

TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1988

~~FEBRUARY~~

JANUARY — FEBRUARY.

327

Police set limits on ANC member's funeral

Daily Dispatch Reporter
UMTATA — Transkei security police have imposed conditions on the funeral of an ANC member, Mr. Ntsikelelo Michael Mketi, who was killed by South African security forces in Port Elizabeth.

The funeral is scheduled to take place on Sunday at Mr Mketi's home here.

The acting chief of the Transkei security police, General C. H. Gladile, said the funeral was subject to the security laws prevailing in

Transkei and that under the powers vested in him by the emergency regulations he was directing that the ceremony be held between 10 am and 4 pm in the afternoon on any day.

The police also ordered that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organisation may act as speaker during the proceedings "provided that the minister shall not at such ceremony, in any way defend, attack, criticise, propogate or discuss any form of government".

The order from the police, contained in a special Government Gazette yesterday, also said that the minister should not support any principle or form of government of a state, any boycott action, the existence of a state of emergency or any action taken by any member or members of the Transkeian police or defence forces of Transkei.

The police also ordered that there should not be flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters displayed or distributed during the funeral.

UHF nlan

South Africa's press faces its toughest year in 1988, with several anti-apartheid newspapers fighting for survival in the face of government threats to close or censor them.

"I think it's going to be the gloomiest year for a free flow of information," said Gabu Tugwana, acting editor of the New Nation, one of six publications which could be closed under government moves against what it calls "subversive propaganda."

Rex Gibson, deputy editor of the Star, said there had been a pattern for many years of increasing restrictions on the press in South Africa.

"No government, having embarked on this course, is ever happy with the powers it has got. It always needs a little bit more," he told Reuters.

South Africa provoked a worldwide uproar by imposing tight restrictions on the media when a national state of emergency was declared in June 1986 after months of black protest violence.

The curbs barred first-hand reporting of political unrest and severely restricted news about strikes, anti-apartheid boycotts and unofficial township structures like people's courts and street committees. They were reinforced in August 1987 with

Restrictions foreshadow gloomy year for press

Adrian Croft: Johannesburg

sweeping new powers which enable Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha to censor or close down for up to three months any newspaper which he believes is fanning revolution.

A three-month ban could financially ruin a newspaper.

Newspaper editors say Botha's restrictions are subjective and it is impossible to know when they have been broken.

They say the present battery of regulations already makes it difficult for newspapers to operate, with many stories cut or dropped on legal advice.

Botha can act against a newspaper which he believes consistently enhances the image of outlawed black nationalist groups, promotes the breakdown of public order or foments hatred of the security forces.

Four publications — New Nation, the left-wing South, the far-right-wing Die Stem, and the labour journal Work in Progress — have twice been warned by Botha that they have broken the regulations and could be closed any day.

Two other newspapers, the biggest-selling black daily the Sowetan and the left-wing Weekly Mail, have received one warning.

The Catholic-funded New Nation, South, Weekly Mail and the Sowetan are all widely read by blacks and carry some of the best reporting on life in black townships under apartheid race segregation laws.

The New Nation, set up just two years ago, has won three journalism awards, including one from Harvard University in the United States.

Media lawyers believe that Botha will first try to impose an in-house censor on offenders and allow them to close themselves if they refuse. Newspapers like the Sowetan say they would fight government action in court.

If Botha imposed an in-house censor, it would make the journalist's job impossible, Aggrey Klaaste, deputy editor of the Sowetan, said.

"The guy is going to come into the office and start putting the red pen across whatever you do. The little credibility you have in the market place is gone. I don't suppose many journalists of standing are going to work under such a situation. They are just going to leave the job," he said.

Black newspapers fear that government action against them could close one of the few remaining pressure valves for the voiceless black majority and lead to more frustration and violence in the townships.

"For black people, there has been a concerted campaign against the New Nation since its editor Zwelakhe Sisulu was detained in December 1986. Sisulu, son of jailed African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu, is still being held.

Tugwana called on the international community to protest against the erosion of press freedom in South Africa.

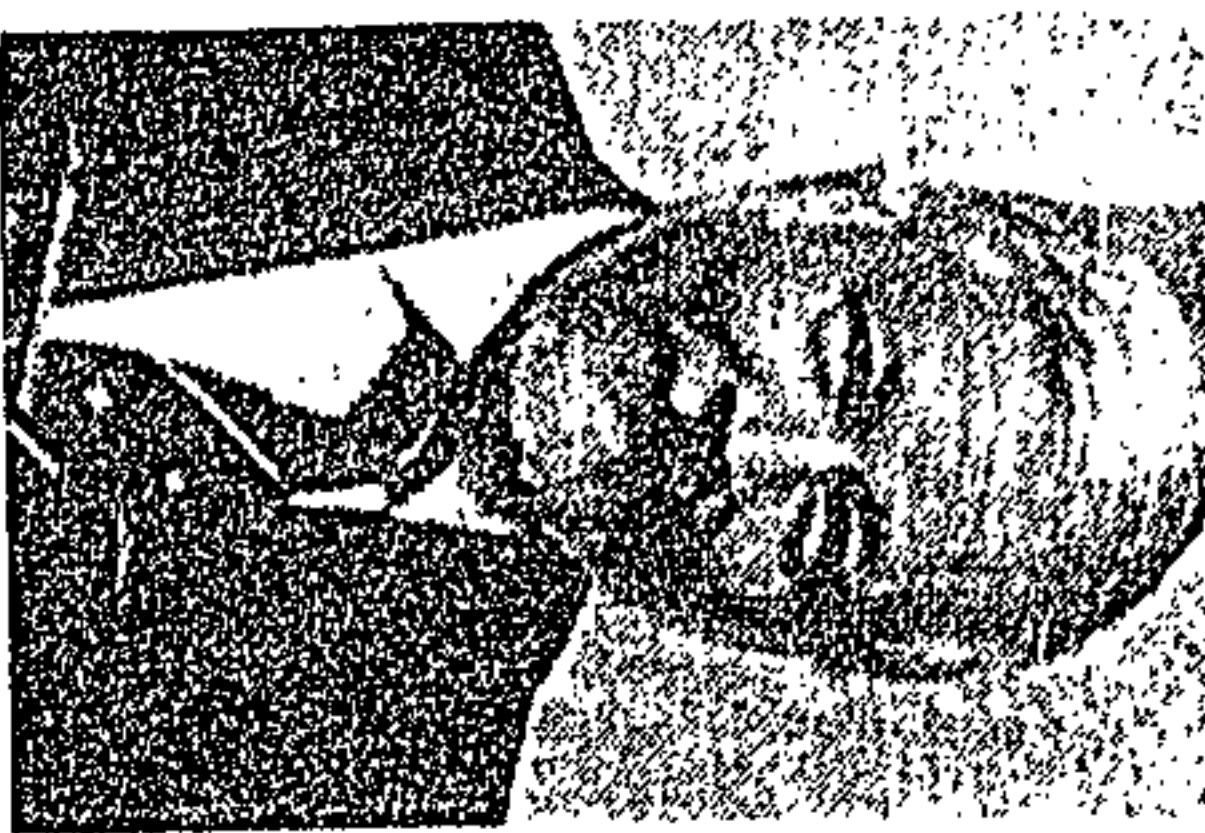
"There's a definite need for serious action which will make Pretoria feel it cannot get away with it," he said.

Klaaste, 47, and Tugwana, 33, are no strangers to government action against journalists. Both have spent periods in detention without trial and Klaaste worked for the World newspaper which was banned in 1977.

Tugwana spent 20 months in detention during 1976 and 1977, including 13 months in solitary confinement. He was never charged.

His detention made him more determined to write about the realities of apartheid despite government restrictions.

"I read in the Bible that Jesus died for the truth. So I took myself to have been almost like Jesus, who had to be crucified for the truth. That made me even more determined that I would stand for the truth. Because when you tell the truth, in the end it's the truth which wins," he said. — Sapa-RNS



REX GIBSON... always needs a little bit more.

Mbeki release hopes dashed

News 6/1/88 327

From NEIL LURSEN
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Dr Piet Koornhof has told American television viewers that the release of ANC leader Mr Govan Mbeki has yet to produce the results the South African Government was seeking.

The release was a conciliatory move and it was clear the Government wanted in return a conciliatory move by "other parties involved".

But that had not happened, the South African Ambassador said during a fireside discussion on the future of South Africa broadcast to about 30 million viewers yesterday.

The two-hour discussion by a panel of five was held before an audience of about 40 people at Dr Koornhof's Washington residence.

Dr Koornhof said the South African Government had made a serious attempt before Christmas to deal with security prisoners. Mr Mbeki's name was the first to go before an advisory council and he was released shortly afterwards.

The concept was that if the Government made this conciliatory move it would lead to conciliatory moves by the other parties that would then lead to further "developments with regard to security prisoners".

And this would lead to the negotiating process along the lines of the mandate given to the Government by the electorate last May — a new constitution to enable all the people to take part at all levels.

"These conciliatory moves have not been forthcoming and for the moment therefore the process has soured. I hope only temporarily."

Dr Koornhof said he wanted the embassy to be a symbol of what South Africa was becoming in the post-apartheid era — friendly, open and hospitable.

There were three approaches to change, he told viewers. They were sanctions and embargoes, revolution and reform.

Dr Koornhof said it was important to find ways of getting the different parties round the table, and once they were there the world would see a new South Africa.

It was also important for Americans to ask how they could make a major contribution to help the process off the ground.

Over the years, he said, important governmental structures had been introduced at local, regional and provincial levels in which all South Africans could participate — so the problem was in a much more advanced state of solution than many people thought.



