Emergency was made public,

both meetings were banned by special announcement.

Cosatu and the Inkatha Youth Brigade had both made a bid to use Currie's Fountain for a rally on June 16. Stadium management promised the venue to whichever group acquired a permit.

The magisterial permit went to the Inkatha Youth Brigade. However, even this meeting, addressed by KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkathata President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was hit by a spayaway problem, and fewer attended than expected. Estimates ranged from 2 000 to 6 000.

With most meetings banned, the churches provided the only way of marking the day.

At St Thomas's Church, Musgrave Road, black arm bands were made available for the intrepid to wear until the lifting of the State of Emergency.

Bishop Dominic Khumalo and 30 Catholic priests celebrated a special mass at St Theresa's Church, Sydenham, praying for "justice and

reconciliation" in South Africa. A number of detainees were mentioned and prayed for by name, but these names cannot be published — except for those of Father Theo Kneifel and Brother Hanz Ernst, both deported on Tuesday evening after their release from detention.

The service followed a remarkable show of solidarity by the priests of the Archdiocese of Natal, recently in disarray after a strong negative reaction by some clergy to the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference statement on economic pressure against South Africa.

But a statement read in many Catholic churches on Sunday read, in part:

IN THE HOUSE Under the cloak of privilege

IN the days since the State of Emergency was declared, PFP MPs have lost no opportunity of saying during debate what they think of it and the way it has been handled.

Graham McIntosh (Pietermaritzburg North) reeled off the names of a number of people who had been detained, all of which were duly reported next day in the press.

If he had not done so, newspapers publishing the names could have been for the high jump; but he, and they, were protected by parliamentary privilege.

PFP leader Colin Eglin, speaking in the third reading debate on the budget this week, hammered home the fact that in the circumstances created by the State of Emergency, parliament remains the only platform for free political expression in South Africa today.

"It remains the only place where the facts about what is going on can be probed — and debated," he said.

He asked that parliament should remain in session until the end of the State of Emergency.

Moreover, he added, it was "not good enough for parliament to rely on the limited information provided by the Bureau for Information, supplemented by rumours that are flying around the country".

The minister responsible for handling the regulations "must use parliament as a base for keeping MPs and the public fully informed about what is going on in the country.

"We must tell parliament how many people have been detained. What are their names? Have their next of kin been informed? Rumour has it that Mrs Winnie Mandela has been house arrested once again. Is this so? How many other people have been placed under house arrest?"

The reason Eglin and other MPs have been able to criticise the handling of the State of Emergency so freely is that there is absolute freedom of speech in parliament.

Moreover, the right to publish what has been said in parliament has never been assailed, although the government came within a hair's breadth of doing so when it tried to stop newspapers publishing particulars about an oil scandal referred to in a speech by John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central) in the early 1980s.

The privilege of parliament was also invoked in 1979 when the speaker stepped in to stop the police from questioning members of the press gallery in parliament in 1979.

The speaker's ruling was that police might not enter parliament except in the course of their ordinary parliamentary duties without his permission.

Just as judges are jealous of the independence of the courts, so are parliamentarians jealous of the privileges of parliament.

Freedom of speech in the South African parliament is one of the Westminster traditions which has not been abandoned.

It is entrenched in the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act of 1963, itself a virtual repeat of the Act with the same title of 1911, after union.

The handbook of joint rules and orders of the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates "printed by order of parliament" and distributed to all MPs, confirms the Westminster origins of privilege.

"Privilege": is actually indexed as "Commons, House of, same as ..."

To delve deeper, it is necessary to go to the parliamentarian's bible, Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice".

Erskine May was a Brit (more accurately, a Scot) but his book is used as the supreme authority wherever the Westminster tradition, or remnants of it, survive.

Absolute freedom of speech in parliament was entrenched in the Bill of Rights of 1688, as every schoolchild probably no longer knows.

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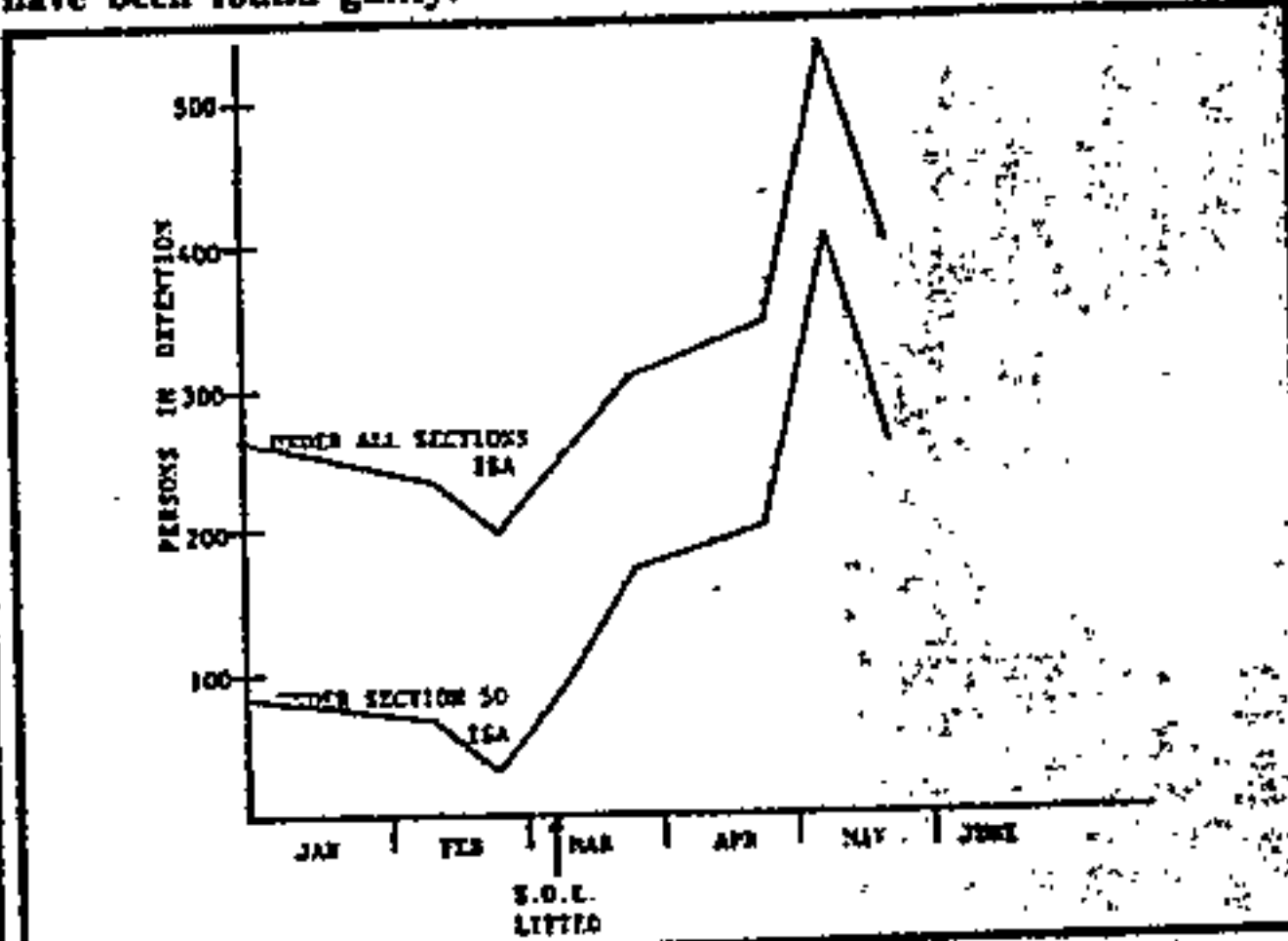
APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

The government has so far refused to release figures and names of those detained under the new State of Emergency. Helen Suzman, PFP for Houghton, said in parliament on Monday that it was rumoured that more than 2 000 people had been detained in the first four days of the Emergency. According to the Detainees Parents Support Committee, there were 451 people detained under the security laws on May 31. A total of at least 2 349 people were detained between January and May. 1718 of them under security legislation and 631 under the Emergency regulations which were lifted in March.

POLITICAL TRIALS

At least 18 political trials were completed in May, according to the DPSC. Of the 79 people accused, 23 were convicted (most for lesser offences than those with which they were charged), 29 were acquitted and charges against 27 were withdrawn or dismissed. At the end of May there were at least 59 ongoing political trials involving 329 people. Two of these trials involving 26 people involve charges of treason. According to the Repression Monitoring Group, 18 966 people were arrested last year on politically related offences (9 857 for public violence), of whom 13 566 were under the age of 20. Of these, 2 712 were aged 15 or less, 4 731 were between the ages of 16 and 18 and 6 113 aged 18 or 19. These figures do not include the "independent homelands". According to the Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, 16 of the 1 045 people under the age of 20 arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape in the last six months of 1984 have been found guilty.



UNREST DEATHS (South African Institute of Race Relations figures)

September 1984 - May 1986: 1 782
Jan 1985 - December 1985: 879
Jan 1986 - May 1986: 754
April 1986 - May 1986: 213

According to the government's Bureau for Information, in the first five days of the new State of Emergency at least 42 people were killed in the unrest, an average of 8.4 a day. The figure for May is the highest so far, with an average of 6.9 deaths per day. The average for the first five months of 1986 is 5.3 per day. Last year's average was 2.4 per day. According to Sunday Times writer Brian Pottinger, those killed included more than 50 black policemen, while 800 black policemen had been driven from their homes. He said the heaviest death toll in the townships was now among the "leftwing activists". Scores had been killed and about 30 had gone missing, he said. According to a police spokesman, 25 members of the security forces died in the unrest between July 21 last year and February 2 this year.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

About 22-million of the 31.4-million people in South Africa in 1984 did not have access to electricity, according to Dr A A Eberhard, senior research officer with the Energy Research Institute.

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION

South Africa had 1 726 more emigrants than immigrants in the first three months of this year. According to the Central Statistical Service, 1 967 people immigrated to South Africa from January to March while 3 693 people left the country. The number of immigrants between January and March was only 34 percent of the 5 711 immigrants gained during the same period last year.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (June 7)

Zoom No 117 (Zoom, Paris); Voice of the Youth, Islam, Ramadan and Soweto (UCT MSA); We must release them, pamphlet (RMC UWC Bellville); Freedom is a Must (BPAG) Issue No 7, Nottingham's Black Community News (not stated); Permanent Revolution No 3, Spring 1986 (Workers' Power, London). According to Weekly Mail's calculations, a total of 561 books, publications and objects were banned in the last 12 months, 228 for political reasons, 299 for indecency and 34 for other reasons. The following political organisations or groupings had three or more publications banned: United Democratic Front and affiliates, 28; African National Congress, 19; Progress and other Eastern Bloc Publishers, 14; AZAPO and other National Forum participant organisations, 10; South African Communist Party, 8; Anti-Apartheid Movement, 6; Qibla, 6; End Conscription Campaign/Conscientious Objector Support Group, 5; South West African Peoples Organisation, 4; Committee of South African War Resisters, 3; Western Province Council of Churches, 3.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: RAYMOND MHLABA

Mhlaba, 62, former Eastern Cape ANC and Communist Party leader, and member of Umkhonto We Sizwe High Command, is one of the eight Rivonia trialists sentenced to life imprisonment 22 years ago. Mhlaba's political activities began in the trade union movement in the early 1940s. He came from a Port Elizabeth working class family and was employed as a laundry worker until 1947 when he was fired. As a Council for Non-European Trade Unions (CNETU) trade unionist, Mhlaba was one of the leaders of the strike which lasted a month. From the mid-1940s he was active in both the Communist Party and the ANC, serving as Port Elizabeth CP branch secretary and ANC chairman from 1947 to 1953. In 1949 he also led the Eastern Cape Boycott Action Committee and in 1952 was chosen as the first president of the African National Congress. He was arrested in 1963 and was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964. He is currently on Robben Island.

RESTRICTED

Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations

COMMENT

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COMMENT

NAME ORGANISATION

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THE EMERGENCY — 2

Another voice

Given stringent controls on the media, parliament has become literally the last forum of genuine free speech in South Africa. Deputy Information Minister, Louis Nel, has given the assurance that parliamentary privilege will continue despite the emergency regulations.

The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has used parliament to attack government for declaring the emergency and to raise issues that could not be published if they were mentioned outside parliament — without the possibility of action being taken by the authorities in terms of the emergency regulations.

Last week, in one of the strongest attacks on government this year, PFP leader Colin Eglin said South Africans were living in a police state.

He said the emergency regulations had given police "quite horrific powers" and the emergency would create only a "temporary facade of peace."

"But behind the facade the problems, the bitterness, the frustrations, the anger will be mounting up. The declaration of the State of Emergency will do nothing to remove the fundamental causes of the conflict that is tearing our country apart," he said.

This week, PFP MPs continued to raise emergency-related issues and have promised to do so whenever possible until parliament adjourns next week. Natal PFP leader, Ray Swart, said there was now less freedom in SA than in the Soviet Union. He said government appeared to be "outdoing the Kremlin" and accused it of trying to "terrorise your

political opponents into submission."

Other PFP MPs said:

- ☐ People were disappearing "in large numbers" in terms of emergency regulations;
- ☐ Telephones to many black townships were cut this week;
- ☐ The media in SA were being "totally muzzled" in a way that was associated with Communist countries; and
- ☐ "The white minority regime," a term which foreign correspondents have been forbidden to use by the Bureau for Information, was a completely appropriate description of the government.

At a public meeting in Cape Town on June 16, Eglin said the declaration of a State of Emergency was an admission by government that it was unable to govern modern SA by democratic means. He said it showed that after 38 years in power, the National Party did not have a policy which would enable South Africans to live in peace together.

Eglin's speech was among the strongest public condemnations of the government since the emergency was declared.

Wide-ranging restrictions on statements considered "subversive" or "inciting" have inhibited vigorous opposition comment until now.

In parliament Helen Suzman said the police had attempted to ban the meeting and had arrested some of the party's officials handing out pamphlets announcing the meeting.

At the meeting, Eglin appealed for an end to the violence in the country "before it destroys our society." He said in a "normal democratic society," the mess the country was in would have forced government to resign or call on new leaders with "vision and competence" to lead SA out of its crisis.

According to Eglin, a question South Africans needed to ask themselves was: "How many more detentions, how many more Crossroads, how many more states of emergency must this country endure before this Nationalist government discovers a policy that will enable our nation to live in peace?"

He said the best emergency treatment for SA would be for President Botha to sack "half or more" of the members of the Cabinet and replace them with a "temporary crisis Cabinet" with the skill and vision for the future.

To rescue SA from its crisis would require bold and imaginative leadership including the release of the African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Suzman said the country was facing its worst racial conflict since 1976, and its worst economic crisis in history. The press restrictions in terms of the emergency had resulted in "rumours unlimited." The key to peace in SA was a socio-economic system acceptable to all citizens and the only way to achieve this was to give people political rights.

"Until the government starts negotiating with black leaders instead of locking them up, and until it releases Nelson Mandela — who may be the only hope of restoring stability — there is not much hope for the future,"

Suzman said.

The PFP has appealed to people to pass on information about the unrest or actions under the emergency, and has promised to raise the issues in parliament.

At a church service in Cape Town on Monday, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Allan Boesak, warned against the use of violence which he said was not a sign of power, but of "weakness, blind panic, desperation and powerlessness." Much of his sermon cannot be reported as it may be regarded as "subversive" or "inciting." ■

Curfew on EP townships

PRETORIA — A curfew and other restrictions were placed on Eastern Province townships yesterday by the Divisional Commissioner of Police.

The curfew placed on townships in 13 magisterial districts by the Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, bars people from township streets and public places between 9pm and 4am.

Non-residents are also barred from townships in terms of the commissioner's orders, published in the Government Gazette in terms of Public Safety Act emergency regulation number 7.

Persons are also prohibited from possessing shirts and other articles bearing the names of 47 action committees, students' movements, councils and other organisations.

Certain restrictions are also placed on the movements of pupils at schools.

People who are not pupils, or employed at schools,

are also barred from school premises, according to the orders.

No exceptions are made.

The townships affected are situated in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, Cradock and Bathurst.

Brigadier Schnetler also effectively extended the restrictions he placed on funerals in four magisterial districts on June 13 to townships in these 13 districts.

● The Western Transvaal Divisional Police Commissioner yesterday placed the same funeral restrictions on townships in 14 western Transvaal magisterial districts.

Amongst other restrictions, banners and public address systems are banned at funeral services, and only ordained ministers may act as speakers. — Sapa

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Employers plead for detainees

CHE Times 20/6/86

PRESSURE is mounting on the government to release or charge detained union leaders following urgent requests from a growing number of employers who report that the arrests have had a crippling effect on industrial relations.

Major employer associations which have telexed the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, include the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) representing 23 000 employers, and Assemp, an employer association in the retail trade.

However, it is not yet clear whether Mr Le Grange will be prepared to meet business leaders in the wake of more than 60 spontaneous sit-in strikes at retail chains on the Reef.

The minister's spokesman, Captain Henry Beck, confirmed that businessmen have requested a meeting, but had not yet been given a reply.

'Wildcat'

Hundreds of workers have staged sit-down strikes in shops and supermarkets. Trade union sources said at least 53 businesses on the Reef were affected by wildcat strikes to protest against the alleged detention of union leaders.

The Federated Chambers of Industry (FCI) has not telexed the government on this, but several of its major members have done so.

Mr Tony Bloom, head of the Premier Group, said in a telegram to Mr Le Grange: "We urge you to reconsider your policy."

Warning of "a legacy of bitterness", he said detained trade unionists should be charged or released.

"We are now faced with attempts to run our factories and enterprises by dealing with the mob, as the leaders are in custody," he said.

Assemp chairman Mr Don Findlay said Assemp's telex had urged Mr Le Grange to release leaders, and expressed deep concern that detentions could be highly detrimental to manage-

ment-employee relations.

Other difficulties also reported following the arrest of union leaders include:

- Numerous disputes between companies and unions that cannot be resolved in the absence of detained leaders.

- Many wage negotiations have ground to a halt.

- Many union leaders are also in hiding and cannot advise members.

The chairman of Anglo American, Mr Gavin Relly, has also made a public call for the detained union and community leaders to be charged or released.

He has said: "It goes without saying that in these circumstances neither civil nor industrial relations development can move forward."

AECI group industrial relations manager Mr Andre Botha the group had expressed grave concern about the detention of trade union leaders which could lead to serious industrial relations problems.

Accede

Opposition spokesman on labour matters Mr Andrew Savage yesterday called on Mr Le Grange to accede to the appeals from the business community.

- There were "some strikes in some areas but not nationwide strikes," the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria yesterday.

Further information would be given "after the situation has crystallised," bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said at the daily briefing. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Police to rule ³²⁷ on unrest reports

Staff Reporter

THE SAP will decide whether news reports involving security force action and unrest may be published.

The decision, taken yesterday at the Newspaper Press Union/Police Liaison Committee meeting, follows four days of confusion in the wake of the introduction of the new press curbs, during which both the police and the Bureau for Information refused to say whether such reports could be published.

The bureau's response to inquiries by the Cape Times has been that it "does not clear copy for publication and also cannot give you legal ad-

vice", while police have referred reporters to the bureau for clearance of any unrest-related stories.

In terms of Monday's new orders, permission to report any security force action can be given only by the Commissioner of Police "or someone authorized by him".

The NPU statement yesterday said:

"The Bureau for Information will handle and co-ordinate news items and releases regarding the unrest situation."

"Incidents of unrest which involve the SAP's line function will be handled by the SAP official at the bureau or at the SAP media liaison office."

Bureau finds it made a mistake

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bureau for Information yesterday withdrew a previous denial that security forces flew over Pretoria townships on June 16 dropping leaflets instructing residents to stay at home.

Asked to explain this, bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said when double-checking reports the bureau sometimes discovered mistakes.

The bureau yesterday reported three unrest-related deaths — one possibly of a white man — bringing the official death toll since last Thursday's declaration of the state of emergency to 48.

Mr Steward described a report in yesterday's London Guardian alleging a battle in Zwide near Port Elizabeth as "wild". He said: "We have no information on this."

He also refused to divulge information on the well-being of an international TV cameraman apparently in detention.

Replying to questions unanswered at previous briefings, Mr Steward confirmed that:

● Fifty-one youths armed with pangas and

petrol bombs were arrested at a church in Meadowlands East on June 13.

● A 4-year-old girl was accidentally shot in the buttock in Soweto on June 16 as security forces used birdshot to disperse rioters.

● Petrol bombs caused extensive damage to St Paul's Church in Soweto on June 17.

● Six unrest incidents were reported in Soweto on Tuesday as journalists toured the township under police escort.

● Special units of the police had been established to cope with the emergency situation.

'Newsweek'

● The government had not banned the latest Newsweek.

Mr Steward said the distributor of Newsweek in South Africa brought a copy of the cover story on South Africa to the attention of the bureau and was advised to get legal advice on whether the article contravened the emergency regulations.

"Any action which was subsequently taken by him was taken, I assume, on the advice of his attorneys," he said.

Curfew in E Province townships

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The townships affected are in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, Cradock and Bathurst.

Non-residents are also barred from townships in terms of the commissioner's orders, published in the Government Gazette yesterday in terms of Public Safety Act Emergency Regulation No 7.

T-shirts

People are also prohibited from possessing T-shirts and other articles bearing the names of some 47 action committees, students' movements, councils and other organizations.

Certain restrictions are also placed on the movements of pupils at schools.

People who are not pupils or employed at schools are also barred from school premises, according to the orders. No exceptions are made for parents or other relatives.

Brigadier Schnetler also effectively extended the restrictions he placed on funerals in four magisterial districts on June 13 to townships in these districts.

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The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Transvaal, Brigadier Jan de Waal yesterday placed the same funeral restrictions on townships in 14 Western Transvaal magisterial districts.

A total of six divisional police commissioners have now placed these restrictions on townships in their divisions.

Among other restrictions, banners and public address systems are banned at funeral services, and only ordained ministers may act as speakers. — Sapa

Hopes for end to emergency

THE strong likelihood that the two security Bills — to be dealt with today by the President's Council (PC) — will be passed into legislation this weekend holds out hopes the countrywide state of emergency may soon be lifted.

The assumption gathering strength in parliamentary circles is that the provisions laid down in the new security legislation — 180-day detentions and the declaration of "unrest areas" — will then be immediately invoked, selectively where necessary, to replace the restrictions imposed by the emergency regulations.

This would appear to be implicit in the

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

reasoning provided by cabinet ministers, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange among others, that the declaration of the state of emergency would not have been necessary if the two Bills — the Public Safety and Internal Amendment Bills — had been allowed to pass quickly through all three legislative stages last week.

At this stage there does not appear to be any doubt in anybody's minds the National Party-dominated PC will quickly pass through the two Bills in the form desired by government.



Mrs Glenys Kinnock (left), wife of Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock, at yesterday's 'Black Sash' demo in London.

UK's 'Black Sash' at No 10

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A group of prominent British women, led by Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock, staged a "Black Sash" demonstration outside 10 Downing Street yesterday against the British Government's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa.

The women wore sashes to emulate South Africa's Black Sash and carried a huge picture of a Black Sash demonstration outside the British Consulate in South Africa just before the state of emergency

was declared.

As a large crowd gathered in Whitehall, the women presented a letter for Mrs Thatcher at the front door of No 10.

The letter "utterly condemned" the imposition of the state of emergency and the mass arrests in South Africa, adding: "We cannot understand why you have not been moved by the tragic events, especially of the past few days, to recognise the urgent need for effective international action against South Africa. Your continuing opposition to sanctions brings shame to our country."

Journalists' views on emergency stifled

The national council of the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) yesterday discussed the implications of the state of emergency for journalists.

After a meeting in Johannesburg, the council said it wished to issue a strongly worded statement, but regretted that because of emergency legislation it was unable, lawfully, to do so.

Issues the statement would have covered included the following issues:

- Detention of at least 10 journalists and photographers.
- Seizure of newspapers.
- Raids on media offices.
- Arrests of TV crews.
- Expulsion of a foreign correspondent.
- Ban on live satellite transmission to foreign TV networks.
- Ban on collection and dissemination of, and comment on, news about "unrest" and security force activities.
- Ban on pictorial coverage and sound coverage.
- Ban on interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela.



A scuffle between police and demonstrators breaks out in front of the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square on the 61st day of a non-stop anti-apartheid protest.

8 held in scuffles outside SA Embassy

By Garner Thomson, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Eight demonstrators were arrested in scuffles outside the South African Embassy yesterday where an anti-apartheid vigil is in its 61st day.

Teams of protestors from a wide range of organisations have been taking turns to maintain the non-stop demonstration which calls for the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Yesterday's incident — the latest in a series since the picket began — involved about 50 demonstrators organised by the City of

London Anti-Apartheid group, a faction not affiliated to the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Police said most of the arrests were for public order offences, including obstructing the highway and threatening behaviour, although one person had been detained after allegedly assaulting a police officer and another for trespassing on diplomatic property.

A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police said the situation had been "quickly brought under control".

The police officer allegedly assaulted in the incident was not seriously injured.

Wendy Orr application is shelved

An application brought by Dr Wendy Orr to restrain the police from assaulting state of emergency detainees has been postponed indefinitely.

The application in the Eastern Cape Supreme Court has no further relevance because it was brought in terms of the last state of emergency, which ended in March. The only issue still to be decided is costs. A hearing will rule on this in the next few weeks.

Dr Orr (25) shot to prominence last September after she won an interim interdict restraining the South African Police from assaulting emergency detainees held at St Albans and North End prisons. Police denied knowledge of assaults in answering affidavits.

She was later named *The Star* "Woman of the Year".

THE RAND AND THE EMERGENCY

Down to a new plateau

FIN MAY 20/6/86
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The function of markets is to discount. And if the events discounted fail to materialise, a market will adjust its prices accordingly. That, in a nutshell, is why the rand was a weak currency for most of last week and — apparently perversely — has strengthened since the declaration of the State of Emergency and reported relative calm on June 16.

The graph, which plots the fluctuations of the currency on an hourly basis, is eloquent. Last week, the build-up of apprehension led to sharp mark-downs each morning; but as each day passed relatively calmly, the currency would regain part of the early loss, and stabilise.

Only on Wednesday was this pattern broken, as rumours of fresh exchange control curbs and that the declaration of a State of Emergency was imminent swept across markets not just here but abroad. When that uncertainty was removed, the pattern reasserted itself on Thursday and Friday; and the lack of major unrest (or, at any rate, the media clampdown) brought strong recoveries this week.

However, it is clear that medium-term expectations of the value of the rand have moved down to a new plateau. Only two months ago, the rand looked as if it was returning to stability around US50c.

On April 18, the *FM* was able to quote Citibank's view that the rand (then US49,2c) should "stay firm in the light of the weak dollar and strong gold price" (then about \$340/oz). Barclays was also hoping for "broad stability," but warned that any perception abroad of deteriorating political conditions could be unsettling.

Since then, we have slapped the Eminent Persons Group in the face, after initially creating false hopes of a conciliatory line; and now the emergency.

Citibank, for instance, on Friday forecast a US38c-40c trading range for this week; its longer-term outlook remains bearish. Most observers would share this view. And not all are convinced by Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's assurances that no exchange control clampdown is envisaged. As Barclays puts it, the market is concerned "that present political circumstances

Exchange rates are, among other things, a monitor of external perceptions of a country's political and economic health. In spite of this week's bounce back above US40c, the state of the rand reflects how SA's image is deteriorating on both counts.

and a free foreign exchange market are incompatible."

(In passing, it should be noted that this week's restrictions on exporters' forward cover are not so much a tightening of exchange control as an attempt to minimise short-term speculative volatility — see *Economy*.)

What tighter exchange controls would actually achieve is unclear. The advocates of control (in any sector of the economy) seem to forget — or ignore — that a price unacceptable to the market is unsustainable. Efforts to fly against this truth can only be short-lived, at horrifying cost.

True, on any purchasing-power analysis the rand is intrinsically under-priced. Volkskas Merchant Bank has made a particularly close study of this. Its executive chairman, Laurie Korsten, reckons that in terms of purchasing power the rand is "worth" US55c-60c.

But, given that foreign pressures on the market will remain heavy for some time, even assuming that the immediate crisis is overcome, he looks for an exchange rate no better than US42c-45c in four to six weeks' time. Markets look at more than just relative

purchasing power — and rightly so.

If Korsten's projection — which is not unreasonable — is borne out by events, what the market will be telling us is that political perceptions have devalued the rand by 10%-20% in the past two months (and remember that, even two months ago, many thought the currency intrinsically cheap around 50c — we would probably have no reserves left now had we tried to support it at that level).

Of course, too, markets do not always get it right. While the change of direction since Thursday is not all that surprising, its extent is. Partly this reflects another characteristic of markets — that they over-discount, so last week's fall took too gloomy a view. But even allowing for this, few would have expected the rand to bounce back above US40c again, so quickly — and in spite of dampening action by the Reserve Bank.

The Bank (wisely) does not seem to have tried to stem last week's collapse, but was a net (though unquantified) buyer of dollars throughout. It bought another \$164m on Monday, of which it sold \$52m again when gold weakened in late trading. The supply largely came from exporters, who thought the rand looked cheap, and were still supplying dollars on Tuesday in spite of the rally in the currency and the restrictions on their speculative activities.

But the underlying fact remains: the rand must inherently be a weak currency. Civil unrest is endemic, the economy is depressed, and the events of the past week have done nothing to improve it; and in a vicious circle inflation, fuelled by higher import prices, is set to turn up again. Any one of these factors on its own would be bad for the exchange

How the rand has reacted

Hourly plots

US cents /rand

40,5
40,0
39,5
39,0
38,5
38,0
37,5
37,0
36,5
36,0
35,5

JUNE → Thurs 5 Fri 6 Mon 9 Tues 10 Wed 11 Thurs 12 Fri 13 Mon 16 Tues 17

Source: Reuters

JUNE 16

Don't stop reform now

The potentially explosive June 16 has passed without major incident. Whatever the reasons, that is of itself a matter of great relief and cause for at least a little optimism, whatever the hidden cost may have been.

What we need now more than anything in this country is increased business activity and a more stable general price level.

For once these are not in the circumstances economically incompatible objectives.

Both, however, depend critically on political reform and the maintenance of law and order: objectives that may appear at present to be mutually incompatible but are not.

Although civil liberties have substantially been temporarily suspended, the need for both political and economic reforms to continue is overwhelming. This is no time to pause or consolidate, especially in the face of sanctions threats.

With nearly 60% of the value of total annual output (gross domestic product) coming from foreign trade, we need to rebuild the damage done to our fractured foreign relationships.

To make our economy more efficient so that we can meet and overcome the challenges ahead, we must continue to pursue vigorously free market objectives and market orientated policies. If we don't, scarce resources will increasingly be misallocated and we'll face outside economic threat in a weaker position.

The temptation now for government to extend its political fiat into economic spheres will be great, especially with a Cabinet ill versed in economic issues. So the assurances that exchange controls will not be increased or the rand's international value pegged are salutary.

We know from past experience that these measures hold no permanent solutions. Nor should there be any inclination towards direct controls on prices and incomes. For when they are lifted invariably there is a sharp increase in inflation or, as in the Comecon countries, shortages and food queues.

If there be a lesson from economics that applies equally to politics, it is that once direct controls are removed, there will be increased pains from the root causes of the malady they have suppressed. Simply put, once the emergency is lifted the pressures for change will increase, even if the heat be taken out of violent protest. That is when the efficacy of the present emergency measures will become clearer.

We agree that strong measures were probably necessary to keep the peace and remove tyranny from the townships. Whether the media should have borne the brunt of them is a question that will long be a matter of controversy among whites.

For there is contradiction implicit in the blackout of normal journalistic endeavour. It is true that some miscreants in the townships did play up to the television cameras and that publication abroad detracted from acceptance of recent political reforms.

But it is also true that rioters can be identified from the self-same pictures and the fear of facing the consequences could also discourage excess.

The social cost in terms of insecurity and uncertainty that invariably accompanies a news blackout could ultimately be high and divisive.

Besides, who ever heard in Western societies of press photographers causing riots or normal news reporting being inflammatory? ■

ECONOMIC PACKAGE

Too little, too late

The economic package announced in parliament on Tuesday bears all the signs of having sat on the shelf for weeks — as the last minute excision of an item relating to export incentives confirms. The main elements have been widely canvassed for some time — as has the total. Given the events of recent weeks, they add up to a damp squib.

Even more depressing is that half of the package represents increased public-sector spending: only half cash actually put into consumers' and businessmen's hands. Moreover, the loan levy (R300m) was due for repayment in a few months anyway, while sceptics fear increased State spending provisions will only regularise over-runs that have already built up on Budget targets. To that extent, they are no real injection of spending power.

The authorities still appear to be gripped by the strange

idea that direct State spending is more effective than letting the private sector and the market decide on the allocation of resources. Experience shows the reverse to be the case.

But at least, with GFSA, JCI and Sol Kerzner having announced investment plans totalling almost R1 billion over the past week or so, perhaps we will in future hear fewer fatuous exhortations to the private sector to "do its bit."

The deteriorating political environment means that a package that might have had some impact six weeks ago will not suffice now. The day after June 16 seems the worst possible time to announce a package. This anaemic assortment of thinly spread measures is unlikely to bring the desired 3% growth this year.

The crucial issue remains confidence; and on that Barend has no answer. ■

rate; put them together and the impact is compounded.

It is relevant that the financial rand, essentially a longer-term indicator of confidence, has rebounded much less strongly than the commercial rand. A Tuesday afternoon mid-point quote of US24c was still a discount of just over 40%.

Then there is the joker in the pack: our loan redemption obligations and the balance of payments.

Fortunately, our export earnings are extensively denominated in dollars. Other things being equal, the weakness of the rand should thus theoretically not affect our ability to meet dollar obligations.

Trouble is, other things never are equal. A weak rand makes imports more expensive, and the nature of the economy is such that there is unlikely to be a compensatory fall in import volumes. The balance of payments could thus come under pressure, although De Kock said this week that he still expects a current account surplus this year of R4 billion-R6 billion (a fair margin of error!) He also said that our gold and foreign exchange reserves are "substantially higher" than the R3,5 billion reported at the end of last month.

The weakness of the rand would of course itself push up the rand value of the foreign exchange component of the reserves, some R600m at end-May, when the rand was US43c. But this would not account for more than about a R50m improvement, at best; and as it is unlikely that the gold component

has been revalued, there has probably been a real gain of several hundred million rands.

The Bank's senior Deputy Governor, Dr Japie Jacobs, last week expected a net outflow on capital account of \$2 billion, against a current account surplus of \$2,3 billion. A tight squeeze, but bearable. But are the authorities being too optimistic? Barclays estimates maturities of some \$3,5 billion outside the standstill net this year, of which \$2 billion was expected to be rolled over. This ties up with the \$500m hoped to be repaid in the standstill, to give the \$2 billion total.

This official target relies heavily on continued availability of trade credit and the maintenance of local balances by foreign-controlled companies. We are walking a tightrope; it would not need much to go wrong for us to lose our balance.

Naturally, relative price changes — which a depreciating currency entails — benefit some people. A lower rand is good for exporters, and with the biggest exporters — the gold mines — so highly taxed at the margin, that means the fiscus too. Unless State spending is running ahead of Budget estimates — as many of us fear — that *should* mean that State finances will be better than the target.

That should have enhanced the government's freedom of manoeuvre in other areas of economic policy. This week's insipid economic package (see *Economy*) and the continued emphasis on holding back the deficit before borrowing implies that we are not gaining that apparent compensation. ■

JUNE 16

What really happened?

On the day, there was more bewilderment, anxiety and the expectation of violent calamity than was borne out by events — as officially disclosed. Apart from sporadic incidents like stone-throwing, said the Bureau for Information — now set up to give the authorised version of unrest incidents — the country was generally calm.

The Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel said the government's wide emergency measures had prevented an ANC-inspired "revolution" from starting. To some, here was proof that a clampdown of media publicity of "the unrest" could succeed in dampening it.

That macabre barometer of unrest, the death toll, was 11 on June 16, according to the bureau. The deaths were isolated incidents and no large-scale violence occurred, said bureau spokesman Leon Mellet. Four people were killed by the security forces, one each in New Brighton, Kwazakele, Fort Beaufort and Balfour in the eastern Transvaal. There were two "necklace deaths," one at Port Alfred, the other in KwaNdebele. Another burnt body was found in KwaNdebele. A man was knifed and set alight at Munsieville on the West Rand. Two bodies with bullet wounds were found in Daveyton, and another man was killed by gunmen at Umlazi, Durban.

At Tuesday's briefing by the bureau, a journalist asked whether any of the dead blacks were political activists, since the blanket labelling of these deaths as "black-on-black" violence hid whether they were killings by the "comrades" or by vigilantes. Mellet said it was not possible to supply this information. He added that certain deaths could be crimes committed under the guise of unrest.

Asked why telephone services in the main black townships were cut on Monday, Mellet said that this was owing to "technical problems," according to the Post Office. He said the bureau would not supply a post office technician to explain why this should have happened all over the country on June 16.

A vital "violence deflator" on the day, of course, was that many key activists had either been detained in a massive swoop over the weekend, or had gone "underground" to evade detention. (It is illegal to publish the names of those held, nor has Nel said how many are incarcerated, although a concerned, government-supporting newspaper, *The Citizen*, reported that 2 000 people were held in security swoops.) This, and the ban on political gatherings, obviously inhibited plans to commemorate the Soweto deaths of ten years ago. Some commemorative church services were held, including one by Arch-

bishop-elect Desmond Tutu in Johannesburg.

The only organisation which held an open-air public meeting on Monday was the Inkatha Youth Brigade. Its rally at Durban's Curries Fountain was addressed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The main city centres were noticeably quieter on Monday. Street parking was readily available and a number of smaller shops were closed. Certain large corporations and



Information Bureau's Nel
... the authorised version

private schools were also closed and parents organised guards at some government schools.

It was not, as Nel advised it ought to be, "a normal working day." The stay-at-home — either out of a genuine wish to observe the day, or owing to intimidation — was on the same scale as it was on May Day.

According to a survey of 450 firms in the eastern and western Cape and the PWV area, the June 16 stayaway was of a similar magnitude to May Day, when an estimated 1.5m people participated. The pattern was, however, different. This time, the mining industry was far less affected. However, the response of workers in commerce and industry in the PWV area and the western Cape was substantially higher. The survey was conducted by the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG), a group of academics at Wits, UCT and the University of Port Elizabeth.

In the eastern Cape, the stayaway among African workers was almost total — the LMG puts the figure at 99.5%. About one-third of coloured workers in PE also did not

work, as was the case with 71% in Uitenhage. In the western Cape, 78% of blacks stayed away (compared with 51% on May Day) and 26% of coloureds (8%), giving an average of 37% (15%).

The figure among Africans in the PWV area was 90% compared to about 80% on May 1. A number of coloureds and Indians also stayed away — 32% in the manufacturing sector and 25% in commerce.

The LMG did not monitor the situation in Natal. However, the Federated Chamber of Industries said the stayaway was 60% to 70% effective in Durban, with levels much the same in Maritzburg. Sats said trains were carrying only about 20% of their normal loads from townships around Durban. Buses were carrying 25% to 60% fewer passengers than normal. The central city area of Maritzburg was reportedly extremely quiet. A stayaway also hit white schools in Durban. Around 33% of scholars took the day off. This was possibly a result of fears among parents after Saturday night's car bomb blast on the Marine Parade, in which three people died and some 70 were wounded.

By Tuesday, it was clear that rumours of an extended stayaway were exaggerated. Companies canvassed by the *FM* reported close to full attendance.

However, as the *FM* went to press, the retail industry was experiencing sporadic emergency-related strike action on the Witwatersrand. More than 2 000 members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) have struck at at least 36 establishments in protest against the detention of union leaders. Companies affected include OK Bazaars, Woolworths, Checkers and CNA.

Although some mines were affected by the stayaway, the impact was insignificant compared with May Day when, according to the LMG, 209 000 mine workers did not work. The most significant stayaways were at collieries near Witbank. Amcoal said 40% of its 21 000 employees did not work, but refused to name the mines affected. Gold Fields said there was a total stayaway by the 614 black employees at its New Clydesdale mine. Rand Mines said workers at all its collieries in the Witbank area were not at work except for a small number at Douglas Colliery. Gencor said there was a 75% stayaway at Transvaal Navigation Collieries, a total boycott at Matla colliery, and 98% stayed away at Optimum colliery. No one worked at the McAlpine/TNC open cast works.

The gold mines were largely unaffected. Three mining houses — Anglo American, Gencor and Anglo Vaal — said workers failed to report for duty. Anglo said that at

FINAL 29/6/86 (223)
THE EMERGENCY — 1 327

Publish and be.

The emergency regulations published last week, and added to on Monday, are, with little doubt, the most comprehensive restrictions on civil liberties since the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

In particular, the straitjacket imposed on the media goes much further than the regulations used to enforce the State of Emergency declared last July and lifted earlier this year.