Koornhof



Mbeki

All that remained was how to get all the people to take part in top-level government.

"I can't tell you the answer, or how to unlock the situation," Dr Koornhof said.

Mr Alan Keyes, a prominent black conservative, former assistant secretary in the US State Department and now a Washington policy analyst, said the key to democracy was the private sector — and everything possible had to be done to strengthen that sector.

When democracy was viewed from that perspective the US imposition of sanctions on South Africa was not only a bad solution but a mad solution.

Ch. 11/188
Jail term starts for

2 city men

Staff Reporter

A MINISTER in the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, Cyril Afrika, 28, and another city man, Robert Claasens, 29, reported to Pollmsoor Prison yesterday to begin 18-month sentences for public violence.

Both men were arrested on October 15, 1985, after the "Trojan Horse" shootings in Athlone, and were sentenced in July 1986 to 36 months' imprisonment each, of which half was suspended for four years.

Their appeals to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, and petitions to the Chief Justice against conviction and sentence last year were dismissed.

A legal representative of the two said the judgement was based on circumstantial evidence and there was no direct evidence that the men had thrown stones.

The Cyril Afrika and Robert Claasens Ad-hoc Support Group said that their imprisonment was "a symbol of the callousness of the state and its machinery".

NOTES

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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PRETORIA, 8 JANUARIE 1988
JANUARY

No. 11102

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 52

8 Januarie 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte, hierby die bevel in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

J. H. STEYN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Suidwestelike Distrikte.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die landdrostdistrik van Beaufort-Wes soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermensken-nisgewing 9498 van 16 November 1984.

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Suidweste-like Distrikte;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Jerry NDISHE;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die ter-aardebestelling van Jerry NDISHE, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestel-ling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet;

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 52

8 January 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

J. H. STEYN,
Divisional Commissioner: South Western Districts.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indi-cates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Jerry NDISHE, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemora-tive service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means the Magisterial District of Beaufort West as demarcated and described in Govern-ment Notice 9498 of 16 November 1984.

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Com-missioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Jerry NDISHE;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations pub-lished by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.



Mr Stoffel Botha

Stoffel
wants
more of
'Nation',
Vlok not

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, has renewed his subscription to The New Nation — the newspaper against which he invoked the tough new media regulations.

A formal gazetted warning, personally signed by Mr Botha, was issued against the newspaper late last year.

The New Nation reported yesterday that the minister has renewed his subscription for another 14 months.

"But just when we thought it was safe... we learnt that Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has not renewed his subscription, which expired last month," the newspaper reported.

Mr Botha declined to comment when approached on Thursday night.

Once a warning has been gazetted, the minister is free to ban publication of all future issues unless they are approved by government-appointed censors, or to ban the publication altogether for three-month periods.

The minister may take either of these steps if he considers that the newspaper is continuing to promote revolution or endanger public safety or to undermine the emergency.

Five other publications — Work In Progress, Sowetan, South, Die Stem and most recently The Weekly Mail — have received letters stating that a formal gazetted warning is being considered against them. — Sapa

UDF condemns magistrate's ban on cultural day

By SELLO SERIPE

THE UDF area committee has condemned the banning of its cultural day which was scheduled to take place on December 26.

The show, entitled "Free Music Festival," was supposed to have taken place at Soweto's Five Roses Bowl and would have featured Mercy Pakela and Shadii, as well as drama and poet groups.

This was the second "free show" to be banned in Soweto in two weeks.

The first was to have been hosted by Azapo to feature leading groups such as Mara Louw, Chicco and others.

The latest banning order was signed by Johannesburg's Acting Chief Magistrate, Johannes Schoeman, on December 24, after UDF committee member Mandla Dlamini had made an application to the responsible authorities.

In the order, Schoeman said he had reason to believe that public peace would be seriously endangered by the gathering. The event was banned in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

A UDF spokesman said "the magistrate banned the festival on the basis of unfounded allegations and did not even give us any chance to state our case".

BY STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

Lusaka

THE African National Congress has admitted that its activities suffered severe setbacks during 1987 under the state of emergency.

But in its annual policy statement released in Lusaka on Friday, the organisation still claimed some successes on which it vowed to build.

The offensive against the South African Government in 1988 was designated the year of "united national action for people's power".

In stark contrast to the ANC's 1987 policy statement, the movement paid very little attention this year to its armed struggle or an escalation of violence.

But it did promise an escalation and said it would seek to transform its current armed activities into a full-scale "people's war".

The ANC national executive committee released its policy statement at a Press conference at the United Nations Information Centre in Lusaka.

S/Times

10/11/88

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State of emergency proves to be thorn in ANC's side

The occasion was attended by a sprinkling of journalists and diplomats — a far cry from last year's well-attended showpiece function when the ANC celebrated its 75th anniversary.

The organisation claimed that the Government failure to consolidate and increase its own strength under the conditions of a state of emergency constituted a victory for the ANC despite the losses it suffered.

Frequent and strongly worded references to the state of emergency however indicated that the emergency had been, and re-

mained, a major thorn in the flesh of the ANC.

A suggestion that the United Democratic Front also suffered severe setbacks during 1987 was contained in a call to "the entire democratic movement" to ensure the strengthening and defence of the UDF.

Listed by the ANC as successes for 1987 was the formation of organisations such as the South African Youth Congress, the UDF Women's Congress, the Congress

of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers.

These organisations were all formed under the difficult conditions posed by the emergency.

It also emerged in Lusaka that the ANC believes its prestige, locally and internationally, is higher than ever before while the South African Government's is at its lowest — a factor the ANC will be trading on heavily.

In reference to its military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, the ANC again admitted that it suf-

fered reverses and again pledged to work towards a mass-based "people's war".

The "defection" of Afrikaners away from the Government into the so-called liberation movement was hailed as an important development and it was indicated that more Dakar-type meetings were high on the ANC's list of priorities.

Special emphasis was also placed on the issue of international mandatory sanctions against SA — an issue the ANC regards as central to its overall strategy. Illustrating the level of setbacks suffered by the ANC under the

emergency, the NEC statement said the movement's central task this year would be to organise and mobilise South Africans in their millions — a goal set originally for last year.

The ANC again said it would consider a negotiated settlement in South Africa under the right conditions but charged that the SA Government was not interested in such a move.

The organisation also called for a special campaign to scuttle the Government-proposed National Statutory Council and that the national security management system be defeated, the latter posing a major obstacle to ANC plans.

Surprisingly little reference was made of the ANC's recent showcase international conference at Arusha, Tanzania, which was meant to consolidate international support for the ANC and its strategies and campaigns against SA.

The organisation also called on the United Nations to convene a special security council session in the region to confront regional problems.

Families' lawyers granted more time

Mamelodi inquest delayed for months

By McKeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The inquest into the deaths of at least 14 people who were killed in Mamelodi after security forces opened fire during a mass rent protest, has been postponed to June 20 this year.

The postponement follows an application by lawyers representing the families of the dead.

TESTS SHOWED NO TRACES OF ALCOHOL

Advocate Dikgang Moseneke told the Pretoria North Magistrate's Court yesterday that notices were served on the offices of the attorneys during the December recess. He asked that they be allowed more time to study the documents.

Mrs A van Tonder, for the State, read out the names of the 12 victims who died during the shooting

on November 21 1985 and said blood tests made on all the bodies showed no traces of alcohol. They had all died of bullet wounds, she said.

Mrs van Tonder said 11 victims were certified dead on arrival by doctors at the H F Verwoerd Hospital. Another victim was later identified at the hospital as Mr Jacob Masanabo of Mamelodi West.

The names of the 12 victims are included in court documents. Lawyers representing the various families said that they intend to submit more names.

Before postponing the case, Magistrate JN Pretorius, called in 14 policemen, including Colonel A Calitz (then district commander of the Pretoria North police) and Colonel Simon Lekganyane (station commander at Mamelodi), and warned them to appear.

PROTEST MARCH TO COUNCIL CHAMBERS

The mayor of Mamelodi, Mr Z B Ndlazi, and kwa-Ndebele's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H Lerm, are among those who have been subpoenaed.

Mr Louis Khumalo, former president of the now defunct Mamelodi Parents' Association (MPA) which organised the march to the council chambers to protest against high rentals, attended the hearing.

Those killed included Mr Sam Nkonyane (51) of 15916 Mamelodi East, Miss Elizabeth Thoko Malaza (28) of 1197 D, Mrs Salome Mabena (50) of 2233 G, Mrs Sarah Tefu (66) of 4363 M, Mrs Mirriam Mello (65) of 618 B, Mr Moses Motsei (21) of 594 B, Mr Jerry Ngwatle (19) of 5259 P, Mr Jacob Songo (24) 2098 G, Mrs Elizabeth Msiza (41) of 2608 J, Mr Thabo Makola (16), Mr Jacob Masanabo (32) and Mr Freddie Mavimbela (67).

Argus Africa News Service

BULAWAYO. — A car bomb has blown up outside a house in a suburb here, injuring three people believed to be members of the African National Congress.

The blast, the first of its kind in Bulawayo, occurred about 9pm yesterday in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Zimbabwe's second largest city.

Car-bomb blast injures 3 'ANC'

ARGUS

12/1/88

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A witness said two cars were driven into the grounds of the house. One was left near the house and the occupants sped away in the second.

Guards on duty at the house fired shots at the speeding car. Shortly afterwards the parked car exploded, demolishing part of the house.

Declined

One of the three people taken to Mpilo Hospital is said to be in a critical condition. Police, army and other security units cordoned off the area.

In Harare this morning an official at the ANC office said he was not able to confirm that the people injured in the Bulawayo bomb blast were ANC members.

He said: "We are still trying to establish what happened." He declined to say whether there was an ANC house in the suburb where the blast occurred.

There was no immediate comment from the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka.

Police in Bulawayo kept reporters away from the scene of the blast this morning but said a statement would be issued later.

Middle-class

Police cordoned off the smallholding shortly after the blast. A police spokesman said reporters and photographers would be given access to the scene later today when initial investigations had been completed.

Trenance is a middle-class suburb with a fairly substantial black population.

In Harare last October a car bomb outside a suburban cinema injured 17 people, three of them seriously.

The bomb, blamed on South African agents, was believed to have been aimed at an anti-apartheid activist, Mr Jeremy Brickhill, one of the injured.

Last May there was a pre-dawn rocket attack on an ANC office in Harare. A year before that South African commandos raided ANC premises in the Zimbabwean capital, blowing up buildings.

Journalist harassed after home is searched

JOHANNESBURG. — Durban freelance journalist and photographer Billy Paddock has been subjected to a campaign of harassment for the past six weeks.

Paddock said the campaign started at the beginning of December only days after a group of

five men who identified themselves as security policemen searched his home.

He said he has received as many as 15 threatening calls a day, as well as numerous unwanted deliveries, including flowers, fence poles, manure and 300 pies.

There were demolishers to demolish the outbuilding containing his photographic darkroom, a stream of taxis, black domestic staff sent by an employment agency, estate agents to sell his home and Jehova's Witnesses asked to give him counsel.

17645 13/1/88

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

SA agents 'may have planted killer bomb'

JOHANNESBURG.

— There is speculation in Harare that South African agents planted the bomb in Bulawayo that killed two people and injured three others.

The condition of one of the three, who are all believed to be members of the African National Congress, was described as critical this morning.

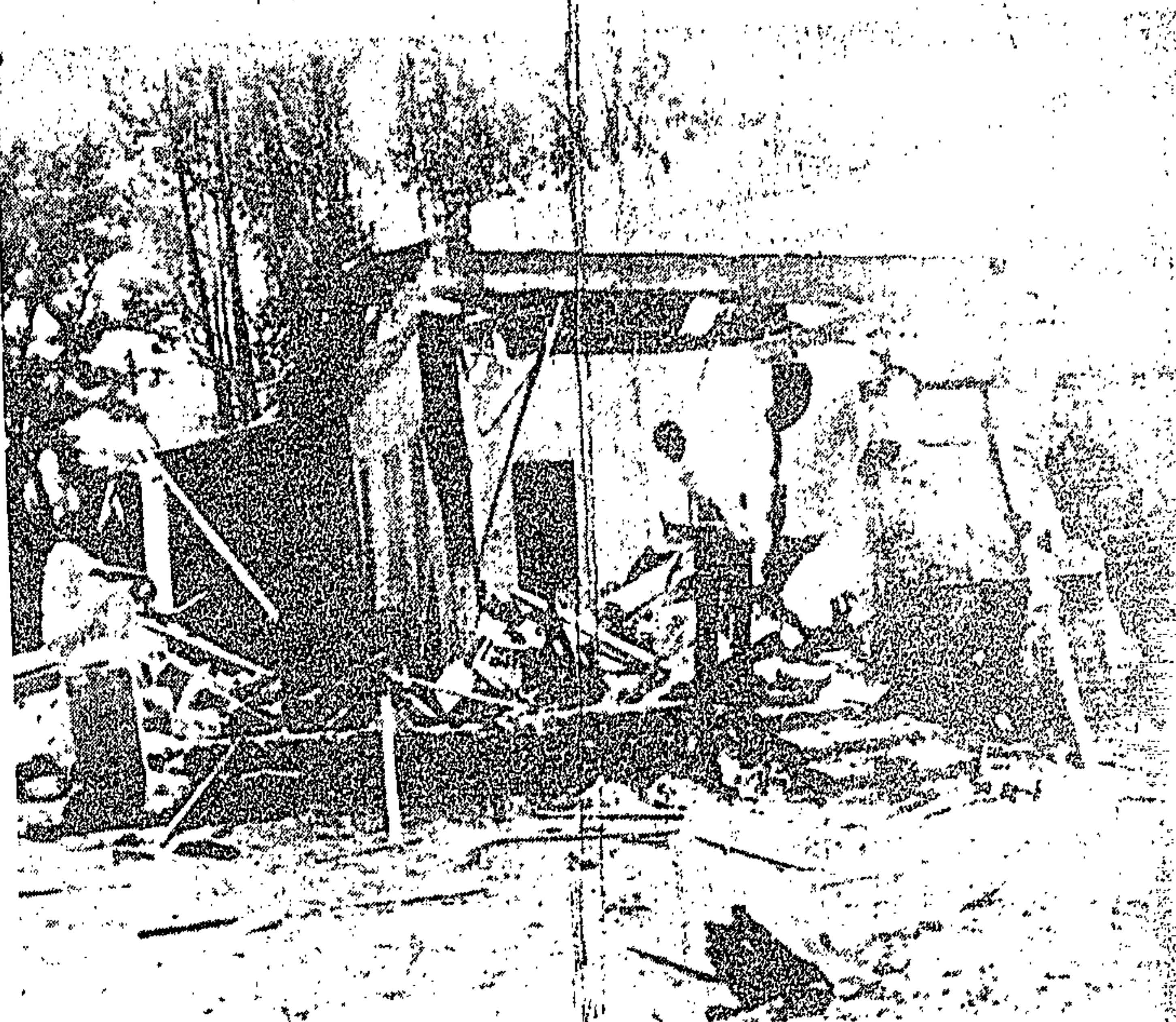
The identities of the two dead people were still unknown and reports in Harare indicated one of the dead may have been an occupant of the car carrying the huge bomb.

Exiles and Zimbabwe government officials appeared convinced the bombing was the work of South African intelligence agents.

A convicted South African spy, Paisen Pesanai Ndlovu, testified at his trial in Bulawayo last year that he was shown a sketch of the house that was bombed by his South African controllers in 1986.

He said he was asked to make a sketch of the gates of the house.

The explosion occurred at 9pm on Monday at the house in Trenance, Bulawayo. — Sapa.



HOUSE BOMBED: A Bulawayo house, possibly occupied by ANC members, damaged by a car-bomb. Two people were killed.

Post Times 13/1/88

Car bomb bodies still unidentified

HARARE. — Zimbabwean police have yet to identify the mutilated bodies of two men, believed to be supporters of the African National Congress, who were killed by a massive car bomb explosion on Monday night.

The government has blamed South African agents.

In Harare, Government Information Director Mr Ezekiel Makunike said: "It was obviously South African agents. It follows the pattern as happened in Harare. The targets are consistent. It can't be anyone else. There is no other way of looking at it."

About 9pm on Monday the occupants of a known ANC house in Bulawayo's northern Trenance suburb had just finished supper when two cars drove into the grounds. An explosion followed soon afterwards.

Yesterday, searchers reported finding bundles of ANC revolutionary literature in the ruined building.

An unknown number of occupants of the house are being treated under guard in Bulawayo hospitals. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

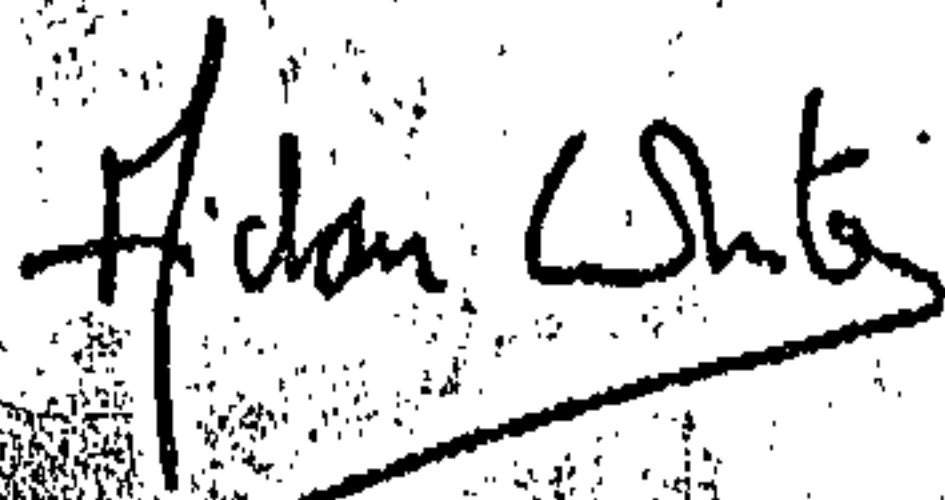
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS

"HANDS OFF THE MEDIA"

The International Federation of Journalists and its two South African affiliates - the Media Workers Association of South Africa and the Southern African Society of Journalists - congratulates "SOUTH NEWSPAPER" on its courageous stand in defence of press freedom.

The IFJ, which represents journalists committed to press freedom in five continents, is opposed to the battery of laws introduced by the government of South Africa to threaten the existence of "alternative" media and to restrict fundamental freedoms of expression.

The IFJ will continue to co-operate with progressive forces in South Africa to draw international attention to the difficulties under which all South African journalists work.



Aidan White

General Secretary

International Press Centre,
Boulevard Charlemagne 1, Bte 5,
Brussels, 1041,
Belgium



Mia Doornaert

President

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20/1/88

20/1/88

170645 1988 12

Man gunned down in Swazi restaurant

MBABANE. — A man believed to be a South African refugee was gunned down in a Manzini restaurant, Swazi police confirmed today.