The regulations also outlaw inciting illegal strikes, boycotts, unlawful demonstrations, gatherings or protests, civil disobedience and opposition to compulsory military service. They give the security forces wide powers of arrest and the right to search and seize premises and property. The forces are indemnified against legal action provided they acted in good faith.

The restrictions on the media have made it virtually impossible to gather and disseminate news about the unrest and emergency.

Most news on the unrest, including names of detainees, may not be published unless released by the Bureau for Information. The publication of widely-defined "subversive" and "inciting" statements could lead to action against newspapers.

The regulations effectively ban all television and photographic coverage of unrest and of the recording, for radio use, of unrest. This week, the bureau reportedly informed the SABC that all live satellite transmission out of SA by foreign networks has been banned in order to determine responsibility for what is broadcast abroad. Pre-recorded material still stands a chance of getting out.

In terms of additional regulations issued this week, journalists have been banned from

townships and unrest areas, and a ban has been placed on the publication of security force activities.

Government, through Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, has been unable to give clear guidelines as to how the regulations will be defined. At the first of the bureau's press conferences since the emergency last Friday, bureau director David Steward repeatedly found himself referring journalists' queries to their lawyers for clarity. At one point he said he had not read the published emergency regulations.

Lawyers believe the vagueness of some regulations could be adequate defence for not complying with them.

The authorities have the right, however, to seize or close down publications which, in their opinion, have contravened regulations. Last Friday, unsold copies of the *Sowetan* and the *Weekly Mail* were confiscated. On Saturday, policemen visited the offices of *City Press* and the *Sunday Tribune* to check the reports due to appear in their Sunday issues.

The extent to which government can be criticised in comment by newspapers or in statements by its opponents is unclear. Nel says it is not the intention to silence critics, but has warned that some criticism could be regarded as incitement.

Parliamentary and court privilege are not affected.

If the regulations were to be interpreted in their strictest sense, it would be virtually impossible to report on unrest or any actions related to the emergency or security force conduct unless the information is released by Nel's bureau.

It seems government has deliberately framed the regulations vaguely to allow action to be taken on a selective basis, and also to put pressure on editors and journalists to censor themselves. As Steward warned: "We are not kidding." The penalties are 10 years' imprisonment or R20 000.

At a briefing in Pretoria this week, Nel warned foreign journalists that the bureau was monitoring their reports. He objected to "editorialising by correspondents when it is expected that they report objectively on what is happening." Specifically, he objected to a Reuters report on June 15 in which the emergency was described as "draconian" and the country was referred to as "riot-torn." Nel said in his opinion it was "highly unprofessional" of the Reuters correspondent to "present his personal opinion as fact."

On Tuesday, *Business Day* was rebuked by bureau spokesman Leon Mellet for "incorrect reporting" by conveying the impression that the bureau wilfully withheld information. Mellet also stated that the information supplied at the daily press conference reflected the "factual situation in the country", any suggestion to the contrary was "false".

Under a barrage of inquiries about individual incidents journalists wanted confirmed or denied, Mellet said he would not

allow the daily press conference to become a "legal platform" for gathering information for publication. He reminded the media of the existing regulations.

Reporting on alleged security force actions against journalists is not allowed, even if these have been raised at the conference. Without official confirmation, such reports would be regarded as one-sided, said Mellet. ■

Wife of deported cameraman De Vos is 'uncertain and sad'

By Helen Simpson

Mrs Sigrid de Vos, wife of deported CBS cameraman Wim de Vos, says she is filled with uncertainty and sadness.

"My life has changed so drastically in such a short space of time. I don't know where I'm going or what I'll be doing," she said yesterday.

In just two months she has to sell their home in Emmarentia, Johannesburg, find a school for her son Marcus (9) and finish an MA thesis in psychology, before she can join her husband.

Mr de Vos flew to London on Tuesday night. Next week he goes to CBS headquarters in New York to "discuss the future".

Mrs de Vos (34), who worked at the SABC before moving to NBC, says she and her husband are still shocked at the death of ITN cameraman, Mr George De'Ath. He had been axed to death earlier this month while covering the rioting at Crossroads in Cape Town.

"A lot of foreign newsmen worked at the SABC in the early days. His death has left such a

sadness among us. He and Wim got their first pictures of rioting in South Africa when they worked together at SABC. Now he is dead and Wim has been deported," she said.

Mr and Mrs de Vos first met while working in Germany. They moved to South Africa in 1975.

"When you live in a country for 11 years it means something to you. I'm leaving part of myself behind," she said.

"As a South African passport holder, I have no idea whether I'll be able to get work abroad. I don't even know where we'll be going. Wim could be sent to somewhere like Beirut," she said.

"I'm quite adaptable but it's the children I worry about," she added. The De Voses have two other children, Vincent (5) and Saskia (3).

Mrs de Vos spoke to her husband on Wednesday night.

She described his feeling as "shell-shocked".

"He left South Africa with nothing and of course, couldn't sleep on the plane. In London he walked into wall-to-wall interviews," she said.



Mrs Sigrid de Vos with her children . . . Marcus (9), Vincent (5) and Saskia (3).

Strikers stop the music

By Sheryl Raine

Strikes which have hit retail businesses since the start of the state of emergency have spread to the record industry.

Stoppages were reported yesterday at Gallo and EMI pressing plants in Steeledale, south of Johannesburg, as workers downed tools to protest the detention of union leaders.

Retail chains still affected by the strike include Woolworths, OK Bazaars, Checkers, CNA Gallo and one branch of Pick 'n Pay. Nels Dairy and Shamrock customers also reported disrupted deliveries.

Business leaders are seeking an urgent meeting with the Minister of Law and Order.

CONCERN

In an unusually strong public statement Mr Mike Sander, managing director of AECL, has expressed the group's grave concern over the detention of unionists and community leaders.

"We have dealt with these people for years. They play a constructive role in resolving conflict in the community and in our factories and their absence is giving us serious problems. We urge that they are charged or released."

Last night SABC television news reported the strikes but failed to give reasons for them.

While many union leaders are in detention, others are in hiding.

An industrial relations expert said yesterday that where union officials had appeared at strike-hit stores they had helped get staff back to work.

Leaflets were dropped over townships on June 16 — authorities

THIS newspaper has been produced under emergency restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions have the effect of suppressing information of public interest and of distorting the news in ways that may be seriously misleading.

THE Bureau of Information yesterday withdrew a previous denial that security forces flew over Pretoria townships on June 16 dropping leaflets instructing residents to stay at home.

Asked to explain this, Bureau spokesman Dave Steward said, when double-checking reports, the Bureau sometimes discovered mistakes.

On Wednesday, Steward described reports of the incident as "devoid of all truth".

The leaflet — a copy of which was

Business Day Reporter

brought to yesterday's conference by a newspaper — read: "Urgent warning: no meetings or processions are allowed. Security forces will take firm action against illegal gatherings. Please remain indoors for your own safety. The security forces want 16 June to be peaceful. Help us to arrest troublemakers and keep the peace. Thank You."

Asked why people were told to stay indoors if June 16 was to be a normal work-

ing day, Steward replied: "We considered it to be a normal working day but clearly there were security threats."

"When I said we considered it as a normal working day we meant we hoped most of the civil service would pitch up for work."

The strife in SA continued on Wednesday with the Bureau reporting three unrest-related killings — one possibly of a white man — bringing the official death toll since last Thursday's declaration of the state of emergency to 48.

Leaflet drop confirmed

week," Mellet said.

The bodies of two black men murdered in separate incidents at Denilton in KwaNdebele were also found by security police.

Mellet said police prevented the neck-lacing of a black man at Vlaklaagte near KwaNdebele and had saved two black women from a similar fate at Kaitshong.

In another incident, a black man was saved after being assaulted and set alight in his house at Sandrivier-Trust in Hazyview.

Steward yesterday again warned journalists not to turn the Press briefing into a "circus" for the purpose of contravening the emergency regulations.

He described a report in yesterday's London *Guardian* alleging a battle in Zwilde near Port Elizabeth as "wild", adding: "We have no information on this."

Steward also refused to divulge information on the well-being of an international TV cameraman apparently in detention.

From Page 1

But he said further documentary evidence showing plans to destabilise the country over the June 16-26 period might be made available to the media.

Replying to unanswered Press questions at previous briefings, Steward confirmed:

- Government had not banned *Newsweek*.
- Fifty-one youths armed with pangas and petrol bombs were arrested at a church in Meadowlands East on June 18.
- A 4-year old girl was accidentally shot in the buttock in Soweto on June 16 as security forces used birdshot to disperse rioters.
- Petrol bombs caused extensive damage to St Paul's Church in Soweto on June 17.
- Six unrest incidents were reported in Soweto on Tuesday as journalists toured the township under police escort.
- Special units of police had been established to cope with the emergency situation.

At its Press briefing yesterday, Bureau spokesman Leon Mellet again claimed a sharp decrease in unrest incidents — compared with pre-emergency levels.

At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage, police found a body so badly charred it was impossible to identify its race or sex.

But we cannot determine at this stage whether it is that of a white person reported missing in the area earlier in the

To Page 3



Relatives mourn at a memorial service for George De'Ath, the TV cameraman who died at the weekend after being attacked by vigilantes while filming in Crossroads.

Picture by SANTU MOFOKENG, Afrapix

Detentions don't halt huge strike

THE predominantly black trade union movement has come of age, South African style.

The state recognised it as a fully-fledged member of the black political opposition when, in the wake of the Emergency, both the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) were as hard hit by detentions as other political organisations.

But this action was less than useless in stopping Monday's general strike, the second national strike involving more than 1 500 000 workers in seven weeks.

If the strike proved nothing else, it dispelled the long-held notion that work stayaways in South Africa are successful because "intimidators" stop people going to work.

Given the huge ~~scale~~ on June 16, described by a Sunday paper as a ~~mass~~, there was no way that people wanting to go to work could have been hindered on the way in or

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

out by intimidators.

A statement by the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) after the strike said: ~~Throughout~~

~~throughout~~ the townships indicates that the increase in participation in the stayaway cannot be attributed to intimidation. If anything their presence seems to have contributed to the unrest."

The commemoration of June 16, Soweto Day, was a clear statement of political sentiment by a large section of South Africa's black workers.

The LMG, which surveyed all the main centres except Durban, estimated that at least 1 500 000 workers participated in the strike — at least as many as participated in the May Day strike.

It is important to make this comparison because Labour Day was more specifically a worker day than June 16.

One could not deduce from the extent of the strikes on both days that

there is a huge dichotomy in the labour movement between "workerists", concerned primarily with worker issues, and "populists", concerned primarily with high-profile political issues.

Unionised workers supported both strikes evenly around the country with the exception of Natal and the mines, where there was a negligible stayaway on Monday.

According to the LMG figures, the strike in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area was slightly higher than May 1, increasing from 80 percent to 90 percent. This was not unexpected, given that it included Soweto, the emotional centre of June 16.

Cape Town, too, was higher than May 1, more than doubling from 15 percent to 35 percent while Port Elizabeth, probably the country's most politicised city, had virtually a 100 percent stayaway on both days.

The general strike was not limited to the main centres and stayaways were high in both the Transvaal and Eastern Cape hinterland, creating the possibility that a further 1 500 000 workers over and above the LMG figures commemorated June 16.

For instance, not a single bus was reported to have left the troubled homeland of KwaNdebele to take people to work on Monday.

In Natal the factionalised battle between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) probably had a role in

restricting the strike. Natal increasingly appears as an anomaly on the South African political scene, particularly since the May 1 launch of Uwusa.

The failure of the stayaway on the mines suggests that, despite indications to the contrary earlier this year, most black miners are isolated from the political currents in the townships.

Miners live in hostels largely insulated from the townships, nearly 40 percent of them are foreign nationals from countries such as Lesotho and Mozambique, and even the South African nationals are migrant workers with limited emotional ties to Soweto.

The fact that they were willing to strike on May 1 but not on June 16 suggests a stronger willingness to take action over strictly worker issues, and an indication that they could be saving themselves for a battle over wages later this year.

The one proven exception was the collieries of the Eastern Transvaal where the stayaway was more successful and where miners have already participated in township campaigns.

On the other side of the spectrum are retail workers on the Reef, many of whom started striking on the Friday after the Emergency was lifted.

They are more indicative of the overall militancy of the unionised workforce — and their potential strength, which was not stopped by a State of Emergency and the mass detentions of union leaders

Arrested Americans to leave SA

WASHINGTON — Two US citizens jailed during the recent police crackdown in SA were released on Wednesday and would be leaving the country, the US State Department said.

One American remains in prison.

Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman said Scott Daugherty and Rodney Williams were freed from Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison and would leave the country within a few days.

Daugherty was detained on Sunday after attending a church meeting and Williams was arrested on Monday. The department said it did not know what the

charges were.

Two other Americans — Brian Burchfield, who was arrested with Daugherty at the church meeting and Ronald Minor, who was held on Saturday on charges of interfering with police — were released earlier. Minor was released on his own recognisance pending a court hearing on June 26.

The State Department offered little information about the remaining detained American on grounds that he did not sign a waiver of the Privacy Act, which forbids release of his name. — Sapa-AP.

Retailers ready for Le Grange

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A HIGH-LEVEL delegation of retail chain employers was yesterday preparing to meet today with the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange — despite official denials by the Minister that the meeting was on.

The Weekly Mail understands that the purpose of the meeting is to convey employers' concern at the widespread industrial action at major chain stores on the Reef which followed the declaration of a State of Emergency.

The sporadic strikes and sit-ins — which have hit up to 60 stores, most of them on the Reef — continued to escalate yesterday.

The hardest-hit chains include Checkers, OK Bazaars, Woolworths and CNA Gallo, where up to 3 000 workers have taken strike action. Pick 'n Pay and Foschinis, recently the scenes of large-scale industrial action, have been less hard-hit.

Workers are demanding the release of two officials of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) detained in terms of the State of Emergency.

In terms of Emergency regulations, the officials may not be named.

The strikes began on Friday and since then there have been two occasions when an entire storeful of workers sitting in has been detained.

Businessmen said to be in the delegation include Clive Weil, the managing director of Checkers; Mervyn King, managing director of Kirsh Industries; and Gordon Hood, managing director of OK Bazaars.

Industry spokesmen were tight-lipped about the meeting. Weil said yesterday that "as far as I know a meeting has been called, but I don't know whether it will go ahead".

Asked what would be discussed with the Minister, he said: "I don't think I can tell you that in terms of the Emergency regulations."

Striking workers have called on their employers to put pressure on the government to secure the release of the officials. Individual companies as well as the Association of Employers (Assemp) have telexed the Minister "requesting information about the detentions".

Industrial relations specialists from the chains held an emergency Association of Employers (Assemp) meeting on Wednesday night to discuss the worsening situation at their stores.

Don Finlay, the chairman of Assemp, said a number of different approaches had been considered at the meeting. He said that among these was a request to see Le Grange.

"We were informed that Mr Weil and Mr King already had an appointment to meet with Mr le Grange and we considered whether the meeting should be adapted to include some of the other employers as well.

"We could not do this without requesting their permission. No final conclusion was reached."

CHRC 71415 20/6/86 (327)

PC debates security bills today

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE TWO controversial pieces of security legislation will be debated in the President's Council today and could become law as early as this evening.

The measures were referred to the President's Council after they had been rejected by both the House of Representatives and House of Delegates.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill empowers the police to declare "unrest areas" and the Internal Security Amendment Bill allows for detention without trial for up to 180 days.

Government ministers have indicated that if the two measures had not been delayed in their passage through Parliament it would not have been necessary to declare a state of emergency.

Speculation on whether the emergency will be lifted once the security bills become law is not permissible in terms of state-of-emergency regulations.

Today's debate will begin at 10.30am, PC secretary Mr Kobus Bauermeester confirmed yesterday.

He confirmed that the security measures could become law as early as this evening if they are signed by the President once approved by the PC.

~~Weekly Mail~~
Journalists
THREE journalists and photographers who regularly contribute to the Weekly Mail are among those under Emergency regulations. 327 243
They are [redacted] of Port Elizabeth reporter, [redacted] and [redacted] both Afrapix photographers from Johannesburg.
Also [redacted] are two people who have been responsible for Weekly Mail distribution. They are [redacted] of East London and [redacted] of Oudtshoorn.

THE business community's initial responses to last week's declaration of a State of Emergency were divided. Some thought it would drive the economy even deeper into recession and lead to further international isolation, while others felt that the government needed to restore order to keep its reform programme on the rails.

While these different perceptions reflect varying degrees of opposition to or support for government policy, underlying them is an important question regarding PW Botha's economic motives for imposing this Emergency. Did he try to resolve the government's political problem regardless of the effect on the economy or is he hoping that the Emergency will somehow also be good for the economy?

To answer this question we have to know what the government identifies as the main cause of our current economic malaise. To be frank, they have not always been clear on this. During the past year or two various causes have been identified, including excessive consumer borrowing and spending, inflation, the deficit on the balance of payments, even unemployment.

This lack of clarity has led them to try a variety of economic "solutions": first they shoved us into a deep recession and, when that didn't work, they tried to lure us out with a budget offering some mild stimulation. That didn't work either.

The number of foreign companies voting with their feet against these policies testifies to that. In 1984 seven US companies quit South Africa, last year 38 left, and so far this year 13 more have gone.

At the same time dividend payments from South Africa to overseas shareholders have soared as foreign investors repatriate a greater share of their profits. Even local investors are withholding their capital.

All this was not lost on the government and the message finally began to get through that there is a crisis of confidence among the business community.

Not only this. The government also became aware that this crisis does not simply derive from our economic problems, but is also in response to the political crisis. It thus became clear that, in order to resolve the crisis of confidence, they had to tackle the political crisis head on.

The Eminent Persons' Group provided the government with some hope that perhaps the political problem could be resolved peacefully. If the EPG could be drawn into supporting long-term negotiations to resolve the political crisis, this might convince the business community that a peaceful solution was possible. Consequently, confidence would return and investment would pick up again.

The smash-bash solution to our economic woes

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Has the State of Emergency been declared to solve our economic problems ... or has it been declared despite them? DUNCAN INNES reports

But the EPG didn't bite. The South African government, it declared, is not prepared to negotiate fundamental change; instead, its reform programme is "merely designed to give apartheid a more human face".

With their negotiation bluff well and truly called, the government's options narrowed dramatically. Real

negotiations are not an option yet, as these would involve the transfer of power to the majority, which this government is still too well entrenched and short-sighted to consider seriously.

Doing nothing was also no longer viable as the extra-parliamentary forces were getting too damned uppity and frightening off our best customers. That left the Big Stick.

Put simply, PW Botha is trying to smash his way out of the economic and political crisis.

There is, of course, a temptation to say he can't possibly succeed. After all, there is world repugnance against apartheid, there are sanctions, there is the militancy of South Africa's black youth, there are the UDF, Cosatu, National Forum

Against this, however, is ranged the power of the South African state and a cool gamble.

I won't dwell on the power of the state. As we are rapidly discovering, it is awesome.

organisations collapse,

And the gamble? The government hopes that it can ward off the full might of sanctions for some time yet. Summing up this view, a government source was quoted in a daily paper as saying: "In the end it is only money that matters." In other words, if the government can successfully smash internal resistance and restore order, the threat of sanctions will diminish as foreign investment returns — just as it did after the Sharpeville and Soweto crises were forcibly resolved.

Initial international responses to the State of Emergency suggest that the government's strategy may not be as absurd as it seems. Seven countries have already declared their opposition to sanctions, including our most important economic partners (Britain,

the USA, West Germany, and Japan). As Maggie Thatcher so pointedly notes: Unless sanctions are applied by the whole world, they will fail to bring down the government — and she for one has no intention of imposing them!

A second interesting response has been the recovery of the rand: From a low of 35,5 US cents last Friday it has risen to above 40 US cents. Even more remarkable has been the rand's recovery against the British pound: From a low of R4,40 to around R3,70.

This suggests a measure of confidence, at least over the short term, in the government's crackdown.

Will the government's gamble pay off? The answer to that lies less in the hands of the international community than in what happens inside South Africa. If the government succeeds in breaking the back of internal resistance then business confidence, both local and overseas, is likely to return. Overseas governments may express their moral repugnance for apartheid, but for many overseas companies "it is only money that matters".

However, the longer it takes the government to break internal resistance — and it needs to be emphasised that they face formidable and determined opposition from a number of quarters — the more their problems will multiply.

First,

Neither Thatcher nor Reagan (the two bulwarks against sanctions)

Second, local investors' confidence will be even further undermined if resistance continues. The government — cleverly, in my view — waited until after the Emergency had taken hold before announcing its most recent package of measures to stimulate the economy. The message was clear: Look, chaps, we've got the political thing sorted out now, so here's some cash (R1,5-billion) for you to go out and spend. But if the political thing comes unstuck — if the resistance doesn't break — then investor confidence will collapse again.

Third, the longer resistance lasts the more it will cost the state to try to suppress it.

This latest State of Emergency must send defence, police and related government expenditure soaring.

Having now committed itself to the path of popular resistance, the government has landed the economy in an unenviable position. Only if the government succeeds quickly and decisively in breaking resistance will confidence in the economy be restored. South Africa's economic future is being decided, not in the boardrooms of the nation, but in our streets..

As government expenditure increases, so our economic woes will multiply. Inflation will rise again, taxation or interest rates will go up (depending on how the government chooses to finance its increased expenditure) and our old friend, business confidence, will once again plummet.

WEEKLY M 20/4/86

Official figure: 45 unrest deaths

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

AS the State of Emergency takes hold, figures for deaths in political violence are higher than they have been for many months, the number of detainees runs into thousands, and many political activists are believed to be in hiding.

By yesterday, 45 people were believed to have died in political violence since the start of the Emergency. On June 16, a day widely described as quiet and without major incident, official figures put the death toll at 11.

Leon Mellet of the Bureau for Information said that the level of violence on Tuesday and Wednesday was lower than it had been in many months, with two and three deaths respectively on these days.

This showed, he said, that the Emergency was having the desired effect.

However, the average death toll has risen dramatically in comparison with pre-Emergency figures.

The average this week was almost seven deaths per day, almost double the pre-Emergency average.

The SA Institute of Race Relations issued figures this week showing that the death toll in political violence was growing steadily.

Altogether 213 people were killed in May, the highest monthly figure since the current wave of violence began in September 1984.

The Institute said that conflict within black communities accounted for 41 percent of the deaths last

	PWV	Tvl country	E-Cape	W-Cape	N-Cape	Natal	OFS	Unknown	Total
Students/ scholars/ teachers	36	11	12	14	0	11	26	5	115
Unionists/ workers	18	4	3	9	2	0	15	8	65
Community/ Political	103	26	39	22	4	28	26	7	255
Clergy/ churchworkers	7	12	9	3	4	7	1	1	44
Journalists	3	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	12
Other (*)	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
Unknown	60	75	82	200	34	22	43	18	534
TOTAL	226	133	153	252	44	74	111	39	1034

(*eg lawyers, doctors, taxi-drivers)

Breakdown of detention figures as compiled by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee

month, the single largest category.

Most of the remainder of deaths involved cases whose causes could not be established.

A total of 754 people died in political violence during the first five months of the year, compared with 879 during 1985 as a whole. This meant that the average daily fatality rate had more than doubled, from 2,4 to 5 daily.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) reports there have been more [redacted] in more places,

hitting more organisations and a wider range of activists than in the previous Emergency.

The DPSC has a list of 1 034 people who they believe may be detained.

The DPSC said the latest wave of detentions was more widespread than the previous one in three ways:

This time around:

- More organisations were affected;
- More small towns and rural areas were hit; and

- Lower levels of activists — down to shop stewards and street committee members — were detained.

A breakdown of the DPSC figures

show that the worst-hit areas were the Western Cape (252 known detentions), the PWV area (226) and the Eastern Cape (153).

A breakdown of groups affected shows that community and political organisations were hard-hit (255), as were students/scholars and teachers (115) and trade unions (65).

However, there are 508 detainees whose organisational affiliations are not known.

A feature of this Emergency has been the number of attorneys detained (about 12) and the number of journalists (12).

Organisations affected by detentions

United Democratic Front; Transvaal Indian Congress; Azanian People's Organisation; Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee; Release Mandela Campaign; National Forum; Natal Indian Congress; Thabong Youth Congress; Tumahole Youth Congress; Mamelodi Youth Organisation; Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation; Azanian Youth Unity; Progressive Youth Organisation; Vosloorus Youth Congress; Tembisa Youth Congress; Lowveld Youth Movement; Mzinoni Youth Congress; Zanolkhanye Youth Organisation; Uitenhage Youth Congress; Cape Youth Congress; Atlantis Youth Congress; Mbali Youth Organisation; Mgomeni Youth Organisation; Sobantu Youth Organisation; Soshanguve Women's Organisation; Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation; United Women's

Congress; Thabong Women's Organisation; Zatheni Women's Organisation; Federation of Transvaal Women; Congress of South African Trade Unions; Chemical Workers' Industrial Unions; General Workers' Union; Metal Workers' Union; Commercial and Catering Workers' Union of South Africa; National Union of Mineworkers; Motor, Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa; South African Allied Workers' Union; Food and Allied Workers' Union; Metal Workers' Union; Council of Unions of South Africa; Black Health and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa; Black General Workers' Union; Clothing Workers' Union; Transport Workers' Union; Soweto Students' Congress; Transvaal Students' Congress; Vaal Students' Congress; Azanian Students' Organisation; Alexandra Students' Congress; Tembisa Students'

Organisation; National Education Union of South Africa; National Union of South African Students; Azanian Students' Movement; South African Council of Higher Education; National Education Crisis Committee; Black Sash; Detainees' Support Committee; United Committee of Concern; AFRA; Institute of Contextual Theology; Justice and Reconciliation Commission; South African Catholic Bishops' Conference; South African Council of Churches; Midlands Council of Churches; Northern Cape Council of Churches; Western Province Council of Churches; Orange Free State Council of Churches; PACSA; Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents' Association; Kagiso Residents' Organisation; Cape Youth Congress; Soshanguve Residents' Organisation; Alexandra Action Committee; Brits Action

Committee; Duduza Civic Association; Mamelodi Parents' Crisis Committee; Mokoleng Parents' Crisis Committee; Kagiso Advice Centre; Vosloorus Parents' Crisis Committee; Vaal Civic Association; Khutsong Crisis Committee; Northern Transvaal Advice Office; Leandra Action Committee; Duncan Village Residents' Association; Cradock Residents' Association; Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation; Zanolkhanye Civic Association; Atlantis Residents' Association; King Williamstown Civic Association; Huhudi Civic Association; Paarl Civic Association; Cape Housing Action Committee; Western Cape Civic Association; Mbekweni Civic Association; Lamontville Parents' Crisis Committee; Mangaung Residents' Association; Mangaung Parents' Crisis Committee.

Leslie Social Science Building

SALDRU

Return to :

Order form

Runaway activists at secret prayers

DEFYING the Emergency regulations, activists held a clandestine political meeting to mark the anniversary of the Soweto uprising of 1976 on June 16 — under the noses of the [redacted] and [redacted] which swarmed Soweto.

The meeting was held in what looked from the outside like an unused church hall.

It was addressed through the day by leaders who have managed to evade the [redacted] in which hundreds of detainees have been [redacted] since the

State of Emergency was declared last week.

Two of the activists who were at the meeting said it was held at a Dutch Reformed church in Diepkloof Zone Four, a section of Soweto.

The meeting was held in defiance of an order by the SA Police prohibiting all meetings which have not been expressly authorised by the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, other than bona fide church services.

There was a sombre mood in Soweto and a number of church and

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

prayer services were held throughout the township.

However, as far as could be ascertained, the Diepkloof meeting was the only explicitly political occasion.

It was hosted by two Soweto organisations — the Soweto Youth Congress and the Soweto Students Congress — who have been hard hit by the police crackdown which followed the declaration of the

Emergency.

The activists said the sound of the meeting could not be heard from outside the locked doors of the church.

A few children stood at street corners outside the church to direct people in, to vet them and to direct cars to parking places in side streets so as to avoid the impression that a gathering was in progress.

The activists said the meeting was punctuated by shouting of slogans and the singing of ANC songs.

One of the two activists — who has been on the run since the State of Emergency was declared — said he had addressed the meeting himself.

"The whole day the leaders were coming and going to the meetings, before moving on. The whole thing was organised from the beginning."

He said it was so quiet in the vicinity of the church, particularly with sentries giving forewarning, that when [redacted]

they had no inkling that there was a meeting inside the church.

Le Grange

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Bills to the PC

By JEAN LE MAY,
Cape Town

THERE is speculation around parliament that the State of Emergency may be lifted as soon as the two controversial security Bills, the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, become law.

Government spokesmen have said that the present State of Emergency would not have been necessary if the two Bills had been passed the first time around.

There is a possibility that the President's Council may make a decision on them today.

The secretary of the President's Council, Kobus Bauermeister, said the Council would convene at 10.30am and there should be enough time to complete the minimum debate requirements of each Bill.

The Council's Committee on Social Affairs started taking evidence on the Bills on Wednesday.

The full Council met briefly yesterday to deal with procedural matters.

The two Bills were referred to the President's Council after the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates refused to pass the second readings this week.

Both Bills were passed by the House of Assembly after being debated for the second time this week.

They were sent back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order by the two houses a fortnight ago, but last week the Standing Committee failed to reach consensus yet again.

Info bureau admits Press was misled on pamphlets

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STAL 20/6/86

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

The Bureau for Information, the only source of news on the state of emergency, has admitted it made a mistake which misled the Press.

At its briefing yesterday, the bureau retracted an earlier denial that aircraft flew over Pretoria's black townships on June 16 warning residents to stay indoors and dropped pamphlets over the areas repeating the warning.

Earlier, the bureau had told *The Star*: "These reports are devoid of all truth."

It warned newspapers not to publish them.

The question was first raised by *The Star* at the daily Press conference on Tuesday.

The chief of the bureau, Mr Dave Steward, said he would "look into it".

When the question was repeated on Wednesday, Mr Steward said the report was "devoid of all truth".

He repeated this when he was asked if he was saying *The Star's* reporters were lying, and warned the Press not to publish stories about the allegations.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The Star then approached Mr Steward and told him it had documentary evidence. Yesterday he admitted the bureau had "made a mistake".

He told the Press conference that further investigations had shown that security forces had flown over Atterdigeville and Mamelodi dropping the pamphlets.

In response to criticism about the "mistake", Mr Steward said the bureau was sifting through hundreds of reports, involving checking and dou-

ble-checking.

"Yes, we admit we do, sometimes, make mistakes," he added.

The pamphlet says: "Urgent warning ... no meetings or processions are allowed. The security forces will take firm action against illegal gatherings. Please remain indoors for your own safety. The security forces want June 16 to be peaceful. Help us to arrest troublemakers and keep the peace. Thank you."

"Security for peace and progress."

'NORMAL WORKING DAY'

The pamphlet was issued by the South African security forces.

Asked why people were told to stay indoors if the authorities considered June 16 to be a normal working day, Mr Steward said:

"We considered it to be a normal working day, but clearly there were security threats on that day. We would have preferred it if everybody could have gone to work accordingly. When I said that we considered it as a normal working day, we meant that we hoped most of the civil service would pitch up for work."

Mr Steward also denied a report in a London newspaper, the *Guardian* about a battle near Zwijbe, in Port Elizabeth. He said the allegations were untrue and all unrest-related deaths had been detailed at the bureau's daily Press briefings.

Mr Steward also warned that the bureau's news conferences were not to be turned into a forum and "circus" for the presentation of "all sorts of allegations, most of which would probably be unfounded, for the purpose of contravening the emergency regulations".

'Less unrest' but 54 dead

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

The number of unrest incidents is still on the decline, according to the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr David Steward. However, his figures show that between the declaration of the emergency on June 12 and 3 pm yesterday, a total of 54 people have died in unrest.

Over the eight days of the emergency, this averages out at nearly seven fatalities a day.

Mr Steward told yesterday's media that the bureau had made a comprehensive study of deaths, injuries and unrest before and after the emergency and could confidently say that unrest was on the wane.

About half the incidents now being recorded involved stone-throwing, he said. Mr Steward also said detainees were allowed to borrow against the value of property on them when

● To Page 2, Col 4

Seven deaths a day in unrest

● From Page 1

they were detained.

Mr Steward said that between 6 am on Thursday and 3 pm yesterday, there had been five deaths. Four black men, he said, had died and another had been wounded in a shoot-out between the police and the occupants of a house in Chesterville near Durban.

The fifth death had been that of a man who had died in the Grahamstown area.

Mr Steward added that the death on Tuesday a four-year-old child in Soweto had only come to light yesterday. The child, about whom no details are available, was fatally wounded by security forces when they fired a warning shot at a suspect

Mr Steward added that 24 people had been arrested in connection with the death of Mr Lodewyk Vlooh, whose charred body was found in kwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, on Thursday.

Other incidents which had occurred since Thursday morning were:

● The stoning of a white man on the national road between Robertson and Worcester by youths. The man was injured. Several youngsters were arrested. Some of those involved were under the age of eight.

● Various strikes in various centres.



Report Restricted

Curfew imposed

SPAR 21/6/84 327
The 9 pm to 4 am curfew imposed yesterday in 32 black townships in the Eastern Cape was necessary to restore law and order and protect residents from intimidation, the chief of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, said yesterday.

Asked why the curfew was so early, he said he knew this was inconvenient, but it was necessary to help the authorities act against intimidation.

He would not say why the curfews had only been imposed yesterday — four days after June 16.

Censorship protest grows

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Cape Town 21/7/86

By TONY WEAVER

THE wave of protest from newspaper proprietors and journalists' organizations, both within South Africa and abroad, over sweeping press censorship introduced under the emergency regulations, intensified yesterday.

● The Newspaper Press Union, representing newspaper managements including government-supporting newspapers, said press freedom should be restored as speedily as possible or else the credibility of the government and the press would be seriously damaged.

● The board of the Foreign Correspondents' Association, representing foreign journalists reporting from South Africa, said the clamps were "probably the most severe censorship applied to foreign journalists anywhere in the world."

"Whatever the restrictions on them, FCA members have no intention of allowing the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, or any officials of the Bureau for Information, to dictate to them the language in which their reports should be written."

Telegram condemns press censorship

● The International Federation of Journalists, representing 125 000 journalists in 33 countries, has sent a telegram to President P W Botha condemning the press censorship.

● The national council of the Southern African Society of Journalists said Mr Pik Botha's statement on SATV that freedom of expression exists in South Africa was an "implausible fiction".

The SASJ had wanted to issue a strongly worded statement on the media clampdown, but discovered it would be illegal to do so in terms of the emergency regulations. Among the issues the SASJ wanted to address in the statement were the detention of at least 10 journalists and photographers; raids on media offices; arrests of TV crews; expulsion of a foreign correspondent; ban on live satellite transmission to foreign TV networks; ban on collection and dissemination of, and comment on, news about unrest and security force activities, and attacks by the Bureau of Information on the terminology used by foreign correspondents.

A largely blank front page

● The Weekly Mail, copies of which were impounded last week because the police said sections were "subversive", yesterday appeared with a largely blank front page and the headline: "Our lawyers tell us we can say almost nothing critical about the emergency. But we'll try ..."

The newspaper also ran a list of more than 1 000 people who have been detained — with every name blacked out.

● The latest edition of Time Magazine appeared in South Africa yesterday with three blank pages and the explanation that: "Because of press restrictions contained in the emergency regulations now in force in South Africa, Time Magazine has been unable to print in South Africa the report on events in that country that appears in editions of the June 23, 1986, issue published elsewhere."

● University of Cape Town legal academic Professor Dennis Davis yesterday told journalists at an SASJ-organized meeting that sections of the press restrictions were "so vague and absurdly drafted that there are good grounds for going to court to fight them". But, he added, the sum total of the restrictions had the effect of draconian censorship of the press which made it extremely difficult for journalists effectively to inform the public.

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE current, tougher-than-ever state of emergency in South Africa — the third since 1960 — has a number of parallels in recent history, most of them in South America, the Middle East and other parts of Africa.

Notable among the countries in which emergency or martial law have been proclaimed are Nicaragua, Argentina, Chile and Greece — during the notorious "reign of the colonels" in the 1970s.

Zimbabwe recently had its 20-year-old state of emergency, first proclaimed by Mr Ian Smith in November 1965, just before UDI, renewed for a further six months. Transkei has also retained an almost perma-

Parallels to SA emergency

nent state of emergency.

The Smith regime imposed rigid press censorship and Rhodesian newspapers left white spaces to indicate that news items or comment articles had been "chopped" by censors.

Restrictions on the news media have characterized all the emergencies that have been proclaimed. The Greek colonels, for instance, introduced measures that made international press reporting of developments inside Greece all but impossible.

Journalists and others who sent abroad stories regarded by the government as likely to harm



General Augusto Pinochet, put Chile in a "state of siege".



Commander Daniel Ortega... Nicaraguan state of emergency.



President Mugabe renewed a state of emergency in Zimbabwe.

the military regime in Athens were liable to a minimum of one year in jail and fines of up to R50 000. Martial law was declared in Greece in 1973, just before the bloodless coup that swept the colonels out of power — and some of them into jail.

Last year Chile's President Pinochet renewed a "state of siege" aimed at keeping the lid tightly shut on opposition to his 11-year military rule. Six opposition publications were closed by decree.

And in the 1950s Argentina, under President Juan Peron — later toppled in a coup — was put

in a "state of internal war" during which there was a clamp-down on the press, with the country's police authorized to keep people under arrest for any length of time, at the government's pleasure.

While other countries such as Libya and Uganda are constantly in and out of emergency situations, their regimes appear to find it unnecessary to make formal declarations, and in wartime Lebanon there is still a free flow of information amid the fighting in Beirut.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, commented on this in Johannesburg last week, when he said he found the South African situation "unique and unprecedented".

NY Times editorial

NEW YORK. — The New York Times commented editorially yesterday on South Africa, saying in part that:

"South Africa's Information Bureau permits us to report a 'marked decrease' in violent incidents of the type we are not allowed to report, and cites this as 'proof that the emergency is working'."

"Now that's what we call news of the first rank: an emergency that works. Since we are not permitted to obtain detailed accounts, we are left to imagine this wondrous paradox."

"We the press may not announce, disseminate, distribute, take or send, within or from South Africa, any comment or news pertaining to the conduct of the police, or about any black residential areas, or anything else pertaining to the maintenance of public safety, except as the

emergency regime may provide.

"The news that this aspect of the emergency is working well seems to explain why only 11 non-persons were killed, somehow or other, on the Soweto anniversary this week, producing the marked decrease from when the emergency was not working so well."

"Our correspondents are 'earnestly requested' — on pain of a 10-year jail term and \$8 000 fine — to insure that no 'subversive' statement is transmitted or broadcast from South Africa. This also applies to live television broadcasts."

"That means there must be a device capable of censoring subversive words between the time they leave the mouth of an interviewee and reach the ear of a listener, another wondrous South African invention." — UPI

No facts hidden, UK told

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Cm 7/16/86
From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — There were no facts being withheld in South Africa, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told millions of British television viewers last night.

Speaking in a Channel Four television interview, Mr Botha angrily denied that there were widespread press restrictions in South Africa.

"The South African press can move and report on any event, incident or political matter.

"They can criticize the government and they do so every day.

"Only in respect of security action and in respect of violence do we control.

"Facts are not being withheld," he said.

At this point the interviewer, Peter Sissons, asked: "You make it sound as if there is some freedom of expression in South Africa at the moment. But the powers are drawn so wide, so ruthlessly and in such a draconian manner.

Mr Botha: "You must have a completely distorted version... you have just made a statement which is not true.

Questioned about the arrest of an entire church congregation on June 16, Mr Botha said:

"They were arrested because it was an illegal assembly and statements were made which had the potential for inciting and encouraging violence.

"There is a feeling of calm and peacefulness returning to this country.

"We are getting messages from black leaders and teachers and black businessmen from all over the country thanking the government and saying that this is the way to create the kind of climate and atmosphere in which we can sit around the conference table," Mr Botha said.

CAPE TOWN 21/6/86
Retailer's

**meeting
positive**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A meeting yesterday between the executive chairman of Kirsh Trading, Mr Mervyn King, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, was described as "very positive" by Mr King.

He said the minister "was trying to be very co-operative" and he had further meetings with Mr Le Grange scheduled for the weekend.

Earlier, Mr King discussed with major retailers the issues to be raised with Mr Le Grange.

It is believed the primary aim of the meeting was to discuss the wave of protest stoppages at major retail chains against the detention of union leaders.

Mr King said it was no secret that his top priority was to get his workers freed.

The retailers he met and contacted by telephone were Mr Clive Weil, Checkers MD, Mr Renee de Wet of Pick 'n Pay, Mr J A Macness, chief executive of CNA, Mr S Hofmeyer, personnel director of Frasers, Mr Piet Strydom of Metro Cash 'n Carry, Mr Tony Williamson of Woolworths, Truworths and Topics, Mr Gordon Hood of OK Bazaars and several of their personnel directors.