Police said two gunmen entered the restaurant last night and one shot the man dead.

A police source in Manzini said the dead man was known to have had a long-standing connection with the African National Congress.

He said the man had been reporting daily to Manzini police because of his suspected ANC activities.

The gunmen's car was found abandoned near Lobamba, about 20km from Manzini. Police found two AK47 rifles, four AK magazines, 117 rounds of ammunition and a pistol in the car. — Sapa.

● See page 6.

CAPE TOWN 14/11/88

ANC man shot dead

GABORONE. — A member of the African National Congress was shot dead by unidentified gunmen in Botswana last week, police said yesterday.

The body of Mr Jacob Molokwane, 19, was found on Friday near his car at Bisoli rail siding about 40km north of Francistown. He had been shot several times.

"As far as we have been able to establish, Molokwane was a refugee and a member of the ANC and he had come to Botswana on a visit from Lusaka," Francistown police commander Mr Andrew Matlapeng said. — Sapa-Reuter

Bomb victims were black, say reports

CAPE TIMES 14/1/88

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From MICHAEL HARTNACK

BULAWAYO. — The two victims of Monday's car bomb at an African National Congress house in Trenance suburb here were both black, official sources confirmed yesterday.

Three other people were injured, one of whom is still in a critical condition at Mpilo hospital, where a police guard has been mounted at his bedside.

One of the theories put forward is that the bombers hijacked a car — and possibly a driver — known to the Zimbabwean police guards on duty at the rambling property. The explosive-packed vehicle, a Renault Five with Zimbabwean number plates, was therefore able to drive up the long approach to the colonial-style house, stopping outside the kitchen and bathroom area.

One of the two occupants then leapt out and fled in a second vehicle, which was following. The other occupant of the first car was killed when the bomb detonated seconds later.

Human remains and debris were strewn over a wide area. The victims have not been named.

Sources say the wife of the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzou, was due to have stayed in the house last weekend, and the belief that high-ranking members of the ANC's "Umkhonto we Sizwe" military wing were in attendance could have been the reason for the attack.

No official comment has yet been forthcoming from the Zimbabwean government, but the two national newspapers have unhesitatingly blamed South Africa. The Bulawayo Chronicle recalled that plans of the

Car bomb not SA's, says Pretoria

Defence Correspondent

THIS WEEK'S bomb explosion in Bulawayo, which killed two African National Congress members, was set off not by South African agents but by a power-seeking faction of "the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance", a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said from Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement, the spokesman said: "It has been known for some time that undercurrents exist in the leader group of the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance."

The spokesman dismissed as "a typical example of the ongoing propaganda war" allegations that South Africans had been responsible, saying that the explosion resulted from an internal struggle in which younger ANC and SACP members were trying to take control.

Trenance house were among the items of intelligence supplied by a Zimbabwean, Paisen Ndlovu, who was last year jailed for an effective 14 years for spying for South African Defence Force intelligence officers at Messina.

In an editorial, the Chronicle said the attack "brings home to Bulwayo for the first time the reality of the menace and the potential of the threats from the racist Pretoria regime".



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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No. 11112

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 83

14 Januarie 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) (c) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, verbied ek, Roy Peter During, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby, in die landdrosdistrikte van Die Kaap, Wynberg, Simonstad, Bellville, Athlone, Goodwood en Kuilsrivier, enige byeenkoms gedurende die tydperk eindigende 28 Januarie 1988 waarop—

- (a) die nie-bywoning of verset teen die bywoning van enige openbare skool, soos omskryf in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979); of
- (b) die nie-registrasie van leerlinge by 'n openbare skool, soos omskryf in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979),

aangeraai, aangemoedig, gepropageer, bepleit of bevorder word.

R. P. DURING,

Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

697—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 83

14 January 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) (c) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Roy Peter During, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby prohibit, in the Magisterial Districts of The Cape, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Bellville, Athlone, Goodwood and Kuils River, during the period ending on 28 January 1988, any gathering at which—

- (a) the non-attendance or opposition to the attendance of any public school, as defined in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979); or
- (b) the non-registration of pupils at any public school, as defined in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979),

is advised, encouraged, propagated, advocated or promoted.

R. P. DURING,

Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

11112—1

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Biko film ad threat:

Film chief

'stunned'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — UIP Warner president Mr Michael William-Jones said yesterday that he was "stunned and amazed" by Witwatersrand Attorney-General Mr Klaus von Lieres's threat to prosecute newspapers which carry advertisements for "Cry Freedom", Sir Richard Attenborough's film on Steve Biko and Donald Woods.

"I find it incomprehensible. My reaction is one of total incredulity," he said.

Not banned

Some reports here have interpreted the definition of "publish" to have a wide meaning, which includes cinematic representation. They have pointed out that the Publication Control Board, which passed the film uncut, does not consider itself to be an arbiter of what is lawful. Mr Von Lieres's warning, they maintain, will effectively overrule the control board's go-ahead.

The advertisement in question "quotes" Biko and Woods.

● A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said yesterday that under terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982, Steve Biko is no longer a banned person.

"There is no notice in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982 in force for the late Steve Biko and his name does not appear on the consolidated list referred to in Section 16 of the Act," the spokesman said.

However, Biko's friend and author-journalist Donald Woods is still a banned person and may not be quoted or have his picture published.

Court challenge for media curbs

14-20/11/88
SOUTH

THE Government's media curbs under the Emergency Regulations are to be challenged in the Rand Supreme Court next week.

Lawyers of the Johannesburg-based weekly newspaper, the New Nation, have already drawn up papers to be served on the State President, Mr P W Botha, and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Meanwhile, the government has again acted against SOUTH.

SOUTH has been officially warned in the Government Gazette that its content is, in the opinion of the Minister, "subversive propaganda" and "could be subject to closure or pre-publication censorship."

A third independent paper, the Weekly Mail, has been told that the government is considering

an official warning against them.

They have now made representations to Botha.

New Nation's planned court action follows a letter from Botha last month warning this Catholic-backed paper that he planned to gazette a second warning which would allow him to proceed with steps against it.

Acting editor Gabu Tugwana said this week that representations had again been made to the Minister but no response had been received.

Hot off the press for Botha!

STOFFEL Botha's Home Affairs wants SOUTH regularly.

A Mr Van Rensburg of the department's Cape Town office this week called to subscribe to SOUTH.

He emphasised that they needed the paper as soon as it came off the press and asked that a copy be delivered to their offices on Thursdays.

He also inquired if they could collect a copy at the printing press. It was urgent that they got the paper to Pretoria by Monday, he said.

And he wanted to know what had happened to publication of the paper for the past two weeks. The clauses in the emergency regulations to be challenged were promulgated on August 28 and allows the Minister to shut publications for up to three months.

"We have decided to react and challenge the unfettered power the State President and the Minister of Home Affairs have granted themselves in terms of the State of Emergency."

The clauses in the emergency regulations to be challenged were promulgated on August 28 and allows the Minister to shut publications for up to three months.

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Cape Times, Friday, January 15, 1988 3

Aberdeen township protected from kitscops

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Thembalesizwe township in Aberdeen was yesterday protected by the Supreme Court against possible unlawful acts and assaults by special constables (kitscops) and the police.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer made an order of the court an undertaking by 12 special constables and two policemen that they would not unlawfully assault or act in any unlawful manner towards the inhabitants of the township. An undertaking by the Divisional Commissioner and the Aberdeen station commander that they would ensure that policemen would not commit any unlawful assaults against the residents was also made an order of court.

Some 35 allegations of assault, shooting, intimidation and harassment by kitscops were presented in court yesterday.

Judge puts curb on 'kitscops' in E Cape township

Supreme Court Reporter

A SPECIAL constable unit has been restrained from unlawfully harrassing an Eastern Cape township.

In terms of a court order granted by Mr Justice Kanne-meyer in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday, the 1 500 residents of Thembalesizwe township near Aberdeen have been protected from illegal assault or harassment by 14 policemen — including 12 special constables.

The Commissioner of Police for South Western Districts and the Aberdeen station commander gave an undertaking to instruct and ensure that the policemen did not act unlawfully against Thembalesizwe residents.

The 14 policemen gave the same undertaking.

The undertaking has the same effect as an interdict and

policemen could be committed for contempt of court if it is breached.

It is believed to be the first time that an entire special constable unit has been curbed.

Community leader Mr James Tutu Nonnies, one of five residents to bring the application, said police had refused to accept complaints and charges from residents who reported alleged misconduct by special constables and their supervisors, a Sergeant Lategan and a Constable Gouws.

He said although alcohol abuse was common in the township as a whole, it was unacceptable that the special constables, who were supposed to uphold the law, were often under the influence of liquor while acting in the execution of their duties.

DEATH THREATS

Summarising the incidents listed in more than 30 supporting affidavits, Mr Nonnies, 52, alleged that several people, including lawyers assisting the residents, had received death threats from special constables.

He alleged that special constable Simon Mahane had shot dead the Rev Boy Jantjies in July last year and a witness was handcuffed and held upside down with his head in a bucket of water and threatened.

Piet Desha, another resident, was allegedly forced to do exercises while being beaten with a quirt.

Mrs Evelyn Jack, who tried to intervene after her six-year-old child had teargas sprayed in her face, was arrested and assaulted in the charge office, Mr Nonnies alleged.

Mr Nonnies alleged that Special Constable Siyolo Snoek had

(Turn to page 3, col 6)

tonight

Judge rules on 'kitscops'

15/1/88

(Continued from page 1) 267 227

his gun taken away for a few days after telling a resident he had shot her sister and was later apparently arrested for drunkenness after assaulting and arresting another resident.