CAPE TIMES
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Unrest lawyers missing

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE whereabouts of a City advocate and a Stellenbosch attorney, who represented 38 people accused of public violence before a Worcester magistrate this week, could not be established yesterday.

The two were in the Worcester Regional Court on Thursday morning.

According to a colleague, who declined to be named, the lawyers were part of an *in loco* inspection in Robertson's Nkqubela township on Wednesday when approached by their clients' relatives.

On their return to the court about 12.30pm, the lawyers, who wished to take affidavits from the relatives, asked for and were granted an adjournment.

Later that afternoon, the colleague said, the bus in which 36 of the accused clients were returning home was stopped. The whereabouts of the 36 could not be established yesterday.

The colleague said that the advocate and attorney returned to court on Thursday and had attempted unsuccessfully to reach the Attorney General of the Cape by telephone before the trial was due to start.

The chairman of the Cape Bar Council, Mr Edwin King, would not confirm that the Bar Council was investigating.

'Briefing' turns into theatre of the absurd

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The Bureau for Information's daily media briefing is rapidly degenerating into theatre of the absurd — and is causing serious repercussions as angry reporters are left confused.

Correspondents who have covered the havoc in Beirut and the mayhem in Northern Ireland shake their heads in disbelief at the bureau's tough "see-no-evil, tell-no-evil" approach.

The main cause of their frustration and anger is that the authorities who invented this new media game are not telling the other team how to play.

Correspondents now grin sourly when told, yet again, to consult their legal advisers on what to publish. They have already done this many, many times.

A number have been taken to task for editorialising in news pieces; for putting "subversive statements" in the form of questions at briefings; and for

using certain words — notably "riot" and "white minority regime" — in reference to South Africa.

However, they now face a new form of professional torture.

Journalists' verbal questions at briefings may now only deal with matters mentioned in the daily "situation report".

This means any matter the bureau does not choose to raise in its unrest report is out of bounds — leaving all decisions on newsworthiness in the bureau's hands.

The new ruling appears to have been made to protect the bureau's two helmsmen, bureau chief Mr Dave Steward and the director of internal media liaison, Mr Leon Mellet. Neither have fared well at the hands of a frustrated but experienced Press and overseas television corps.

Mr Mellet looked dumbstruck at one briefing when asked whether the world would believe all the phones in a num-

ber of black townships had "malfunc-tioned" simultaneously on June 16.

That was the last briefing he ran before Mr Steward stepped in.

But the suave diplomat who heads the bureau also showed inexperience in handling the Press.

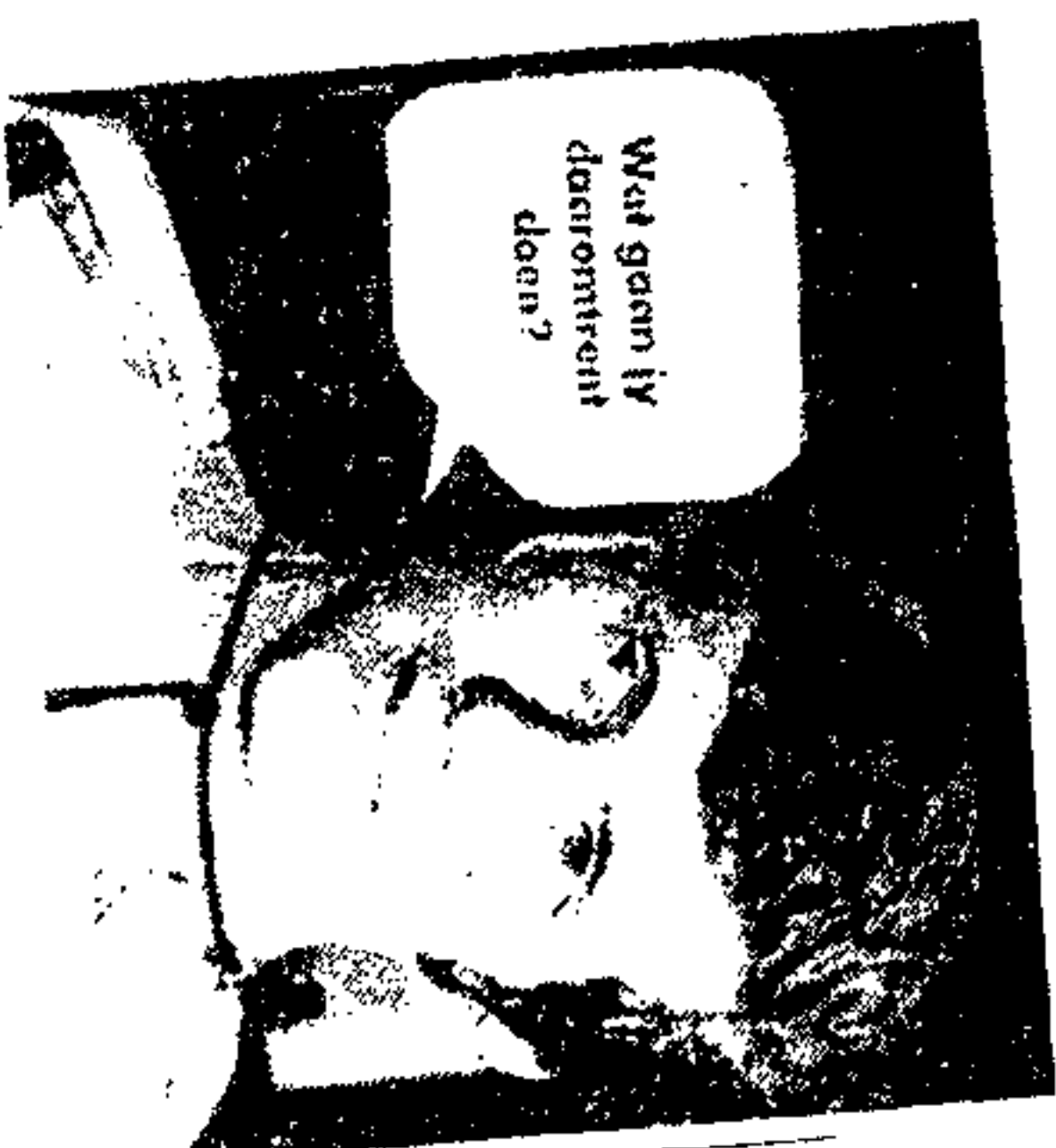
He landed up being forced to confirm a story which he had insisted several times was "devoid of all truth".

Many of the media's other problems have been of a more technical nature:

Briefings are held at 3 pm — well beyond the deadlines of the afternoon newspapers but, strangely, fitting news papers perfectly.

A new rule now is the obligation to submit all questions for the afternoon briefing in written form at least four hours beforehand.

All of which slows down the process of feeding what little information there is to a waiting public — casting doubts about what Mr Steward insists is "a free flow of news".



Mr Leon Mellet, Director of Information for internal media at the Bureau for Information, is a former crime reporter, police public relations officer and comic-strip hero. Here he is, asking: "What are you going to do about it?" in a picture from one of his early comic books.

Westerford girl detained

W/E 1965 21/6/66 Political Staff (S) 132 F
A SCHOOLGIRL from one of Cape Town's top Government schools is being held in Pollsmoor Prison under emergency regulations, a Progressive Federal Party member has told the President's Council.

Helene Thornton, 17, of Westerford High School, Newlands was detained for possessing a copy of the United Democratic Front magazine Upfront, Mr Robin Carlisle told the council yesterday.

"This is a perfectly legal magazine. I subscribe to it. Does this mean I am going to be arrested too?"

Miss Thornton's mother, Mrs Amy Thornton, said today that she and Helene attended a June 16 service at the Rondebosch Congregational Church.

After leaving "we realised that Helene had left her hold-all behind", said Mrs Thornton.

Helene returned to collect the hold-all and Mrs Thornton has not seen her since.

Mrs Thornton said that Helene attended another church service earlier in the day where leaflets were handed out, and these were probably in her hold-all.

Mrs Thornton has not been able to visit her daughter.

She said her daughter was a bright and responsible pupil who had never been in trouble at school.

● Mr Carlisle told the President's Council that one of the PFP's staff members detained since the emergency began was Mr Solly Modisenyan, secretary of the PFP branch in Galeshewe, near Kimberley. Mr Modisenyan was being taken for questioning every night.

Four shot dead in Chesterville

Mercury Reporter

FOUR black men were shot dead in Chesterville near Durban early yesterday, the Bureau for Information has reported.

The official unrest death roll since the state of emergency was declared last Thursday is now 54.

According to an unrest situation report telexed by the bureau to Sapa, the four black men were killed and one was wounded in a shooting between members of the South African Police and the occupants of a house in Chesterville about 3 a.m. yesterday.

No police personnel were injured, according to the report.

Residents of the township yesterday gave The Natal Mercury an account of what happened before the shooting.

This account has been sent to the Bureau for Information but may not be published until official approval has been obtained.

Security forces arrested 24 'non-whites' in connection with the death of Mr. Lodewyk Vlooh, whose charred body was found near Uitenhage on Wednesday, the Bureau of Information said.

Mr Vlooh, a father of three, was last seen alive crossing a bridge on the road to Rocklands, outside Uitenhage, about 10.15 a.m. last Saturday.

The bureau also said a five-year-old child was killed in Soweto after being hit by a security force bul-

let fired at a fleeing suspect.

The shot went through a corrugated-iron fence and hit the youngster on the other side. The sex of the child was not disclosed in the report.

Another death reported was that of a black man shot dead by a group of blacks armed with shotguns.

Neither the location nor the circumstances surrounding the killing were revealed by the report.

The bureau said there were strikes at a number of centres.

But Deputy Information Minister Mr Louis Nel said no names of detained union leaders would be released.

'No one has been arrested because he is a trade union leader,' he said.

Those arrested had been arrested for other reasons.

Mr Nel confirmed that business leaders had made representations to the Government.

Bureau spokesman David Steward said the 9-p.m.-to-4-a.m. curfew imposed on Eastern Cape townships had been imposed to deal with the intimidation problem, which occurred mostly at night.

Security Bills go to PW for approval

By Peter Fabricius
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council has passed the Government's two controversial security Bills which will now go to the President for his approval.

Only the NP and the CP voted for the Bills, while all black parties and the PFP voted against it.

The Bills are the Internal Security Amendment Bill which extends detention without trial to 180 days, and the Public Safety Amendment Bill which provides for "unrest areas" to be proclaimed.

The PFP and five other parties opposed the measures. They objected strongly to what they described as the rushed debate, claiming they were being used to "rubber-stamp" the Bills.

When he announced the state of emergency last week President Botha said it would not have been necessary had the two Bills been passed by Parliament. He will probably approve them as soon as possible.

Solidarity member Mr Ishmail Omar walked out of the Council in protest against the decision and said he would remain out for a month to register his objection.

Mr Ishmail Mayet of the National Peoples Party said a numerical majority of the 308 members of all three Houses of Parliament had opposed the Bills and that the President's Council was therefore overturning the majority decision.

Rubber-stamping this Bill would destroy the credibility which the President's Council had built up with blacks, Mr Peter Marais said.

Mr Japie Basson of the National Party said he would have opposed the Bills if a significant amount of reform had not already taken place.

EMERGENCY

4 killed in Durban shooting — 54 deaths in eight days

JOHANNESBURG. — Four more people have died in the unrest, the Bureau for Information has announced.

This brings to 54 the number of people who have lost their lives in unrest during the eight days of the emergency, according to figures released by the bureau yesterday.

The four men were killed in shooting between police and the occupants of a house in Chesterville, Durban, about 3am yesterday.

One man was wounded. No policemen were injured.

The bureau said in a telex the deaths were in addition to the unrest report sent out earlier yesterday.

The earlier report said a man died in unrest.

A five-year-old child was shot and killed by security forces in Soweto on Tuesday.

Bureau spokesman Mr Dave Steward said a meeting at the Khomolo School had been dispersed and a warning shot was fired — especially low — by a member of the security forces at a suspect climbing a corrugated-iron fence.

"The child was rushed to hospital but died before being admitted. The police are investigating," the spokesman said.

He said a man died in Grahamstown when he was fired on by a group of men

with shotguns. No arrests have been made.

The spokesman said 24 people had been arrested in connection with the death of Mr Lodewijk Vlooh of Uitenhage. His burnt body was found in Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage.

Mr Vlooh disappeared last week.

Preliminary investigations show his death may not be directly linked to the unrest.

A white man was stoned by youths — some of them said to be under eight years of age, according to Mr Steward — on the national road between Worcester and Robertson. Several people were arrested.

Time and Weekly Mail publish blank spaces

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Time magazine and the Johannesburg-based Weekly Mail have both published blank spaces in place of reports because of the emergency regulations.

The June 23 edition of Time includes two blank pages and a third page carries a notice that an article on South Africa was to have been published on Pages 38, 39 and 40.

The notice states the article was not published because of emergency regulations.

The Weekly Mail was

published with blank spaces left in place of articles and pictures, and with sections of other stories obliterated by thick black lines.

The Government has steadily increased the pressure on the media since the emergency was declared. At least 12 journalists and photographers have been detained.

Four of the people are from the Transvaal and the others are from the Cape.

Last week the police confiscated all unsold copies of the Weekly Mail and the Sowetan, claiming they contained subversive information.

Drop in unrest since the emergency — bureau

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A telex from the Bureau of Information said the unrest in the country had shown a marked drop since the emergency was imposed.

The telex claimed that all the regulations contained in the emergency proclamation — including the restrictions on the Press — had had a positive effect.

"It is not possible to define which regulation has had the most effect," the telex concluded.

The bureau had been

asked to state:

- If the restrictions on the Press had helped to ease tension, reduce violence and generally contributed to a calmer situation in South Africa;

- Whether any noticeable increase in rumour-mongering had come to its attention and whether or not the bureau believed that Press restrictions might lead to an increase in unfounded rumours; and

- Whether or not it believed the restrictions on the Press to be an effective means of restoring order in South Africa.

R124 000 hijacking in Soweto

HIJACKERS and thieves have escaped with beer and a truck worth R124 000 in Soweto.

This emerged in Pretoria at the daily state of emergency media conference chaired by Mr Dave Steward.

Mr Steward said "hijackers" stopped a delivery truck and robbed it of beer worth R14 000.

In another incident, also in Soweto, thieves stole a truck and beer worth R110 000.

'44 held as witnesses'

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Some 266 people were being held in terms of security legislation before the emergency was declared, according to Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Dave Steward.

Of these 44 had been held as witnesses on June 5.

Of the others 142 were being detained in terms of section 50 and 80 in terms of section 29 (i) of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Steward confirmed that copies of last week's issue of City Press had been seized in Pretoria, Pietersburg, Soweto and the East Rand.

Parliament and Politics

PC man: 'Many may go missing'

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL. — The Internal Security Amendment Bill opened the possibility of people going missing in large numbers — as had happened in Argentina. A Progressive Federal Party member of the President's Council, Mr P C Schoeman, said here yesterday.

The bill — which provides for 180 days' detention without trial — was approved last night by the President's Council by 35 votes to 22, with the PFP, NRP and all parties represented in the House of Delegates and House of Representatives voting against the measures.

National Party and Conservative Party members backed the bill. Speaking during earlier debate, Mr Schoeman said that in terms of the bill, the Commissioner of Police had to give detainees' names to the Minister of Law and Order.

'No answer'

"But what will the minister do when he gets the name of a detainee? Will he put it in a file for purposes of record or put it in a drawer somewhere?"

"Or will he inform Parliament? Because when you ask for the names of detainees you get no answer."

Mr Schoeman asked whether the bill was being rushed through the council because people held recently in terms of the 14-day detention provision would soon have to be released.

"If so, we already have tyranny in our midst."

Mr Schoeman gave examples of a Bloemfontein chemist who had been arrested at his work place "because he was a member of a trade union". One of the chemist's colleagues had also been held.

Not humans?

In Middelburg, a priest had been detained and there were reports that a community of 600 had been held.

Provision was being made for the opponents of the State to be viewed not as humans but as part of a broad category of enemies, such as "communists".

Government policy had created conditions under which Marxism could flourish, said Mr Peter Marais (Freedom Party).

"We must make the Marxists uncomfortable by introducing full democratic values which they detest," he said in opposing the bill.

He said one could not

"destroy theatre by removing the actors". "As long as there are enthusiastic audiences, there will be other actors, more talented actors and more popular actors."

"Unless you kill the need for radicalism you'll never kill the supply of radicals."

The President's Council enabled the white House of Assembly to ignore the other two black Houses, he said.

Mr Japie Basson: The one weakness of democracy was its inability to deal with those who wished to destroy it by undemocratic means.

"We can put through unpopular legislation."

Detention without trial had been a bitter experience for him and his people.

The law represented its makers.

"They represent white domination. Domination over us from the cradle to the grave."

● The one weakness of democracy, said Mr Japie Basson (NP), was its inability to deal with those who wished to destroy it by undemocratic means.

"Until we have the answer to the present-day terror and totalitarianism, we have no option but to pass measures of this kind," he said in support of the bill.

The government had accepted the principles of non-discrimination and participation at all levels of decision-making.

"There is no justification, if there ever was, for political violence and intimidation."

● The South African Communist Party document released by the State President last week was nothing short of a declaration of war on South Africa, said Mr J A Jooste (NP).

"This is unconventional war and we can only deal with it in an unconventional manner."

● Mr Fanie Herman (CP) said that since imposition of the state of emergency the exchange rate of the rand had improved, calm had returned to the country and boycotts and sanctions had not increased as predicted.

The world had recognized that the emergency would return the country to stability.

● The government should give the ANC one

month to renounce violence and come to the negotiating table "otherwise we will build a new South Africa without them". Mr Bill Sutton (NRP) said yesterday.

Opposing the bill, Mr Sutton said that if the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had accepted the amendments proposed by the NRP consensus could have been reached on the legislation.

● The President's Council debate on two controversial security laws was "the beginning of the burial of the tricameral Parliament", said Mr R V Carlisle (PFP).

'Furtively'

"We are not even burying it with full military honours. We are burying it furtively, with haste and in a cheap coffin probably some time to-night."

The NP was saying it could not manage, "so we'll put the lid down". However, it was not able to hold that lid down.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, had said in imposing the previous state of emergency that no one would stop him restoring order. However, neither that state of emergency nor the present one had broken the rhythm of violence.

It was inconceivable that the NP, having built up apartheid, could dismantle it.

Mandela

What was needed was to bring together the best South Africans, to abolish apartheid unconditionally, "to release Nelson Mandela now and negotiate with him now so we don't have to negotiate with (ANC military leader) Joe Slovo later", and to start discussions on a new constitution.

● The council's passing of the bill would amount to giving the cold shoulder to members of the House of Representatives and House of Delegates, who were clearly moderates, said Mr James Rennie (PFP).

Opposition members, excluding the CP, opposed extended sitting hours to allow debate on this bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill to be finalized yesterday.

The deputy chairman of the council, Mr Pen Kotze, dismissed the arguments, saying that because of other obligations most members favoured the reports being finalized. The extended-hours motion was passed by 46 votes to 11. — Sapa

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition forces yesterday fought a last-ditch battle against the new provincial system with its nominated administrators and executive committees.

The PFP was fighting to extend representation in the councils to all races and the CP to keep them for whites only.

CP speakers said the proposed system was on course for integration.

Mr J H Visagie (CP Nigel) said he had refused to attend the closing ceremony of the Transvaal council because he would not attend the "funeral of a white man's system which has served us well for years".

By last night the CP had had 11 speakers and the PFP seven in the debate which started on Thursday afternoon.

Sapa reports that the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hennis, denied in his reply to debate that he was

Provco bill opposed

rushing the bill through Parliament.

He said the Standing Committees on Constitutional Development and Planning had discussed 30 bills and put 61 amendments which were accepted this year.

bill, he said the all-white provincial councils, especially the one in Natal, had a history of raw deals to people other than whites.

"We should really be in a hurry to get rid of those last vestiges of

Mr Baldeo Dookie: "I know for a fact that people of colour will be appointed to the excos."

● The demise of provincial councils should be "celebrated with champagne", Mr Salaam Abram-Mayer (NPP Nominated) said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the

British colonialism," he said in support of the bill.

● The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the move to replace the present provincial council system was in accordance with the reform

programme of the State President and deserved full support of the House.

● People of colour believed that democracy in provincial government was being removed just as they were being included in the political system, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol Reservoir Hills) said in opposing the bill.

● The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said he approved of the bill because people of colour would be appointed to the excos and could set in progress machinery for further changes.

Asked by Mr John Jymman (Sol Camperdown) if there was anything in the bill which said people of colour would be appointed to excos, Mr Dookie replied that there was no mention of colour or ethnicity in the bill.

"But I know for a fact that people of colour will be appointed to the excos," he said. — Sapa

Bid to break sports boycott

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The sponsorship clause in the Income Tax Bill was the best method of breaking the sports boycott, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

Replying to second-reading debate on the measure, he said unless foreign sportsmen were financed they would have great difficulty in accepting invitations.

Opposing the bill, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said legislation providing for tax concessions to sponsors of international sporting events provided cheap advertising for them at the cost of taxpayers.

In terms of the bill, the sponsors of the recent international rugby tour would have to pay only 10 percent of the cost of their sponsorship, the rest being tax deductible.

Mr Du Plessis would be subjected to enormous pressure from sponsors seeking concessions.

"I warn the Minister, if this sponsorship clause is taken up it will be a hot potato that will burn his fingers," Mr Schwarz said.

Mr Du Plessis agreed that the measure was a "hot potato", and said it would be handled with care.

Mr Mike Tarr (PFP Maritzburg South) said companies which built sports facilities in black areas should receive tax concessions in the same way as companies which sponsored sports tours. — Sapa



in brief . . .

Questions tabled on UWC

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — Mr Willie Dietrich (LP Bethelsdorp) has tabled questions here as to how many UWC students were involved in rendering services in the Crossroads area in June, whether university vehicles were used and the cost. He has asked whether any lecturers or students residing in university hostels were involved and whether lecturers applied for leave for this period.

35 635 arrested for trespass

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Police arrested 35 635 black people for trespass during the first five months of this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday in reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). This means on average more than 230 black people were arrested every day for trespass between January and May this year. However, Mr Le Grange's figures reflect a steady decrease in the number of black people being arrested for trespass in January this year, 8 065 black people were arrested for trespass, but this dropped to 7 662 in February, 7 501 in March, 6 638 in April and 5 769 in May.

57 charged with rape

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Le Grange told Mrs Suzman 57 members of the police force and the Defence Force had been charged with rape over the last two years. He said three policemen and 7 members of the Defence Force had been found guilty of rape and 20 trials were still pending. In two cases, policemen were found guilty of attempted rape, one policeman was guilty of attempted immorality.

322 burned to death

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Some 322 people were burned to death in unrest situations in the last 12 months, Mr Le Grange told Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town). Those apprehended in the 150 cases where people were arrested belonged to various "radical organizations affiliated to the UDF or which support and propagate the same objectives as the UDF". People had been charged in 150 of the cases and convicted in two. Replying to another question in the House of Representatives from Mr Willie Dietrich (LP Bethelsdorp), Mr Le Grange said 67 people had died by the so-called necklace method in the Eastern Cape between May 1985 and May this year. — Political Staff and Sapa

Broadbill swordfish: Warning to trade

Political Staff

COMMERCIAL fishmen are to be banned from directly catching broadbill swordfish, the most prized of all game fish, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, announced last night.

In a statement, Mr Wiley said that a 83kg broadbill swordfish was recently boated some 60 miles from Hout Bay by anglers using a new technique.

"The significance and importance of this cannot be over-estimated."

"If, as I believe to be the case, broadbill swordfish frequent our waters in quantity, then South Africa will attract game-fish anglers with consequential benefit to our tourist trade and to the promotion of deep-sea angling."

"The catching technique referred to above has been used with success elsewhere and apparently is the most effective way of catching broadbill swordfish."

"As this much sought-after game fish appears readily able to be caught by the new technique, I would like to warn commercial interests that commercial angling of broadbill swordfish will not be permitted."

He said "a notice prohibiting the catching of such famous game fish will shortly be published in the Government Gazette".

What we're so pleased about

IT IS to be doubted if Cape Times readers will understand why certain of us here at 77 Burg Street greeted with some relief yesterday's announcement that news reports involving security force actions in the unrest could now be submitted to the police for clearance.

Given the overall circumstances, this might not sound like much of a concession — or an occasion for relief on our part — but wait till you hear how the past seven days has looked from our perspective.

Between yesterday's announcement and the imposition of the state of emergency there was such a jam in the communications channels between press and authorities that many journalists had decided the Bureau for Information should rather have been entitled the Bureau of Obstruction.

To journalists, particularly ones dealing with crime and police matters, this was a very serious problem. Not only were our reporting activities vastly inhibited by the emergency regulations, but we experienced great difficulty in finding anyone in authority to react to such reports as we managed to produce in spite of the difficulties.

In the "old" — pre-emergency, that is — days it was all fairly simple. A reporter with a crime or unrest story routinely approached the police liaison machinery (local or in Pretoria) to obtain additional information, check facts or provide the opportunity for official comment (for readers who don't know, it is a firm rule that the other party must be given a chance to comment).

New dispensation

Enter the new dispensation, and all of a sudden getting official reaction and/or clearance was like trying to punch a blancmange.

This week, for example, we were unable to interview and photograph a national serviceman from Walvis Bay who was robbed and stabbed in Langa after accepting a lift when he got lost on his way to his parents' home.

The reason: the authorities could not make up their minds as to whether it was purely a criminal matter or an

unrest-related story.

Then there was a human-interest story about child refugees being sheltered at a church in Kalk Bay, which had to be censored because about half of the children's very limited English vocabulary, in terms of the emergency regulations, was "subversive".

In another case, this time concerning the homeless of Crossroads, we were unable to report on police investigating contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

In the words of a police liaison officer: "The people are there (in white areas) because of what has happened in Crossroads, which is unrest-related, and therefore you have to go to the Bureau for Information for clearance."

The bureau, on the other hand, informed us by telex that they "don't clear copy for publication".

That was after the Commissioner of Police ordered that unrest stories could not be published without his permission or that of a person "authorized" by him.

Captain Jan Calitz, senior Western Cape liaison officer, told us he was under orders to refer all queries on police actions and unrest to the bureau.

Yet another case concerns the tear-gassing by police of the St Athans Road mosque on Sunday night. We have been taken to task by an angry reader for not mentioning (as did Mr Louis le Grange the next morning) that there had been gunmen on the roof, firing at the police.

But consider the circumstances. Reporter Tony Weaver covered the story in person. He says he did not include any mention of gunmen in his report because he did not know about any such aspect, as none of the various eye-witnesses he interviewed mentioned them.

On his return to the Cape Times he duly approached the police for comment on the story. The police referred him to the Bureau for Information, which replied: "We can't comment on

isolated action by security forces in different parts of the country" — a surprising reaction from a body which is supposed to have communications experts serving on it.

The result was that no one here at the Cape Times knew anything about gunmen till Mr Le Grange made his statement in the Assembly next day.

The most ridiculous blooper of all, however, came this week when we were finally able earlier this week to enter "witdoek territory" in Old Crossroads, at the invitation of the Bureau for Information.

We went in under security force escort and recorded claims by interviewees in which the government and security forces were praised and defended. But having done so, we were unable to obtain permission to publish the claims!

Neither local police sources nor the bureau were able to say who could give us permission to run the "witdoek" leadership's statement; all the bureau would say was that "we cannot give you legal advice".

Downright odd

Which was pretty unhelpful — not to say downright odd, seeing the bureau had laid on the trip in the first place!

The only explanation we could think of was that those designated by the government to censor the news appeared to be either unable or unwilling to explain the rules — and compromised by palming off the responsibility for censorship on to the media.

A case, in other words, of "we can't/won't clear your copy, but if you get it wrong you'll be for the chop". It was reminiscent of the fable about that rubber stamp which is supposed to be applied to ultra-secret official documents: BURN BEFORE READING.

● So you see, we might have our differences with the police liaison machine, but now at least we know who we are differing with. In an uncertain world that's better than nothing.

PFP member tells PC of detentions

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL. — A 17-year-old Westford High School pupil, Helene Thornton, has been detained in Pollsmoor Prison for being in possession of the UDF magazine "Upfront", Mr Robin Carlisle said yesterday.

Mr Carlisle, a PFP member of the President's Council, read out names of people detained in terms of the emergency regulations during the debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill which provides for detention without trial for up to 180 days.

Other detainees named were two ministers of religion, the Rev Eddy Noon, and the Rev Eddie Leeuw, who is the brother of the Labour Party MP for Southern Free State, Mr Godfrey Leeuw.

In addition, a black PFP worker, Mr Solly Modisenyane, had been held for questioning in Galeshewe township outside Kimberley for two nights this week, Mr Carlisle said.

Since the imposition of the state of emergency the PFP had had a further six of its workers arrested for distributing pamphlets in Cape Town.

Family members arrested

Mr Pieter Schoeman (PFP) said in the Council last night that 29 members of the family of a former executive official of the SA Communist Party had been detained while attending a funeral feast for the man, Sapa reports.

Ten of them, he said, had later been released. Speaking during debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said he had been told of the incident by a PFP MP from Natal.

He said members of the Mkhize family had been attending the feast after the death of their father when they were taken from their huts "in the early hours of the morning, at 3am" by police.

Mr Schoeman also said the PFP had been told by medical men that people with serious medical problems had been detained.

Among them were Abdul Lassie of Maritzburg, Kim van Deventer, who was now at Groote Schuur Hospital, and a "17-year-old child", Charlene Fest.

He also said he had spoken to a community worker from the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area on Thursday, who had told him there was no longer a community council in the New Brighton area. The "people" had taken over.

In Uitenhage, a "war" was raging between UDF and Azapo members. The townships had become "no-go" areas and the security forces did not dare venture in.

Both bills passed

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL. — Both the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill were approved in the President's Council last night and will go to President P W Botha for his assent.

Voting on the two controversial security bills — which were approved by the House of Assembly but rejected by the houses of Delegates and Representatives — followed strict party lines.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill was approved by 35 votes to 22 and the other measure by 35 votes to 21.

Those who voted in favour of the bills were members of the NP and the CP, while the PFP, NRP and all parties represented in the houses of Delegates and Representatives voted against.

If the State President gives his assent to the bills they will become law as soon as they are gazetted.

Decisions on the two bills were taken after 9½ hours of debate and after the PFP called a division in each case.

The only Solidarity member of the Council, Mr Ismail Omar, left the chamber during debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill after saying he wished to demonstrate his opposition to the measures.

He said he would not attend meetings of the Council for the month of August in protest against the legislation. — Sapa

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327

In other incidents confirmed by the bureau:

● A black man was gunned down in Grahamstown by unidentified assailants.

● Black members of the police killed four blacks and wounded one in a shooting incident in Chésterville, Durban, early yesterday morning. No further details were available for release.

● A white man was injured when black youths stoned his car on the road between Worcester and Robertson. Several of the youths were under eight years old.

● City Press was seized in Soweto, Petersburg, Pretoria and the East Rand.

266 in detention

Mr Steward⁴ underlined the government's refusal to release the names of detainees since the declaration of the state of emergency, but said 266 people were in detention on June 5 in terms of security legisla-

Asked to produce further documentary evidence showing that unrest had been planned for June 16-26, Mr Steward said the security forces had a 50-page report detailing such a blueprint. He declined to disclose its contents.

A foreign correspondent asked Mr Nel to supply further information on recent "arrest, detention and disappearance" of trade union leaders.

Mr Nel objected to the word "disappearance" and said: "Nobody has been arrested in SA because he is a trade union leader. We will consider releasing the names of those arrested at a later stage."

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1-9. Programing

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In order to help

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

PRESIDENT P W Botha is expected to sign the controversial security Bills early next week after the President's Council passed them last night.

In terms of the constitution the Bills have to be returned to the Speaker of Parliament, who must report to the President.

After they have been signed by Mr Botha they will be published in a Government Gazette and will then become law.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and the Internal Security Amendment Bill provides for 180 days detention.

The Bills were passed by the Assembly but rejected by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates. Mr Botha then referred them to the President's Council.

Special sitting

Mr Botha can now sign the measures as if they have been passed by Parliament.

In a special sitting which ended about 10pm yesterday, the council voted 35-22 for the Internal Security Amendment Bill and 35-21 for the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

When the President announced the state of emergency last week he said it would not have been necessary had these two Bills already been passed.

In the President's Council only the National Party and the Conservative Party voted for the Bills. The Opposition Progressive Federal Party and five other parties voted against them.

Burial

Mr Ishmail Omar withdrew from the President's Council for a month to protest against the decision on the Bills. Others claimed they were rushed into a decision.

Mr Robin Carlisle of the PFP said the decisions would signal the "beginning of the burial of the tricameral Parliament" because the President's Council was being used to "rubber-stamp" Bills which had been rejected by the majority in Parliament.

Mr Carlisle said it was clear that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had introduced the Internal Security Amendment Bill because the courts had been giving him "a great deal of trouble" over Sec-

tions 28 and 29 of the original Act.

The PFP opposed the Bills because the Government already had enough power. It was now seeking more power because it could not manage the "political crisis".

The question was not whether one was for or against law and order but how it should be achieved.

Mr Peter Marais of the People's Congress Party said the decision would mean the end of consensus politics and would destroy the credibility which the President's Council had built up among blacks through its advisory function.

Mr Ishmail Mayet of the National People's Party said a majority of the 308 MPs of all three Houses of Parliament had rejected the Bills.

Mr Nic Treurnicht of the National Party said drastic action was necessary to restore law and order and prevent further bloodshed.

180-day detention will soon become law P.W. to sign security Bills

N/E Marais 21/10/86
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PRETORIA.— Gag orders have been imposed from today on more than 100 organisations in terms of the emergency regulations by the Western Province Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Chris Swart, Sapa reports.

Orders prohibiting the publication in six Cape magisterial districts of any utterance by an office-bearer or officer of the organisations were promulgated in the Government Gazette today in terms of emergency regulation 7 of the Public Safety Act.

The organisations affected include the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the United Democratic Front, the National Union of South African Students, the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, the End Conscription Campaign, the Release Mandela Campaign and the Azanian People's Organisation.

It is now illegal to publish comment from these organisations in six districts — the Cape, Simonstown, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River.

Other organisations include: United Women's Organisation, Women's Movement for Peace, National Women's Federation, National Women's Organisation, Federation of South African Women, Young Christian Workers, Inter-Church Youth, Kairos Committee, Muslims Against Oppression.

Mowbray Inter-race Group, Consumer Support Committee, Cape Action League, National Education Crisis Committee, Students' Action Committee, Western Cape Teachers' Union, Social Issues Group, South African Council of Sport and New Unity Movement.

The affected organisations are prohibited from producing or distributing placards, pamphlets, posters or publications.

A full list of the organisations named appears on Page 6.

Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) told the Assembly today that the Progressive Federal Party had been told that 1 034 people were being held under emergency regulations.

They included scholars, teachers, clergymen, journalists, attorneys, doctors and trade union leaders.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Identification Bill, Mr Soal said it was unfortunate that jails which should be empty when pass laws were abolished were being filled with political prisoners.

He said the real significance of the Bill was that it signified the end of the "dompas".

Major sections of the hated pass laws — "a rotten system going back 50 years" — were now being repealed.

"Minefield"

Mr Soal paid tribute to the thousands of people who had fought the pass laws. He said the abolition of the pass laws was a tribute to the women who had marched to Pretoria in the 1950s to protest against the extension of passes to women.

It was a tribute to members of the Black Sash who over the years had assisted millions of blacks through "the minefield" of the pass laws.

Jails, now being filled with political prisoners, should be empty when the pass laws were abolished, he said.

Once some of the jails were empty the buildings should be put to "constructive use" such as turning them into community centres.

Mr Soal condemned the Government's plan for fingerprinting the entire nation for new identity documents.

South Africa would be in the company of the "banana republics" of South America, which were among the only countries to enforce fingerprinting for whole nations.

NEWSPOLICE

More than 100 organisations gagged under emergency laws

BAN

15/10/85
21/6/86
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Crossroads executive committee especially that of staff not of information.

Mkhathshwa detained by court

By SOL MORATI 337

A CHARGE of illegal possession of a firearm was withdrawn against SA Catholic Bishops' Conference secretary General Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa in the Pretoria Regional Court this week. He could not appear as he is being held under the emergency, the court was told.

Mkhathshwa was arrested with Sam Mkhabela at his Soshanguve vicarage about two months ago. After appearing twice, both were released on free bail.

But Mkhathshwa was arrested again a week ago, the court was told.

He said the next day the same policeman told him that Mkhathshwa had been arrested after the emergency regulations.

Magistrate J Carstens agreed to withdraw the charges against both men after Currin told the court it would be "silly" to postpone the case since it was not known when Mkhathshwa was released.

Currin said the State could charge the two again after Mkhathshwa's release.

Judges to see detainees

JUSTICE Minister Kobie Coetsee has asked the judges-president of the different provincial divisions of the Supreme Court to release judges from some other duties to visit detainees held under the emergency regulations.

Bureau for Information spokesman David Steward this week said this would be done to investigate on a continual basis the circumstances under which detainees were held in prison — and to submit reports.

The bureau would not say how many people were being detained, or supply their names, or give reasons for this. — Sapa.

- The order states that:
- Written notice of funerals must be given at least 12 hours in advance to the station commander at the nearest police station.
 - Funerals may not take place on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays.
 - Only ordained clergy may direct the funerals.
 - There must be no criticism of the government of any state or the conduct of the security forces.
 - There must be no banners.
 - The funeral procession must follow the shortest route.
 - The funerals must take place between sunrise and sunset and must not last more than four hours.
 - Only one person can be buried at a time.
 - Attendance must be restricted as far as possible to family and friends and may not exceed 200 people. — Sapa.

operation in 1988, the Umata National Assembly was told this week. 32/6/88

Some clauses in the Act require that businesses such as SA chain stores and businesses owned by SA whites surrender their trading licences on or before January 14, 1988.

Only the President will be empowered to consider applications for exemption from this Act.

TV licence fees go up

TELEVISION licence fees have been increased from R46,20 to R60 per year.

The increase will come into effect on October 1, SABC said.

Farmers who've given their farmworkers TV sets, people over 70 years and farmworkers who are permanent residents on farms and have TV sets will now also be eligible for the concessionary fee of R24, the statement said. — Sapa.

Bank payments shortened pension queues

CP Reporter

THE Constitutional Development and Planning Department has agreed to pay black pensioners through three major banks — as they do with pensioners of other races.

The decision came after

representations by the SA National Council for the Aged.

Ipelegeng social worker Nomhlobo Ndala said the banks that have agreed to help pensioners are Standard, Barclays and the SA Perm. They will open sav-

ings accounts for pensioners with only R1.

The government has also agreed to pay half the bi-monthly pensions every month into accounts of pensioners already processed, said Ndala.

Application forms are

available from Mr Verwey at (012) 44-9060, (012) 42-6042 and (012) 42-7115, extension 2295.

If you want more information, phone Ndala or any of the social workers at Ipelegeng 930-3544 extension 2. Mrs TP Mzizi also has details at 23-6146.

City Press

Phone City Press on any of these numbers:

- Joburg (011)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 836-0972 | 836-7443 |
| 836-0973 | 836-7444 |
| 836-0974 | 836-7445 |
| 836-0975 | 836-7446 |
| 836-0976 | 836-7447 |
| 836-0977 | 836-7448 |
| 836-7441 | 836-7449 |
| 836-7442 | |
- or Durban
(031)316-314

Political comment in this issue and posters by P Qoboza; headlines and sub-editing by D. Niddrie and C. Vick; all of 204 Eloff Street Ext. JHB.

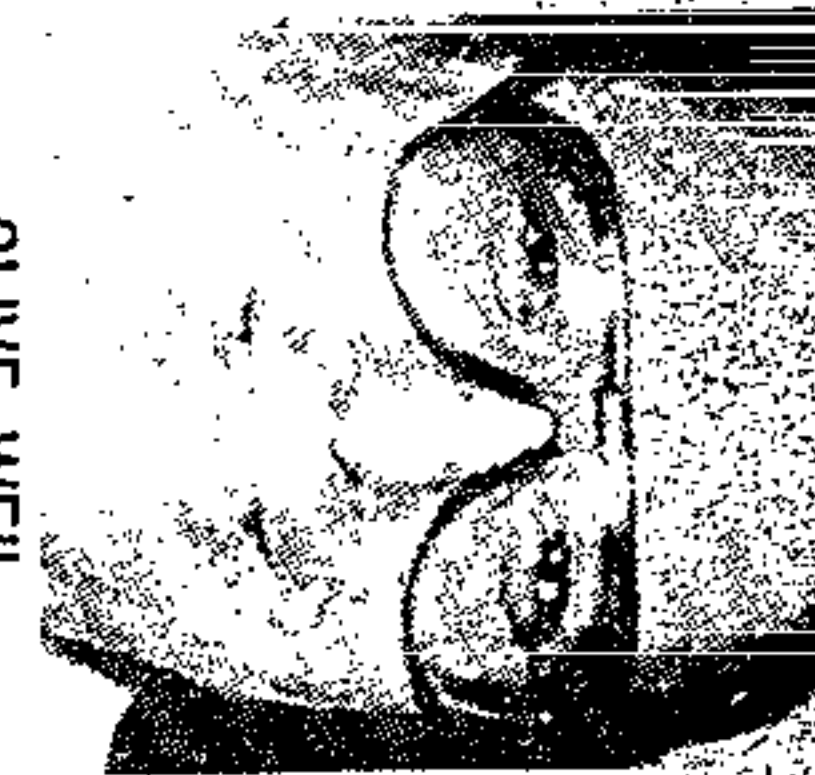
hock new gags as business bids to head off strikes

TURNING OFF THE TAP

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S. TIMES
22/6/86



GORDON HOOD
MD of OK Bazaars



CLIVE WEIL
MD of Checkers

The orders were published in the Government Gazette in terms of Emergency Regulation 7.

It is now illegal to publish comment from these organisations in the districts of the Cape, Simons-town, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River.

This is the third time the regulations have been tightened since the declaration of a state of emergency on June 12.

The first was a ban on non-residents entering black townships (somewhat relaxed yesterday to exempt journalists who obtain prior permission).

The second was the imposition this week of a 9pm to 4am curfew in black residential areas in the Eastern Cape.

Yesterday's far-reaching gagging order came as South Africa's leading retailers met the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in a bid to defuse wildcat strikes that are crippling more than 100 stores and supermarkets across the country.

Black workers, mostly members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA (Ccawusa), have been staging sit-in strikes for more than a week in protest against the detention of the union officials.

This has placed retailers in a difficult position since the imprisoned officials may be the only people who can halt the strikes.

Yesterday's meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr Mervyn King, chairman of Kirsh Trading.

Statement

Also present was the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee.

A joint statement afterwards stated that "the Minister emphasised that no union leaders are being detained purely because of their activities relating to labour matters".

Mr le Grange gave an undertaking to investigate the retailers' problems, but emphasised that "the State regarded the maintenance of law and order a priority".

By NEIL HOOPER

THE state of emergency was tightened another notch yesterday when the authorities imposed sweeping gagging orders on scores of dissident and community organisations.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province, Brigadier Chris Swart, issued orders prohibiting the publication in six Cape magisterial districts of any utterances by office-bearers of more than 100 organisations.

They include the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the End Conscription Campaign, the National Union of South African Students and the Release Mandela Campaign.

● CONTENTS of this issue of the SUNDAY TIMES have been restricted by regulations which were promulgated by the Government under the State of Emergency. Readers should be aware that the normal flow of news, comment and photographs has been affected either because publication of some matter is specifically prohibited, or because it may be considered a violation of the wide terms of the regulations. The SUNDAY TIMES will, however, endeavour to publish as much information as is possible within the law.

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The statement said that discussions took place in an atmosphere of co-operation.

By yesterday, the following stores were experiencing labour problems:

- 37 Checkers supermarkets
- One Pick 'n Pay hypermarket
- 23 OK stores
- 14 Woolworths stores and one depot
- Nine CNA stores, two factories and two warehouses
- 12 Frazers stores and one warehouse

All black staff at these outlets are either on strike or have been arrested. Managers have kept going with temporary untrained staff.

Last month, when 55 Pick 'n Pay outlets were strikebound for six days, the total cost was estimated at more than R1-million a day.

The cost of the present strike could, therefore, be even heavier.

A measure of the severity of the crisis facing retailers was the heavyweight nature of the delegation which met Mr le Grange.

Concern

They were: Mr Gordon Hood, managing director of OK; Mr Clive Weil, managing director of Checkers; Mr A Williamson, managing director of Woolworths and Truworths; Mr R de Wet, personnel director of Pick 'n Pay; Mr J A McNess, director of CNA/Gallo; Mr P Strydom, personnel director of Metro Cash and Carry; and Mr R Williams, director of Frazers Ltd.

A further sign of the concern by industry in South Africa is reflected in an advertisement placed on Page 15 of today's Sunday Times by AECI managing director Mr Mike Sander.

It expresses grave concern about the detention of trade unionists and community leaders, and adds:

"The absence of trade union leaders who are actively involved in settling disputes between labour and management is already leading to serious problems in the industry."

Equally strongly worded pleas have been made by other industrialists, including Mr Tony Bloom of the Premier Group.

Mining houses are equally concerned, and the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr C G Knobbs, says it has told the Government that while negotiations were underway with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) "constraints" were placed on members of the NUM negotiating team which could have a "negative" impact on the outcome of the talks.

Pull out hint Over

Botha may call 2 November poll

By MAX DU PREEZ
AS PARLIAMENT prepared to adjourn yesterday, there was mounting speculation among MPs that the Government may hold a general election in November this year.

A commission to review the delimitation of constituencies will be appointed any day now and could complete its task in two months, the Sunday Times was told.

State President P. W. Botha has repeatedly said that any substantial change in the constitution will be put before the electorate.

Trumpcard

The National Party's trump-card for negotiation with blacks, the National Statutory Council (NSC), will be put to the party's federal council in August. The NSC will, for the first time, give blacks a say in central government.

For some time there has been speculation that the principle of shared power between whites and blacks would be tested in a referendum, but lately a number of MPs have expressed the belief that President Botha would call a general election.

One of the main arguments against the holding of a general election was that it would mean a coloured and Indian election as well — and that could lead to another humiliating small poll and more violence.

But many Nationalists believe that the coloured and Indian parties which are represented in Parliament have recently increased their standing in their communities, and that the explosion of black violence has had a moderating effect on both communities.

The extreme rightwing parties, such as the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, have been waging an emotional campaign for an election for months now. Senior Nationalists are confident that the NP will retain a large majority in an election.

They believe that the declaration of the state of emergency has demonstrated to conservative white voters that the Government has not "gone soft".

All political analysts agree that a new delimitation of white constituencies can only be to the disadvantage of the right wing.

BY NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

THE Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party in the House of Representatives, has slammed the President's Council railroading of objections to two highly controversial security measures.

The two Bills, which will give enormous powers to the Minister of Law and Order, were opposed by both the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.

On Friday night, the deadlock-breaking President's Council, with its built-in National Party majority, passed the laws.

Concern

Mr Hendrickse believes the PC action has severely damaged the image of the tricameral Parliament and his party will have to carefully review the terms of its participation.

Mr Hendrickse said the turn of events "was grave cause for concern".

The PC decision was not unexpected, he said, since the PC was "Nat-loaded", but the decision, nevertheless, cast a slur on the "morality" of the tricameral Parliament.

He said he and his Cabinet colleagues

LEADERS

EXPRESS

SERIOUS

CONCERN

league, the leader of the National People's Party in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi "were, of course, very disappointed".

Mr Hendrickse said Friday's decision by the PC showed the National-dominated House of Assembly could push through any legislation it wished, despite objections from the two other Houses.

"This PC decision has stripped the other two Houses of whatever credibility they had gained by democratically resisting these Bills."

"The Nat-dominated PC and Assembly must take full responsibility for having armed our critics who were against our participation in the tricameral Parliament with fresh ammunition to attack us with."

"The PC, on Friday night, put the biggest question mark yet against our continued participation in the tricameral Parliament."

"Whereas we are not as yet thinking of pulling out of Parliament completely, we will have to take a fresh look next week at the present structure of the tricameral Parliament in terms of our participation," Mr Hendrickse said.

One PC member, the lone representative of the opposition Solidarity Party in the House of Delegates, Mr Ismail Omar, announced he would withdraw from the proceedings in the PC for the whole of August in protest against its decision to overrule the rejection of the Bills by the two Houses.

Mr Rajbansi could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but had said earlier a PC decision against the wishes of the two Houses "would seriously question the effectiveness of the tricameral Parliament as a body based on consensus and negotiation".

LAW

The PC did exactly what on Friday night when it decided the Bills passed by the White House of Assembly should become law.

The PC, after a marathon debate which lasted almost ten hours, decided the Bills — in the form passed by the House of Assembly and without the amendments sought by the other two Houses — should become law.

Yesterday coloured and Indian MPs polled reacted with dismay at what some called the "futility" of their efforts.

Secret make cut

BRITAIN'S national line, British Airways, has drawn up secret contingency plans to fly alternative destinations the British Government gives in to pressure cuts air links with South Africa.

Meanwhile, however, I mounting a strong campaign to resist the imposition of sanctions.

An airline spokesman in London that strong peals had been made to government not to cut with South Africa.

"We do not see the wisdom of commercial air route being used to achieve sanctions."

What the State didn't want you to read about

THE government has given the first specific indication of what it doesn't want South African newspapers to publish.

The indication came in the form of a police notice explaining why members of the security forces confiscated copies of last week's issue of *The Weekly Mail* from newstands.

Some copies of the *Sowetan* were seized the same day, and copies of *City Press* were confiscated on Saturday and Sunday.

This week's police notice – sent to the *Mail's* editorial committee – said several articles and photographs were “deemed to be subversive in terms of the emergency regulations.”

The police notice simply gave the pages on which articles appeared, and the headlines of the stories, but no further reasons.

The reports and pictures in question are:

● “The whole of page 1, read together with the cartoon on page 10.”

The page 1 article was headlined ‘Rule of the big stick’ and dealt with the imposition of the emergency. The cartoon was of President PW Botha captioned ‘Janus the reformer’.

● “Pages 12 and 13, headlined ‘Looking back on the fateful day in June’ which contained interviews with Dan Montsisi, executive member of the Soweto Students’ Representative Council in 1976, and with Brigadier TJ ‘Rooi Rus’ Swanepoel.

● “Pages 14 and 15, an article headlined ‘The student web that spans SA’, which contained interviews with student and youth leaders from various parts of SA and also a review of Peter Magubane’s book *June 16, The Fruits of Fear*.”

● “Page 16, headlined ‘In the House’, which dealt with parliamentary and media responses to the Crossroads and KTC violence.

● “Also on page 16, an article headlined ‘The Day I returned to the classroom with the comrades’ and the accompanying drawing, captioned ‘flowers for Hector Peterson’.

Further details of the article may not be given here in terms of restrictions placed on the media by the emergency regulations.

Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber said in response: “We are publishing this week and we will be on the streets as usual.”

AMAZING new allegations about the mysterious disappearance a year ago of Port Elizabeth leaders Sipho Hashe, Qaqawuli Godolozzi and Champion Galela have been published in an overseas newspaper.

The newspaper article - published in Hong Kong - suggests the men were seen by a PE restaurant owner shortly after their disappearance on May 8 last year.

Hashe, Godolozzi and Galela disappeared on their way to PE airport to collect "British embassy officials" for a meeting. British diplomats later denied any knowledge of such a meeting, or of a phone call to arrange it.

The trio has not been seen since. After their disappearance, the families and relatives of the three brought a series of court actions demanding that the authorities produce them - despite police statements that they were not in custody. The actions were lost, and the desperate families have waited in vain for news.

Latest claims on the fate of the three PE Civic Organisation leaders come from Hong Kong. In an interview published in Hong Kong's mass circulation *Sunday Morning Post*, 44-year-old Briton Barry Wild claims he saw the three just days after they disappeared.

Wild, who told the *Post* he worked for Ian Smith's Rhodesian Special Branch before moving to Port Elizabeth, says he saw the three men - their hands tied - soon after news of their disappearance was published in SA papers. He gave details of where and when he saw them.

Wild also told the *Post* he continued to believe in white supremacy, but that "there is no way it can survive there (in SA)". He said last year's PE consumer boycott had forced him to close his restaurant.

AMAZING NEWS CLAIMS ON PE MISSING THREE

CITY PR. 22/1/80



Govt puts Press gag on 118 organisations

THE Government at the weekend tightened its grip on political activity in black townships when the Press was barred from quoting 118 political, labour and community organisations in the Western Cape.

Some of the organisations that may not be quoted in the Press are the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), United Democratic

23/6/86
SOWETAN REPORTER
Front (UDF), End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

In the Eastern Cape

police announced further restrictions in terms of emergency legislation. These restrictions include curfews in specific areas.

Two controversial Bills, the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills were also passed by the Presi-

dent's Council on Friday night. All they now need is the State President's signature to become law.

Detain

The new laws will give police chiefs powers to impose states of emergency in their areas and detain people for up to six months.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee also announced that journalists could now enter black areas to do general reporting. They were however, still barred from reporting on any unrest-related activity.

New gag orders slated by PFP

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The PFP has criticized the government for "bluffing" the white electorate by muzzling the views of extra-parliamentary opposition to create a "false sense of stability".

This follows the gag orders slapped on 119 community and civic organizations in the Western Cape on Saturday.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, has banned the publication of any speeches or statements of scores of organizations in six Western Cape magisterial districts in terms of the emergency regulations.

The proclamation in terms of the Public Safety Act was published in the Government Gazette issued on Saturday.

'Inroad'

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Identification Bill on Saturday, Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) criticized the government for "muzzling" the views and comments of the United Democratic Front and trade unions, particularly in the Western Cape.

The tough measures were aimed at "bluffing" whites and "creating a false sense of relative stability" among them.

In a statement yesterday PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said the "appalling" gags were a "serious inroad" into the basic rights and freedoms of the people in the Peninsula.

The latest proclamation states that no person may, without the permission of the Divisional Commissioner of Police, except for court proceedings, "publish, disseminate or reproduce by mechanical or other means any speech, pronouncement, utterance, writing or statement or any extract of a recording or reproduc-

tion ... at any time, at any place by any office bearer or officer" of the organizations.

The gags are effective in the magisterial districts of Simon's Town, Wynberg, Cape Town, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River. The listed organizations are also prohibited from producing or distributing placards, pamphlets, posters or publications.

Also at the weekend, the Commissioner of Police, General P J Coetzee, repealed the order prohibiting the media from reporting from certain areas — but the reporting of matters relating to unrest or security force action is still prohibited.

He said any officer above the rank of lieutenant-colonel could order journalists out of any black area or an area of unrest if he deemed it necessary or "in the public interest".

Journalists could report on police or security force action relating to the state of emergency or any unrest in a black area — or anywhere else where there is unrest — only with the prior written permission of the SAP Divisional Commissioner of the area.

This is the complete list of organizations affected by the gag:

Ad Hoc Detention Action Committee
Advice Office Forum
African Patriotic Front
Athlone and District Youth
Athlone Student Action Committee
Azanian National Youth Unity
Azanian People's Organization
Azanian Students' Movement
Azanian Students' Organization
Avondale Tenants' Association
Belhar Civic Association
Bellville Civic Association
Bellville Residents' Association
Bellville South Housing Action Committee
Bishop Lavis Student Action Committee
Bonteheuwel Civic Association
Bonteheuwel Inter-Schools Congress
Call of Islam
Cape Action League
Cape Youth Congress
Cape Areas Housing Action

Committee
Civic Association of Bellville
Concerned Parents, Students, Teachers and Residents
Civil Rights League
Congress of South African Trade Unions
Conscription Action Group
Consumer Boycott Action Committee
Consumer Support Committee
Crossroads Co-ordinating Committee
Detainees' Concerned Committee
Detainees Parents' Support Committee
Ecumenical Action Movement
Education for an Aware South Africa
Elsie's River Civic Association
End Conscription Committee
End Conscription Campaign
Federation of Parents, Teachers and Students Association
Federation of South African Women
Gleemor and Cape Flats Civic Association
Grassy Park Ratepayers' Association
Grassy Park/Lotus River Residents' Association
Hanover Park Civic Association
Hanover Park Student Action Committee
Heathfield Ratepayers' Association
Heideveld/Vanguard Civic Association
Hout Bay Action Committee
Inter-Church Youth
Inter-Regional Forum
Joint Council of Teachers' Association
Joint Students' Representative Council
Kensington/Factreton Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association
Kewtown Residents' Association
Kairos Action Group
Kairos Committee
Kraaifontein Civic Association
Kuils River Burgerlike Vereniging
Kuils River Civic Association
Lansdowne Ratepayers' and Tenants' Society
Lavender Hill Residents' Association
Lotus River/Ottery/Grassy Park Students' Action Committee
Mitchells Plain Co-ordinating Committee
Modderdam Civic Association
Mowbray Inter-Race Group
Muslims Against Oppression
Muslim Students' Association of South Africa
Muslim Youth Movement
National Education Crisis Committee
National Forum Committee
National Union of South African Students
National Women's Federation
National Women's Organization
National Youth Organization
New Unity Movement
Organizations United Against Traitors
Parents' Action Committee
Parents' Concern Committee
Parent, Teacher and Student Association
Pupils' Action Awareness Group
Qibla

Ravensmead Residents' Action Committee
Release Mandela Committee
Release Mandela Campaign
Retreat (Ward 17) Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association
Rocklands Ratepayers' Association
Schotsche Kloof Civic Association
Steenberg/Retreat Housing Action Committee
Silvertown Residents' Association
South African Council on Sport
South African Youth Revolutionary Council
Steenberg Housing Committee
Steenberg Retreat Education Action Movement
Student Community Action Group
Students of Young Azania
Students' Action Committee

UDF

Students' Union for Christian Action
South Peninsula Educational Fellowship
Social Issues Group
Thornhill Residents' Association
Thornhill Youth Congress
United Democratic Front
United Ecumenical Action Movement
United Women's Congress
United Women's Organization
Valhalla Park Tenants' Association
Voluntary Action Committee
Western Cape Civic Association
Western Cape Students' Council
Western Cape Teachers' Union
Western Cape Hostels Association
Western Cape Youth League
Western Province Council of Sports
Westridge Action Committee
Westridge Residents' Association
Westridge Ratepayers' Association
Woodlands Ratepayers' Association
Woodlands Residents' Association
Women's Front Organization
Women's Movement for Peace
Young Christian Workers.

Book taken off shop shelves

CNA Times 23/6/86 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A major book retailer has taken a book off its shelves for fear of contravening the emergency regulations, a development that could hurt local publishers if other retailers take similar action.

A spokesman for Central News Agency (CNA) confirmed last week that "June 16 — The Fruit of Fear" by Peter Magubane had been removed from its shelves on legal advice.

The spokesman said CNA would look at other books on its shelves and any that might contravene the emergency regulations would also be referred to lawyers, and possibly removed from shelves.

Book publishers said the Publications Control Board (PCB) effectively served as a censor and they would not self-censor their planned publications.

Mr Mtobi Mutloatse, managing director of Skotaville Publishers, who published Magubane's book, said he was not unduly concerned as "we are used to being marked". He had not taken legal advice because the book had not been banned by the PCB and therefore its sale in South Africa was legal.

Approached by booksellers

The managing director of Jonathan Ball Publishers, Mr Jonathan Ball, said he had been approached by a few booksellers who were concerned with some of the titles on their shelves, mainly those that contained political analyses.

"Local publishers cannot afford to have stocks of books sent back. If this happens on a larger scale and if it goes on for a long time I don't know how long I will be able to stay in business," he said.

A spokesperson for Ravan Press said it had never adopted self-censorship and would be unhappy if others were to do so. "There is enough censorship without further limitations," she said.

● Section 10 of the emergency regulations stipulates that apart from anyone who writes or prints "subversive" statements, those who display "any subversive statement in such a position that it is visible from any place to which the public has access, shall be guilty of an offence."

If found guilty of an offence under the regulations a person could be fined up to R20 000 or be imprisoned for up to 10 years without the option of a fine.

'We will continue,' says the Black Sash

JOHANNESBURG. — The Black Sash will continue with its activities and make as much information about human-rights abuses available to the public as is possible under the emergency regulations, the organization's national president, Mrs Mary Burton, said yesterday.

Speaking at a lunch here, she referred to a book about the period of martial law in Argentina called *Nunca Mas — Never Again*.

"Here in South Africa we should simply say *Nunca* (Never)," she said after the meeting.

Mrs Burton outlined the situation in Crossroads and its satellite squatter camps. She also explained how the state of emergency had affected the work of the Black Sash.

The organization would continue monitoring court cases and would make public as much information as possible about human-rights abuses.

The Black Sash was taking legal advice about whether it could continue to hold placard demonstrations, she added.

About 100 Black Sash members and media representatives attended the lunch. — Sapa

Rapport queries curbs on press

Political Reporter

CURBS on the press under the emergency regulations urgently required "official reconsideration", the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday.

"Some newspapers allege ... that the flow of news concerning the country's stability under the emergency is tainted," Rapport said in an editorial.

"It is implied that suppression, toning-down and bias are rife. We must accept that news passes through government filters, but we have no reason to suspect that extensive and drastic news manipulation takes place."

Yet Rapport said it had "reason to complain", as the Bureau for Information had refused

the newspaper permission to publish an overview of the first week of the emergency.

Permission to visit "areas in crisis" had also been refused.

"The Bureau for Information should take meticulous care over its responsibilities. The accuracy of the bureau's news and its openness and helpfulness must place it above all suspicion."

City Press

News censorship could not continue indefinitely, Rapport said. Rumour and suspicion would grow, the media were unable to perform their function properly, and a credibility gap between bureau and public would undoubtedly widen.

Rapport's columnist

reviewing the black press, Fanie Olivier, quoted City Press's remarks on Mr Pik Botha's interview on the American Nightline series, screened on SATV last week.

"Whoever watched the programme must have wondered if Mr Botha lived in South Africa. He told millions of American viewers that the press was free to report on conditions here (in SA). With respect, this is not the situation here at the moment."

"What the government is trying to do is to create an illusion that everything is fine and that we live in a country where everyone is happy," Rapport quotes City Press as saying.

In its review of the emergency, the Sunday Times quoted the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, as saying: "The emergency regulations must not be seen as an effort by government to silence its political opponents."

Mr Nel also told a Bureau for Information press briefing in Pretoria that "there are certain limitations on the press in South Africa".

The paper also quotes Mr Dave Steward, head of the Bureau for Information, warning journalists: "I will not have these briefings used as a platform in front of TV cameras to make subversive statements."

Govt puts Press gag on 118 organisations

THE Government at the weekend tightened its grip on political activity in black townships when the Press was barred from quoting 118 political, labour and community organisations in the Western Cape.

Some of the organisations that may not be quoted in the Press are the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), United Democratic

Front (UDF), End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

In the Eastern Cape

police announced further restrictions in terms of emergency legislation. These restrictions include curfews in specific areas.

Two controversial Bills, the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills were also passed by the Presi-

dent's Council on Friday night. All they now need is the State President's signature to become law.

Detain

The new laws will give police chiefs powers to impose states of emergency in their areas and detain people for up to six months.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee also announced that journalists could now enter black areas to do general reporting. They were however, still barred from reporting on any unrest-related activity.

23/6/86
SOWETAN
REPORTER

WE have been advised that the police interpret the blank spaces we have left in the newspaper over the past few days as being "subversive". We will now fill the spaces with the most innocuous of writings.

gation said Mr Le
Grange said the Gov-
ernment was symbo-

Mrs MARY Burton, new head of the Black Sash,
addressing a gathering in Johannesburg
yesterday

her family was being ter-
rorised by the Lekoa po-
lice. Members of her

COMMENT

• No comment.

State of emergency: Not much one can say, but...

SA PRES CURBS ARE 'TOUGHEST IN WORLD'

ON June 19, a week after the introduction of the state of emergency in South Africa, the board of the Foreign Correspondents Association issued a statement concerning the restriction of their right to perform their jobs.

The statement they issued reflected their frustrations and disbelief at the extent of the clampdown. Some of what was contained in their statement may not be reported here as it would be an offence to do so under the emergency regulations.

A portion that may be reported is that the journalists concluded that the restrictions were probably the toughest promulgated anywhere in the world. And they should know. They have covered coups, revolutions, wars, emergencies and riots in any number of colonies — Nicaragua, El Salvador, Lesotho, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Palestine, Lebanon and Third World coun-

SOWETAN Correspondent

efforts to do so in the past have always been tempered by the English language press, but on June 12 the final step to achieve total media control was effected. The Orwellian Bureau of Information is the light at the end of the tunnel. Indeed a case of the blind leading the blind.

Patrols

And yet the emergency regulations will leave the vast majority of white South Africans untouched — they are not likely to be arrested and detained without trial, have their houses searched and have army patrols in their suburbs.

Black South Africans

premises, interrogate you, and detain you for 14 days in a prison. He may do so if in his opinion it is necessary for the maintenance of public order. (Reg's 3 and 5). The Minister of Law and Order may thereafter extend the detention period indefinitely.

Suppose a member of your family then informs you of your neighbour, or another relative of your detention. This is a criminal offence which carries a maximum fine of R20 000 or 10 years in prison. The written consent of the Minister of Law and Order or his appointee must first be obtained. (Reg. 13 (d)).

Similarly you may not report without the Minister's written consent, the detention of your family member to a newspaper, nor may a newspaper publish this fact. (Reg. 13 (d)). At present the public is unaware how many people have been detained since June 12.

Soldiers

Suppose you take a snapshot of soldiers or

maintenance of public order. This is aimed at the media. (Regulation 9).

In terms of Regulation 7 the Commissioner of Police or his appointee may issue an order merely by an oral announcement, restricting you to your house for any length of time and prohibiting your from leaving your house, prohibiting you from driving your car and prohibiting you from entering your work premises, for any length of time.

Orders

The commissioner has already issued orders under Regulation 7 in terms of which the media are prohibited from announcing, disseminating, taking or sending within from South Africa any comment or news about the conduct of the security forces in connection with the maintenance of public order. This is colloquially called a news blackout.

These are a sample of the regulations. The examples are perhaps sim-

plified has also promulgated a set of rules relating to the treatment of detainees. They also make interesting reading: A detainee may not receive any food parcels, books, newspapers, radios, cassette player or cigarettes. A detainee may not be treated by any private doctor or hospital unless the prison medical officer or district surgeon recommends this.

A detainee may receive only one visit during his or her detention, and then only at the discretion of the prison commander and the

commissioner of police. A detainee who is disrespectful to a prison official; swears; sings or whistles; leaves his or her bed without permission; lodges a frivolous complaint; is idle or careless; commits an offence and may, on conviction by a prison officer or magistrate, be punished:

Stringent

By the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day; by corporal punishment of up to six strokes; by a fine of up to R20; by solitary con-

tries which the South African Government is fond of favourably comparing itself and its standards of democracy and freedom to.

Yet these countries, in their various crises, have never seen fit to pull the wool so devastatingly over the eyes of its own citizens as the South African Government has. The SABC's

imprisonment of up to 390 days. These rules are more stringent than those regulating long-term convicted prisoners. But for the last-mentioned rule they apply to people who need not have been convicted of any offence whatever.

There is much more that may be said about the regulations and rules, but on June 16 the Commissioner of Police issued an order under Regulation 7 to the effect that no-one may criticise the imposition of the state of emergency.

military vehicles patrolling in your suburb. Your equipment may be confiscated. You may face the same penalties referred to above. Regulation 9 states: No person may without the police commission's permission make, take or distribute any recording, drawing or photo of any conduct of a force member with regard to the

plistically couched and beg the reply that the "forces" would never use their power in this way. The fact is they may if in their opinion it is necessary to do so. There is no right to appeal or recourse of any sort to a court of law, against any action taken by a member of the forces, in good faith. The Minister of Jus-

A media lesson from Rhodesia

23/6/86 SOWETAN

MORE than 20 years ago in a country then called Rhodesia, newspaper and magazine editors decided to protest against the imposition of strict government censorship, using an ingenious method: by simply leaving blank spaces in place of what the government took out.

By Julie Frederikse, author of *None But Ourselves and South Africa: A Different Kind of War.*

The blank-spaces policy was designed to ensure that no Rhodesian could ever say "we didn't know" that censorship was taking place.

Ultimately, the protest proved to be token, for the media gradually gave way to the invidious phenomenon of self-censorship and the government found, less than three years after the 1965 Unilateral Declaration of Independence, that its blue pencil teams, who edited all copy before publications, were no longer necessary.

The hopes of those who expected the blank spaces to prompt an embarrassing international outcry were dashed by the cavalier assurances of Rhodesia's then Deputy Minister of Information, P K van der Byl, that the government was "not unduly worried" about overseas criticism of its censorship measure.

The Minister of Law and Order, D W Lardner-Burke, proclaimed in Parliament:

"The Government cannot permit 'the prized ideal of Press freedom' to be used for spreading subversion when all are engaged in fighting a cruel and relentless enemy".

As a result, many journalists, and even clerics, were deported. In the words of former *Washington Post* Africa Correspondent David Ottaway: "The agony facing every reporter is whether the story is big enough to risk being expelled and thereby no longer able to cover any part of it".

As deportations mounted, the government amended the emergency powers legislation to prohibit publication of information about deported persons because of its "detrimental effect on public morale".

In retrospect, it seems clear that white morale flagged precisely because of the media clampdown. In the

words of Rhodesian advertising executive Clem Tholet: "We are subject to so much heavy-handed propaganda that it turns a lot of us off".

Among the black majority, this heavyhandedness had the effect of totally discrediting the conventional mass media and prompting the development of alternative forms of communication. Rural blacks held secret night meetings and even popular singers composed *Chimurenga* songs.

The one medium that transcended colour was the short-wave radio broadcast, for blacks and whites alike sought an alternative to the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

In the final years before transition to majority rule, the government's insecurity was evident in the frantic unbanning and rebanning of political parties.

Elections

In 1978, "free and fair" elections were held in an atmosphere whereby the media were forbidden even to mention Robert Mugabe's party by name. The result of the election two years later in which Mugabe's name was allowed to be mentioned is history.

It is a history that is not without precedent — in Vietnam, Algeria, the Philippines — and there is no assurance that this history will not be repeated elsewhere.

Cape Town's
23/6/86

Church envoy Waite defies ban

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From MARGARET
SMITH

LONDON. — Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, said in a BBC radio interview from South Africa yesterday that he would accept the full consequences of breaking the emergency regulations by naming a detained churchman.

If "people" were to "nail" him for doing that, then they would be welcome, Mr Waite said.

Mr Waite is due to return to the UK today.

In an outspoken attack on conditions in South Africa, Mr Waite said the treatment of black and coloured people was nothing short of disgraceful.

He also told of the difficulty he had in getting the authorities to agree to his visiting a certain detainee, whom he named in the interview.

He said he went from one authority to another seeking permission, and in the end was "fobbed off".

The detainee's family had also been unable to see him.

● In an interview with our Johannesburg correspondent, Mr Waite said the people of South Africa had the ability to solve their own problems.

He said many people were disappointed when the EPG mission failed. The South African Government would now have to make the next move.

The game of reporting under curbs

Business Day Reporter

THE conflagration in SA has fallen sharply since last Thursday's declaration of the state of emergency — at least, that's the official version from the Bureau for Information.

At its daily Press briefing in Pretoria, foreign and local journalists sit around a table with bureau officials to report the news government wants to be printed under its Press curbs.

Former police brigadier Leon Mellet starts the hour-long sessions by listing the previous day's incidents of unrest — mostly black-on-black "necklacings" and security force shootings.

In what appears to be a bid to drum up media support for government's unrest management, Mellet began listing late last week incidents where the police had prevented black killings. The focus is on "necklacings".



● MELLET

Questions from the Press are fielded by bureau spokesman Dave Steward.

But many journalists feel the open forum is already a dialogue with the deaf. And the time-limit for questions appears noticeably shorter.

On Friday, the Press was informed that questions must be telexed to the bureau four hours before the 3pm briefing. "The only oral questions the spokesman will respond to will be those seeking clarification on points arising directly from the daily situation report," the statement said.

The bureau has also set its face against answering independent questions on alleged unrest-related incidents at conference.

On Wednesday he said: "The bureau wants to state very clearly that daily information given to the media represents the factual situation in the country. Any suggestion to the contrary is false."

The irony is that the bureau ends up later confirming various unrest incidents tabled by the Press.

Special envoy to the Archbishop of Canterbury Terry Waite told reporters on Tuesday of the fire-bombing of St Paul's Church in Soweto. The bureau, however, could not confirm the attack until Thursday.

Also, it did not confirm until Thursday reports of security forces flying over Pretoria townships on June 16 dropping leaflets instructing residents to stay at home, despite numerous eyewitness accounts.

Steward, however, deserves credit for admitting mistakes are sometimes made.

But there are still many serious alleged unrest incidents that remain unanswered. *Business Day* cannot print these under emergency regulations.

Government's blackout on independent unrest reporting has left journalists with the task of weighing the legality of their reports. The bureau refuses to advise on this issue.

Misunderstandings have arisen. It emerged last week that *Newsweek* had not been banned, despite Press opinion to the contrary.

Distributors Intermag were jittery over *Newsweek's* cover story on SA and approached the bureau for guidance. They were told to seek legal opinion and decided to withhold distribution.

Crossroads entry ban

Cape Times 23/6/86

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By EBRAHIM MOOSA and ANDREW DONALDSON

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province, Brigadier Chris Swart, yesterday banned any person from entering KTC and Crossroads in terms of the emergency regulations.

In an order promulgated in terms of the Public Safety Act, Brigadier Swart prohibited all members of the public — which includes media representatives — from entering the areas without his "written permission".

A police spokesman explained that the order was specifically aimed at those areas where squatter settlements had been razed during recent clashes, but had not yet been bulldozed.

Meanwhile, bulldozing began again at KTC yesterday, residents reported.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said this was in spite of a "stay of execution" negotiated between the centre and legal representatives for the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) following bulldozing at KTC last week.

The spokesman said yesterday's bulldozing had been carried out "in terms of the emergency regulations" and was for



Brigadier Swart

"clearing rubble". It was not done by the WCDB, he said.

The Legal Resources Centre was investigating the matter with a view to possible legal action. It had also consulted with WCDB lawyers about yesterday's bulldozing, he said.

The areas affected by Brigadier Swart's ban include "Nyanga township" and "Nyanga extension 3" as defined in government

notices 1984 of December 9, 1960, and notice 662 of April 3, 1980, respectively.

Under the emergency regulations journalists are banned from entering black townships for the purposes of reporting without police permission.

When the Cape Times applied for permission to enter KTC last Thursday, a spokesman for Brigadier Swart said: "No permission will be given for any reporter to enter that area at present."

Yesterday's order states that "no person may enter on or be present on or in any part of an area as described on which structures used in connection with residential purposes have been burnt down and which part is at present evacuated, without the written permission of the said divisional commissioner of the SAP and other than in accordance with such conditions, if any, as the said divisional commissioner may determine".

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AKGUS 23/6/86

Entry bar on burnt KTC area

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Staff Reporter

PEOPLE who fled KTC have been barred from returning without the permission of the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart.

An order he issued in terms of the emergency regulations bars people from entering or being present in any part of Nyanga or Nyanga Extension 3 in which residential structures have been burnt down and which have been evacuated.

In terms of the order Brigadier Swart could give written permission.

FIFTEEN DIED

The area referred to is the KTC squatter camp where more than 15 people died this month during battles between witdoeke vigilantes and residents.

The whole squatter camp was destroyed and residents were left homeless. It is understood that the order was issued to prevent shacks from being rebuilt.

● Crossroads relief, Page 5.

TC Talks on trade union detentions continue

P

Strikes rack retail industry

23/6/86

STAR

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Talks focusing on the emergency detention of scores of trade unionists which has resulted in more than 100 protest strikes in the retail industry, will continue between the Minister of Law and Order and top retailers in Pretoria today.

A delegation of retail bosses met the Minister on Saturday and discussions will continue all day today on points raised at the weekend.

The businessmen are deeply concerned about the detention of trade union leaders which has sparked a wave of sit-down strikes by members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Ccauusa).

At least 65 trade unionists are known to be in detention, among them certain officials of Ccauusa. Their names may not be published under emergency regulations.

So far more than 100 strikes have been recorded and the retail industry has well-founded fears that the number may grow.

At the weekend the following units were still experiencing strikes:

- Checkers - 37 supermarkets but the number was expected to grow.
- OK Bazaars - 23 stores.
- Woolworths - 14 stores and one depot.

- CNA - nine stores, two factories and one depot.
- Frasers - 12 stores, one warehouse.
- Pick 'n Pay - Steeledale Hypermarket south of Johannesburg.

Present were Mr C Weil, MD of Checkers, Mr R de Wet, group personnel manager of Pick 'n Pay, Mr R Williams, director of Frasers, Mr A Williamson, MD of Woolworths and Truworths, Mr P Strydom, personnel director of Metro Cash and Carry, Mr J McNess, director of CNA/Gallo, Mr G Hood, MD of OK Bazaars, and Mr Mervyn King, chairman of Kirsh Industries.

The meeting, at the offices of Kirsh Trading, was chaired by Mr King.

Law and Order a priority

He said in a statement later that problem areas had been discussed with Mr le Grange.

"The Minister said the Government was sympathetic about the problems but the State regarded the maintenance of law and order a priority, he said. "The Minister undertook to investigate the matters brought to his attention."

Mr le Grange had emphasised that "no union leaders are being detained purely because of their activities related to labour matters".

Top industrial relations experts in the private sector have noted that people known to have been detained were in many instances those whose involvement in labour relations had been most constructive.

The experts expressed surprise at the seemingly haphazard detention of unionists which, some said, reflected a lack of insight by the Government.

They held little hope that the Government would grant requests for the release of unionists from detention.

++ EMERGENCY UPDATE ++

17 April 23/6/86

Lorry triggers mine detonator

Political Staff

AN Escom lorry triggered the detonator of a landmine in northern Natal. The mine failed to explode.

And nearby, police removed a landmine shown to them by black residents.

Mr Lourens Nel, deputy Minister of Information, today confirmed that mines had been planted near Paulpietersburg and Vryheid.

EXPLODED

Mr Nel said the detonator of a Russian TNC 57 landmine on Mr H van Rensburg's farm near Paulpietersburg exploded when an Escom lorry drove over it at 2.20am yesterday. There were no injuries or damage and the mine was lifted by security forces.

The other mine, near Vryheid, was lifted at 8am yesterday by the police.

● See Pages 4 and 5.

Emergency death toll rises to 55

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

SPAR 23/6/86
was killed by a mob. No more details are available.

Three bomb blasts in Durban and a death in Soweto marked the second weekend of the state of emergency, according to the Bureau for Information.

The death toll since the state of emergency was imposed had risen to 55 by 6 am yesterday according to the bureau's figures. The emergency is 12 days old today.

The bomb blasts bring the number of explosions in Durban to four in the last 10 days. Last Saturday night, three women were killed by a huge car bomb explosion on Durban's Golden Mile.

However, the bureau said in its Sunday situation report that a downward trend in unrest-related incidents was continuing "with only isolated and minor incidents reported".

There had, however, been one death in Soweto yesterday, the report said, when a black man

The bureau also reported what it described as three "minor" bomb blasts, including one which set ablaze a refinery pipeline in Umlazi. No-one was hurt in any of the explosions.

After the Umlazi incident, said the bureau, crude oil had begun leaking from the damaged oil pipe into the sea and detergent was being rushed from Johannesburg to counteract the pollution.

In another incident, a bomb attached to a pole on the corner of Brickhill and West streets in central Durban had gone off.

The third explosion, the bureau said, had occurred near a chemical container.

In both these cases, the damage was slight.

● In its Saturday situation report, the bureau recorded no deaths, and said there had been only a few minor incidents of unrest, mostly on the East Rand.

P W set to sign security Bills

STARC
23/6/86

Political Staff

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The President's Council passed the two controversial security Bills on Friday night and President Botha is expected to sign them early this week.

After they have been signed by Mr Botha they will be published in a Government Gazette and will become law.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and the Internal Security Amendment Bill provides for 180 days' detention.

The Bills were passed by the Assembly but rejected by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

- (b) (i) His services at the school will terminate on 30-06-1986.
(ii) On medical advice.

(6) No.

Transportation of passengers

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether separate buses are being provided for transporting (a) first and business class and (b) economy class passengers from aircraft to the airways terminals; if so, (i) by whom and (ii) since what date; if not, why not;
(2) whether he intends introducing separate buses for this purpose at any airports; if not, why not; it so, (a) at which airports and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

The transportation of passengers by bus to and from aircraft normally only exists at Jan Smuts Airport. These buses can accommodate 70 passengers and it will not be cost-effective to transport first and business class passengers on their own.

(2) No, for the same reason given in part (1) of the reply.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Kubus Kwekery (Edms) Bpk.

*5. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

Whether his Department has brought a claim against a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what is the amount of the

claim, (b) on what grounds was it brought and (c) what is the name of the company concerned?

†THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Yes.

(a) R82 064,59.

(b) Two inspectors were appointed in terms of section 258 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973) to investigate the affairs of the company. In terms of section 263 of that act, the company whose affairs were the subject of an investigation, is liable for that part of the expenses of and incidental to the investigation as determined by the Minister. The Registrar of Companies, acting under delegation of powers by the Minister, ruled that a claim for the full amount of expenses be instituted against the company, which at that stage had already been wound up. Thus far R17 915,36 of the claim has been recovered but the winding-up has not yet been finalised.

(c) Kubus Kwekery (Edms) Bpk.