It was alleged that a woman who tried to lay a charge of rape was propositioned for sex by a special constable.

Mr Nonnies said he had witnessed several merciless beatings by special constables and had seen people being forced to climb over their handcuffed hands so that these would end up behind their backs.

"NO IDEA"

"People are scared to go out at night because there are no street lights and they fear the patrolling special constables," he said.

"From the abovementioned incidents it is clear to me that the special constables — all bar one who have grown up in front of me — have not been

properly trained and have no idea of how to arrest, enter premises, and use force, if necessary.

"I have no doubt that if there is no court order the same pattern of behaviour will continue. There is tension in the area and the special constables' behaviour can only give rise to more serious problems."

Mr J Froneman, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order and the commissioner. Mr J Pickering, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre (Port Elizabeth), appeared for the applicants.

SA Times 15/11/88
**New Nation applies for
interdict on suspension**

JOHANNESBURG. — An urgent application was yesterday served on the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the State President, Mr P W Botha, to interdict them from suspending the weekly newspaper New Nation in terms of the emergency regulations, a front-page article in the paper said.

The newspaper, funded by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, has also applied for an order declaring that the media restrictions imposed on August 28 last year are invalid and are of no force in law.

New Nation's editor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been in detention for 399 days and Mr Stoffel Botha has issued two warnings to the newspaper; one in the Government Gazette of November 27. — Sapa

Cape Times 15/1/88

School boycott meetings banned

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

POLICE yesterday banned gatherings in eight magisterial districts in the Western Cape aimed at promoting non-registration or non-attendance of black pupils.

The Divisional Commissioner of the SAP for the Western Province, Brigadier Roy During, issued the banning in terms of the Public Safety Act till January 28.

It prohibits gatherings in Cape Town, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Bellville, Athlone, Goodwood and Kuils River at which "the non-attendance or opposition to the attendance" in black schools, or the "non-registration of pu-

pils" is "advised, encouraged, propagated, advocated or promoted".

Speaking from Pretoria, the liaison officer for the DET, Mr Job Schoeman, said registration was going ahead "with the exception of five Cape Town schools".

A National Education Crisis Committee spokesman said reports received from the teachers and students were that pupils were not registering at Langa High, Fezeka and I D Mkize in Guguletu, Sizamile in Nyanga and Crossroads No 3.

A Khayelitsha source also said registration at Luhlaza Senior Secondary School had slowed down by yesterday.

The NECC spokesman said

there was "much confusion" among parents, teachers and pupils over registration.

"Parents have said they are not opposed to registration itself, but to certain clauses in the regulations. But, students reject the idea of re-registration — they don't see why they should have to re-register for every academic year, and see this as a means to weed out activists from certain schools," he said.

Professor Dennis Davis, of the Department of Law at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that the validity of declarations forced on parents was "doubtful" as it "went way beyond the ordinary provisions of common law".

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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**Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette**

No. 4171

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 271

PRETORIA, 15 JANUARIE 1988
JANUARY

No. 11105

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 7, 1988

REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE
VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 van die
Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), vaar-
dig ek hierby die regulasies vervat in die Bylae uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad op hede die Vyftiende dag van
Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,

Staatspresident.

Op Las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. G. BOTHA,

Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders
blyk, beteken—

“die Regulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Prokla-
masie R. 97 van 1987, soos gewysig deur die regula-
sies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 123 van 1987.

**Wysiging van regulasie 7A van die Regulasies, soos inge-
voeg deur Proklamasie R. 123 van 1987**

2. (1) Regulasie 7A van die Regulasies word hierby ge-
wysig—

(a) deur in subregulasies (1) en (3) die woorde “be-
houdens subregulasie (4)” te skrap; en

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South-Africa

No. R. 7, 1988

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT,
1953

Under the powers vested in me by section 3 of the Public
Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), I hereby make the regula-
tions contained in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Cape Town, this Fifteenth day of January
One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. G. BOTHA,

Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indi-
cates—

“the Regulations” means the regulations published by
Proclamation R. 97 of 1987, as amended by the regula-
tions published by Proclamation R. 123 of 1987.

**Amendment of regulation 7A of the Regulations, as in-
serted by Proclamation R. 123 of 1987**

2. (1) Regulation 7A of the regulations is hereby
amended—

(a) by the deletion in subregulations (1) and (3) of the
words “subject to subregulation (4)”; and

(b) deur na subregulasie (4) die volgende subregulasies in te voeg:

“(4A) Subregulasie (4) (a), in soverre die Minister ingevolge daardie subregulasie aan die uitgewer of invoerder van ’n periodieke publikasie kennis moet gee van—

(a) die feit dat optrede kragtens subregulasie (1) of (3), na gelang van die geval, ten opsigte van daardie periodieke publikasie oorweeg word, word in die geval van die verwysing daarin na subregulasie (3) nie uitgelê asof die Minister verplig is om aan te dui kragtens watter een van paragraaf (a) of (b) van genoemde subregulasie (3) optrede aldus oorweeg word nie;

(b) die gronde vir enige voorgestelde optrede ten opsigte van daardie periodieke publikasie, word nie uitgelê asof die Minister verplig is om enigiets behalwe die volgende aan die uitgewer of invoerder te verstrek nie, naamlik—

(i) ’n lys waarin aangedui word die berigte, kommentare, artikels, foto’s, tekeninge, voorstellings, advertensies, briewe en ander items wat in daardie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer is en deur die Minister by sy ondersoek kragtens subregulasie (1) of (3), na gelang van die geval, teen die periodieke publikasie in aanmerking geneem word vir die doel om te bepaal of daar, volgens sy oordeel, in daardie periodieke publikasie ’n stelselmatige of herhaalde publiserings van stof, of ’n stelselmatige of herhaalde publiserings van stof op ’n wyse, is wat, volgens sy oordeel, ’n uitwerking beskryf in paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) het of bereken is om so ’n uitwerking te hê; en

(ii) ’n aanduiding waarom elke sodanige item vir daardie doel in aanmerking geneem word.

(4B) Behalwe vir sover in subregulasie (4), saamgelees met subregulasie (4A), vereis, is die Minister nie verplig om kennis van enige voorgestelde optrede kragtens hierdie regulasie, of enige gronde vir sodanige optrede, aan enige persoon te gee of om enige persoon by die oorweging van bedoelde voorgestelde optrede aan te hoor nie.”.

(2) Subregulasie (1) word geag onmiddellik na afkondiging van Proklamasie R. 123 van 1987 in werking te getree het.

(b) by the insertion after subregulation (4) of the following subregulations:

“(4A) Subregulation (4) (a), in so far as the Minister is in terms of that subregulation required to give notice to the publisher or importer of a periodical of—

(a) the fact that action under subregulation (1) or (3), as the case may be, is being considered in respect of that periodical, shall in the case of the reference therein to subregulation (3) not be construed as if the Minister is obliged to indicate under which one of paragraph (a) or (b) of the said subregulation (3) action is so being considered;

(b) the grounds of any proposed action in respect of that periodical, shall not be construed as if the Minister is obliged to disclose to such publisher or importer anything other than the following, namely—

(i) a list indicating the reports, comments, articles, photographs, drawings, depictions, advertisements, letters and other items published in that periodical and which are being taken into account against the periodical by the Minister in his examination under subregulation (1) or (3), as the case may be, for the purpose of establishing whether, in his opinion, there is in that periodical a systematic or repeated publishing of matter, or a systematic or repeated publishing of matter in a way, which, in his opinion, has or is calculated to have an effect described in paragraph (a) of subregulation (1); and

(ii) an indication why each such item is being taken into account for such purpose.

(4B) Save in so far as required in subregulation (4), read with subregulation (4A), the Minister shall not be obliged to give notice of any proposed action under this regulation, or to disclose any grounds for such action, to any person or to give any person a hearing when considering the said proposed action.”.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall be deemed to have come into operation immediately after the publication of Proclamation R. 123 of 1987.

INHOUD

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MSUB 15/1/88

Protest after closure of 5 black schools

Staff Reporter

THE closure of five black Peninsula high schools and the transfer of a principal have sparked an outcry among parents, teachers and pupils.

In the latest development, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier Roy During, yesterday banned any meetings at which non-attendance of schools or non-registration of pupils was promoted.

The order, issued in terms of the emergency regulations, prohibits meetings in the Cape, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Bellville, Athlone, Goodwood and Kuils River.

The ban is effective until January 28.

Many pupils have refused to register for schools in Guguletu, Langa, New Crossroads and Nyanga unless the Department of Education and Training lifts several conditions it has laid down for their re-opening.

Among the conditions the parent/teacher/student associations (PTSAs), affiliates of the National Education Crisis Committee, regard as unacceptable are:

- That pupils be accompanied by two witnesses when they register;
- That parents or guardians sign documents holding them responsible for paying for damage to schools; and
- That parents or guardians give an undertaking that pupils will not take part in "disruptive" activities.

REGISTRATION

Mr Moosa Kaprey of the NECC's Western Cape executive said parents and pupils were also "very unhappy" about the fact that registration forms did not ask pupils to state the name of the school they attended in 1987.

"They believe the department may try to re-allocate students to different schools against their wishes," said Mr Kaprey.

They were also unhappy about the transfer of Langa High's acting principal, Mr Duke Ngcukana, to a school in Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape, Mr Kaprey said.

The regional director of the department, Mr Bill Staude, said an attempt was being made by "ill-disposed persons" to "whip up" opposition to registration at the schools, Langa High, Sizamile Senior Second-

ary in Nyanga, F.D. Mkize High and Fezeka High in Guguletu, and Crossroads No. 3 in New Crossroads.