Meetings between 4 and 30 June
3-27
Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons or organisations applied for permission to hold meetings between 4 and 30 June 1986; if so, (a) what persons or organisations, (b) what was the purpose of the meeting in each case and (c) in respect of what dates did each apply for permission to hold a meeting;

(2) whether permission was granted in each case; if not, (a) which persons or organisations were (i) granted and (ii) refused permission to hold meetings and (b) what was the reason for refusing permission in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) Although the period for which the information is required has not yet expired, it serves to be mentioned that 44 applications of varying nature and from various persons and instances were received until 17 June 1986. Of these applications 26 were granted and 18 were refused. The furnishing of the particulars of applications to hold meetings and the reasons for the refusals for some of the meetings, are extensive and I do not deem it in the public interest to furnish the information.

Meetings between 4 and 30 June

*7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any action was taken by the South African Police in respect of meetings held in contravention of the ban on meetings between 4 and 30 June 1986; if so, (a) on what dates was such action taken, (b) who was the organiser of each such meeting, (c) what was the purpose of each meeting, (d) where was each meeting held and (e)(i) what action was taken, and (ii) what was the rank of the person who gave the orders in this regard, in each case;

(2) whether any persons were arrested as a result of this action; if so, (a) how many and (b) in terms of what statutory provision?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) Although the period for which the information is requested, has not yet expired, it serves to be mentioned that until 19 June 1986 the police had to take a total of 12 actions due to meetings held in contravention of the ban on meetings. Since the information with regard to each case is extensive, the particulars are not readily available.

Incident in Parliament Street

*8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police took any action against any persons outside Parliament on 10 June 1986; if so, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident, (b) how many policemen were involved and (c) what was the rank of the policeman in charge on this occasion;

(2) whether the police charged these persons with (a) batons and/or (b) any other objects; if so, (a) with what other objects, (b) why and (c) with what result;

(3) whether any persons were injured; if so, what was the nature of their injuries;

(4) whether any persons were arrested on this occasion; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what offences;

(5) whether any member of the South African Police (a) consulted with any of these persons and (b) offered to convey any messages from these persons to the State President; if so, (i) what was the rank of this policeman, (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding this matter and (iii)(aa) when was the message delivered and (bb) with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) A group of about 150 persons held an illegal gathering in Parliament Street, Cape Town, with the purpose of demonstrating against new legislation.

(b) 30.

(c) A Major

150 mourners attend funeral in Nyanga

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 150 mourners gathered in Nyanga yesterday to bury Mr Stewart Maxama, 59, who was allegedly shot and then hacked to death in his home on June 11.

Mourners adhered to the restrictions on funerals announced by police last week. No flags or banners were displayed, the maximum of 200 mourners was not exceeded and although there was singing of freedom songs, this was done quietly at the graveside.

In terms of the emergency regulations certain events and actions

by security forces during and after the graveside service may not be reported without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Maxama is survived by his widow, Mrs Nomalungelo Maxama, and nine sons and daughters aged 29, 27, 26, 25, 23, 21, 19, 14 and four.

His daughter, Ms Geshu Maxama, said yesterday that Mr Maxama had been shot and hacked to death inside his home at E950, Zwelitsha, Nyanga, after he had complied with a loudspeaker order that residents should get off the streets.



Cape Times 24/6/86

Questions tabled on Info Bureau

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By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A number of searching questions about the activities of the Bureau for Information during the state of emergency have been tabled in Parliament by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Information, Mr Peter Soal.

Mr Soal has asked whether the bureau has ruled that the terms "draconian" and "white minority regime" may not be used in press reports, and whether the bureau has ruled that questions at press conferences are "subversive".

He also asked whether the police have visited any newspapers since the declaration of the state of emergency and whether the police have investigated any alleged offences by the media.

In written questions, Mr Soal has asked the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, who made the rulings about the use of the words "draconian" and "white minority regime", why the ruling was made, in terms of which regulation it was made and whether the bureau consulted government departments and other bodies before making the ruling.

Elsie's River detentions

In another question, he was asked whether the Bureau for Information was informed about the detention of "a large number of persons" at an Anglican Church in Elsie's River, when it received this information, when it was conveyed to the media, whether there were any delays about conveying the information, why there were delays and who took the decision in this regard.

He also wants to know whether the bureau issued instructions or made requests to the SABC about satellite transmission of any television films for foreign networks, what these instructions or requests were, when they were made, why they were made and in terms of what regulation.

He has asked Mr Nel whether the bureau has ruled any questions at press conferences to be subversive, on how many occasions this has been done, what categories of questions this has affected, in terms of which regulation the ruling was made and who took the decision in this regard.

Visits to newspapers

Mr Soal has asked the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, whether his department is compiling lists of foreign passport holders employed in South Africa, why it is doing so, whether newspapers and business concerns have been required to furnish information in this regard and which newspapers and business concerns have been asked to supply this information.

He also asked the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, whether the police have visited any newspapers in terms of the emergency regulations, which newspapers have been visited, when this took place and what the results of these visits have been.

Mr Soal has asked Mr Le Grange whether the police had investigated any offences by the media under the emergency regulations, which newspapers had been visited and with what result, whether any journalists or newspapers had been charged with any offences under the emergency regulations, what the names of these journalists and newspapers were as well as details of their alleged offences.

It is not known, at this stage, when these questions will be answered.

CML Tark 24/6/88 322

Govt expels Newsweek's bureau chief

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African bureau chief for Newsweek magazine, Mr Richard Manning, has been ordered to leave the country by midnight on Thursday.

Mr Manning, 35, who has been stationed in Johannesburg for nine months, said he received a telex from the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha, informing him of the order and saying he had until 10am on Thursday to make any appeals.

Mr Botha said in the order that he considered Mr Manning's removal to be in the public interest of the country.

Legal advice

Last week's issue of Newsweek was not shipped to South Africa from Europe after the government told the local distributor to seek legal advice on whether its cover story about the country violated state-of-emergency media restrictions.

Mr Manning, an American, is the second foreign journalist to receive expulsion orders since the emergency was declared on June 12. Dutch TV cameraman Mr Wim de Vos was deported last Tuesday.

2 landmines

● At a Bureau of Information press briefing yesterday, it was announced that two Russian-made landmines were found 10km apart on farms near Vryheid in northern Natal on Sunday. Neither exploded and there was no damage.

Rewards are to be given to people who report finds of weapons and armaments to security

forces, the bureau disclosed yesterday, but would not specify how they would be allocated or under what circumstances a person could expect to be rewarded.

Mr Casper Venter, the Bureau for Information's director for Foreign Media Liaison, said a R2 000 reward would be given to the man who discovered one of the landmines.

Did not explode

He said a black man drove over the first mine, found on Smaldeel Farm, in a truck but it did not explode.

Mr Venter said more than 100 people had been released from detention nation-wide and as police investigations proceeded, more releases could be expected.

2 murders

He reported the murder of two blacks, one in Thembisa and another in Vlaktefontein, KwaNdebele, where a crowd attempted to set the body alight. Three blacks have been arrested, he said.

Mr Venter said the "timely intervention" of security forces in Hazyview, Eastern Transvaal, and Khutsong, Western Transvaal, prevented two attempted murders of blacks. Nine people were arrested after the two incidents and will appear in court on criminal charges.

An inquiry would be held into the accidental shooting in Soweto of a four-year-old girl by security forces on June 17 when they fired a warning shot at a fleeing suspect, but Mr Venter declined to say when or where it would be held.

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) 85.

(ii) Due to the State of Emergency which has been declared countrywide as from 12 June 1986.

(iii) In terms of the Emergency Regulations.

(iv) In East London prison and in various police cells.

(2) No.

(3) No.

Duncan Village

*12. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the police searched the house of a certain person, whose name and address have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, in Duncan Village Extension on or about 12 June 1986; if so, (a) at what time, (b) why, (c) how many policemen were involved and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether any items were removed from this person's house; if so, (a) what items and (b) why;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 15h45.

(b) To seize inciting documents in terms of the Emergency Regulations which countrywide came into effect as from 12 June 1986.

(c) 6.

(d) Julius Fuzile.

(2) Yes.

(a) Documents.

(b) To serve as evidence in an intended court case.

(3) No.

*13. Mr R M BURROWS—National Education [Reply standing over.]

Day clinics

*14. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether his Department operates any day clinics for Blacks; if so, (a) how many, (b) where are they situated and (c) when were they established; if not, why not;

(2) whether his Department provides any funds to any day clinics for Blacks; if so, (a) to what clinics and (b) what total amount was made available to these clinics in the latest specified financial year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) Region

Section 30 Services

SA Development Trust Services

and (b)

No of areas with service No of areas without service No of visiting points and teams Mobile services centres health

Southern Transvaal ..

26 25 1 22 teams 1 000 vis. p.

Northern Transvaal ..

17 17 0 17 teams 680 vis. p.

Orange Free State

49 29 20 29 teams 1 160 vis. p.

Natal.....

39 34 5 34 teams 1 360 vis. p.

Eastern Cape.....

— — — — 5 8

Total 131 105 26 102 teams 4 200 vis. p.

(c) (i) Section 30 Services: In terms of the Health Act, Act 63 of 1977, section 30.

Services established when funds become available, according to priority, established need, availability of personnel and other resources (e.g. Mobile Clinics)

(ii) SA Development Trust On request of the Department of Development Aid.

(2) Yes.

Health Region

No of Black clinics in local authorities provided according to section 26 Act 63 of 1985/86 No of Welfare Organisation clinics provided according to sect 49(b) Act 63 of 1977

1985/86

Northern Transvaal.....

12 375 105 6 84 091

Southern Transvaal.....

118 22 268 596 4 364 520

Orange Free State

95 4 041 969 0

EVE POA
20/6/86
32
Apartheid
education
causes
divisions

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Sharp differences of opinion on the methods of rejecting apartheid education emerged at the South African Teachers' Association conference in Grahamstown today.

Delegates argued for nearly an hour over a motion by the Cape Peninsula branch calling on the SATA to withdraw from all "own affairs bodies". Negotiations with the Cape Education Department would continue "for practical purposes".

This would require withdrawal from the Teachers Federal Council.

Fears were voiced that SATA might vote itself into oblivion. Traditional structures of negotiation were being rejected.

The incoming president, Mr John Stonier, said: "We are moving into a scene of selective withdrawal. Whatever we do we lose."

Because it was an emotional issue he suggested referring it back to the branches.

"Let us give it a more thorough examination before we nail our colours to the mast," he said.

PC approval of Bills 'immoral'

SNAK
24/6/86 Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — The majority parties in both the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates have described the President's Council's decision to approve security legislation originally rejected by two of the three chambers of Parliament as "immoral".

The Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were approved by the Council on Friday after being unanimously rejected in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates earlier this month.

The leader of the ruling Labour Party in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hen-

drickse, and the leader of the ruling National People's Party in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, issued identical statements yesterday expressing "a sense of disillusionment".

The statements said: "It would appear that 159 parliamentarians voted against the Bills while 146 supported them. The President's Council's decision can therefore not be a moral one."

Mr Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi said the decision of the President's Council had done "more harm than good" and it reflected upon the "good intentions" of their respective parties.

Nevertheless, the parties' continued presence in the tricameral system was "essential as an investment for the good of the country".

Says Bloom

SMR 24/86

Security Police involved in industrial relations,

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of Premier Group Holdings, has claimed on British television that "external agencies, specifically the Security Police", have been involved in industrial relations disputes in South Africa.

"I can't elaborate on that because, in terms of the new laws and regulations, I am unable to describe anything that has happened as far as the Security Police are concerned," he said.

"But I did send a telegram to the Minister of Law and Order pointing out that the detention of trade unionists in particular, and some of our shop stewards, was having a very detrimental effect on the way in which we run our businesses.

"These people are detained without trial. They are then released — and a legacy of bitterness is created. And they are the people management has to sit down and negotiate with. And, as you can imagine, a surer formula for conflict is hard to devise."

He and two other South Africans, Mr Chris Ball, managing director of Barclays National Bank, and Professor Deon Geldenhuys, professor of political studies at Rand Afrikaans University, took part in a discussion about South Africa on the BBC Channel 2 "Newsnight" programme.

Mr Bloom said that the more people who talked to the ANC, the more the stereotype most white South Africans had of the organisation would be broken down.

"I think that was one of the important things to come out of last year's meetings with the ANC in Lusaka.

Professor Geldenhuys said there was an ill-defined threshold that could be crossed in sanctions where the results could become counter-productive.

Mr David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, said that argument had some validity and he did not seek to deny it. But against that had to be weighed what he believed to be the benefit of sanc-

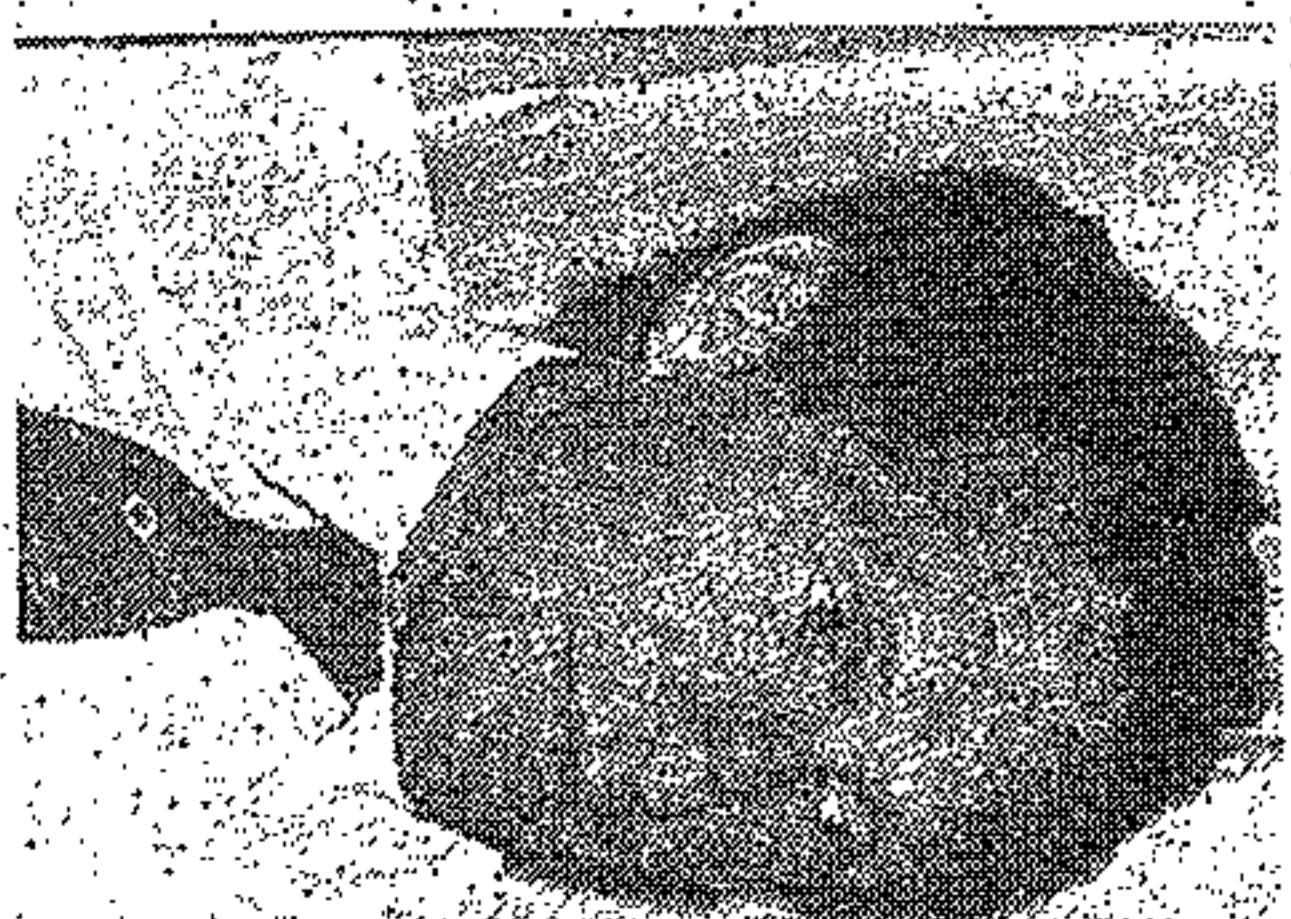
tions — giving a signal to the majority of the population.

Mr Ball said one could not press a button and expect a predictable result. One was dealing with people who would respond in terms of the characteristics of their group. He thought this was where there was a misunderstanding.

"Mrs Helen Suzman is one of the great opponents of the apartheid system and has spent many years fighting it in Parliament.

"And she has said recently that, if she had any feeling whatsoever that sanctions would be productive and would lead to a change in the political power structure in South Africa, she would support sanctions.

"But she rejects them entirely. I think that sanctions are a political absurdity. It must not be assumed that a revolutionary or military victory is just around the corner. It is not even on the horizon. "I think there is a better route for action and it is not sanctions at this point."



Mr Tony Bloom



Mr Chris Ball

NUM wage negotiation report-backs prevented

24/1/86 By Sheryl Raine

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has been prevented from holding at least four report-back meetings with its members on progress made in annual wage negotiations.

And one of the NUM's key figures in the wage negotiations has been unable to attend the last two rounds of wage talks with the Chamber of Mines because he is lying low for fear of being detained under the state of emergency.

This has confirmed widespread fears expressed by industrial relations executives that the state of emergency is already disrupting healthy labour relations.

An investigation by *The Star* has shown that on the day the emergency was announced, the NUM had been prevented by a local magistrate from holding a mine manager-approved report-back on Anglo American's Vaal Reefs mine near Carletonville.

The NUM has considerable membership at Vaal Reefs.

At Gold Fields' Kloof and West Driefontein mines on the West Rand, the NUM was also given permission to hold meetings last week, but these meetings were banned by a local magistrate.

As a result an approach by the union to have a meeting at the Doornfontein mine was declined by the mine manager.

The NUM will meet the Chamber of Mines for the seventh round of wage negotiations today.

Chamber president, Mr Clive Knobbs, has told the Government that, while negotiations with the NUM have been progressing well, constraints imposed on some members of the union's negotiating team could have a negative impact on industrial relations in the mining industry and on the collective bargaining process.

24/1/80 Social workers reject Bills

The Society for Social Workers of South Africa has registered strong opposition to the Government's two security Bills because they give vastly increased powers to the police and the Minister of Law and Order.

"As social workers we recommit ourselves to the protection of individual rights, the upholding of law and order and the right of communities to self-development and fulfilment," said a statement released by the society.

The society said it rejected the Internal Security Amendment Bill because it gave police the right to hold people under arrest for 180 days, a power which should rest only with the courts. Detainees could be held without the status of awaiting-trial prisoners and so denied access to legal representatives, visits, books — and freedom from interrogation.

"Denying detained prisoners the status of awaiting-trial prisoners is tantamount to presuming guilt without giving them the opportunity to prove innocence."

It rejected the Public Safety Amendment Bill because it provided the Minister with powers to proclaim unrest areas without reference to Parliament, the courts, or even other Cabinet ministers.

Police ban staging of play

By CHRIS STEYN

ABOUT 300 people who arrived at the Schotsche Kloof Civic Centre in the Bo-Kaap last night to see the play "Senzinina" were turned away following an earlier police ban on the performance.

The play ran for three weeks at the Baxter Studio recently.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, issued the banning order late yesterday afternoon — only hours before the play was due to be staged.

I hereby issue the following order prohibiting a gathering orga-

♦♦♦♦♦
To page 2

A

From page 1
nized by the United Democratic Front Bo-Kaap Area Committee as a play entitled 'Senzinina' to be held at 8.30pm," he said in the 4pm banning order.

The central message of the production is self-liberation.

Dr Allan Boesak is the key orator in this satirical presentation starring Peter Braaf, Vincent Peterson, Tyrone Janecke, Warren Petersen, Ivan Sylvester, Michael Botha, Sandra Braaf, Paul Cookson and Phlancia Adams.

The director, Mr Peter Braaf, last night said he had not been notified of the ban. He was on his way to the show when the Cape Times contacted him for comment.

He said the play was performed in Belhar on Sunday and had been staged for many organizations in various places over the past two months without interference.

Mr Braaf also disclosed that he had been invited to stage the play at the Grahamstown Festival starting on Saturday.

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Shelter for refugees — two summonsed

By CHRIS ERASMUS
and TONY WEAVER

TWO religious leaders were yesterday summonsed for harbouring black refugees from Crossroads in white suburbs.

Father Geoff Quinlan of All Saints' Anglican Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusuf Abdulla-tief, assistant to the Imam at the A-1 Jamia Mosque, in Claremont, were served the summonses for alleged contraventions of Section 9 (5) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — a key piece of influx-control legislation whose repeal was approved by Parliament last week but has not yet been Gazetted.

About 100 women and children, refugees from Crossroads and satellite

communities, have been staying in the two institutions since renewed fighting broke out two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, for the first time since the state of emergency was declared, the Cape Times yesterday gained access to vantage points from which KTC is clearly visible.

About half of KTC has now been levelled. It appeared yesterday that the bulldozers are not demolishing houses in KTC which survived the earlier attacks by vigilantes.

Reacting to the summons served on him, Father Quinlan said he had no intention of paying the R300 admission-of-guilt fine by July 11 — a condition of which is that proof must be sup-

plied that the blacks mentioned in the summons have left the church premises.

He preferred to wait for his court appearance on July 25 "to see what happens", he said.

Mr Jan van Eck, a member of the Progressive Federal Party unrest monitoring group, said this action "against defenceless and homeless people is that of a government which can no longer claim to be Christian or civilized".

He called it "one of the most inhuman actions ever taken by this government" and said it had exposed "the government's so-called reforms as a meaningless farce".

Police confirmed last night that two summonses had been served.

LP urges Botha not to sign bills

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CHT TWP

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

PARLIAMENT. — Two bills have been ignored by cabinet ministers, the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, yesterday said the President's Council decision to approve the two controversial security bills on Friday was "not a moral" one.

In a special announcement in the House of Representatives, Mr Hendrickse, Labour Party leader and Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, said the PC decision had caused "disappointment" and a "sense of disillusionment".

The announcement follows a special LP caucus meeting which discussed the party's position after the Nationalist-dominated

It is unlikely that the LP will further their protest against approval of the security measures by blocking other bills, as both the House of Representatives and Delegates will rise today for an adjournment till August 18.

Mr Hendrickse's statement comes after he had threatened that the PC decision forced his party to review its role in the tricameral Parliament.

He told the House yesterday his party's "constructive engagement" in negotiation politics had been "negated" by the PC decision.

"It would appear that 159 parliamentarians voted against the bills while 146 supported

Mr Curry: Just as the NP had learnt to repeal apartheid laws it would have to repeal security legislation.

PC approved the security bills — which were unanimously rejected by both the House of Representatives and House of Delegates.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, has to give his assent to the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill for them to become law.

Several LP MPs yesterday appealed to Mr Botha not sign the bills and restore the "credibility" of the two Houses whose opposition to the

them. The PC decision can therefore not be a moral one," Mr Hendrickse said.

"This House believes that the PC decision has done more harm than good and has reflected upon the good intentions of this House. We further believe that in spite of the disheartening situation our presence and participation is essential as an investment for the good of our country."

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Cabinet Minister without Portfolio and leader of the National People's Party in the House of Delegates, yesterday issued a similar statement on behalf of his party.

Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, said that just as the NP had learnt to repeal apartheid laws it would also have to repeal security legislation.

Afrikaners, he said, had experienced discrimination and poverty in their history and should therefore be more careful not to subject others to the same treatment.

"If you break the rules of democracy you must be careful that the same rules are not used against you when the tables are turned in South Africa," Mr Curry warned during debate in the House of Representatives.

Mr Miley Richards (LP Toekomsrus) appealed to the State President not to sign the controversial bills.

Mr Desmond Lockey (LP Nominated) said that if Mr Botha signed the two security bills he would make the NP's claim to adhere to consensus and minority rights look "ridiculous".

It appeared as if the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament were being treated like "doll's houses", Mr Lockey said.

Bills not yet signed

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha has not yet signed into law the two controversial security bills passed by the National Party-dominated President's Council at the weekend after a marathon 9½-hour debate.

However, it is likely that the bills will be published in the Government Gazette later this week, according to government sources.

The government used its built-in majority in the PC to pass the Public Safety Amendment Bill — which allows for the declaration of "unrest areas" — and the Internal Security Amendment Bill — which allows for detention without trial for up to 180 days — on Friday night.

After being approved by the PC, the bills were sent to the Speaker of Parliament, and must now go to President Botha for his signature.

A spokesman for the State President's office said last night that Mr Botha was obliged, in terms of the constitution, to sign the bills into law.

Curbs take their toll on unions

Offices of emergent trade unions in Johannesburg, usually a hive of activity, have been blanketed in a pall of silence since the start of the emergency and the detention of leaders.

A survey of offices in downtown Johannesburg yesterday showed only a handful of administrative staff operating as best they could. Some offices, particularly those of the Council of Unions of South Africa, battle to operate at all.

Rows of empty chairs stand where members usually sit, waiting to be attended to. Footsteps echo on normally congested stairways.

Union officials are nowhere to be found. Some are said by colleagues and family to be in detention. Others are "in hiding."

Activities of the police in relation to union offices may not be reported on under the emergency regulations.

Bureau clams up on 'uprising'

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — It was not in the interests of the State to provide further documentary proof that the African National Congress and South African Communist Party had been planning a violent uprising on June 16, the Bureau for Information said.

Journalists have repeatedly asked the bureau to supply them with proof of these plans for June 16 to June 26.

President P W Botha said during his speech to Parliament on the state of emergency, that "the ANC and other radicals" were planning large-scale violence.

R2 000 REWARD

● A reward of up to R2 000 would be paid to the person who discovered and reported the landmines in northern Natal on Sunday, the bureau announced yesterday.

Two Russian-made landmines were found about 10km apart on farm roads in the Vryheid district.

The bureau's director of foreign media liaison, Mr Caspar Venter, said the unrest figure for the weekend was the lowest in weeks and the seriousness and number of incidents were declining.

The incidents from 6am on Sunday to 6am yesterday which could be re-

+ EMERGENCY UPDATE +

ported were given:

Springfield College in Durban was badly damaged in an arson attack.

In Kwandebele, a 35-year-old man died after he was stoned and then set alight. Security forces arrested three people.

The burnt body of a black man was found in Tembisa near Pretoria.

In Hazyview in the Eastern Transvaal, security forces saved a woman sentenced to death by a "people's court". Four people were arrested.

At Khutsong in the Western Transvaal, security forces saved a man from being burnt to death by attackers. Five people were arrested.

● Strike-hit retail bosses again met Government officials in Pretoria yes-

Press censorship

IN terms of the state of emergency regulations, news, pictures and comment are restricted. Reports on unrest and actions of security forces cannot be published without official clearance.

terday as part of talks about more than 100 protest strikes in the retail industry.

The strikes, which have so far affected major chain stores in greater Johannesburg, spread to Pretoria yesterday when workers at the main branch of the OK Bazaars there went on strike.

Workers have been staging sporadic sit-down strikes since the start of the state of emergency and the detention of at least 65 trade unionists.

Mr Mervyn King, chairman of Kirsh Trading, said he chaired yesterday's talks.

He said the discussions would continue this week.

PERFORMANCE BANNED

● An order in terms of the emergency regulations yesterday banned the performance of a satirical stage presentation based on speeches and sermons of Dr Allan Boesak.

Senzinina was to have been performed by the Cape Flats Players at the Schotsche Kloof Civic Centre last night, writes a Staff Reporter.

The show was organised by the United Democratic Front Bo-Kaap Area Committee. It was recently staged at the Baxter.

Security Bills signed today?

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha is expected to sign two security Bills today.

They will be forwarded to him by the Speaker of Parliament, Mr J W Greeff, after they were passed by the President's Council in spite of being approved by only the House of Assembly.

The House of Representatives and the House of Delegates rejected the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which provides for the declaration of unrest areas, and

the Internal Security Act, which provides for 180-day detention without trial.

In terms of the constitution they can be deemed to have been passed by Parliament after approval by the President's Council.

They are then certified as such by the Speaker and forwarded to the President for his signature.

According to a parliamentary source the Speaker will do so today.

17K6us 24/6/86

Sheltering refugees: Woman summonsed

Staff Reporter

ANOTHER person has been summonsed for sheltering Crossroads refugees in white group areas.

She is Miss Retha Tait, coordinator of the relief centre for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Nicro, which is housing about 130 women and children in District Six.

PAY FINE

Miss Tait said the official group areas classification of their area appeared to be "grey".

Two religious leaders were summonsed yesterday in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

They are the Rev Geoff Quinlan of All Saints Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusul Abdul Latief, assistant to the Imam at the Claremont Mosque.

Mr Quinlan was told he could pay a R300 admission-of-guilt fine; Miss Tait's fine is set at R100. If they do not pay, they will have to appear in court.

Meanwhile, a pharmaceutical company has given medicines worth R5 000 to Shawco for Crossroads and KTC refugees.

Mr Peter Niddrie, a spokesman for Janssen Pharmaceutica, said the refugees were prime targets for diarrhoea and intestinal worm infection and the medicines were to combat these conditions.

A new cash contribution by Wooltru Ltd has brought the total contributed by the company to R16 000, a spokesman said today.

The cash was backed by contributions from collection points in several of the group's stores.

● Pictures, Page 3; How you can help, Page 11.

Ccawusa strike action spreads to Pretoria area

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

MEMBERS of the Commercial, Catering & Allied Workers Union (Ccawusa) say their union has been hardest hit by emergency detentions and that worker protest is continuing, with strikes spreading to some Pretoria stores.

Several Ccawusa spokesmen, who did not wish to be named, said yesterday almost the entire leadership and more than 600 members had been detained since the start of the emergency.

They said frustration was so great among workers that the strikes — which formerly affected only the Witwatersrand region — had spread to Pretoria where four OK Bazaars branches and a warehouse, one Woolworths store and several Checkers stores were affected.

Both OK and Checkers management refused to comment on the allegations, saying they would not be responding to any queries about strikes. A Woolworths spokesman said one Pretoria store had experienced a short stoppage.

Ccawusa spokesmen said most shop stewards arrested were not affiliated to any political organisation and sought only to represent workers. Ccawusa union leaders who had not been detained were unlikely to come out of hiding before the state of emergency was lifted.

Ccawusa strike action spreads to Pretoria area

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White spaces recall blot from past

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The white spaces in South African newspapers are a vivid reminder of the censorship exercised by the Rhodesian Government after UDI was declared in November, 1965.

Mr Ian Smith's Government wasted no time in sending censors into newspaper offices.

Nothing could be published without the authority of the Director of Information.

Daily newspapers, then owned by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, an associate of the Argus company, countered by leaving huge chunks of white space to indicate where censors had

prohibited publication.

They also carried announcements on their front pages stating material was subject to censorship.

After putting up with this for some months, the Government decided to ban the white spaces and notices about censorship.

But the newspapers defied the ban, the authorities backed down and eventually withdrew it.

Censorship was not lifted until April, 1968.

But indirect censorship continued, as did a steady flow of regulations on publication of sensitive material.

Among the most severe were the issue of so-called "D notices", under which individual publications were banned from referring to listed organisa-

tions and their office-bearers.

Newspapers were also barred from mentioning the issue of the D notice.

Rhodesian newspapers were also prohibited from publishing names of detainees and later deportees.

Many foreign correspondents were kicked out at short notice. All foreign correspondents had to apply for temporary work permits, which were withdrawn if the holders were considered to have distorted the picture.

As the guerilla war heated up, all reports on security force operations had to be cleared before publication and only specially accredited correspondents were allowed to report on events in "operational areas".

After independence in 1980, the state of emergency, under which most of the censorship laws operated, is still in force.

However, the new Government withdrew some of the more stringent measures such as the issue of D-notices and the ban on the names of detainees.

Newsmen have to be accredited to the Ministry of Information, but there is no censorship of outgoing reports. At one period, regulations were introduced to bar newsmen from designated areas in Matabeleland but these were later revoked.

A handful of foreign correspondents have been ordered to quit Zimbabwe and others have had temporary work permits withdrawn.

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Press curbs hit donations to Crossroads

By ANDREW
DONALDSON and
CHRIS ERASMUS

DONATIONS to relief organizations working in the strife-torn Crossroads area have plunged since the curbs on reporting under the emergency regulations — as authorities cracked down harder on those sheltering refugees in white areas.

This marked drop in cash and food contributions since Monday June 16 is apart from the "natural" decline expected from the public as the crisis entered its sixth week this week, relief workers said.

As one agency put it: "No one knows how serious the situation is — and it is serious."

Not seeing

The Centre Secretary for St John Ambulance, Mr Malcolm Jones, said a steady decline was expected as the crisis dragged on, but since June 16 — and the emergency regulations — donations have dropped dramatically.

"People are not seeing the sort of conditions these people (the refugees) live in. Donations — food in particular — have dropped off," he said.

A spokesman for the Western Province Council of Churches said blankets, baby food, sugar, samp, mielie meal and soya beans were needed. "There's been a drop in financial contributions because no one knows how serious the situation is — and it is serious," he said.

A spokeswoman for another relief organization said: "In other crises we found that media coverage constantly prodded the conscience of the public to give.

Without that coverage, the public tend to forget — particularly the unpleasant things."

Meanwhile, representatives at two more shelters in the Peninsula were served with summonses for harbouring refugees in white areas.

The Rev Robin Burnett of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Kalk Bay yesterday became the fourth person to be served with a summons for sheltering Crossroads refugees in white residential areas.

He said between 20 and 30 refugees were staying at the church.

On Monday a summons was also served on Mrs Retha Tait, a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) co-ordinator at the Holy Cross Centre in Walmer Estate — a "grey" area — where about 130 people were being sheltered.

'Contraventions'

Father Geoff Quinlan of All Saints Anglican Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusuf Abdulla-tief, an assistant to the Imam at the A-I Jamia Mosque in Claremont, were also served summonses on Monday.

All the summonses concern alleged contraventions of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — a key piece of influx-control legislation whose repeal was approved by Parliament last week but has yet to be gazetted.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, public relations officer of the Western Cape Administration Board, said yesterday that "at least 3 000" of those left homeless by the fighting in Crossroads, KTC and satellite communities had moved to Khayelitsha.

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Business urged to fight Flats distress

By HILARY VENABLES

IT was time the South African business community stopped complaining about the social and political crisis on the Cape Flats and took practical steps to improve the situation, the Western Cape regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Tim Bezuidenhoud, said yesterday.

In a hard-hitting address to UCT's Graduate School of Business Association at a lunch in Cape Town, Mr Bezuidenhoud urged business leaders to "climb in and help" people who were living in "intolerable conditions".

"It is too easy just to give money and pray... we must also ask God to show us what we can do for the people," he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud blamed the indifference of the business community and the former influx-control policy for the misery in the townships.

Urbanization was a world-wide phenomenon, but only the South African Government had tried to stop it.

The "draconian" influx laws had "filled the jails with innocent people who were merely looking for work to feed their families", he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud warned the private sector not to expect the government to solve the problems created by urbanization on its own.

When asked by a member of the audience what practical steps the private sector could take, Mr Bezuidenhoud said business leaders should apply for ground at Khayelitsha and develop it for housing.

They should get involved with the leaders at Site C and elsewhere and ask them how they could help.

as the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard (left).

Picture: Richard Bell

Govt refuses to renew journalist's permit

PRETORIA — The Department of Home Affairs yesterday denied it had served Israeli journalist Mr Dan Sagir with a deportation order.

A spokesman for the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said Mr Sagir's work permit had recently expired.

His application for the renewal of the permit was refused and he was given until midnight on Thursday to leave South Africa.

"It was not a deportation," the spokesman emphasized.

Work permits are usually granted for three- or six-month periods.

Mr Sagir said officials of the Department of Home Affairs visited him yesterday morning

and told him of the order signed by Mr Botha.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr Sagir has been ordered to leave the country. He added it was the first time an Israeli journalist had been expelled from South Africa and possibly from any other Western country.

Mr Sagir works for Ha'Areptz, a morning newspaper in Israel, and Israeli radio. He has been based in Johannesburg for two years.

He said no reason for his deportation order had been given by the officials.

"I also drew their attention to the fact that the next direct flight home is on Saturday.

They said that if I wanted to take that flight I would have to consult the minister," Mr Sagir said. Mr Sagir is unmarried.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said they would await an explanation from South Africa before deciding whether to comment on the "expulsion" of Mr Sagir.

Mr Sagir is the third foreign newsman to be ordered to leave South Africa in the past nine days.

On Monday Newsweek magazine bureau chief Mr Richard Manning was ordered to leave and last week CBS cameraman Mr Wim de Vos was deported. — Sapa, Sapa-Reuter

OFFICIAL REPORT

Suzman compares SA to El Salvador

Cape Times 25/6/86

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa was becoming a country like El Salvador or Argentina where thousands upon thousands of people go missing, Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran civil rights campaigner, said last night.

"The government does not even say whether they are dead or alive," Mrs Suzman said during second-reading debate on the Finance Bill.

She said this after holding up two lists of people, one containing 1 500 names and another containing 300 names.

Mrs Suzman said these lists contained "the names of people who have been detained" although some of the names on one of the lists also appeared on the other list.

Piroshaw Camay

These contained the names of academics from the University of the Witwatersrand, the Natal Medical School and the University of the Western Cape, including that of Mr Ngcobo of Wits and Mr Maake of Turfloop.

They contained the names of clergy and lawyers such as Cachalia, Watters and Smit, trade unionists such as Piroshaw Camay, Dennis Neer and Howard Marawu, journalists such as Jill de Vlieg, Mike Loewe and Cliff Steerman, and doctors such as Drs Asvat, Motala and Nkomo.

"They include political activists such as Raymond Suttner and members of the UDF," she said.

Mrs Suzman said she had received two replies yesterday to written questions in which the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had refused to reply to questions about the number of detainees being held under the state of emergency because it was not in the public interest.

SAP Special Account

She spoke in relation to a proposed amendment which provided that the reports on the spending of the South African Police Special Account should be limited to the extent that the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the State President and the Auditor-General, determined.

She said the Minister of Law and Order could determine what was in the public interest and the Minister of Finance could also determine this in regard to the Police Special Account.

She believed this money would be spent on special services such as in the emergency.

"I do not believe we should be limited like this."

She wanted to know whether this money was being used for these purposes.

The Minister of Law and Order had said the families of detainees were being informed about detentions but "that does not happen".

Strikes: Bosses talk to Govt

SONGAM By LANGA SKOSANA

NEGOTIATIONS have started between employers and representatives of some of the striking workers in 70 retail shops.

The employers aim to press the Government to release detained trade union leaders so that striking workers will return to work.

Since Friday business leaders from Checkers, Pick 'n Pay, Frasers, Gallo/CNA and OK Bazaars have been holding talks with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in an attempt to get the detained leaders released.

Further talks were held yesterday and the businessmen were optimistic a settlement would be reached.

The Minister has said he was sympathetic to the

businessmen's pleas but the maintenance of law and order was a priority.

A spokesman from Mr le Grange's office said no more reports of the meetings between the Minister and businessmen would be made public as discussions were of a "confidential nature".

An employers' representative said yesterday that between 50 and 70 retail shops were hit by the strikes. He said strikes were mainly in the Transvaal although one or two retail outlets were temporarily hit by strikes in Port Elizabeth.

He felt optimistic that a settlement might be reached soon.

The *Sowetan* visited some of the shops where workers have downed tools and found many still resolute that they would not end the strike until their demands were met.

Funeral procession halted

By TONY WEAVER

THERE were tense scenes in Nyanga East yesterday afternoon when about 200 mourners in the funeral procession of Mr Monwabisi Mgabi who were stopped from walking with the coffin danced in the streets.

Singing freedom songs and giving black power salutes, the mourners waited while negotiations took place.

In terms of the emergency regulations, the Cape Times may not report the reason for their stopping and dancing in the street or give details of certain other incidents without official permission.

Fleet

A full version of events at the funeral has been telexed to the Bureau of Information for permission to publish.

After about 20 minutes, a fleet of taxis arrived and transported the mourners to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The funeral of Mr



A Jesuit priest, Father Gerry Loriman, walks ahead of mourners as they leave the home of Mr Monwabisi Mgabi, 24, who was shot dead near KTC on June 10.

Mgabi, 24, of Fanyani Street, Nyanga East — who, according to his stepfather, Mr Julius Kaloli, was shot dead at the height of the fighting in

KTC on June 10 — proceeded at the church and the cemetery with singing and chanting.

In terms of restrictions imposed by police on fu-

nerals in the Western Cape, no more than 200 people may attend funerals, mourners must travel by vehicle and not on foot, no banners or

placards may be displayed, and only ordained ministers of religion are allowed to address the funeral service.

These conditions were adhered to, save for the ban on walking to the graveyard.

● On Monday, about 150 mourners gathered in Nyanga to bury Mr Stewart Maxama, 59, who was shot and then hacked to death in his home on June 11.