"The effect of such activities has been minimal, however, and applications for enrolment are now being received at an increasing rate," he said.

Mr Staude said the newly-completed Langa Comprehensive Secondary and Guguletu Comprehensive Secondary were attracting "a large number" of applications.

Mr Kaprey said the NECC wished to emphasise that the PTSAs were not against registration in principle.

"It's just that the PTSA's object to the conditions laid down," he said.

In a statement yesterday, the NECC accused the department of acting "high-handedly", and called for the scrapping of the registration requirements, the withdrawal of security forces from the schools, the reinstatement of Mr Ngcukana at Langa High, and the unconditional re-opening of the schools.

The schools were closed last week after principals were given notice from the department that no teaching staff, pupils or parents were to be allowed on to the premises.

The NECC today condemned the banning order on meetings and said that "the only way the present crisis can be resolved is by allowing our people to meet and to take decisions".

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We don't get it

The Weekly Mail's reply to the minister: We don't understand the principles behind your objections

THE *Weekly Mail* had "a genuine problem and a genuine dilemma" in dealing with the official government warning it received last month: it cannot even understand it.

This was the essence of the newspaper's reply to the warning from the Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, that he was contemplating action against the newspaper in terms of Emergency regulations. The reply was contained in 174 pages of representations served on the minister in the closing days of 1987.

In its representations, *Weekly Mail* argued that the purpose of issuing a warning must be to enable the newspaper to act to avoid falling foul of the minister's opinion again.

However, a detailed breakdown of the 15 items which had offended Botha left the newspaper editors and their lawyers ignorant of what they would have to do to avoid future ministerial objections.

They could discern no rational criteria for what the minister accepted and what he objected to and no way of inferring such criteria, the newspaper said in its representations.

For example, the minister had objected to an article in the newspaper during October, when ANC leader Oliver Tambo celebrated his 70th birthday. This allegedly fell into the category of articles that promoted the public image and esteem of unlawful organisations and promoted or fanned revolution or uprisings.

Weekly Mail pointed out that Tambo had been for some years "an important and widely perceived fact of the realities of South African political life."

"It matters not whether he should have been. His existence and controversial role in the South African political scene cannot and is not ignored... To ignore him is not possible in any sensible coverage of South African political realities. The occasion of his 70th birthday was well-publicised abroad and in South Africa and the kind of readership which *Weekly*

Mail enjoys would be interested in some kind of profile summary of the man, his background, his activities, his perceptions and his importance for the future.

"The article attempts to deal with that reality. It is not adulatory or uncritical," *Weekly Mail* pointed out.

Once it was accepted that Tambo could not be ignored, the parameters of permissible commentary on him were not clear.

For example, two Afrikaans, government-supporting newspapers, *Beeld* and *Rapport*, had carried "two very positive descriptions of an ANC camp" and the minister had not disapproved.

These descriptions, given by two Afrikaans journalists who visited the camp after attending a conference in Arusha, were written "in the most benign and positive terms".

The object of drawing attention to this report, *Weekly Mail* argued, was not to point fingers at another newspaper. "The complaint is a more serious one: *Weekly Mail* just does not know what rational principle to apply in deciding in the future what will make a particular report objectionable and what not."

Furthermore, there were other, more approving and less critical references to ANC leaders in *Weekly*

Mail about which the minister had voiced no objection at all.

In trying to understand the warning he had issued, *Weekly Mail* also found that the minister had not met his obligation to take into account all relevant matter.

The articles he objected to formed a very small part of the newspaper's reportage — less than five percent of the contents of any one publication — and the actual sentences objected to within those articles constituted less than one percent of any one issue.

The minister had to decide what effect such reports had on the "reasonable, rational and balanced reader" who "reads the newspaper as a whole, absorbing in a relaxed way the totality of the news, the commentary and the advertisements made manifest to him."

"To such a reader must not be attributed a myopic and obsessive and stuttering attention on some phrase in the middle of a lengthy analysis through which obsession everything else in the newspaper dissolves from his brain and his mind becomes singularly concentrated on the manner in which he could endanger the safety of the public," *Weekly Mail* argued.

The warning to *Weekly Mail* was the first stage in a complex and lengthy process that could lead either to its closure or to the imposition of pre-publication censorship. Warnings have also been issued to *New Nation*, *South*, *Work in Progress*, *The Sowetan* and *Die Stem*.

Once he has read *Weekly Mail's* representations, the minister has to decide whether to go to the next stage of the process, which would be a formal warning in the Government Gazette. He has now had two weeks in which to respond to *Weekly Mail's* representations.

● *Weekly Mail's* representations were drawn up by a legal team headed by Ismail Mahomed, SC, assisted by Gilbert Marcus and instructed by attorneys of Bell, Dewar and Hall

Spare the Six, calls church group

By Jo-Anne Collinge

327-292 27/88
An urgent appeal to spare the Sharpeville Six from the death penalty has been sent to President Botha by more than 430 Christians in Hamburg, West Germany.

"People are very much concerned that six persons out of thousands are held responsible for the tragic death of the township major (sic), Mr Dlamini, and are sentenced to death, though in none of the cases direct action that caused the death of the victim could be proved," Ms Eva Jurgensen of the South Africa Group of Evangelical Women Workers wrote.

The Sharpeville Six were sentenced for the death of deputy mayor

Mr K J Dlamini on September 3 1984.

They recently lost their case in the Appellate Division and only the granting of clemency by Mr Botha can now save them.

Ms Jurgensen said that the signatures had been collected after two church services in the Christmas period.

In addition to a copy of the Hamburg petition, in the last week The Star has received copies of more than 25 letters to the State President pleading for clemency for the Sharpeville Six. They come from organisations and individuals in the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

Censor crackdown threat

PETER FABRICIUS

CAPE TOWN — Government fears of a conservative backlash against the recent more liberal approach to censorship seem to herald a toughening up of censorship of sex and violence in films and publications.

This appears to be behind an announcement by the Director of Publications, Dr Braam Coetzee, that Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha had asked him for an investigation into possibly updating or renewing the Publications Act.

Dr Coetzee said after the investigation he had decided no new legislation or radical amendments to the Act were necessary at this stage, but he also hinted at a tougher approach to censorship.

He said he was convinced that the publications committees and appeal board would combat undesirable portrayals of sex which might give rise to an "inadmissible liberal-mindedness..."

Publications, films and public entertainment would be evaluated "in terms of present-day requirements as far as they had an influence on security."

SATV and M-Net material would also be handled "according to the needs presently pertaining within the community."

The present chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor J C W van Rooyen, has been responsible for initiating a far more liberal approach to censorship in which account is taken of the "likely reader or viewer" of the material.

National Party sources have been concerned for some time about a backlash against this liberal approach, especially on the plateland.

It seems certain that political motiva-

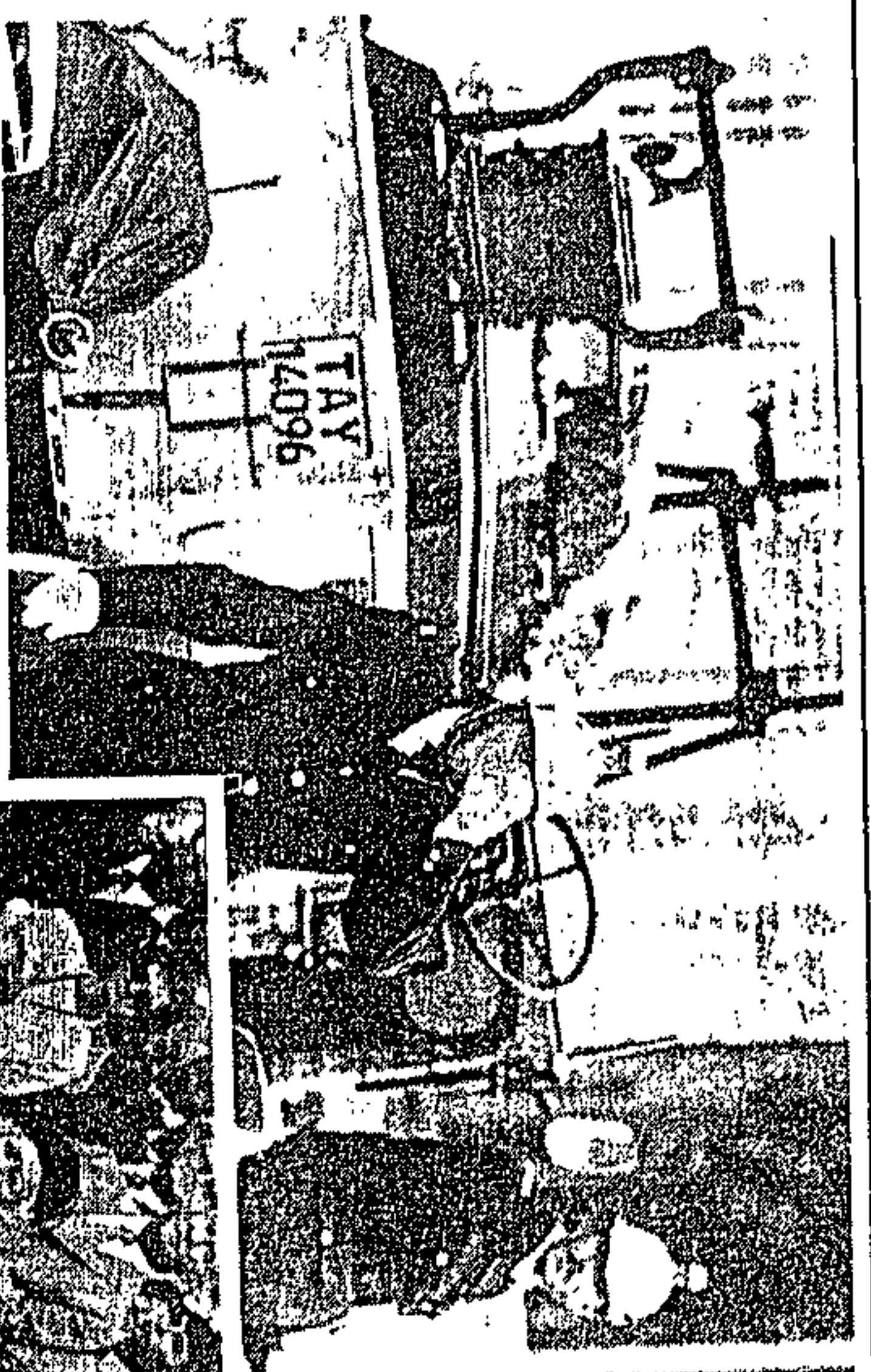
Govt fears right-wing backlash

tions have prompted the latest look at the censorship system and Professor van Rooyen is unlikely to be pleased by a possible tightening up of the standards he has so carefully relaxed.