Permission

Mourners adhered to the restrictions on funerals announced by police last week.

In terms of the emergency regulations certain events and actions by security forces may not be reported without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. This permission has been applied for but has not yet been given.

Mr Maxama is survived by his widow, Mrs Nomalungelo Maxama, and nine sons and daughters aged 29, 27, 26, 25, 23, 21, 19, 14 and four.

Wits staff held - Prof

THE acting Vice-Chancellor of Wits University, prof Robert Charlton, said this week several members of the staff and of the student body of the university had been detained without trial in terms of the emergency regulations.

SO WEN 25/6/88
"The draconian provisions of these regulations seem to prohibit us from saying who was detained, commenting on the manner in which some of these detentions appear to have taken place, or querying the conditions under which they are detained," Prof Charlton said in a statement.

"We have taken all the steps that are open to us to assist those who have been detained.

"The students in detention will obviously not be able to sit their examinations. Many others have had their preparation for the examinations disrupted by harassment or the fear of harassment, or detention.

"I have assured the student leaders that applications for deferment of examinations for this reason will be viewed sympathetically, and I know that I can count on the understanding and co-operation of members of staff in this regard," Prof Charlton said. — Sapa.

(44) 28/6/86 (327)

Police^{D.D.} ban Cape play

Dispatch
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police here banned a local play, *Senzinina*, which was to have been staged by the United Democratic Front at the Schotsche Kloof Civic Centre in the Bo Kaap.

The play ran for three weeks at the Baxter Studio recently.

One theatre critic described the play as a production which "gives truck to the political platform, concerning itself with pertinent issues, reflecting the concerns of the culture of which the Cape Flats players are part and echoing common grievances with an emotionally bruising force".

Presented by the Cape Flats Players, the production was said to have fearlessly probed and humorously lampooned "the likes of Louis le

Grange and P. W. Botha".

The central message of the production, which ran at the Baxter Studio from April 16 to May 3, the critic said, was "self-liberation".

Dr Allen Boesak was the key orator in the satirical presentation, which starred Peter Braaf, Vincent Peterson, Tyrone Jannecke, Warren Petersen, Ivan Sylvester, Michael Botha, Sandra Braaf, Paul Cookson and Phlancia Adams.

Mr Braaf, who is also the director of the play, said he had not been notified of the ban and was on his way to the show when he learnt from a newspaper reporter of the police action.

He also disclosed that he had been invited to stage the play at the forthcoming Grahamstown Festival starting on Saturday, June 28.

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Newsman will not query expulsion

Israeli journalist, Dan Sagir, who was yesterday ordered by the South African Government to leave the country, has asked for a two-day extension, but will not appeal against the order.

Mr Sagir (30), a feature writer for the Israeli newspaper *Ha'Aretz* and a reporter for Israeli radio, was refused renewal of his visa and work permit by Home Affairs Minister Mr Stofel Botha.

He was told to be out of the country by midnight on Thursday. No reasons were given.

"I have asked the Government to grant me two more days in this country because there is no El Al flight to Israel until Saturday and I don't want to have to fly home via Europe."

Mr Sagir said he was "not surprised" that the Government had ordered his expulsion.

"Any journalist who tries to do his job properly in this country is taking a risk."

"I tried not to break the emergency regulations but they are so wide there is basically no way you can avoid breaking them."

He said a recent article which he had written had been similar in tone to an article in last week's issue of *Newsweek*.



Mr Sagir ... not surprised by Government action.

This issue was not distributed in South Africa after the Government told the distributor to seek legal advice whether its cover story contravened the emergency regulations on media reporting.

SA 'coming ever closer to total police state'

By Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

Cape Town

The Government has been accused of coming "ever closer to becoming a total police state" as it clamped down on certain information about the emergency being revealed in Parliament.

The Opposition has attacked the extension of the information clamp.

In reply to a number of questions tabled in Parliament for written reply relating to the state of emergency yesterday, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said: "I do not deem it in the public interest to furnish the information at this stage."

The questions related to the number and identity of people, killed, injured, arrested and detained since the start of the state of emergency on June 12.

Mrs Helen Suzman MP (PFP, Houghton), who warned South Africa was moving closer to a "total police state" held up a list of 1 500 detainees, of which she named some.

Mrs Suzman yesterday opposed Government moves to bring Parliament to an end in marathon session today.

In an interview Mrs Suzman said: "I think it is a total disgrace that the Minister of Law and Order does not deem it in the public interest to inform Parliament, and through Parliament the public of South Africa, the required details on the emergency state."

Never revealed

"By refusing to give this information he puts South Africa in the same category as El Salvador and Argentina where thousands of people went missing and their whereabouts were never revealed."

"We shall have to glean the information from whatever source we can use."

She warned there would be no way of checking the accuracy of the information if official sources were denied and the result will be an alarming escalation in rumours.

In another incident a number of PFP MPs walked out of the House of Assembly when Mr David Dalling MP (PFP Sandton) was prevented from continuing a speech about the role of judges in dealing with detentions.

Govt holds back unrest details from Parliament

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Despite the latest steps PFP speakers again used every opportunity under the protection of Parliament to bring to public notice actions taken by the Government and the security forces in the emergency.

Mr le Grange, however, gave some details of the unrest up to the day before the emergency and some information relating to Duncan Village near East London on the first day of the emergency.

Replying to a question asked by Mr Tian van der Merwe MP (PFP Green Point), Mr Le Grange said this year until June 11, 191 people had been killed by security forces in unrest while a further 379 had died at the hands of "other persons".

In the same period 15 on-duty policemen had died in unrest areas.

Mr le Grange confirmed that 85 people including Mr Julius Fuzile were detained in Duncan Village on the first day of the emergency.

●See Page 4.

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LONDON — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, gave a hard-hitting interview screened on Independent Television's "World in Action" programme in London last night.

She commented on the state of emergency, on the issue of international sanctions against South Africa, on Government attitudes on black majority rule, and on the activities of

Winnie hits out on British TV despite emergency gag

people in Soweto on the June 16 anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Independent Television said it filmed Mrs Mandela in her home in the black township of Soweto on Sunday, the day after the Government lifted a ban on journalists entering

black townships. The commentator said she could face a maximum 10-year prison sentence for defying emergency regulations, which prohibit making statements deemed subversive.

In the half-hour programme, footage was also shown of se-

curity forces taking actions that may not be reported in terms of the emergency regulations. — Associated Press.



Report Restricted

Because of the state of emergency, The Star is unable to report what Mrs Mandela said during the interview. This report has been considerably restricted for this reason.

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PFP: Democracy suspended

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had shown contempt for Parliament and the people of South Africa by not informing the House of the bomb attacks in Johannesburg, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

She entered into debate on a motion — extending the sitting hours of the House — which was being opposed by opposition parties.

"If ever there is a good reason for Parliament to

remain in session, it is the fact that two bombs exploded in Johannesburg during lunch time today," she said. One was in a Wimpy Bar and the other at the President Hotel.

"But we do not know the circumstances and how many have been injured, if any. Parliament must be informed."

Mr Graham McIntosh (Maritzburg North) said Parliament was a conflict-resolving institution and if the government was serious about reform, it had to consid-

er what was going on in the country.

"We have a state of emergency and what amounts to a constitutional crisis while we have to legislate by exhaustion."

"If there is one time when this Parliament should stay in session, it is now while we have a state of emergency."

"There should be lists of detained people published every day."

"We've in truth suspended democracy in South Africa by excluding the majority of

people from this conflict resolving institution and they are like a tide washing up against this House," he said.

Mr Jan Hoon (CP Upington) said the Regional Services Councils Amendment Bill was the third such bill to be presented to Parliament in the dying minutes of the sessions of 1984, 1985 and now 1986.

"That is why we've not got a single RSC yet because the government took decisions while they were exhausted,

like they are about to do again."

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said the government was doing two jobs badly — the constitutional bills were crucial but they refused to sit through the state of emergency.

"(Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning) Chris Heunis keeps slipping in new bills like jokers in a pack so they can say they sat through the state of emergency without actually having to announce it," he said. —Sapa



Mr Louis Nel

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in brief ...

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Botha signs bills

A SPOKESMAN in the President's Office confirmed yesterday that the Public Safety Amendment Act and the Internal Security Amendment Act have been signed by the State President, Mr P W Botha, as well as the Abolition of Influx Control Act and the Provincial Government Act.

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PFP MPs walk out of Parliament

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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — PFP MPs walked out of Parliament last night after the party's justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, was prevented from continuing a speech about the role of judges in regard to detentions.

Mr Dalling, who supported a move to increase the salaries of judges by 22 percent in terms of the Judges Remuneration Bills, said there was much more judges could be doing in the state of emergency.

Salaries

But it was ruled by Mr Valentin Volker, the Deputy Chairman of Committees, that the only issue under discussion was the salaries of judges and that debate on the role of judges was out of order.

After a protracted procedural dispute, in which PFP MPs argued that the role of judges as well as the increase in their salaries was under discussion, most of the party's MPs walked out.

'Softening'

But Mr Dalling did say the Judiciary had played "an important role in softening the hammer blows of authoritarian discussion, and recent decisions on appeals against executive actions have gone some way to evening up the balance between executive authority and executive accountability".

Later he said: "The truth is that once a person is detained, his name may not be published in this connection, and he can receive no visitors except with hard-to-get permission. Certainly he has no access to his lawyer or to his own doctor."

"In fact it is reported to me that as of this weekend a prison directive has decreed that family and all other visits to detainees have been stopped, until individual detainees have been interrogated."

Adam Jaffer

The only people who could visit detainees were judges and it was true that detainees could be held incommunicado for long periods.

"I can think of Adam Jaffer," Mr Dalling said.

"Unlike ordinary citizens, judges have unlimited access to our prisons, and may enter and visit whoever they wish without warning or appointment."

"Our government has a sadly appalling record of deaths and ill-treatment of political detainees while being held in custody," he said.

Pamphlets

However, he was unable to continue his speech in terms of the Speaker's ruling.

● Pamphlets circulated in the Eastern Cape recently could have been financed by secret police funds, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) said last night.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Finance Bill, Mr Savage read extracts from pamphlets he said had been circulating in East Cape townships — one of which called on people to "stand up now, like in Cape Town and destroy the UDF and comrades".

Another pamphlet, he said, purported to come from the vice-president of the UDF in the Eastern Cape, Mr Henry Fazzie, who rejected this — "and unless he was quite crazy he would have nothing to do with it".

SACC proceeds with agenda after warning

By Estelle Trengove

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday decided to go ahead with its annual national conference in spite of a warning from their legal adviser that proceedings could contravene the emergency regulations.

Delegates at the national conference in Bosmont debated whether they should continue after they had been addressed on the emergency regulations by the SACC's legal adviser, Mr Oliver Barrett.

Mr Barrett said he would advise the SACC to reconsider the normal form of their national conference because if it were conducted as in the past, it would contravene the regulations.

He quoted from previous conference documents which could at present be classified "subversive statements".

A past president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, said in the light of this legal advice, the SACC had two choices. It could say that under such regulations it was unable to conduct its conference sensibly and as a measure of protest delegates should abandon the conference.

The other option would be to say the church had a job of work to do and proceed with the conference.

Dr Allan Boesak summed up the feelings of several speakers when he said he did not want to go to jail, but it was the church's duty to speak "God's truth." Delegates voted overwhelmingly in favour of proceeding with the conference agenda.

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Labour MP feels curbed by SA laws

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Visiting British Labour Party shadow Foreign Minister Mr Denis Healey yesterday said he found it difficult to speak in public because of the "extraordinary legal framework" in South Africa.

He addressed the national conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) in Bosmont shortly after arriving for a four-day visit to South Africa.

Speaking of the Eminent Persons' Group's report on South Africa, Mr Healey predicted that it would have a tremendous impact on thinking in the whole Europe and elsewhere.

"It is already beginning to shift opinion," he said.

He said things were moving fast in Britain — Mrs Thatcher had indicated she would impose some sanctions and for the first time there were to be talks on a ministerial level with the African National Congress.

When he returned to Britain, he would try to explain the realities of South Africa.

He praised the SACC for the work it did in South Africa.

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Police chief slaps ban on unrest reports

The Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, has thrown a blanket ban on the reporting of any unrest or security force movements without clearance from the authorities.

This was confirmed today by Mr Leon Mellet, director of internal media in the Bureau for Information.

The Department of Information is now the only official source of news relating to unrest.

And partly freed crime news, unrelated to unrest, will be released only by the police in Pretoria now.

The media has been prohibited from announcing or disseminating within or to outside South Africa, without permission, any comment or news about the conduct of the security forces concerning the inside of the safety of the public or public order, or of the state of emergency.

This order has been made in terms of section 7(1)(c) of the Police in-vehicle laws have it off previous permission in television and radio reporting.

Eight deaths in last 24 hours but violence hasn't materialised today

74,500 were made to any crime reports from Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, and in its early editions today the same police reduced to release information from Johannesburg.

They said all information on any crime would be provided only by the Public Relations Directorate.

See pages 5 and 6

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Nel warns Press to toe Govt line

JOHANNESBURG. — Newspaper editors and leaders of the Newspaper Press Union have been warned that the Government will not hesitate to act against them under emergency regulations, even suspending publication of an offending newspaper, if they do not adhere strictly to the regulations.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr. Louis Nel, issued the warning to editors and representatives of newspaper proprietors after inviting them to his office yesterday.

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Raid by police on church described

Supreme Court Reporter

CHAOS erupted at St. Nicholas's Anglican Church in Elsies River when a squad of police men, carrying whips and rifles, entered through the only open door, an affidavit filed by the rector says.

The Rev Devaraj Laban, who is "not politically active" and sees his function as "serving the spiritual needs of the community", said he was asked by his church youth group for permission to hold a service commemorating June 16.

"I made it quite clear to the group that any service to be held was to be a church service and not political in any way and when I was given an assurance to this effect I agreed.

"I was unable to be present at the commencement of the service as I had another engagement. However I arrived at approxi-

mately 3.50pm. (The service began at 3pm.)

"At this stage one Nico Kleinmann was giving a talk on what happened in Soweto on June 16, 1976. As far as I am concerned what he said was an accurate account of what occurred on that day.

There was nothing subversive in what he said and in a hypothetical address to the State President he was extremely polite and addressed the State President as 'Sir'. He made no call for a stayaway, boycott or any other subversive activity."

Reading from the Bible followed and thereafter an eight-minute talk by Dr Richard Stevens, biblical studies lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, on a text from the prophet Habakkuk dealing with the predicament of the Jews in Israel.

"He did not deal in any way with the hap-

penings of June 16 in Soweto save to say that these happenings were too well known to warrant being dealt with."

At the end of his talk candles were lit, a song was sung and a period of silence was observed in remembrance of those who died in Soweto on June 16. The rector gave a benediction and the congregation sang 'Nkosi Sikelele Afrika' — "which is a well-known African hymn."

"The congregation started leaving the church and at the same time a squad of about 12 policemen arrived. The policemen were carrying either long whip-like implements or rifles. Pandemonium ensued. People ran for shelter towards the altar and the choir stalls as they were unable to leave the church by the only open door as the police had entered through this door.

"Dr Richard Stevens



Journalist Mr Andre Koopman, one of the 200 people detained during the raid.

tried to calm the congregation and had some success. Some members of the congregation knelt and prayed, others cried while still others commenced to sing the hymn 'Be still and know that I am God'.

"A police officer (who I later ascertained was one Captain Van Schalkwyk) announced while walking up the aisle of the church that the service was an illegal gathering. Dr Stevens, who at this stage was on the altar, endeavoured to speak to Captain Van Schalkwyk.

"The captain told Dr Stevens that he had nothing to say and then pulled Dr Stevens off the altar with such force that Dr Stevens fell on the floor. I then approached Captain Van Schalkwyk in an endeavour to mediate and he instructed two policemen to take me away.

"I was taken to Bellville police station and remained there in a courtyard with the other congregants who had been arrested until approximately 1am on June 16. During this time none of us were offered any food or drink.

"At approximately 1am all of us were put in vans and the men were taken to Victor Verster Prison in Paarl and the women to Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai. On arrival we were all placed in a room where we had a very cursory medical examination and were eventually placed in cells at approximately 4am.

"On either Tuesday or Wednesday the 17th or 18th June I was asked to give a statement by a plainclothes policeman. The statement I gave to this policeman was in accord with what I have deposited to in this affidavit.

"I was eventually released on Saturday, June 21. During the time of my detention I was well treated and received constant medical attention of a good quality, which I require as I am a diabetic.

"The total number of persons of all ages, consisting for the most part of family groups, who were present at the service was approximately 200. The church has seating capacity for 800. All of these congregants were detained ...

"I state categorically that while I was present the service held was a commemorative service held in a church. During the time that I was present nothing was said which could in any way be construed as being a subversive statement ...

"There was no agitation for the termination of the state of emergency and in fact no mention whatsoever was made of the state of emergency. Furthermore, no one at the service in any way endangered or threatened the safety of the public or exposed any life or property to danger."

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Application
for reporter's
release

CAPE TIMES reporter André Koopman was released from detention this week after his father, Mr Norman Koopman, served notice that he would bring an application for his son's release.

The application was withdrawn in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The affidavits alongside are two of the five submitted in support of the application.

Mr Norman Koopman submitted that his son's detention was *ultra vires*, in bad faith, that the arresting officer had failed to apply his mind to the arrest and detention or took into account irrelevant, improper or extraneous considerations.

The Editor of the Cape Times said André Koopman had been sent to St Nicholas Anglican Church, Elsie's River, on June 15 "to report on what was understood to be a bona fide church service".

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Reporter held 'as journalist'

Supreme Court Reporter

AN affidavit filed by St Nicholas parish secretary Mr Ronald Phillips says that an interrogator told Mr André Koopman that he was being detained "by virtue of the fact that he was employed as a journalist by the Cape Times".

Mr Phillips also said that before the arrival of the rector at the service, nothing of a subversive nature was said and nothing occurred which could conceivably be considered as threatening or endangering public order or safety. The state of emergency was not mentioned.

"After my arrival at Victor Verster Prison I was placed in a cell with 23 other congregants.

"I was questioned on one occasion for between half an hour and three quarters of an hour by a plainclothes policeman by the name of Van Rooi. This policeman was extremely civil towards me, we spoke in English (which is not his home language) and he treated me with respect... I was eventually released on June 21.

"André Koopman was in the same cell as I was. To my knowledge he was questioned on no more than two occasions, prior to my release.

"I discussed with André Koopman the question of his detention and he told me that he had been informed by the police officer who interrogated him that he was being detained by virtue of the fact that he was employed as a journalist by the Cape Times."

Mr Justice G Friedman presided. Mr J Gauntlett, instructed by Findlay and Tait, appeared for the applicant. Mr F Klopper, instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the respondents.

CAPE TIMES 26/6/86

CAPE TIMES 26/6/86 (327)

Botha: Police 'protection'

MILAN. — The State President, Mr P W Botha, was quoted in an interview published yesterday as saying there was no time limit on the state of emergency.

Mr Botha, who was interviewed in Cape Town by the Milan daily *Il Giornale*, said reports that the state of emergency would last until the end of June were "only speculation by journalists".

"I would say we will keep it (state of emergency) as long as is necessary to ensure the protection of human lives and property of the great majority of the population," Mr Botha stated.

He said most of the recent violence involved only blacks.

"Wherever the police went into action they did so

to protect people. Some instigators of violence clashed with police so the police had to react.

"So I would not say the police are responsible (for violence)," he went on. "We are very unhappy about the numbers of dead and injured in these actions, but in every country the forces of order are obliged to stop acts of violence."

Mr Botha, described by the conservative Milan paper as relaxed and self-assured during the interview, said he looked to the future with confidence.

"I tell you that if we are allowed to solve these problems in our own, South African way, and there is less interference from abroad, the year 2000 will certainly see a country that can contribute to the development of the rest of Africa." — Sapa-Reuter

chief magistrate, Mr A in cells who claimed Police were making and others were later

TOE THE LINE

26/6/86 Sowetan

Unrest stories in this issue

THE information in this issue of the *Sowetan* that relates to unrest and conditions in black townships is supplied by the Government's Bureau of Information. In terms of emergency regulations, the *Sowetan* and other media are not allowed to publish any information on unrest except what is given by the Bureau.

Govt tells Press

327

THE Government would not hesitate to act against newspapers in terms of the powers at its disposal provided for in the emergency regulations.

This was the message to the Press yesterday from Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Informa-

tion. Mr Nel had summoned editors of all major newspapers to a meeting in Pretoria.

Although the meeting was confidential, Mr Nel agreed to the publication of the warning without details of the discussions that were held.

Mr Nel said that the Government had decided to act against newspapers in terms of Regulations 11 and 12. These provide, among others, for the suspension of publication of a newspaper for

certain periods.

Section 12 empowers the Minister to suspend publication of a newspaper for a period that could be as long as the state of emergency lasts, if in his opinion it is of a subversive nature.

"The Government expects the newspapers to toe the line, that is to adhere to the emergency regulations. This is the law of the country at the moment," Mr Nel said.

He said the Government would enforce the regulations rather than wait for court decisions because the matter was urgent.

Speculation over two newspapers

OWN Correspondent
THERE was intense speculation around Parliament yesterday that two newspapers, *Weekly Mail* and *New Nation*, were to be suspended in terms of the emergency regulations.

The speculation coincided with a meeting between newspaper management and editors and deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel at which he made it clear government was planning to crackdown on any newspaper that stepped out of line with the emergency regulations.

No official confirmation could be obtained on the rumoured suspensions of any newspaper, and a Bureau for Information spokesman said yesterday the department had no knowledge of a special *Government Gazette*.

Dianna Games reports the Bureau for Information's daily news briefings — introduced nearly two weeks ago — were yesterday temporarily suspended but were reinstated after the meeting between Nel and editors.

The Bureau said the decline in unrest

● To Page 2

Intense speculation over two newspapers

incidents had led to "very little worthwhile information emanating from unrest-related incidents".

Bureau spokesman Leon Mellet yesterday said the meetings were reinstated after editors' requests as it was the only source of information journalists had on the security situation and the only forum where questions could be asked and issues clarified.

At previous Bureau briefings many

serious allegations were put to the person in the chair for confirmation or clarification but last Friday the Press was informed questions must be telexed to the Bureau four hours before the briefing.

It also announced no questions unrelated to the issued report would be answered during the briefings.

Seizure or suspension for 'subversive' statements

Government tightens its gags on the Press

GOVERNMENT has taken a firm policy decision to seize or suspend publication of newspapers that publish statements which, in the opinion of the Minister of Law and Order or his delegate, are "subversive".

Newspaper editors and managers representing the mainstream Press were summoned to Pretoria yesterday to receive a warning to this effect from Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel.

"Government expects the newspapers in this difficult situation to toe the line, to obey the emergency regulations," he said.

Newspaper editors have complained that the definition of a "subversive statement" in the emergency regulations is so

Business Day Reporter

wide and so vague as to sow confusion and uncertainty about what may, and what may not, be published. Nel, however, refused to give any guidelines.

He said that in terms of Section 10, publication of a "subversive statement" was punishable by imprisonment of up to

● See Comment Page 6

● Role of Bureau for Information: Page 11

10 years, or by a fine of up to R20 000, or both.

The greater threat, however, lies in Section 11, which permits the Minister or

a person nominated by him — in practice a police lieutenant-colonel or someone of higher rank — to seize all copies of a newspaper which, in his opinion, contains a "subversive statement" or any other information which may be detrimental to the safety of the public, to the maintenance of public order or to the termination of the state of emergency.

Section 12 empowers the Minister to ban for an indefinite period any newspaper that publishes information which, in his opinion, is "of a subversive nature".

The threat to apply the penalties strictly puts newspapers in danger of

● To Page 2

Govt tightens Press gags

actual extinction. The danger is compounded by the risk that legal opinions taken by newspapers may differ from the opinion of the Minister, and that a newspaper which is summarily seized or suspended from publication has no recourse to the courts.

Two sections of the emergency regulations have been spotlighted as particularly likely to cause trouble.

The first is Section 1 (ix) (c) which defines as "subversive" any statement that is likely to have the effect of inciting the public to "resist or oppose the government or any minister or official" or any member of the security forces in connection with any measure adopted in terms of the emergency regulations, or any measure relating to the safety of the public, or the maintenance of public order, or in connection with the administration of justice.

← ● From Page 1
The second is Section 1 (ix) (e) which defines as "subversive" any statement likely to have the effect of "weakening or undermining the confidence of the public in the termination of the state of emergency".

This section of the regulations has been interpreted as meaning it is "subversive" to suggest that the emergency may not end. But Nel's warning has raised concerns that, in the opinion of the Minister, it may also be applied to any suggestion that government or officials or security forces are not wholly competent to bring the emergency to an end.

The proper interpretation remains in doubt, however, and Nel has refused to give newspapers any further help in determining the intention of the regulations.

++ EMERGENCY UPDATE ++

PR 645 26/6/86 327

Govt will enforce curbs 'relentlessly'

Political Staff

THE Government has tightened its iron grip on the security situation as Parliament adjourns for a seven-week recess.

Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange said last night that the general state of emergency would not be lifted soon.

Mr le Grange is reported to have said in Nelspruit that the Government was determined to apply the state of emergency and its regulations relentlessly.

Although there had been a decrease in incidents of violence it would remain in force until public administration returned to normal and law and

order had been restored, he said.

A last-minute attempt by the Progressive Federal Party to keep Parliament open for the duration of the state of emergency was defeated by the Government in the House of Assembly last night.

● The death toll in the two-week-old state of emergency has risen to 61.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information announced that two men died in unrest in the 24 hours to 6am yesterday.

● See Pages 2, 5 and 27

Lawyers appear in court — bail extended

Staff Reporter

CAPE Town advocate Mr Mohamed Anwar Albertus and Stellenbosch attorney Mr Trevor Vernon Gerald de Bruyn have appeared in Worcester Magistrate's Court.

They were not charged during the hearing yesterday, postponed to August 4. Bail of R500 each was extended.

Mr Albertus and Mr de Bruyn, members of a legal team defending 38 residents of Nkqubela township, Robertson, were detained at the Worcester court last Thursday and released on bail yesterday, hours before their wives applied for their release in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Mr J M Els was on the bench. Mr A Omar appeared for Mr Albertus and Mr de Bruyn. Mr G D V Duncan appeared for the State.

Fund to aid bodies fined for sheltering refugees

Staff Reporter

A FUND for people, churches and relief organisations fined for harbouring Crossroads and KTC refugees has been set up by Groote Schuur MPC Mr Jan van Eck.

Mr van Eck of the Progressive Federal Party said about R1 500 would be needed for ad-

mission of guilt fines if they were paid before the July 1 deadline.

Many of the people and organisations are expected to go to court and legal costs will be involved.

They were charged under the now-repealed Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

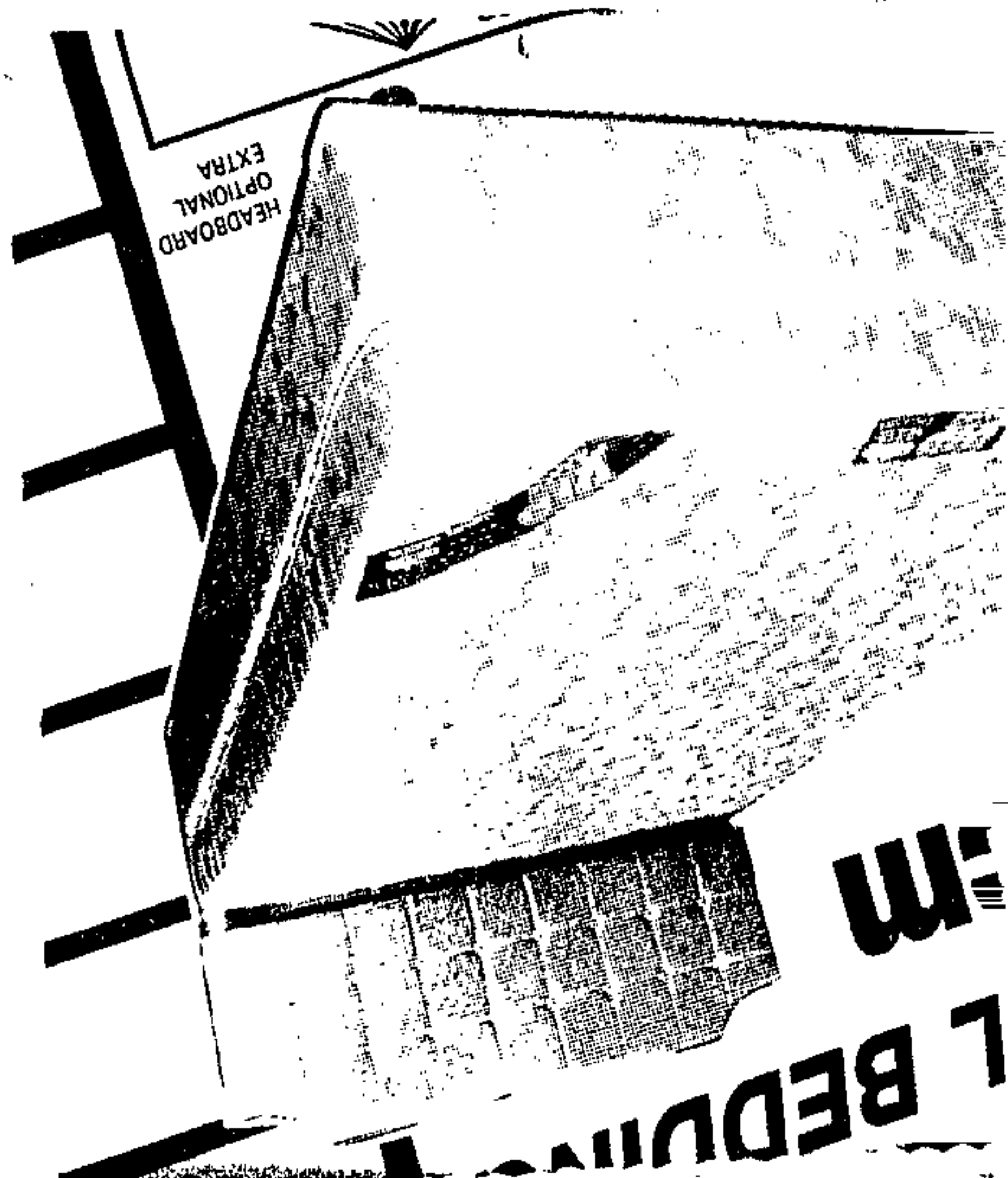
"The fund is being launched to show that the people of the southern suburbs do not object to harbouring people who are destitute and homeless, whether they are black, white or green," said Mr van Eck.

● How you can help, Page 16.

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Trade union chief Camay released from detention

JOHANNESBURG. — The secretary-general of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Mr Piroshaw Camay, has been released from detention.

According to the Labour monitoring group at least 171 trade unionists are known to have been detained since the emergency was declared on June 11.

Mr Camay was released about 3 pm yesterday.

Meanwhile talks between business leaders and the Government continued yesterday about the wave of strikes which have hit major chain stores in the Transvaal.

Workers have been staging sporadic sit-down strikes at stores demanding, among other things, the release of union leaders.

In a statement issued by the Bureau for Information the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said the police "wish to reiterate the previously stated assurance that no member of trade union movements in South Africa is being detained under the emergency regulations because of purely trade union activities".

Some trade unions and trade union federations had "entered the political arena with full knowledge of the possible repercussions and implications thereof" and the "alliance in stated aims, methods and purpose of a number of trade unions and various organisations" which had "contributed" to the unrest was "well known".

+ EMERGENCY UPDATE +

"It should be noted that any person, regardless whether he be a member or high-ranking official of any organisation, may be detained by a member of the South African security forces, if in the latter's opinion such a person is acting in such a way that his conduct necessitates his arrest and detention in order to maintain public order, or the safety of the public, or is necessary for the termination of the state of emergency."

He said it should be emphasised that anybody inciting any person to take part in an unlawful strike or boycott or anybody making a statement

containing anything promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions against the country was contravening the emergency regulations.

He said the SAP was "eager to promote industrial peace and stability" and assured that trade union leaders and other members would not be detained unless they were "prolonging the state of emergency by their activities".

● The two security Bills providing for the declaration of unrest areas and detention without trial were promulgated in the Government Gazette today.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were signed by President P W Botha this week.

The Bills were rejected by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Indications are that the Government will not for the present make use of these controversial measures but that the general state of emergency will be maintained. — The Argus Correspondent, Sapa

ARGUS 26/8/86 (327)

Nel wane Press

BU 327
No limit

26/6/86
Botha



● BOTHA

MILAN — President P. W. Botha was quoted in an interview yesterday as saying there was no time limit on the state of emergency.

Botha, interviewed in Cape Town by the Milan daily *Il Giornale*, said reports that the emergency would last until the end of June were only speculation by journalists.

"I would say we will keep it (the emergency) as long as is necessary to ensure the protection of human lives and property of the great majority of the population."

He said most of the recent violence involved only blacks.

"Wherever the police went into action, they did so to protect people. Some instigators of violence clashed with police so the police had to react. So I would not say the police are responsible (for violence)," he said.

— Sapa-Reuter

City lawyers released

Supreme Court Reporter
TWO City lawyers, detained in Worcester on June 19, had been released and were to appear "on some or other criminal charge" in the Worcester Magistrate's Court, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Advocate Mr. Mohamed Albertus and attorney Mr. Trevor de Bruyn were released on Tuesday night, only hours before an application brought by their wives against the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police and the Officer Commanding Victor Verster Prison was to be heard. The application was withdrawn yesterday but the supporting papers are part of the public record.

An affidavit filed by advocate Mr. Frederick Bunting sketches the events that culminated in the detention of his two colleagues.

"I have been appearing in the Regional Court at Worcester in a trial in which 38 persons, namely Ernest Khongo and 37 others, have been charged with public violence. I have been part of the defence team which consists of Advocate Albertus, Advocate Darryl Newton, myself and Attorney De Bruyn."

The trial began on April 1 and continued to April 4 on which date it was postponed to June 16. It was subsequently postponed by agreement to June 18. All the accused were out on bail but seven were rearrested a few days before the trial resumed.

It was also agreed that proceedings would begin with an inspection in loco at Nkqubela township near Robertson where virtually all the accused were living and where the offence is alleged to have taken place.

"On the morning of June 18 a large number of the accused, as well as parents and relatives, were extremely agitated. They complained to members of the defence team of police assaults and brutality which had allegedly been perpetrated that morning on the residents of Nkqubela."

'Beating up'

"We had been told that there were a large number of problems in the area. One of the problems was that residents had not been able to pay their rent."

"The defence team was informed that on that morning the police had gone around assaulting and beating up residents and warned residents that if they did not pay their rent their doors would be boarded up so as to prevent them from entering their homes..."

"The inspection in loco was duly held and while it was in progress certain residents, many of them relatives of the accused, approached members of the defence team and complained about police assaults and brutality. At that stage, a member of the South African Police, one Fabricius, together with other members of the police intervened and informed the said rela-

tives that they were not permitted to speak to members of the defence team."

The defence team then asked for an adjournment so that they could investigate the complaints and the trial was postponed to June 19.

Mr. De Bruyn then phoned the Worcester and Robertson police

City men in court

Supreme Court Reporter

TWO City lawyers, advocate Mr. Mohamed Albertus and attorney Mr. Trevor de Bruyn, appeared in the Worcester Magistrate's Court yesterday.

No charges were put to the two men, but according to the charge sheet they are alleged to have contravened the emergency regulations.

The trial was postponed to August 4. Mr. Albertus and Mr. De Bruyn are on bail of R500 each.

Mr. J. M. Els was the magistrate. Mr. G. D. V. Duncan prosecuted. Mr. A. M. Omar, instructed by W. A. Groenewald and Co., appeared for Mr. Albertus and Mr. De Bruyn.

station commanders for permission to enter Nkqubela to investigate these complaints. Neither was available but he was referred to Brigadier Coetzee at Paarl.

'Surprise'

"We were not given permission to enter Nkqubela but were informed that consultations could be conducted outside the township."

"Thereafter the defence team proceeded to see the accused in order to take further instructions. To our surprise, we were not able to consult with the accused, except for accused nos 1 and 11 who had remained behind with us."

"We were informed that the bus taking the accused, their parents and relatives home to Nkqubela was stopped by members of the Worcester-based police force. All the accused were taken out of the bus, according to our information, assaulted and thereafter loaded into police vans which took them away into detention."

Permission

The policeman on duty at Worcester police station told the defence team that he was not aware of their clients' whereabouts.

On June 19 the defence team returned to court. Before the trial resumed Mr. Albertus spoke to senior public prosecutor Mr. W. Bouwer to inform him about what had happened and to request permission for the team to see their clients.

Mr. Albertus pointed out that it was "unheard of that we could be expected to carry on a trial without having the right to consult with our clients."

The defence team then decided to contact Advocate D. W. Rothwell SC, of

the Attorney-General's office, to inform him of the problems they faced.

"Whilst we were waiting to get permission to use the senior public prosecutor's phone, Lieutenant Le Roux and his men accosted Albertus and informed him that they were arresting him in terms of the emergency regulations."

"The said Albertus was grabbed by members of the police force, who took him away. He was not afforded the opportunity of talking to us or making any arrangements in connection with personal matters."

The remaining members of the defence team were "outraged" by this and with the prosecutor in their case, a Mr. Hattingh, approached the chief magistrate of Worcester for permission to use the court's phone facility to contact Advocate Rothwell. The chief magistrate agreed.

'Evidence'

"However, whilst De Bruyn, Newton and I were waiting for the telephonist to get through, Lieutenant Le Roux and his men rushed into the office in which we were waiting and informed De Bruyn that he was being detained in terms of the emergency regulations as well."

De Bruyn at the time of his arrest attempted to pass on to us a cassette which he had in his possession as well as an undeveloped camera spool. The said spool had been given to De Bruyn by one of our clients who had informed us that it might provide us with some evidence as to the complaints lodged by the residents.

"We were, however, not permitted to take the cassette or the spool. The police took possession of both items. The detention of De Bruyn took place approximately ten minutes after the detention of the said Albertus."

"During the course of the said De Bruyn's arrest, Lieutenant Le Roux said: 'Waarvan afek kom, weet ons wat om met julle Hotnotte te doen,' or words to that effect."

After Mr. De Bruyn was taken away by police, the magistrate postponed the trial indefinitely and issued warrants for the arrest of the accused. "Advocate Newton and myself feared that we would be detained and left court immediately."

"I respectfully submit that Albertus and De Bruyn were detained... because Lieutenant Le Roux and members of the police force were annoyed and angry with the way in which the defence team were performing their duties as well as the remarks of the said Albertus."

"After the said Albertus was detained, the said De Bruyn expressed his sense of outrage openly and it is this, I believe, which led to his arrest and detention."

Mr. Justice G. Friedman presided. Mr. I. G. Farlam SC, with Mr. J. J. Gauntlett and instructed by W. A. Groenewald and Co. and Abercrombie, Sonn and Mias, appeared for the applicants. Mr. F. M. Kloppe, instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the respondents.

Toe the line, editors told

Warning to press

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has taken a firm policy decision to seize or suspend the publication of newspapers that publish statements which, in the opinion of the Minister of Law and order or his delegate, are "subversive".

Newspaper editors and managers representing the mainstream press were summoned to Pretoria yesterday to receive a warning to this effect from the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel.

"Government expects the newspapers in this difficult situation to toe the line, to obey the emergency regulations," he said.

Newspaper editors have complained that the definition of a "subversive statement" in the emergency regulations is so wide and so vague as to sow confusion and uncertainty about what may, and

what may not, be published.

Mr Nel, however, refused to give any guidelines.

He pointed out that in terms of the emergency regulations, publication of a "subversive statement" is punishable by imprisonment of up to ten years, or by a fine of up to R20 000, or both.

The greater threat, however, lies in a provision which permits the Minister of Law and Order or a person nominated by him — in practice a police lieutenant-colonel or higher rank — to seize all copies of a newspaper which in his opinion contains a "sub-

versive statement" or any other information which may be detrimental to the safety of the public, the maintenance of the public order or the termination of the state of emergency.

'Subversive'

A further section empowers the minister to ban for an indefinite period any newspaper that publishes information which, in his opinion, is "of a subversive nature".

The threat to apply the penalties strictly puts newspapers in danger of actual extinction. The danger is compounded by the risk that legal

opinions taken by newspapers may differ from the opinion of the minister. A newspaper which is summarily seized or suspended from publication has no recourse to the courts.

● UPI reports that at a separate meeting, Mr Nel warned foreign correspondents that they could face prosecution or expulsion from the country if they ignored the press restrictions.

"We do not have censorship," he said. "What we do have is a limita-

♦♦♦♦♦
To page 2



From page 1
The limitations are designed mainly to prevent incitement and to place a prohibition on reports of security force actions as well as anything that could undermine confidence in the government's ability to bring these regulations to an end," Mr Nel said.

Compliance

"I make a serious appeal to all foreign correspondents to please comply with the restrictions. We do not want a confrontation with the foreign media. But because the government takes the situation seriously, I have to inform you that we will not hesitate to take the necessary steps to ensure that there is compliance with the regulations."

He said the Bureau for Information, the only authorized source of news on the emergency, tried to inform reporters fully and honestly.

The bureau would not, however, offer reporters any guidelines on how to interpret the emergency restrictions.

Mr Nel said that in the first two weeks of the emergency some newspapers and reporters had made an "honest effort" to abide by the rules. Others, he said, had not.

"We will not allow any one in the future to contravene the state of emergency regulations."

● Ormande Pollok reports there was intense speculation around Parliament yesterday that two anti-government newspapers, Weekly Mail and New Nation, were to be suspended in terms of the emergency regulations.

The speculation coincided with the meeting between Mr Nel and newspaper editors and management.

No official confirmation could be obtained about the suspension of any newspaper and a spokesman in the Bureau for Information said yesterday the department had no knowledge of a special Government Gazette being published yesterday.

A reporter on Weekly Mail said the newspaper had received several telephone calls through the day from people who said there had been rumours in Johannesburg as well about its suspension.

However, the newspaper had heard nothing officially.

Speculation was that publication of the two newspapers was to be suspended for the duration of the state of emergency.



From page 1

CMC 10-20 26/6/86

SPK 26/1/86 (327)

Order sought to free detained son

A man who was arrested on June 16 after he allegedly raised his arm and shouted "Amandla" at a group of policemen, was the subject of an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The application — against the Minister of Law and Order and the Officer Commanding Diepkloof Prison — was brought by Mr Peter Ronald Jordi and Mrs Kathleen Corrina Lynn Jordi, of Dunkeld, for the release of their 24-year-old son, Mr Peter Russel Jordi.

Argument by Mr J Suttner for Mr and Mrs Jordi included that Mr Jordi's arrest and detention were unlawful, that his arrest did not comply with the common law and the Criminal Procedure Act, and that no reasons were given for his arrest.

Mr Suttner argued that if the court found that Mr Jordi was told his arrest was in terms of Regulation 3(1) of the emergency regulations this information was not sufficient.

Mr J Wessels, for the Minister of Law and Order, submitted that in terms of the emergency regulations, the jurisdiction of the court was excluded.

Mrs Jordi said that she and her son were at a traffic light in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, when a car stopped alongside them.

Mr Suttner told the court that Mr Jordi then he turned to the other vehicle, raised his arm and said 'Amandla.' Mrs Jordi said a man got out of the vehicle and dragged her son into their car.

Captain S C Coetzee, of the Johannesburg security police, stated that Mr Jordi and his mother had earlier that day attended a service at St Mary's Cathedral led by Bishop Desmond Tutu. Mr Jordi had encouraged a group of people present to give the black power salute and shouted "Amandla".

The hearing continues.

Breakdown of those held

According to the Labour Monitoring Group, there are at least 171 trade unionists known to be in detention.

No members of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) or the Inkatha-sponsored United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa) have been held.

A breakdown of those detained shows 85 percent are from unions affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions, including:

- 36 from the Metal and Allied Workers' Union.
 - 16 from the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union.
 - 11 from the National Union of Textile Workers.
 - 11 from the SA Allied Workers' Union.
 - Nine from the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union.
 - Eight from the National Union of Mineworkers.
 - Eight from the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union.
 - Seven from the Food and Allied Workers' Union.
- Twelve percent of those detained are from unions affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA including eight members of Cusa's secretariat and:
- Seven from the Transport and Allied Workers' Union.
 - Three from the SA Chemical Workers' Union.
 - Two from the Food, Beverage Workers' Union.

By Sheryl Raine

The independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) has attacked the silence of the vast majority of employers over the state of emergency and the detention of at least 171 trade unionists.

The LMG said that by remaining silent most employers had cast doubt on their public commitment to the removal of apartheid.

The LMG is an independent group of academic researchers from various universities and organisations who monitor labour developments closely.

In a report on the effect of the state of emergency on industrial relations, released yesterday, the LMG said: "In sharp contrast to the high-

Employers under fire over silence on union detentions

sounding claims in support of civil rights in the Federated Chamber of Industries' Business Charter, employers have been largely silent on the state of emergency."

Two important exceptions were AECI and the Premier Group, which had both issued strong statements.

A statement by the Chamber of Mines was criticised by the National Union of Mineworkers, which felt employers could intervene more directly with the State.

While the detention of at least 170 unionists in the last two weeks had temporarily disrupted trade union organisation, the movement's deep roots in the workplace would most likely mean that union organisation would continue.

The impact of the state of emergency on labour relations had, however, been significant. A feature of the detentions was that 85 percent of those detained were from unions affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu).

"At first appearance, trade union detentions have been haphazard, but in certain areas the logic is all too apparent," said the report.

"Unionists in northern Natal believe that the large-scale detentions of Cosatu leaders now leaves the field open for its recently-formed rival, the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa). Some unions have claimed that their members have been put under pressure to join Uwusa."

In some unions, shopfloor workers and shop stewards had stepped into the breach left by officials and administrative staff in detention or in hiding.

Further, shopfloor workers were now taking direct responsibility for important wage negotiations.

Labour lawyers report that shop stewards, acting for union officials, are contacting them for legal advice.

The emergency had also affected industrial relations as a whole. So far there had been more than 100 strikes by members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Caawusa) in major retail stores in protest against the detention of unionists.

1 000 strike at Dunlop plant

By Mike Siluma

About 1 000 workers at BTR Dunlop's Sydney Road plant in Durban are on a legal wage strike, a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) said today.

Mawu's Natal secretary, Mr Bobby Marie, said the workers had voted to strike yesterday after rejecting a management offer of pay increases ranging from 11 percent for lowest paid workers to six percent for the highest paid.

Dunlop management was not available for comment at the time of going to press.

Mr Marie said the workers could not accept the employers' offer because it fell far below the official inflation rate of 19 percent. At the same time, work-

ers had dropped all other demands relating to long service, overtime rates, the shift system and May Day.

Mawu was still open to further negotiations.

He claimed that Dunlop had made a 1985 turnover of R224 million with net profits of R22,6 million — an increase of about 24 percent on 1984.

Yesterday was the second strike to hit the Sydney Road factory in three months. Workers went on strike in April for seven days and only returned after threatened legal action by the company.

Along with workers at three other company plants in the Transvaal and Natal, the workers downed tools demanding the reinstatement of colleagues dismissed for alleged violent behaviour.

About 171 unionists in detention

— LMG

ABOUT 171 unionists were known to be in detention, an in-depth report released by the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) said yesterday.

The LMG, composed of Wits University academics and two *Labour Bulletin* writers, said while this figure only represented 10% of those known to be detained, many unionists had escaped detention by going underground.

A strong feature of the detentions was that many shop-floor leaders, as opposed to full-time officials, had been detained. The LMG found that 85% of those detained were from the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu). The publication of any utterance by any official of this body has been banned in the Western Cape area.

Of these the largest proportion, 21%, were from the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and 9% from the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union. The National Union of Textile Workers and the SA Allied Workers Union were also among Cosatu unions affected by detentions.

The LMG found that 12% of those detained were from the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa).

It said the effect of the emergency on industrial relations structures established in the post-Wiehahn period

A report by the Labour Monitoring Group claims that the emergency has had a disruptive effect on post-Wiehahn industrial relations in the wake of widespread detentions of unionists.
CLAIRE-PICKARD CAMBRIDGE reports.

had been disruptive. In at least three cases — metal, mining and chemical — negotiations had been negatively affected by the absence of union negotiators detained or in hiding.

The LMG said: "In sharp contrast to the high-sounding claims in support of civil rights in the FCI Business Charter, employers have been largely silent on the state of emergency. Two important exceptions are AECI and the Premier Group."

It would seem that by their silence, most employers were waiting to see whether the state of emergency would succeed in rolling back the gains made by labour in recent years. "By remaining silent, the majority of employers cast doubt on their public commitment to the removal of apartheid."

The LMG said the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) had not been satisfied with the Chamber of Mines public statement on the matter because the union believed employers could intervene more directly with the state.

The Chamber of Mines announced earlier that it had brought to government's notice that while negotiations with the NUM had been progressing well, constraints had been imposed on some members of NUM's negotiating team, which could impact negatively on industrial relations in the mining industry and on collective bargaining.

The basic components of collective bargaining had also been called into question by the declaration of the emergency. According to lawyers, workers had been phoning to ask whether they would be breaking emergency regulations if they met to discuss wage claims or to report back on negotiations.

"In some cases workers who met to hear report-backs from negotiators were told to disperse by management. In at least one instance an industrial court case may have to be postponed because the applicant is in detention. Workers interviewed said that they felt bitter and suspicious about the

recent events," the LMG reported. More than 100 protest strikes against the emergency had taken place in the retail industry. Strikes had also taken place at two record companies, EMI and Gallo, and at two dairies, Nels and Shamrock.

No trade union leaders in the Inkatha-linked United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) or the moderate Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) were known to have been detained.

"At first appearance trade union detentions have been haphazard, but in certain areas the logic is all too apparent. Trade unionists in Northern Natal believe the large-scale detentions of Cosatu leaders now leaves the field open for its recently formed rival, the Inkatha-backed Uwusa."

According to the LMG's investigation, trade unions had responded creatively to difficulties posed by the emergency. In some unions, shop-floor workers were now directly responsible for important wage negotiations and some office-bearers were taking annual leave to fill gaps left in negotiating teams.

While the detention of unionists had temporarily disrupted trade union organisation, their deep roots in the workplaces was likely to mean that union organisation would continue.

Jobless barred from homeland

Severe restrictions imposed on kwaNdebele

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Sta 26/6/86

By Jo-Anne Collinge

People who lack homes and local jobs have been banned from kwaNdebele, tough restrictions have been placed on the homeland's schoolchildren and goods may no longer be delivered there without the written authorisation of the Commissioner of Police.

It has also been ordered that "no person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road or road reserve within kwaNdebele".

These are part of a range of severe clamps imposed on people in kwaNdebele in terms of the general state of emergency, which covers self-governing homelands as well as "white" South Africa.

The restrictions have been brought into operation by order of the police commissioner Brigadier C M van Niekerk. They state that:

- Persons of schoolgoing age may only be present in kwaNdebele if their parents or guardians are permanent residents or if they can prove they have enrolled at an educational institution. Even "legal" students or pupils may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school.

- To remain in the homeland persons must have either a permanent abode there or a legal job within kwaNdebele.

- There is a curfew between 9 pm and 5 am, although people moving to or from work are exempted.

- The storage of disused vehicle tyres and of petrol in unroad-worthy vehicles is forbidden.

In addition, there are curbs on "making public, spreading or distributing" news or commentary on the actions of members of the forces. These are similar to the restrictions in South Africa.

The use of public transport without payment and proof of payment is prohibited, and nobody may without permission enter school premises before the end of this month.

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Britain hands protest note to ambassador

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Government last night summoned the South African Ambassador to receive a protest against the state of the emergency in the Republic.

Dr Denis Worrall was summoned to the Foreign Office only hours after the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and her Foreign Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, left for the European summit where sanctions against South Africa is one of the main items on the agenda.

A Foreign Office spokesman last night said that Britain also sent a copy of the protest to the government in Pretoria.

The message was relayed by Mr Ewen Ferguson, deputy under-secretary for Africa at the Foreign Office.

Wrangle

Dr Worrall told reporters afterwards that the British Government had taken a strong view of the state of emergency, imposed earlier this month.

John Battersby reports from The Hague that the European summit, which opens here today, is set for a bitter wrangle over the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher is facing her biggest leadership test since the Falklands war over an issue which has opened up serious rifts in the Commonwealth and the Tory party.

Mrs Thatcher has indicated she is in favour of sending her Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on a peace mission to South Africa but Sir Geoffrey appears to favour a troika of EEC foreign ministers — similar to the one which visited South Africa last year.

Air links

Such a troika could include the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, Sir Geoffrey, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans.

The EEC summit, which will be dominated by the sanctions issue, is expected to approve further economic measures.

A draft EEC package includes a ban on new investment, a ban on the import of South African produce, a ban on bulk imports such as coal and uranium and the cutting of air links with South Africa.

But the leaders of the 12 members of the European Economic Community (EEC) are already deeply divided on

what measures would be "appropriate" to increase pressure on Pretoria to negotiate with black leaders while limiting the damage to the SA economy and those of member states.

EEC political directors have spent the past two weeks assembling a draft package of measures which seek to reconcile the conflicting views within the community.

At a crisis cabinet meeting in London yesterday Mrs Thatcher is understood to have approved a comprehensive peace package which includes the decision to open ministerial contact with the ANC in a bid to promote dialogue with Pretoria and urge the organization to suspend violence.

Mrs Thatcher is expected to argue at the EEC summit that her government's initiative in meeting Mr Oliver Tambo has revived hopes for a black/white dialogue and that it would be wrong to impose sanctions while the chance of such dialogue remains.

Mrs Thatcher is expected to join West Germany in falling into line with the rest of the EEC by imposing a visa regime for South African passport holders.

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Briefings will not be suspended

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bureau for Information's daily news briefings — introduced nearly two weeks ago — were yesterday temporarily suspended but were reinstated after a meeting between Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel and newspaper editors here later in the day.

In a press statement, the bureau said the decline in unrest incidents since the declaration of the emergency had led to "very little worthwhile information emanating from unrest-related incidents".

The bureau had, thus, except in the event of major incidents, decided to suspend temporarily its daily news briefings at Pretoria's Union Buildings until further notice, although unrest reports would be issued daily.

Briefings, previously only on weekdays, will now also be held at weekends for the present.

Bureau spokesman Mr Leon Mellet yesterday said the meetings were reinstated after editors' requests as it was the only source of informa-

tion journalists had on the security situation

Many serious allegations were put to the person in the chair for confirmation or clarification but last Friday the press was informed that questions must be telexed to the bureau four hours before the briefing.

It was also announced that no questions unrelated to the issued report would be answered.

Journalists balked at the system which, according to their inside information, often issued incomplete and out-of-date information.

Mr Mellet also said the system of getting photographs of unrest situations from the bureau — the only pictures allowed to be printed in terms of emergency regulations — was being streamlined to avoid the delays experienced this week with bomb-blast pictures.

But it was not the bureau's function to comment on whether legal action would be taken against several Johannesburg newspapers which published their own bomb-blast pictures yesterday, he said.

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Charges against CBS cameraman dropped

Court Reporter

CHARGES against CBS cameraman Mr Wim de Vos, of obstructing police and resisting arrest, were withdrawn in the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

Mr De Vos, 38, a Dutch citizen resident in Johannesburg, was deported from South Africa last week.

The charges, withdrawn following a decision by the Attorney-General, arose out of incidents in Parliament Street on June 11.

Mr De Vos had paid R200 police bail.

Mr B J Viljoen was the magistrate. Mr G Malgas prosecuted. Mr B Surdier had represented Mr De Vos but had been told it was not necessary to attend the hearing.

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Unrest information: Police offer reward

PRETORIA. — Since the announcement of the state of emergency, the police had saved 12 people "from certain death" by the necklace method and on Tuesday appealed to the public to report any incidents of unrest to them.

"The police wish to make an urgent appeal to the public to assist them in the identification of criminals, in some circles known as "comrades", who have been responsible for many acts of callous violence against the law-abiding citizens of our country," the police statement said.

The statement said individuals would be rewarded "to a maximum of R1 000" for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who: "Manufactures and/or uses fire bombs or acid bombs; who in any way promotes unrest through agitation or intimidation, or instigates a person or instructs a person to take part in the committing of violence; who has information about a person who took part in violence where a person was seriously injured or has information about any person involved in an incident where a person was murdered or injured through the so-called 'necklace' method."

A maximum amount of R500 would be paid to any person for information "which leads to the arrest and conviction of any person involved in, or taking part in acts of violence where a person was seriously injured or property seriously damaged or looted".

Rewards in connection with other explosive devices and the recovery of arms caches were considered on the merits of the particular case, the statement said. — Sapa

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Ban extends also to meetings

By TONY WEAVER

THE Government Gazette banning statements by 119 Western Cape organizations also bans the organizations from holding any meetings, or advertising meetings.

This was learnt yesterday when a full text of the Gazette, number 10309 of June 21, 1986, was obtained by the Cape Times. Only an abbreviated copy of the order was previously available.

In terms of the full gazette, none of the 119 organizations may: "Organize, arrange or hold or otherwise bring about any gathering in any building in (the magisterial districts of Simon's Town, Wynberg, the Cape, Goodwood, Bellville or Kuils River) and no person shall organize, arrange, hold or otherwise bring about such a gathering on behalf of or under the auspices of or with the assistance of such an organization."

In addition, no person is allowed to "at any time attend such gatherings or propagate, encourage or promote such

gathering or the attendance thereof or do so or attempt to do so".

It is illegal to "print, publish or disseminate a notice in which such a gathering has been arranged or advertised".

Under the heading, "prohibition on publications", the gazette states that none of the 119 organizations may "make, manufacture, print, reproduce, publish, distribute, disseminate or display any placard, pamphlet, hand-bill or poster or any other publication".

The same ban applies to individuals who are banned from producing such publications "in the name of or under the auspices of or with the assistance of or on behalf of such an organization".

The only person who can grant an exemption from the bannings is a Divisional Commissioner of the SA Police.

The third section of the gazette is headlined: "Prohibition on the publication of speeches of office-bearers and officers of certain organizations". The gazette stipulates that:

"Nobody shall, except for the purposes of the proceedings of any court of law, without the permission of the Divisional Commissioner of the SA Police, print, publish, disseminate or reproduce by mechanical or other means any speech, pronouncement, utterance, writing or statement made or produced at any time at any place by any office-bearer or officer" of the organizations.

The gazette defines officer and office-bearer in terms of the Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982), in which an "office bearer" is defined as:

"A member of the governing or executive body of the organization; any branch, section or committee of the organization; or any local, regional or subsidiary body forming part of the organization."

An "officer" is defined as: "any person working for the organization or for any branch, section or committee of the organization, or for any local, regional or subsidiary body forming part of the organization".

Detention secrecy worries parents

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The secrecy surrounding detentions during the state of emergency has left many parents deeply anxious about the whereabouts and well-being of their children.

While scores of detainees taken in the first few days of the emergency are known to have been released, there are parents who have still not been able to find out if their children are in custody.

Even where detainees are taken from their homes and there is no doubt that they are in custody, parents are frequently unable to find out for days where their children are being held.

One couple, whose 16-year-old son was taken from home, said that the arresting officer had indicated the police station to which clothing could be taken. But the parents had arrived at that police station to be told their son was not there.

The parents may not be named because this would identify the son and infringe the emergency regulations.

RULES FOR VISITS

Visits are not guaranteed in terms of the emergency regulations. They are granted at the discretion of the head of the prison and the Commissioner of the South African Police.

During the last emergency there were detainees who were not granted a single visit in periods of detention as long as six months.

Lawyers in Johannesburg say they are having difficulty confirming detentions as all queries have to be made by letter (telexes, they say, are not acceptable) to a brigadier in Pretoria.

One family, whose son disappeared on the day of a "political" funeral shortly before the emergency, has searched in vain for him. Relatives are worried that he may have been held originally under some other provision and have recently become an emergency detainee.

No early end to emergency — Le Grange

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

327 NELSPRUIT — The State President will decide in his own time when the emergency regulations will be lifted, but it will not be in the near future, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said last night.

Mr le Grange told about 500 National Party supporters that the Government would not make the same mistake of lifting emergency regulations too soon.

"We are determined to apply all aspects of the regulations and are not prepared to negotiate with any hostile forces," he said.

Law and order, he insisted, will be returned to South Africa.

Mr le Grange said he was happy to report a drastic reduction in violence since emergency regulations were introduced.

"During the past 24 hours only a number of isolated incidents were reported in the whole country," he said.

In the past eight years the country had been subjected to 498 sabotage and terrorist attacks.

But during the same period 98 ANC terrorists and one PAC terrorist had been killed and 236 ANC and 35 PAC terrorists had been arrested.

After the Minister started his speech several people got up and distributed AWB pamphlets. A young girl walked up to Mr le Grange and handed him one.

He thanked her but warned it was a National Party and not an AWB meeting. Several people then rose and left the meeting.

State

News 27/6/86
Alex school ban *27*

JOHANNESBURG. — A ban has been placed on entering or being on school premises or building in Alexandra township without written permission from an official of the Department of Education and Training, according to an order issued in Johannesburg yesterday and released today.

The order, made in terms of the emergency regulations of the Public Safety Act 1953, was issued by the divisional commissioner of police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J R P Bekker. — Sapa.

Two security bills are law

Political Correspondent
TWO contentious security bills became law yesterday when they were published in a special Government Gazette.

The Public Safety Amendment Act allows for the declaration of "unrest areas" and the Internal Security Amendment Act allows for detention without trial for up to 180 days.

The rejection of the two measures by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates delayed their passage through Parliament.

This delay was cited by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, as the reason for the government's decision to declare a state of emergency.

However, passage of the bills into law does not necessarily mean that the state of emergency will be lifted.

Mr Le Grange told a meeting in Nelspruit on Wednesday that the general state of emergency would not be lifted soon.

The minister said the emergency would remain in force until public administration returned to normal and law and order had been restored.

And President P. W. Botha has been quoted in a Milan daily newspaper, *Il Giornale*, as saying there was "no time limit" on the state of emergency.

Curfew restrictions placed on homeland

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday slapped the severest local restrictions under the two-week-old state of emergency on the homeland of KwaNdebele, barring children from playing in the streets and closing it to all but residents.

Curfews were also imposed by police on 11 townships in the Free State and restrictions placed on mass funerals.

The Bureau for Information said five people died in overnight violence, a sharp increase over recent unrest reports.

In one of the incidents a Grabouw man died after being shot while driving past Old Crossroads yesterday morning.

Passenger

A police spokesman in the Western Cape and the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said the man was Mr Mzwelenga Sawula, 40.

Mr Sawula was a passenger in a car which Mr Wellington Magadla, 33, of New Crossroads, was driving east along Lansdowne Road at 4.15am. A shot was fired at the car, fatally wounding Mr Sawula.

A local policeman is in a serious condition in Conradie Hospital after being shot in the chest

Death toll

ACCORDING to the Bureau for Information, five men died in unrest incidents in the 24 hours until 6am yesterday. This brings the official death toll to 66 since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.



Cape Times reports

NEWS reports and comment in the Cape Times, particularly concerning unrest, are subject to restrictions imposed by the emergency regulations. Reports on actions by the security forces now require official sanction.

during an incident in Guguletu yesterday morning.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie

Laubscher, said the incident occurred when Constable J H Kotze approached a house in NY21, Guguletu, to make inquiries and to serve summonses.

A shot was fired at him, hitting him in the chest. Lieutenant Laubscher said. Police are investigating. No arrests have been made.

The bureau also reported that a truck detonated a landmine yesterday on a gravel road near Soshanguve outside Pretoria but the driver was not injured.

At least seven union officials, allegedly detained for 14 days under the emergency measures, have been released in Johannesburg. They were officials of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa).

And the Chief Minister of the homeland, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday that four youths were killed and a number of other people were injured in an incident in KaNyamazane on June 16.

Mr Mabuza referred to the deaths in a speech to the South Africa-Britain Trade Association in Johannesburg. Further details he gave to reporters may not be published under emergency restrictions.

4 KTC violence victims buried

Capt. Tait 27/6/86 (28) (327)

By CHRIS BATEMAN

AT least four people killed in recent KTC/Crossroads fighting were buried yesterday as hundreds of mourners, packed into minibus taxis, drove slowly past the bulldozed wasteland section of KTC to the Guguletu cemetery.

The bodies of three of the victims, among them Mr Monwabi Nonombane, 18, were driven by hearse from near the NY 49 stadium, followed by a convoy of at least 24 mini-buses and other vehicles.

The names of the other two people could not be established.

Earlier a funeral service was conducted in St Gabriel's Church for a 14-year-old girl, Phosiza Antonia Vellem, of

NY102, who was shot dead two weeks ago.

A procession of about 100 people in cars and on foot, led by St Gabriel's Roman Catholic priests, Father Desmond Curren and Father Gerry Lorrinan, then moved to the nearby cemetery where the victim was buried.

Attempts by township "comrades" to hold a single centralized funeral were unsuccessful, and in terms of the emergency regulations the reasons for this may not be reported. Neither may incidents which occurred after the burial services be reported.

Reliable township sources said yesterday that 96 victims of the Crossroads/KTC fighting are still to be buried. More funerals are planned for tomorrow.

screens round the world almost nightly, leaking the little news the State wants the world to know. Daily he wages a war of wits with sceptical media representatives who suspect he is holding back far too much.

It was only two months ago that Steward, newly appointed head of the recently formed Bureau for Information (BFI), expressed determination to forge a new and clean image for the State information service.

He told the *FM* he was up against it. Few people had forgotten Info Scandals 1978. However, Steward was convinced that frankness and sincerity would win the day. Both he and his political boss, Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel, were "committed to a clean administration," he said.

The idea at the time was for the BFI to handle domestic information and to leave foreign information to the Department of

and order to create the climate necessary for negotiation.

One of the main "battlegrounds" of those struggling against government, Steward maintains, is the "battleground of perceptions," in which the media play a key role. "Many conflicts these days are not won by normal military means, they are won in the propaganda wars. We'd be very foolish to be blind to this reality."

Steward seems ill at ease in his present post. He certainly appeared more at home in the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), where he spent 19 years before being transferred to the BFI. He went through tough times with the South African mission at the UN for four years from 1978 to 1982, including a spell as chief permanent representative.

Back in SA, he was regarded as govern-



Steward... sifting the news that's fit to print

ment's top man on Namibia and was closely involved in negotiations on an acceptable settlement in the territory.

ment's top man on Namibia and was closely involved in negotiations on an acceptable settlement in the territory.

(Co-incidentally, Steward succeeded current SABC director general, Riaan Eksteen, as permanent UN representative and then again as chief of the Africa desk in the DFA. No prizes for guessing where he's likely to go next, particularly considering his current performance.)

Steward was literally born into the civil service in Kenya in 1945, where his father, Pot (Current Affairs) Steward, was serving as an official of the South African State information service. From Nairobi, the family was posted to Canada and then London, so Steward received all his schooling overseas.

He returned to SA in 1962 to read for a BA at Stellenbosch University, after which he worked for a year as a journalist on Otto Krause's *News/Check* magazine. Steward joined the DFA in 1966 and served in Australia and Canada before being posted to the

lenge now lies in internal communication in SA," he said. "I feel it's going to be very difficult to communicate successfully with people outside the country until we can communicate successfully internally."

So much for good intentions. This week on SABC, a changed, but not chastened Steward explained his bureau's task to John Bishop: "I don't think we owe the foreign media very much. We don't think in SA that they have given us a fair deal over the last 10-20 years."

"We're quite prepared to ensure an accurate flow of information to the international media, but there are limits... The limits for the foreign media are exactly the same as the limits for the local media. They are spelt out in the emergency regulations."

Steward said it was "natural" that no journalist liked being restricted, and likewise, his bureau did not enjoy the role it was having to play. SA, however, is in "difficult times" and had to chose between containing violence and polarisation and restoring law

FUN HUSB
DAVE STEWARD 27/6/86

Official leak

The transformation from the "Mr Clean" of State propaganda into SA's chief censor took David ("We're not kidding") Steward only two short months.

From the suave diplomat-turned-info-man charged with coaxing the South African public into supporting "reform," he has become a stonewalling bureaucrat who sifts the news that's fit to print.

Now Steward (41) appears on television Foreign Affairs. "I believe the main chal-

UN. He was recalled in 1982 to head the DFA's Africa desk.

Apart from following his father into the civil service, Steward also has an uncle in the diplomatic corps. Jim Steward is SA's Ambassador in Rome.

Steward sees no difficulty in distinguishing between State information on the one hand, and propaganda of the ruling party on the other. He believes the BFI has no role in promoting either side in political debate, but when the policy or intentions of government affected the daily lives of citizens, then they had a right to be informed.

"I see a clear distinction between party political platforms and the policy of the government, as endorsed according to constitutional processes of the country," Steward says. ■

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STATE OF EMERGENCY

Tighter controls 327

A decreasing number of reported (and reportable) deaths and violent incidents, a tightening of controls on the press, and more uncompromising emergency regulations in certain parts of the country marked the second week of the State of Emergency.

The death toll since the imposition of the emergency on June 12 stood at 59 as the *FM* went to press on Tuesday June 24. Forty-two fatalities were reported in the first week of the emergency, compared with 17 in the next five days. This, and the fewer incidents confirmed by the Bureau for Information, are among the factors used by the bureau to back up claims that the level of "unrest" is declining.

A feature of the bureau's daily press briefings and press releases has been its reports of numerous occasions when security forces prevented "black-on-black" killings. At last Friday's press conference, Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel exhorted the media to differentiate between deaths due to security force action, and those due to black-on-black violence. (About half of 15 recent

deaths have been attributed to either the security forces, or black-on-black violence.)

There were three bomb blasts in Durban early on Sunday, but no one was injured. The blasts damaged an oil pipeline, a chemical plant and another went off in West Street near the beachfront.

Meanwhile, the bureau has laid down new rules for the conduct of its daily press briefing to bureau director Dave Steward, was to only if they relate directly to incidents reported by bureau officials. Other questions have to be submitted by telex. This, according to Bureau director Dave Steward, was to prevent the briefings being used "as a platform from which to make statements which would normally be in contravention of the emergency regulations."

Only the official version of any event can be published.

Publications prohibited

The Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape issued a decree prohibiting the publication of utterances made by officials of more than 100 organisations in six magisterial districts in the area.

Effectively, this means that no national publications, such as the *FM*, may quote these individuals. While most of the organisations are local community and student organisations, the list also includes national organisations such as the United Democratic Front, Azapo and the Congress of SA Trade Unions. T-shirts with slogans supporting these groups have been outlawed. A night curfew has also been imposed in many eastern Cape black townships.

Another new regulation extends the ban on reporting the actions of the security forces to encompass the forces of the "self-governing territories" — the non-independent homelands. The regulation also makes it unlawful to make "subversive statements" about these territories, including KwaNdebele. It is, therefore, illegal to "incite" resistance or opposition to these governments, or their officials.

The bureau will not permit publication of the names of detainees, nor will it say how many are in jail. Supreme Court judges are permitted to visit detainees held under the emergency regulations, but their reports will not be made public.

☐ The *FM* has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may, therefore, be distorted, incomplete and misleading. ■

Security forces foiled Lowveld violence, claim police and army

Security force action prevented large-scale unrest and violence planned for the Lowveld from June 16 to 18, according to the commanding officer of Eastern Transvaal Command, General Hans Paetzhold, and the Eastern Transvaal Police Commissioner, Brigadier A van Dyk.

A number of alleged ringleaders had been arrested.

The region was calm and back to normal, the two high-ranking officers said in a written statement handed out by a police spokesman.

According to the statement some of the plans for June 16 included a large-scale gathering followed by arson, plundering and riots. A march to Pretoria was also planned for June 17, they claimed, during which the Union Buildings were to have been destroyed.

None of these, General Paetzhold said, had materialised.

"In fact, we have information that many people hid in their homes during the stayaway fearing possible revolts in their townships," he added.

Brigadier van Dyk said that in the Eastern Transvaal the stayaway had been confined to a few towns.

There had, he said, also been a limited number of incidents since the introduction of the emergency regulations.

It had come to light that "parents no longer wanted to be associated with school unrest" and were transferring their children to other schools.

A number of inhabitants had chased the "comrades" from their townships.

In many areas people were said to be reporting ringleaders to the police, and were prepared to give evidence in court.

Two intimidators reported in this way had been convicted and given five-year jail terms.

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STAR
Charge or release —
Foschini endorses call

By Mike Siluma

The Foschini group is the latest in a string of employers to demand that detained trade union leaders be charged or released.

In a telex sent the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday Foschini's chief executive Mr H A L Mathew said the detention of leaders and officials of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) was "disruptive of the orderly process of in-

teraction between labour and management in the ordinary course of business".

He said his group associated itself with the telex to Mr le Grange by the Association of Employers (Assemp) on June 13 expressing concern about the

detention of union leaders.

"We therefore repeat the request contained in the said telex and urge you either to bring to trial or to release the said leaders and officials of Ccawusa as soon as possible," he said.

The retail industry, where

Ccawusa is active, has been hardest-hit by spontaneous strike action of union members demanding the release of colleagues.

Business leaders, mainly from this sector, have been critical of the detentions and are holding talks with the Government to try to return the labour situation to normal.

At least 170 trade unionists are believed to have been detained since the emergency was declared.

32 were picked up in court, on the street, in church

Unionists, students let out of detention

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Staff Reporter

At least eight trade unionists, 20 students, two lawyers, one journalist and a social worker were released from detention this week.

The Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) announced yesterday four union members had been released after 14 days in detention.

They are: Mr Piroshaw Camay, the union's secretary-general; Miss Dale Tifflin, Cusa's information officer; and Potchefstroom organisers Mr

Tseko Maumakwe and Mr Solly Matthews.

Four other trade unionists released this week are Miss Adrian Bird, education officer for the Metal and Allied Workers Union; Miss Christine Bonner, branch secretary of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union; and Mr Basheer Vally and Mr Oscar Malgas of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union.

Advocate Mr Anwar Mohammed Albertus and attorney Mr Trevor Vernon Gerald de Bruyn were released on Wednesday after being detained

at the Worcester Court on June 19 while defending clients charged with public violence.

According to an affidavit by Mr F R Bunting, another member of the defence's legal team, the lawyers were detained after demanding to see their clients.

Twenty students who were arrested on June 12 were released on Wednesday and appeared in the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court on charges under the Internal Security Act.

The students are: Mr Solomon Mathuloe, Mr Lazarus Moiloa, Mr Sylvester John, Mr Jabulani

Khumalo, Mr Malcolm Jacobs, Mr Sibuso Mdwane, Mr Clive Malherbe, Mr Boniface Shabangu, Mr Derrick Houston, Mr Stephen Dougherty, Mr Paul Mangope, Mr Trevor Mufweba, Mr Derek Harris, Mr Mandla Msomi, Mr Gabriel Jama, Mr Alan Henriquez, Mr Jan Samson, Mr Marthinus Badenhorst, Mr Brenden Proctor and Mr Japet Mtolo.

Priest deported

They were arrested while marching down Commercial Road in Maritzburg on their way to the Loop Street Police Station to demand the release of their lecturers.

The lecturers had been arrested under the emergency regulations. One of them, Father Theo Knieffel, was later deported.

The case was postponed to July 25 and the students were released on R100 bail each.

A journalist with the *Cape Times*, Mr Andre Koopman, was released on Tuesday, the day an application for his release was launched in the Supreme Court.

Mr Koopman was detained with the congregation while reporting on a church service in Elsie's River on June 15. Most of the about 100 people detained there have been released.

Also released this week was Miss Maxine Hart, of the South African Council for Higher Education and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee.

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Police search Nyanga homes

By CHRIS STEYN

SECURITY FORCES cordoned off parts of Nyanga and conducted a house-to-house search in the township yesterday afternoon.

And, for the first time since the declaration of the state of emergency, members of the press were invited to report on security force action in the townships.

It is a contravention of the emergency regulations to report or comment on actions of the security forces.

Permission was obtained from the police yesterday afternoon to publish details of the afternoon's operation. In terms of this arrangement, the Cape Times was last night obliged to read the text of this report to a police liaison officer, Captain Jan Calitz.

A police spokesman said late yesterday afternoon that police had arrested four men for illegal possession of ammunition, banned literature and unlawful liquor trading during the operation.

Police also confiscated several rounds of ammunition of different calibres.

At 2pm police set up roadblocks at several entrances to Crossroads and Nyanga.

Minutes later riot police in Casspirs moved in and searched homes.

The police spokesman said the security force members were searching for firearms, explosives and people who had committed "serious crimes", including murder, arson and acts of public violence.

Police also distributed pamphlets asking for the residents' co-operation in finding arms and fugitives.

"The people hiding these weapons intend to use them to harm you and your families," it said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, and commanding officer of the forces in the area, Major-General Dirk Genis, flew over the area in a helicopter while the house-to-house searches were being conducted.

AS A means to an end, the national state of emergency can at best be only a limited instrument. The danger, of course, is that in politics the actual means often prove of much more consequence than the ostensible ends they are supposed to serve.

And in this case, that is a very real danger indeed. That is why there is rightly so much concern with the government's use of the extraordinary powers it now wields.

But the state of emergency has not yet become an end in itself.

For the time being we must suppose that the government remains committed to its overall policy objectives much as before. And if the government is to continue with the reformist policies on which it has embarked, if it still wants to rescue some part of its economic and political relations with London, Washington and the wider world, and if there is to be any hope of getting the economy going again then the extraordinary curbs, imposed under the emergency regulations, can at best serve only limited and temporary purposes.

30 million

And at worst? Well, what might that be? There is no lack of alarmists and rumour-mongers around, but they generally tell us more about their own fears and insecurities than about the actual political dangers in any realistic sense. For the duration the state of emergency may grant the government and the security forces extraordinary powers. But this does not and cannot change the basic facts of political and economic life.

South Africa today, as before June 12, is a people approaching the 30-million mark of which less than 14 percent are whites. It has a total police force of only some 47 000 and the small standing army has to rely heavily on civilian conscripts and reservists, drawn overwhelmingly from the white minority.

Even if we add in the supportive roles played by the homeland structures, elements of the coloured and Indian communities, conservative and vigilante forces in the black townships, and so on, the fact remains that this is not the stuff of which successful and fully fledged totalitarian police states are made. The manpower and ideological preconditions for that simply do not exist.

Changes

If things take a turn for the worse, and they certainly can, then that is still likely to be closer to old-fashioned South African baasskap than to any Orwellian vision of total control.

Even so, a number of changes have taken place in the fabric of South African society during the last decade and more which no emergency powers can simply undo. There is the massive growth of black secondary education. It remains a social and political fact given that there are now upwards of a million African children in secondary school (10 times the number in 1970) and some 80 000 in matric (30 times the number in 1970).

And the state of emergency has not changed the very real defects, frustrations and grievances which have made the black secondary schools into crisis points for the last decade. Nor has it improved the employment opportunities of the growing number of products of this defective educational system.

There are the changes in the labour market. It remains an economic and political fact

that large numbers of black workers have moved into semi-skilled and skilled positions. It remains a massive political fact that they are now organized in powerful trade unions, such as the 500 000 brought together in Cosatu. There are the changes in mobility. Influx control and the "pass laws" were in large part lifted, because these controls had become too difficult and costly to enforce — and that is not going to change because of the state of emergency.

There are also the constraints set by those things which have not yet changed. Such as the levels of affluence and the measure of civil liberties, including a relatively outspoken and reliable press which the majority of whites have on the whole continued to enjoy.

The partial dismantling of old-style apartheid has only marginally affected the living environment of most whites. And to a quite extraordinary degree the proliferation and escalation of political violence since September 1984 has been contained in the townships, leaving most whites free to carry on with their daily routines as usual.

Whatever they might say about the prospect, the reality of a "garrison state", is something for which whites are as yet far from prepared. During the partial state of emergency of 1985 the government evidently attempted to accommodate these concerns as far as possible.

While attempting to cope with protests and unrest by coercive means, it still allowed

some measure of press and media coverage as well. Even the courts retained some scope to curb executive actions — and showed a surprising willingness to make use of this.

In effect, as far as possible, the appearances of "normal" political life (for whites) were retained. For many whites the only ways in which they were exposed to the crisis situation were the indirect economic consequences of the falling rand (or, in some cases, effective consumer boycotts).

This time round the government has evidently decided to have no half-measures. That is a momentous decision and the full political and economic consequences cannot yet be assessed by any means.

But there are political limits to what even full-blooded emergency measures can achieve. Even if the government should have proved wholly successful in its immediate objectives of curbing the mass unrest feared in connection with June 16, and its aftermath, that cannot be the end of the story and life must go on.

At the moment the majority of black schoolchildren and students are still on holiday. Last year the major problems with boycotts and protests at the schools did not really take off until after the declaration of the state of emergency.

It is hardly conceivable that even full emergency powers can be intended to bring and keep children at school on an ongoing basis, should anything like the same conditions

as last year prevail. And the same goes for stayaways and strikes, given the demonstrated power of the trade union movement.

Nor does the newly passed security legislation provide much of an alternative for the present emergency powers in this respect. The government's ability to declare a state of emergency in selected areas only would simply reintroduce the ambiguous conditions of the partial state of emergency of 1985, when the government, from its point of view, ended up having the worst of both worlds.

In short, the state of emergency and the wholesale clampdown on independent reporting is a reality. But in any realist perspective it can only serve limited purposes for a limited time. Sooner or later we will have to come back to the main political questions, and the longer we have to wait the more intractable they may prove to be.

(Andre du Toit teaches politics at the University of Stellenbosch.)