Dr Coetzee said in a statement that "developments in the film industry regarding sex and violence had placed greater strain on the Publications Act" and that Mr Botha had asked him to establish if the present Act was still able to deal with the changing circumstances in the film industry and whether a new Act was needed.

He said film-makers and scriptwriters allowed themselves greater permissiveness in the portrayal of sex scenes and the use of crude language, and film techniques had been developed to portray violence more realistically and sometimes in a grotesque manner.

"After considering the whole matter and all the mechanisms which have already been employed to adapt to the changed circumstances, my advice to the Minister is that new legislation or radical amendments to the existing Act cannot be recommended at this stage until such time as all the possibilities available under the Act have been fully exploited," he said.



An Afrikaner son is laid to rest. Scenes at the funeral of Dr Connie Mulder, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, in Randfontein. Top left: a fireman drinks a toast and (right) Dr Andries Treurnicht bows his head in sadness. Bearded AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche (lower left) was among the many mourners.



A last toast...



paylase... eay stamint pnt eary

Germans asking us to go and rescue them," said Mr Friday.

W/6 ARKAS 16/1/89

Magistrate clamps down on Paarl burial

327
Staff Reporter

RESTRICTIONS have been placed on the funeral of Mr Toto Mbetha, due to take place today in Mbkwini, Paarl.

Mr Mbetha was killed this month after he allegedly attacked a municipal policeman.

The restrictions, ordered by the chief magistrate of Paarl, Mr J T P Swart, effectively prohibit holding the funeral today.

Mr Swart said the funeral could not take place on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday and that not more than 200 people could attend.

The Rev Mthini and Mr Johnson Mbetha were the only people who could speak at the funeral and it could not last longer than three hours, Mr Swart ordered.

Loudspeakers banned

No loudspeakers could be used and no speeches defending, attacking, criticising, propagating or discussing any form of government, principle or policy of a state, boycott action, the emergency or any action of the police or individual policeman could be made.

Mr Swart also ordered that no pamphlets, banners or placards could be distributed or be in the possession of anyone.

The body of Mr Mbetha and the mourners had to be conveyed by a "mechanical" vehicle from his home to the Baptist Church and then to the municipal cemetery by the shortest route.

After the burial the mourners had to return immediately to the point of departure and disperse immediately after the "washing of hands" ritual, if such was held.

No revolutionary or inciting songs could be sung.

No action on Biko advert 'farce', says A-G

By HAMISH McINDOE
NEWSPAPERS that published the controversial Biko film advertisement for the anti-apartheid film Cry Freedom will most likely not be prosecuted for quoting banned persons.

But the film could still run foul of the Internal Security Act and be banned in SA even though it was passed uncut by a Publications Committee.

The Attorney-General for the Witwatersrand, Mr Klaus von Lieres, made it clear that the "farce over the advertisements was engineered by a member of the Press who phoned the police about the quoting of banned persons.

"A police general in Pretoria was contacted with the clear intention of forcing ads. But no docket has been forwarded to me," Mr von Lieres said.

"The film was run into the ground by the overseas media and, I suspect, someone is deliberately trying to create a controversy in South Africa."

Mr von Lieres stressed he had been "deliberately misquoted (by certain daily newspapers) to stir up a controversy over the film".

"I'm most annoyed. The whole thing is a disgrace, but I'm just going to ignore it."

Wrangle

Mr von Lieres appeared for the State during the 1977 Biko inquest. "So there's an added sensitivity to all this," he said.

The ad contained quotes from the film by black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in Port Elizabeth police custody eleven years ago, and exiled former South African newspaper editor Donald Woods.

A legal wrangle erupted this week over whether the ad violated the Internal Security Act for quoting listed persons.

In terms of the Act, Biko is no longer banned, but Woods's statements and writings may not be quoted.

"Our view is that Biko's listing expired on his death," a lawyer said.

Sir Richard Attenborough's Cry Freedom, which has been nominated for four Golden Globe awards, was passed uncut by a Publications Committee last year.

"But that can be overridden if the film violates the Internal Security Act by disseminating the words of listed persons," the lawyer added.

17/1/88
Anti-SA ban
on literature
backfires *S/Time* 327

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

ALLEGING they were being forced to become censors for the South African Government, America's big publishers came out unanimously on Friday against the growing book boycott being foisted here by local governments, school boards and colleges.

A statement by the American Association of Publishers (AAP) said: "If the Government of South Africa was to ban all foreign books from being sold there, the world community, led by the US, would unleash a storm of criticism.

"The AAP is opposed to efforts, no matter how well intentioned, to force American publishers to serve tyranny by providing this censorship.

"AAP believes books are among the most effective agents for change in the world, and to withhold them from societies such as South Africa (or the Soviet Union or other countries denying civil rights to their populations) is only to play into their hands."

The resolution, which follows a similar statement by the Association of American University Presses, comes in answer to measures passed by many local municipalities prohibiting city agencies from having any dealings with companies doing business with South Africa.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



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SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 271

PRETORIA, 19 JANUARIE 1988
JANUARY 1988

No. 11114

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 108

19 Januarie 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

J. H. STEYN,

Afdelingskommissaris: Suidwestelike Distrikte.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die landdrostdistrik van Oudtshoorn.

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Johnny KARELSE;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms,” met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Johnny KARELSE, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet;

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 108

19 January 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

J. H. STEYN,

Divisional Commissioner: South Western Districts.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Johnny KARELSE, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means the Magisterial District of Oudtshoorn.

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Johnny KARELSE;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

Begrafnis ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Johnny KARELSE, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Johnny KARELSE), in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Johnny KARELSE, met inbegrip van enige sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, nie langer as vier ure mag aanhou nie.

Sprekers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Johnny KARELSE optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnis ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Johnny KARELSE ten osigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Johnny KARELSE, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoet

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Johnny KARELSE bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Johnny KARELSE ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begrafnisstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van Johnny KARELSE opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Johnny KARELSE ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Vlae, baniere ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflette of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Johnny KARELSE vertoon of versprei nie.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Johnny KARELSE, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Johnny KARELSE), shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Johnny KARELSE, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than four hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Johnny KARELSE.

Attendance of funeral etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Johnny KARELSE, in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Johnny KARELSE, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral procession

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Johnny KARELSE, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Johnny KARELSE is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Johnny KARELSE shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Johnny KARELSE is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Flags, banners etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Johnny KARELSE.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevele

7. Hierdie bevele is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

No. 109

19 Januarie 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

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J. H. STEYN,

Afdelingskommissaris: Suidwestelike Distrikte.

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“aangewese gebied” die landdrosdistrik van Oudtshoorn.

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte;

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“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Salvin BOTHA, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet;

Begrafnis ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Salvin BOTHA, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Salvin BOTHA), in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

No. 109

19 January 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953,

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

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“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Salvin BOTHA;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Salvin BOTHA, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Salvin BOTHA), shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;

UPE 7MB 20/1/88

Court order restrains SAP from killing

Staff Reporter

AN ORDER was granted yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, after an urgent application by a Council of Churches field worker and six other residents of Bongulethu township at Oudtshoorn, restraining the police from unlawfully shooting at, killing, arresting, detaining or assaulting residents.

The police were further restrained from "seizing possessions, entering into homes, threatening, insulting, harassing and intimidating in any manner whatsoever and interrogating in any manner other than that prescribed by law any inhabitant of Bongulethu".

Yesterday's application was filed separately to an application filed in July last year requesting relief for all Bongulethu residents against unlaw-

ful behaviour by members of the SAP. Oral evidence will be led in that case on February 18.

In the previous application an undertaking by the Divisional Commissioner of Police was accepted and not made an order of court.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes held yesterday that the undertaking by the commissioner and 17 special constables be made an order of the court pending the final adjudication of the main application.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes included in the order an "undertaking not to commit murder".

Mr Mzukisi Skosana, a Council of Churches field worker, said in an affidavit that a teacher, Mr. Moses Mvimbi, had been assaulted and shot.

Mr Les Rose-Innes and Mr Jeremy Gauntlett were instructed by Mr Kobus Pienaar of the Legal Resources Centre, Port Elizabeth. Mr R van Riet, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the respondents.

AKG 20/1/88 (257) (257)

'Kitscops' curbed in Oudtshoorn township

Supreme Court Reporter
RESIDENTS of Oudtshoorn's Bhonguletu township told the Supreme Court they feared being killed by special constables after seeing three people killed at the weekend.