Emergency won't make political realities go away

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POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

By ANDRÉ DU TOIT



Black pupils at their desks ... more than a million children in secondary schools.

the move. ... Services Councils will report to

Death toll down in week 2 of clamps — Govt

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By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The average daily death toll during the second week of the state of emergency is two — well down on the average of 4,9 just prior to the emergency, and the heavy, six-a-day toll of the emergency's first week, says the Bureau for Information.

The bureau yesterday gave a carefully edited version of its own emergency statistics, saying these were very "meaningful" and showed violence was on the wane.

CROSSROADS

However, in its comparisons with the period prior to the emergency, the bureau did not mention the flare-up in Crossroads just before the emergency which claimed dozens of lives and pushed up daily averages.

It said it was working on a week-by-week basis when it came to the emergency. Reporters should therefore not take the overall death toll for the first two weeks and divide by 14 — which would give a daily fatality figure of 4,3.

The bureau was vague about its sources and methods, and would not give overall figures for incidents of unrest.

The deputy director of the unit, Mr

Raids at Wits

There were raids on two University of the Witwatersrand residences in the early hours of yesterday morning and the homes of several students were searched.



Report Restricted

David Venter, said overall unrest figures indicated that the East Rand, Soweto and the Eastern Cape had been hardest hit.

Most areas had shown a decline in unrest over the period of the emergency, but in the Boland there had been a 40 percent increase in unrest and in Northern Natal, 66,7 percent.

Deaths caused by the security forces during the first week made up 35 percent of all killings, with the rest being the result of black-on-black violence.

During the second week, 21 percent of the deaths were caused by the security forces.

● Sapa reports from Cape Town that the victim of an attempted necklace murder yesterday told of how a tyre was put around his upper body and set alight.

The 48-year-old man, who can not be identified for his own safety, was discharged from Tygerberg Hospital yesterday. His right arm was extensively burnt and he suffered a number of panga and axe wounds.

In an interview at Manenberg police station, Mr X said he had gone to work as usual earlier this month. On returning home to Crossroads, he was stopped by a group of people who accused him of being a Witdoek. He was hit with axes and pangas.

"They pushed a tyre around my body and somebody threw petrol on me and suddenly I saw the flames all around me. I knew they wanted to kill me. Suddenly I heard shots and somebody shouted that the police were there. The crowd ran away. The police treated me and arranged for me to be taken to hospital, where I was given treatment," Mr X said.

sunrise issues

By Peter Sullivan

If there is such a thing as a "collective" fault, journalists and the Press in general have this one: they cry "wolf" too often and too soon.

You will remember the tale: the boy who cries "wolf" for fun is eventually eaten when the wolf arrives. People ignore his cries because they have heard them so often and they have been wrong.

The Press never cries "wolf" for fun, but collectively is inclined to thunder on about Press freedom being indivisible at any and every attempt to impose just the teeniest, weeniest bit of control. And so it should thunder — to ensure information is freely available to us all.

But thundering with verbal lightning about a demand that a Human Sciences Research Council report on ambulances be released timeously because the public has a right to know, seems a little silly — although it is not — when the climate chills, the night turns black, and the real wolves are at the door.

Make no mistake, the cries of "wolf" you hear from the Press now are because we are wide-eyed with fright, not only at the howling we hear too clearly, but because the hungry beasts are in the door. Much has already been gobbled up.

Does this censorship mean South Africa is becoming a police state? To answer this rationally, the sensible thing seems to be to consult some political authorities.

Looking for a definition of "a police state", I came across this one: "Whatever is not forbidden is compulsory, whatever is not compulsory is forbidden." Frightful, and obviously that does not apply to us.

Academic political writing seems to use "police state" interchangeably with "dictatorship" and "totalitarianism". The real essence of a dictatorship stems from the exercise of absolute power by decree rather than law, the user of the power having no accountability to the people, and with no limitation of duration set for the dictatorship.

South Africa is not a dictatorship, although according to R H Soltau in "An Introduction to Politics", the

term "dictator" is borrowed from Ancient Rome where, in an emergency, unlimited powers could be conferred on one man by the Senate.

Soltan defines the characteristics of a dictatorship as: (1) No right of criticism; (2) Nationalistic tendencies; (3) Worship of the State; (4) A single party or class.

Pennock and Smith in "Political Science", say in a chapter on totalitarian dictatorships that fascists hold that the ends of fascism justify any means that may be used for their purposes — including legal and illegal control of the Press and police.

Under "police state" they say: "Control is ensured by the all-too-familiar instrumentalities (horrible word, that) of the police state. The rule of law is whatever the interests of the regime are deemed to require it."

We must ensure that we never fit this bill.

Carl J Friedrich and that old favourite, Zbigniew Brzezinski, in "Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy" isolate five attributes they consider essential to totalitarianism: (1) An official ideology; (2) a single mass party; (3) a system of terroristic police control; (4) a technologically-conditioned, near-complete monopoly of control of all means of effective mass communication and effective armed combat; (5) a central control and direction of the entire economy.

So there you are. When I reached that numbo-jumbo, I realised there was nothing to gain from trying to fit this country's political system into any pigeonhole, whether it be labelled police state, limited democracy, benevolent dictatorship or Uncle Peter's Special Preserve.

We have a system based on racism called apartheid, and it has some of the characteristics of a democracy, some of a police state, some characteristics of dictatorship, some of an oligarchy. Arguing which one it is nearest to is like trying to count angels on a

Sanctity of law? PW said it



structures defined by law?

"Is the society we have in mind characterised as far as is humanly possible by justice for all?"

"We do not say law is in itself a source of peace and order, but we see it as a means to peace and order. Or do we choose for the alternative, namely a society in which the individual has no guaranteed rights? A society governed by fear and brutal force ...?"

We all know which of those societies we seem to have, but Mr Botha answered his own question six months later at the beginning of this year. He opened Parliament by telling the honourable members — Mr Speaker insists that they are all honourable — the following:

"We believe in the sanctity and indivisibility of law and the just application thereof. There can be no peace, freedom and democracy without law. Any future system must conform with the requirements of a civilised legal order, and must ensure access to the courts and equality before the law. We believe that human dignity, life, liberty and property of all must be protected, regardless of colour, race, creed or religion."

The sanctity of law? Yes, he said it. Access to the courts? Yes, he said it. Human liberty protected? Yes, Mr Botha said it.

When Parliament went into recess this week Mrs Helen Suzman said South Africa was moving ever closer to becoming a police state. This article examines how close South Africa is to that state.

pin: useless, although intellectually invigorating.

What are we politically? In June 1985, a little over a year ago, President Botha posed these questions to Parliament: "Do we foresee a society in which the rights of citizens are defined and protected by law, and in which citizens govern themselves in terms of

Here are some other indicators:

The power of a sovereign parliament has been given to the President's Council, a body appointed and not elected. The final proof of this — something *The Star* has warned about since 1982 — was the passing of the two security Bills in spite of the majority of MPs voting against it.

The refusal of Ministers to answer questions in Parliament, as Mr Louis le Grange did recently, is a denial of the very roots of democracy. If Ministers are not answerable to the people elected by those who pay the taxes which run the country, are we not moving into the realm of dictatorship?

Parliament has been the only way to get accountability from the State for the way it uses power and citizens' taxes.

The right to information on matters relating to unrest has been effectively removed by ministerial decree because it is "not in the interests of the State" to provide the people living in that State with information requested by those they have elected to represent them.

The whole information clampdown, from the emergency to claims by Mr Louis Nel that there is no censorship except of pictures, is an indicator of totalitarianism.

Then there is the termination of the office of elected provincial executive councillor and its replacement by appointees. In Natal, from representatives elected on the slogan of "keeping Natal safe from the Nats", the State has simply sidestepped the elected people and replaced them with appointees. Nobody, not even Mr Botha, could claim this advances democracy.

Of course, some good happened this year: influx control and pass laws have gone, moves are open to all races. But the price we have paid for the bits of reform is enormous.

Is South Africa a police state? Not yet, but the asking of the question contains enough of an answer to satisfy all but academic historians. Whether we will ever get to true democracy is the question we should now address.

Editor
Sisulu

snatched by white gunmen

By Jon Qwelane

The editor of the New Nation, Mr. Zwelakhe Sisulu, has disappeared. There are fears he has been kidnapped.

Four armed white men, two of them wearing balaclavas, arrived at his Dube home in Soweto early yesterday and took him away, telling his wife, "You will see your husband next year."

The Bureau for Information has said that when people are detained, their family will be notified immediately. By late yesterday the Sisulu family had not heard anything. Mrs. Zwelakhe Sisulu said she and her husband were startled out of their sleep by the sound of their front gate being broken down as the intruders barged in. They also flattened a garden wall.

"All of them were white men," she said. "When we opened the door we saw four guns pointing at us. They told my husband, 'Pack some clothes, but not for a holiday in Mauritius.' They were rude, arrogant and abusive and one of them followed me when I went to the toilet. They confiscated a video cassette without giving a receipt. As they drove away they shouted that I would see him again next year."

Mrs. Sisulu has reported her husband's disappearance to her lawyers. Mr. Sisulu, whose father Walter is serving a life term with Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison, was the 1984 recipient of the Niemann Fellowship and spent a year at Harvard University.

In 1980 he was president of the Media Workers Association and led a protracted strike by black journalists. Mr. Sisulu and four colleagues on the executive were banned and house-arrested. Two years later he was detained without trial and spent over nine months in prison.

Border schools ban relaxed

EAST LONDON — Entry into black school premises in several of the magisterial districts in the Border region has been forbidden for all people not employed by the Department of Education and Training.

This would be effective from Monday, the divisional commissioner of police in the Border, Colonel J. M. Kriek, said.

Since June 15 this year entry to the black schools was forbidden for all people.

The ban still applies to pupils.

The districts affected by the ban include East London, Queenstown, King William's Town, Cathcart, Aliwal North, Dordrecht, Tarkastad, Stutterheim, Sterkstroom, Ugie, Barkley East, Elliot, Lady Grey, Maclear and Indwe. — DDR

NAME	POSITION	COMMENT
TRANSVAAL		
01760 [REDACTED]	American Visitor	
01201 [REDACTED]	Notbar of [REDACTED]	
01344 [REDACTED]	UDF sec	
Accomville		
01638 [REDACTED]		
Alexandria		
01938 [REDACTED]		
02042 [REDACTED]		
01669 [REDACTED]		
02043 [REDACTED]		
01222 [REDACTED]		
01669 [REDACTED]		
Achterdenville		
01668 [REDACTED]		
Barent		
01562 [REDACTED]		
01563 [REDACTED]		
01715 [REDACTED]		
01941 [REDACTED]		
Belle		
01324 [REDACTED]		
01346 [REDACTED]		
01455 [REDACTED]		
01342 [REDACTED]		
01303 [REDACTED]		
Dunbar		
01841 [REDACTED]		
01356 [REDACTED]		
01840 [REDACTED]		
01843 [REDACTED]		
01357 [REDACTED]		
01842 [REDACTED]		
01502 [REDACTED]		
Greenlawn		
01539 [REDACTED]		
Johannesburg		
01605 [REDACTED]		
01917 [REDACTED]		
01603 [REDACTED]		
01745 [REDACTED]		
01565 [REDACTED]		
01350 [REDACTED]		
01751 [REDACTED]		
01752 [REDACTED]		
01731 [REDACTED]		
01610 [REDACTED]		
01607 [REDACTED]		
01944 [REDACTED]		
01302 [REDACTED]		
01566 [REDACTED]		
01376 [REDACTED]		
Kilgobrye Manor		
Kilgobrye		
Former names of Vice BSS		
Also with ICT		
ALDO [REDACTED]		
Africa		
Sachet		

Persons known to be detained		
NAME	ORGANISATION	COMMENT
TRANSVAAL		
01506 XXXXXXXXXX	Mamelodi T.O.	
01609 XXXXXXXXXX	CUSA	
01512 XXXXXXXXXX		
Randfontein		
01356 XXXXXXXXXX	Hohlakeng FCC	
Schocken		
01817 XXXXXXXXXX	Vaal S.C.	
01816 XXXXXXXXXX		
02016 XXXXXXXXXX		
01814 XXXXXXXXXX		
01704 XXXXXXXXXX		
02013 XXXXXXXXXX	Vaal S.C.	
01439 XXXXXXXXXX	Vaal C.A.	
01813 XXXXXXXXXX		
01820 XXXXXXXXXX	Vaal C.A.	
01821 XXXXXXXXXX	Vaal C.A.	
01940 XXXXXXXXXX		
Sharpeville		
01980 XXXXXXXXXX		
01671 XXXXXXXXXX		
Soshanguye		
01782 XXXXXXXXXX	AZANTU	
SWAZI		
01831 XXXXXXXXXX	SOSCO	
01839 XXXXXXXXXX	SOSCO	
01123 XXXXXXXXXX	NECC	

[illegible]

NAME	ORGANISATION	COMMENT
EASTERN CAPE		
01856 XXXXXXXXXX		
01875 XXXXXXXXXX		
01892 XXXXXXXXXX		
01897 XXXX		
01898 XXXX		
01516 XXXX	Duncan Village R.A.	
01513 XXXX	Duncan Village R.A.	
01518 XXXXXXXXXX	Duncan Village R.A.	
01869 XXXXXXXXXX		
01902 XXXX		
01857 XXXXXXXXXX		
East London		
01946 XXXXXX		
01532 XXXXXXXXXX		
King		
01909 XXXX		
01906 XXXXXXXXXX		
01907 XXXXXX		
01908 XXXX		
Midletburg		
01602 XXXXXXXXXX		
01303 XXXXXXXXXX		
01401 XXXXXXXXXX		
01603 XXXX		
01522 XXXXXXXXXX		
01400 XXXXXXXXXX		
P. Elizabeth		
02010 XXXXXXXXXX		
01621 XXXX		
01620 XXXXXXXXXX		
01330 XXXXXXXXXX		
01943 XXXXXXXXXX		
02007 XXXXXXXXXX		
02006 XXXXXXXXXX		
02009 XXXXXXXXXX		
01982 XXXXXXXXXX		
01472 XXXX		
01478 XXXXXX		
Pekanyis		
02005 XXXXXXXXXX		
Uitenhage		
01673 XXXXXXXXXX		
01667 XXXXXXXXXX		
01624 XXXX		
Viceburg West		
02027 XXXXXXXXXX		
02028 XXXXXXXXXX		
02026 XXXX		
02025 XXXX		
02024 XXXX		
NORTHERN CAPE		
Hiboudt		
01829 XXXX		

01823	XXXXXXXXXX	COSATU (CCAWUSA)
02029	XXXXXXXXXX	AZASO
01602	XXXXXXXXXX	RHC
01963	XXXXXXXXXX	UDF
01818	XXXXXXXXXX	AZAPO
01947	XXXXXXXXXX	MAWU
01819	XXXXXXXXXX	National Forum
01487	XXXXXXXXXX	AZAPO
01968	XXXXXXXXXX	MAWU
01915	XXXXXXXXXX	NIN
01916	XXXXXXXXXX	TIC
01726	XXXXXXXXXX	UDF
01388	XXXXXXXXXX	TIC
01587	XXXXXXXXXX	CUSA
01319	XXXXXXXXXX	UDF
01520	XXXXXXXXXX	UDF
01606	XXXXXXXXXX	CUSA
01524	XXXXXXXXXX	COSATU
01530	XXXXXXXXXX	COSATU
01988	XXXXXXXXXX	BAWUSA
	XXXXXXXXXX	
Kagiso		
01527	XXXXXXXXXX	
	XXXXXXXXXX	
Karibong		
01641	XXXXXXXXXX	
	XXXXXXXXXX	
Klutaong		
01968	XXXXXXXXXX	
	XXXXXXXXXX	
01692	XXXXXXXXXX	Klutaong Crista Com
01361	XXXXXXXXXX	
01360	XXXXXXXXXX	Klutaong C.C.
Krugersdorp		
01672	XXXXXXXXXX	Krugersdorp R.A.
02013	XXXXXXXXXX	KAYCO
01739	XXXXXXXXXX	
02044	XXXXXXXXXX	Krugersdorp R.O.
02021	XXXXXXXXXX	AYCO

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441	07438	07435	07432	07429	07426	07423	07420	07417	07414	07411	07408	07405	07402	07399	07396	07393	07390	07387	07384	07381	07378	07375	07372	07369	07366	07363	07360	07357	07354	07351	07348	07345	07342	07339	07336	07333	07330	07327	07324	07321	07318	07315	07312	07309	07306	07303	07300	07297	07294	07291	07288	07285	07282	07279	07276	07273	07270	07267	07264	07261	07258	07255	07252	07249	07246	07243	07240	07237	07234	07231	07228	07225	07222	07219	07216	07213	07210	07207	07204	07201	07198	07195	07192	07189	07186	07183	07180	07177	07174	07171	07168	07165	07162	07159	07156	07153	07150	07147	07144	07141	07138	07135	07132	07129	07126	07123	07120	07117	07114	07111	07108	07105	07102	07099	07096	07093	07090	07087	07084	07081	07078	07075	07072	07069	07066	07063	07060	07057	07054	07051	07048	07045	07042	07039	07036	07033	07030	07027	07024	07021	07018	07015	07012	07009	07006	07003	06999	06996	06993	06990	06987	06984	06981	06978	06975	06972	06969	06966	06963	06960	06957	06954	06951	06948	06945	06942	06939	06936	06933	06930	06927	06924	06921	06918	06915	06912	06909	06906	06903	06900	06897	06894	06891	06888	06885	06882	06879	06876	06873	06870	06867	06864	06861	06858	06855	06852	06849	06846	06843	06840	06837	06834	06831	06828	06825	06822	06819	06816	06813	06810	06807	06804	06801	06798	06795	06792	06789	06786	06783	06780	06777	06774	06771	06768	06765	06762	06759	06756	06753	06750	06747	06744	06741	06738	06735	06732	06729	06726	06723	06720	06717	06714	06711	06708	06705	06702	06699	06696	06693	06690	06687	06684	06681	06678	06675	06672	06669	06666	06663	06660	06657	06654	06651	06648	06645	06642	06639	06636	06633	06630	06627	06624	06621	06618	06615	06612	06609	06606	06603	06600	06597	06594	06591	06588	06585	06582	06579	06576	06573	06570	06567	06564	06561	06558	06555	06552	06549	06546	06543	06540	06537	06534	06531	06528	06525	06522	06519	06516	06513	06510	06507	06504	06501	06498	06495	06492	06489	06486	06483	06480	06477	06474	06471	06468	06465	06462	06459	06456	06453	06450	06447	06444	06441	06438	06435	06432	06429	06426	06423	06420	06417	06414	06411	06408	06405	06402	06399	06396	06393	06390	06387	06384	06381	06378	06375	06372	06369	06366	06363	06360	06357	06354	06351	06348	06345	06342	06339	06336	06333	06330	06327	06324	06321	06318	06315	06312	06309	06306	06303	06300	06297	06294	06291	06288	06285	06282	06279	06276	06273	06270	06267	06264	06261	06258	06255	06252	06249	06246	06243	06240	06237	06234	06231	06228
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ulations. - Sapa.

Bar at 2:01pm injured 44 people used in Jaouran.

They never said Amen

CP Correspondent 327

THE FIRST eyewitness account of what happened at St Nicholas' Church, Elsie's River, on June 15 when an entire congregation of 189 people were arrested, was submitted to the Cape Town Supreme Court this week.

The affidavit by church rector the Rev Duvaraj Rammanna Laban was submitted in support of an application by Norman Koopman for the release of his son, Cape Times reporter Andre Koopman, who was detained at the service. Koopman has been released.

Laban said at the beginning of June the church's

young group Kainonha asked for permission to hold a commemoration service on June 15 to mark the happenings of June 16, 1976.

"I made it quite clear to the group that any service to be held was to be a church service, and not to be political in any way. When I was given assurance to this effect I agreed.

"While I was present the service nothing was said which could in any way be construed as being a subversive statement.

"There was no action which threatened public order. There was not agitation for the termination of the state of emergency and in

fact, no mention was made of the state of emergency.

"At the end of the service 12 armed policemen arrived.

"A police officer announced the service was an illegal gathering." The police then detained Laban.

In another affidavit, parish secretary Ronald Phillips said that after Laban was removed by police, a police Captain Van Schalkwyk announced that everyone was under arrest.

Cape Times editor Tony Heard said Koopman was sent to the church to report on "what was understood to be a bona fide church service".

29/6/86 CITY PR.

Mahlatsi's got his ³²⁷ emergency

By STAN MHLONGO

LEKOA mayor Esau Mahlatsi – also newly appointed head of the council's municipal police – this week declared his own "state of emergency".

He banned the Press – and even two of his colleagues – from the monthly council meeting.

As councillors Simon Kolisang and J Mgcina – too hot under the collar to give his first name – joined me to cool off in the foyer, they debated among themselves: "Is it blasphemy or an offence to say to someone: You are out of order?"

The two councillors did not give details, but it was obvious that they had offended Mahlatsi and in turn he had silenced them.

Before Mahlatsi banned the Press from following the proceedings, councillor Authur Jokozela took him to task for not divulging why the council had used R4 000 of the residents' money for a trip to Pretoria and Cape Town to see the Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis in February.

Mahlatsi told him to wait for a report that would clarify the matter.



MAHLATSI
Banned Press

Jokozela protested: "But, Mr Mayor, we have been waiting for that report since March – and it has not been forthcoming."

Mahlatsi ignored Jokozela and changed the subject.

Jokozela voiced his protest: "There is no debate in this council."

Shortly after that Mahlatsi told the Press to get out.

● But, as a parting shot, Mahlatsi called the Press back "to pray with us" at the end of the council's monthly meeting.

GRE ON CLC FAM

What the emergency means to you

City Press

29/6/86

(327)

THIS is what the state of emergency means to SA.

Members of the 'forces' - defined as the police, railways police, prison officials, SADF soldiers and homeland police - can enter any premises without a warrant and take any steps which the 'force' member may consider to be necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public.

Taking pictures of unrest, or recording unrest in any way is illegal without the permission of a commissioned police officer. Describing unrest in any way - unless the description is taken from official reports - is now effectively illegal. This ban also applies to 'any public disturbance, disorder, public violence, riot, strike, any damaging of any property, any assault on or killing of a person, or of a person present at or involved in any of these acts'. The same ban applies to the 'conduct' of any 'force' member with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public ... or the termination of the state of emergency.

Any person breaking these bans faces 10 years in prison, a fine of R20 000 - or both. These regulations include foreign journalists sending news or pictures out of SA.

And if a newspaper publishes anything in breach of the ban it can be closed down. Under the regulations, 'force' members can

arrest anyone without a warrant of arrest if they believe the arrest is 'necessary for the maintenance of public order, for the safety of the public or the safety of the person being arrested'.

Any person who prevents any other person from carrying out any duty or exercising any emergency power shall be guilty of an offence.

Making 'subversive statements' is also an offence under the regulations - 'subversive statements' include any statement ('a statement' can include any publication, including a newspaper) which contains anything intended to or likely to:

- Promote 'any object of any ... unlawful organisation' - this includes the ANC, Cosas, Congress of Democrats, International Defence and Aid Fund and PAC.

- Incite the public or any person or group to take part in or support an unlawful strike, any boycott action, any unlawful demonstration, gathering or protest procession; take part in any acts of civil disobedience; discredit or undermine compulsory military service.

- Incite the public or any section of the public or any person or group to resist or oppose the government or any Minister or state official or any force member from exercising emergency powers.

- Raise or aggravate feelings of hostility in the public or any person towards any section of the

public, person or group.

- Undermine the confidence of the public or any section of the public in the termination of the state of emergency.

- Encourage disinvestment or call for sanctions or foreign action against SA.

Regulation 10 makes it an offence for any person to make, write, print or record any 'subversive' statement - or to possess, distribute, display, or utter any subversive statement.

Regulation 2 allows any 'force' members who feel that a person is endangering or may endanger the maintenance of public order, to command in a loud voice in both official languages that the person moves to a place indicated.

If the order is not obeyed, the 'force' members must warn the person that force will be used. If it is still not obeyed, the members may use or order that force be used.

Section 4 means it is an offence to directly or indirectly, verbally or otherwise, threaten to inflict harm upon any person or persons.

People arrested under the regulations can be detained for two weeks. But Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange can extend the detention for as long as he wishes, or for as long as the state of emergency lasts.


A 'force' member can interrogate any person arrested or detained under the regulations. Le Grange, or anyone authorised by him, can move detainees from prison to prison, and can order the release of a detainee. Le Grange can also restrict or impose any conditions on detainees on their release. Le Grange may also 'make rules to regulate the detention of persons' or relating to their treatment.

Only Le Grange or a person acting on the State's behalf can see a detainee. Written permission to see a detainee can be granted by the authorities, but will be subject to certain conditions.

Only Le Grange or a State servant will be entitled to any official information about detainees.

As my right to comment on events in my country has been severely restricted by the state of emergency, I have decided to allocate the space normally allowed for my *Percy's* *Ilch* to details of the effect of the emergency regulations on you, the reader.

- Percy Qoboza



DET stalls schools' opening

By KHULU SIBIYA

BLACK schools throughout the country will re-open on July 14 instead of July 1, Education and Training director general Braam Fourie announced this week.

This decision by DET came as a surprise to parents, pupils and teachers, who were already preparing for school on Tuesday.

This is the second surprise by DET - which closed the schools three days before the scheduled closing date.

Fourie said the decision

was taken because of "important educational considerations".

There is speculation that the Government is keeping a close watch at events in the townships with the view of taking action should there be any unrest.

One line of speculations is that, as in the previous state of emergency, the government is ready to formulate new laws compelling pupils to remain in schoolyards during school hours.

Fourie said this week that his department is concerned

at the disruption of classes which has occurred at certain schools in the last few months.

● MONO BADELA reports that SA Council of Churches general secretary Beyers Naude this week said the church should involve itself meaningfully in the "challenge of black education".

Delivering his annual report this week, he reviewed the crisis in black education, and workers' goals and rights with reference to the

church's role in these situations.

He said the crisis in black education had not yet been resolved.

SELLO SERIPE reports that anxious students who have been waiting for their matric results will know their fate in two weeks.

DET Public Relations Officer Piet Mundell yesterday said marking of exam papers was "at an advanced stage", and that they would be through by the end of this week.

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions is planning an emergency meeting for July 1 – where all its members and affiliates will address “the problems of the day”.

Many unionists – who went underground when the state of emergency was declared – are expected to come out of hiding in a bid to resolve the recent labour disputes, which have sent business leaders to the government for talks.

This significant gathering will come barely three days after a similar gathering by the Inkatha movement, scheduled this Sunday at the Jabulani Amphitheater.

But Cosatu will have to discuss issues with many of its leaders still in detention under emergency regulations.

Several big companies, including Woolworths, OK Bazaars, Checkers and CNA, have been hit by sit-in strikes since the emergency was declared.

Addressing a brief Press conference in Johannesburg, Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said next Wednesday's session of the Central Executive Committee was necessary to enable Cosatu to find out what its members expect of it in the current situation. Naidoo said “the situation at factories is very tense”.

“Members at shopfloor level want their leaders released from detention. They want the matter to be discussed properly,” he said.

Meanwhile, Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee has released a statement saying the SA police reiterated its previous statement that no trade union member was being detained under the emergency regulations purely because trade union activities.

Certain SA trade unions and trade union federations have entered the political arena “with full knowledge of the possible repercussions and implications thereof”, he said.

Coetzee added that the police were also eager to promote industrial peace and stability and said trade union leaders and other members will not be detained unless they are prolonging the state of emergency by their activities.

Naidoo said the state of emergency was allegedly harming the already good industrial relations established through negotiations with the employers over the past ten years.

● SA Council of Churches general secretary Dr. Beyers Naude this week urged member churches who were “interested, concerned, and involved,” to take the struggle for “workers’ rights seriously”.

Naude was addressing the SACC national conference in Bosmont.

He said churches were obliged to take the workers’ struggle seriously because:

● A very large percentage of its members were workers and members of trade unions.

● The issue of economic justice “is at stake and it has become necessary for the church to define very clearly what it understands by this concept”.

Naude also said there was a serious danger of the economy being crippled and endangered if difference of goals and demands of management on the one hand and workers on the other hand were not resolved by negotiation.

COSATU SUMMIT TO DISCUSS CRISIS

BY MONE-BADISA
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Press
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State warns media

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SA NEWSPAPER editors and Newspaper Press Union members were warned this week that the government would not hesitate to act in terms of emergency regulations — even to the extent of suspending publication of an offending newspaper if it did not adhere strictly to the regulations.

Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel issued the warning when he met editors in Pretoria this week.

Immediately after the government's warning, intense rumours started spreading around Parliament that two publications — *Weekly Mail* and *The New Nation* — were to be suspended in terms the regulations.

But no official confirmation could be obtained.

During the meeting — held at Nel's invitation — newspaper bosses were told the government had decided to act administratively in terms of regulations 11 and 12, rather than wait for court decisions because of the urgency of the situation.

"The government expects newspapers to adhere to emergency regulations. This is the law of the country," he said. — Sapa.

What newspapers can now publish

20/20/86
M27

The Bureau of Information released a statement in Pretoria last week giving details on how it sees its role relating to newspapers during the state of emergency. The full text of the statement is published here.

ROLE OF THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION DURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

1. INTRODUCTION:

Comment in some of the South African Media reveals a basic misunderstanding of the role of the Bureau for Information during the unrest. State of Emergency. The Bureau would accordingly like to put the record straight.

2. ROLE OF THE BUREAU:

- 2.1 The Bureau sees its role during the State of Emergency as
 - channeling information to the media within the constraints of the State of Emergency Regulations;
 - responding to queries in connection with the State of Emergency within the constraints of the regulations;
 - in terms of its delegated authority, endeavours to provide video — and photo material of incidents and details of police — or Security Force actions to the media.
- 2.2 The Bureau must provide information within the constraints of the State of Emergency regulations. This means that it cannot provide information on inter alia:
 - the total number of detainees
 - the identity of detainees
 - the number or identity of detainees released
 - the total number of incidents
 - the deployment of the Security Forces.
- 2.3 The Bureau does not prescribe what South African newspapers may or may not write, nor is it in a position to give advice concern-

ing the interpretation of the State of Emergency regulations. It is for newspapers and their legal advisers to decide, in the light of the State of Emergency regulations, what they will and will not print.

- 2.4 The South African media should, however, take cognisance of the following:
 - the serious nature of the crisis which gave rise to the declaration of the State of Emergency. This crisis not only involved an increasing spread of violence and death but also a direct threat by radical elements to "make South Africa ungovernable"; to challenge the authority of the State by establishing alternative administrative institutions; and to launch a so-called "people's revolution";
 - the determination of the Government that the elements behind these plans, should not be allowed to succeed in stopping the process of peaceful political evolution in the Republic;
 - the undoubted role that sensationalist and/or subversive news coverages can and does play in conflicts of this nature by willingly or unwillingly breaking down confidence, by instigating violence, by sowing inter-group enmity and suspicion, and by undermining national will and unity;
 - the heavy penalties applicable to breakers of the State of Emergency regulations.

- 2.5 The restrictions placed by the State of Emergency Regulations on normal reporting on

matters affecting the State of Emergency place a special responsibility on the Bureau to ensure that as much accurate information as possible is channelled to the media on a regular basis. This is particularly the case because of the danger of rumours and because of the importance of ensuring that South Africans are in possession of as much key information as possible on the situation as it develops.

The Bureau endeavours to carry out this function by the following means:

- news briefings;
- telephone and telex replies;
- arranging visits by the media to unrest areas;
- provision of photo and video material.

- 2.6 Information on the State of Emergency is compiled by a Media Committee which meets every morning at 09h00. The SAP, the SADF, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the SA Prisons Service and the Bureau are represented on the Committee. In addition, information on the State of Emergency is fed into the Bureau, or solicited from the Security Forces, on a continuous basis.

- 2.7 The information obtained in this fashion provides the basis for the Bureau's daily news briefings and for its telephone and telex replies. Although the Bureau endeavours to establish the accuracy of this information, instances may occur where journalists may possess data which may contradict the Bureau's reports. In these circumstances the journalists in question are invited to discuss the matter with the Bureau which will then double-check its data.

3. The State of Emergency regulations undoubtedly place serious restrictions on the ability of the media to report on matters affecting the State of Emergency. However, the media in South Africa continue to report and comment freely on a wide range of national affairs which are not directly associated with the State of Emergency. The State of Emergency also creates new tasks for the Bureau which it will endeavour to carry out to the best of its ability. The Bureau will always be open to responsible suggestions from the media as to how this function may best be performed, given the constraints imposed by the State of Emergency.

Schools out of bounds

SOWETO schools will not open tomorrow but on July 14 and no one except teachers are allowed on any school premises during that period, according to an order issued by the Soweto police in terms of the state of emergency regulations. This order affects primary and secondary schools.

- The Divisional Commissioner of the SAP in Soweto, Brigadier Gideon Pienaar Laubscher issued the order on Friday in terms of the Public Safety Act which governs the state of emergency. The prohibition includes Dobsonville, Diepkloof and Meadowlands.

No person will be allowed to be on any school premises between tomorrow and July 13 unless written permission has been obtained from the Department of Education and Training (Det). According to Det only teachers must be at school and tertiary institutions.

Thousands of pupils in the area were to return to school tomorrow after a month's holiday.

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were trying to communicate with him." quite a while."

CAPE TOWN 30/6/86
(327)
**Fons 'deep regret' at
Nusas conference ban**

Staff Reporter

A STATEMENT alerting delegates to — and regretting — the banning of the Nusas annual conference has been issued by Sir Richard Luyt, chairman of Friends of the National Union of South African students (Fons).

"On behalf of Fons, I wish to make known the deep regret of my organization at the banning of the annual Nusas July festival/conference.

"The festival had been planned to be held at UCT starting on July 3. Students from all affiliated campuses (Durban, Wits, UCT and Maritzburg), local Nusas committees (Rhodes and Stellenbosch) and inter-

ested individuals from other universities were due to attend this exploration of major issues concerning our universities and our country. The importance of young people doing this can hardly be exaggerated.

"Sadly, Nusas has in terms of the emergency regulations been included among the many organizations who are not allowed to hold meetings in any of six magisterial districts in the Peninsula and nearby.

"I hope this statement helps knowledge of the prohibition of the festival to reach delegates and others who had planned to attend. Statements by Nusas office-bearers themselves may not be published."

Telephone 43-5030 for

Anti-UDF pamphlets dropped around City

Staff Reporter

AT least two series of anti-United Democratic Front pamphlets were dropped in Cape Town on Friday.

In terms of the emergency regulations, comment on the matter from the UDF may not be published.

Several thousand pamphlets were scattered over the Claremont business district. It is believed they were dropped from an aircraft.

The same pamphlets were found outside a cafe in Rylands Estate in the early morning.

The emergency regulations prohibit as "subversive" any publications, including pamphlets, which would engender or aggravate feelings of hostility between people or groups.

The Cape Times received calls from members of the public who said they were disgusted at the pamphlets.

According to the pamphlets, they were printed by "ASA Press", which is not listed in the Peninsula telephone directory or the Yellow Pages.

A different series of anti-UDF pamphlets printed by "Colossus Press" were found in the City centre.

Approached for comment, the police liaison department in the Western Cape referred the matter to the Bureau of Information in Pretoria which said: "In terms of the emergency regulations we are not in the position to give you legal advice on whether you may or may not publish certain articles."

1 475 detained

ABOUT 1 475 people have been detained since the declaration of the state of emergency two weeks ago and of these 392 are members of the United Democratic Front and its affiliates, the Detainees Parents Support Committee said yesterday.

In its report, the DPSC, said about half of the reported detainees can be identified as belonging to organisations, or having occupations, falling within five well-defined target groups.

The five groups have been defined as; political and community organisations, students and educational organisations; trade unions; clergy and church workers; and the media.

Included in the five defined categories as well as the unknown, are 201 women, or 13,6 percent of all reported detainees.

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Unrest curbs on information flow get even tougher

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From the outset of the emergency, the media were prohibited from reporting on unrest incidents or on any action taken by the security forces.

All filming of such incidents and actions was also banned.

In addition, the media were forbidden to disseminate "subversive statements", defined as those that reduced public trust in the emergency or the powers-that-be, caused racial friction, encouraged civil disobedience or sanctions or questioned the actions of the Government in any way.

The Minister of Law and Order was given the power to seize — and even ban — any newspaper that contravened the regulations and punishments of up to 10 years in jail or a fine of R20 000 were provided for.

And shortly before June 16, Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee published a blanket ban on reporters entering the townships.

QUESTIONS

Soon after this, a ban was placed on all live radio or television transmissions from South Africa abroad.

Later all the restrictions on the media were extended to apply to the self-governing homelands.

However, last Monday, the authorities announced a partial lifting of the restrictions, saying reporters would now be allowed into the townships for the purpose of reporting ordinary news stories.

However, coverage of unrest-related incidents was still barred.

Deputy Minister for Information Mr Louis Nel told newspaper editors he would not

The State of Emergency was declared at midnight on June 12 but only announced about 12 hours later. One of its prime aims was to stop newspapers and overseas television teams reporting "unrest". These are the curbs which have been imposed. SUE LEEMAN reports.

hesitate to take their publications off the streets if they published subversive material.

At the bureau's daily briefings, news has become increasingly difficult to obtain.

At first, any questions were allowed — although most were met with the responses "consult your lawyers" or "read the regulations".

On several occasions, bureau spokesmen came out with an outright "no comment".

However, during the second week of the emergency, it was decided that reporters must confine their questions to the contents of the daily situation reports.

All other questions must be submitted to the bureau by telex at least four hours before the briefings.

The time of the briefings was changed — without consulting the media — from 11 am to 3 pm, a move both the foreign correspondents and afternoon newspapers objected to.

The bureau then said it would give the daily situation report by midday.

Although the media are officially not allowed to take photographs at the scenes of unrest, (film footage is also banned) the bureau has released very few photographs of these incidents.

Cosatu members 'hardest hit'

Emergency: 923 being held, says labour body

30/6/86
By Sheryl Raine

STAR

At least 183 trade union leaders and 740 workers are being detained under emergency regulations, according to the latest calculations of the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG).

The latest figures include the detention of 183 shop stewards and officials detained individually and 740 workers detained en masse at their factories while on strike, the LMG said.

Earlier, the LMG estimated that 171 unionists were in detention. The latest figures include the release of about 15 union officials, 27 new arrests and the mass detention of workers on strike at Nels Dairy.

The dairy workers were detained about 10 days ago while on strike at depots in Johannesburg. They were demanding the release of detained union members.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has been hardest hit by detentions. Eighty-eight percent of individuals detained are from unions affiliated to Cosatu.

Nine percent of known detainees are from the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

"There have been reports of other strikes and stoppages at various unionised factories," the report said.

"Apart from the stoppages that have occurred at more than 100 retail outlets in the Transvaal and parts of the Free State, unions have reported eight stoppages at pharmaceutical and chemical plants on the Reef."

Two of the affected plants are organised by the Cosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) and six by the Cusa-affiliated SA Chemical Workers' Union (Sacwu).

The Computing Service has a slowdown interpreter and cards will be interpreted for users at a small charge. These jobs must be scheduled with the Receptionist. Turnaround will depend on the workload but should be within 24 hours.

12.5. Interpreter

34 Inkatha members hurt in bus attack, crash in Soweto

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 30 people were injured when three buses carrying Inkatha members were attacked by youths in Orlando West, Soweto, and two buses behind it crashed.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information, Mr Leon Mellet, said three buses from Kwazulu were involved. One was petrol-bombed and two others rammed it, injuring 34 people.

A kombi was sandwiched between two buses returning from a rally held by Kwazulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday.

A Baragwanath Hospital spokesman said 11 of the injured were still in hospital.

At least 183 trade union leaders and 740 workers are being held under emergency regulations, according to calculations of the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG).

Thirteen more people died at the weekend and the emergency death toll was 85 by 6am yesterday, the Bureau for Information announced.

This includes four suspected ANC men killed by police in a shootout near Nietverdiend in the Western Transvaal on Friday night about 30km from the Botswana border. One suspected ANC member escaped.

EMERGENCY UPDATE

The Bureau for Information reported nine unrest-related deaths between 6am on Friday and 6am yesterday:

- In Soweto two men were stoned to death by an unknown group on Friday/Saturday.

- A man injured when a group attacked a police escort with petrol bombs in Worcester on June 26, died in hospital on Friday.

- The bodies of two men

who had been stoned and burnt were found in Kwandebele.

- Three-Way House in Hillbrow, in which the Release Mandela campaign has its offices, was set alight. A plastic container with turpentine was found.

- Two men aged 18 and 22 were found dead in Lansdowne Road, Old Crossroads, on Saturday with their throats slit.

- In Kwandebele the burnt body of a 25-year-old man was found on Saturday afternoon.

- In Zwile, Eastern Cape, police fired on a group attacking their patrol with petrol bombs at 4.45pm on Saturday. One person died and eight were arrested. — Sapa.

According to an order in today's Government Gazette all Alexandra schools are out of bounds from tomorrow until July 13, Argus Correspondent reports from Pretoria.