An undertaking by the Minister of Law and Order, the South-Western Districts divisional commissioner of police and 16 special constables serving in Bhonguletu not to act unlawfully against any township resident was made an order of court yesterday.

In terms of the order they will not unlawfully shoot at, kill, arrest, detain, assault, threaten, insult, harass, intimidate, interrogate or seize possessions or enter the home of any resident.

Stabbing

The application for the order was brought by Mr Mzukizi Skosana, Mr David Mvimbi, Ms Magdalena Tsholombela, Mr Mzukisi Mooi, Ms Miriam Hlazo and a 16-year-old girl.

Mr Skosana said the stabbing to death on January 10 of Special Constable Bangi Salman sparked tension in Bhonguletu.

He said: "Last Saturday I tried to contact our attorney after I heard that Mr Soyisile Dose had been shot dead in a

field, allegedly by special constables."

Some residents and special constables had gathered near the scene of the shooting and when he arrived the driver of his car, Mr Mzukisi Mooi, was told to take off a T-shirt bearing a picture of Mr Govan Mbeki.

"Mr Mooi refused.

"The attention shifted to where a resident, Mr Rabase Rei, asked Special Constable Skumbuzo Kotlana why he had assaulted his sister.

"I remember that another resident, Mr Moses Mvimbi, intervened when Skumbuzo slapped Rabase.

"Moses and Skumbuzo started to fight. Two white policemen, one called Frazer, hit Moses with sjamboks and the other special constables hit him with their rifles.

"Special Constable Nkululeko Zicina then started shooting at Moses. I could not face what was happening."

Mr Skosana said a shot aimed at him missed and he ran off and hid among houses. Later he learned that 10 people had been injured and that Soyisile Dose, Selvin Botha, 23, and Karelse, 17, had been killed.

Mr Mzukisi Mooi, a shop assistant, said there was no reason for special constables Zicina and Kotlana to open fire,

Dad held as child buried

21-27/1/88

South 327

By GEORGE HILL

HOURS before his only child, four-year-old Asanda Matikani, was due to be buried, UWC student Case Nkwenkwe was detained at his home at Mbekweni near Paarl.

The detention of Nkwenkwe and nine other members of the UDF-affiliated Paarl Civic Association follow restrictions placed on the funeral of a victim of a kitskonstabel shooting.

Nkwenkwe was participating in a traditional family wake for the dead child when he was held by the police under the State of Emergency.

Refused to go into hiding

Shocked family members said Nkwenkwe was aware he might be "picked up" but refused to go into hiding.

Nkwenkwe, a BA student at the University of the Western Cape, was also held for more than a year in 1986. The child's mother, Cynthia Matikani, is also a former detainee.

Residents interviewed said the detentions followed the funeral in Mbekweni this week of Totó Mbetha, a Youth Congress member, shot dead on New Year's eve by a kitskonstabel after a knife incident.

The nine others detained are Robert Mahlali, Oliver Matakata, the Rev Stanley Jacobs, Boyce Jacobs, the Rev Mabandla, Fezile Tiyo, Thopile Mshweshwe, Pororo Kampies and Thami Bongo.

Relatives said the police had confirmed to them that the nine were held under the Emergency Regulations.

• **TURN TO PAGE 5**

Magistrate bans funeral

327

From page 1

Paarl magistrate J.T.P. Swart prohibited the funeral from proceeding last Saturday in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Swart said he believed the public peace would be endangered if the funeral was held on that day.

The funeral, also banned from taking place on a Sunday or a public holiday, took place on Tuesday.

Several other restrictions, including limiting the number of mourners to 200 and a ban on political speeches, were placed on the funeral.

Killed 21-27/1/88

Activists also claimed the police took action against mourners at a special service at the Ebenezer Methodist Church on Monday night.

Classes at the Simon Hebe High School were also disrupted on Tuesday when the entire school attended the funeral. A man was also reportedly arrested.

Captain Reg Crew of the police liaison division in Pretoria said the men had not been detained under the Internal Security Act. It was not police practice to confirm detentions under the Emergency Regulations.

He could not comment on police action in terms of the regulations.

nouncement on Wednesday night of closed other similar bombing inci

Held - while patients waited

By VUSI GUNENE

A SOSHANGUVE doctor says he had to leave patients — one of whom was later admitted to hospital for a cardiovascular complaint — unattended when he was arrested under Emergency regulations at his surgery last week.

Dr George Mukhari, a community leader in the township, claims he was taken by security police from his surgery at Falala Shopping Centre in Soshanguve shortly after 2pm on Monday 11 January. He was questioned about Soshanguve community organisations for almost two hours at the Compol Building, Pretoria's police headquarters.

Mukhari, who is president of the Soshanguve Sports and Recreation Association (Soscrea), an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, told the *Weekly Mail*:

"I was busy with a patient when the sister in charge came in to inform me that two white Afrikaans-speaking males wanted to see me. After finishing with the patient, I asked the sister to show them in.

"One introduced himself as Sergeant Sarel Botha and told me he was instructed by a Captain Loots to detain me under Emergency regulations.

"I asked to telephone my wife — a request that was acceded to. Later I asked if I could get another doctor to come and assist, realising there were over 15 patients waiting, amongst them a cardiovascular patient. This request was turned down. Instead, Botha told me the sister could take care of the patients.

"I was taken to Compol Building where I was questioned at length

about the activities of Soscrea and the Soshanguve Youth Organisation (Soyo).

"Throughout the interrogation I was warned they had powers to detain me for as long as they wished. I was also told to co-operate and give information on what is happening in Soshanguve. I refused on the basis of the Hippocratic Oath and my conscience as a Christian.

"After two hours of questioning I was told I should leave. I arrived at the surgery after five hours and found it crammed with patients.

"I found my patient with cardiovascular ailments still waiting. I had to refer the patient to Garankuwa Hospital, as his health had deteriorated."

Asked to comment on the allegations, the South African Police public relations division issued the following statement:

"We confirm that a doctor from Soshanguve was questioned by the police on or about 1988-01-11. We are not, however, prepared to identify him (for obvious reasons).

"...We reject the allegation that the police were unconcerned about the patients and this is borne out by the fact that he was allowed to contact his wife, given the opportunity to take his motor car home, and after he was questioned, he turned down an offer to be taken home.

"There is no reason why the police would not have further obliged him and permitted him to make another telephone call to arrange for a substitute doctor."

Evicted squatters 'ordered to go'

EVICTED Noordhoek squatters engaged in legal action to have their sites and homes restored to them have denied they were given any choice in the matter of their removal.

Affidavits filed by Cape Provincial Administration officials, police and the owners of the land they lived on until December 2 last year state a decision was taken to give the estimated

600 squatters the option of "voluntarily" moving to Khayelitsha.

In a responding affidavit, Joseph Ntshwaqela — one of four squatters bringing the Cape Supreme Court application — denies any option was put to him and that he was compelled to dismantle his home under threat of its demolition.

The application was postponed.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

POLITICAL TRIALS

The latest Detainees' Parents Support Committee report lists 41 political trials completed during October or November last year, involving 188 accused. Of these 111 were convicted, 58 acquitted, charges against one were withdrawn and one absconded. Seven of those convicted were sentenced to death.

The DPSC also listed 65 ongoing or forthcoming political trials involving 325 accused, including five treason trials involving 40 accused.

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE DISPARITIES

Over 700 potential teachers were turned away from black teacher training colleges in 1987, according to the National Education Union of South Africa. The Johannesburg College of Education had place for an extra 2 000 white student teachers, Neusa said.

TRESPASS ARRESTS

According to the 1986 Race Relations Survey the then minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, said that police had arrested 35 635 blacks for "trespassing" during the first five months of that year — an average of about 233 arrests a day. In 1984 23 335 people were arrested and 21035 in 1985.

According to the survey, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament in February last year that a total of 12 996 "coloureds", Indians and whites were arrested for trespassing in 1986.

"ILLEGAL" IMMIGRANTS

In March last year Vlok said in parliament that nearly 20 000 people had been detained in South Africa during 1986 as "illegal" immigrants, according to the 1986 Race Relations Survey. He said they had come from Botswana, Germany, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Portugal, Swaziland, Turkey, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the "independent homelands" of Bophuthatswana and Transkei.

REPATRIATION

In March 1987 the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, said in parliament that 2 807 blacks had been "repatriated" from the white-designated areas to the "non-independent" and "independent" homelands in 1985 in terms of Section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the 1986 Race Relations Survey reported. Heunis said the following numbers of workers had been repatriated from South Africa to other African countries in 1985: Botswana — 195; Lesotho — 460; Mozambique — 20 522; Swaziland — 399; Zimbabwe — 2 939.

EMIGRATION

A total of 10 485 South Africans emigrated in the first 11 months of 1987. In the same period 7 090 people immigrated — a net loss of 3 395.

In the the first 11 months of 1986 12 815 people emigrated and 6 521 immigrated — a net loss of 6 294. Although the net loss for January to November last year is down from the figure for the previous year, it is higher than that of any other year in the last decade.

In November 1987 there were 556 immigrants and 1 040 emigrants. Of the emigrants in the first 11 months of last year 1 858 were people in professional or technical occupations.

In November 1987 34 586 South Africans went on overseas visits, compared with 37 232 in November 1986 — a decrease of 2 646.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

EBRAHIM RASSOOL, 26, United Democratic Front Western Cape executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 6 last year.

After studying at the University of Cape Town, where he was active in Azaso (Sausco) Rassool worked as a teacher at the Spine Road Senior Secondary School.

In 1983 he was elected to the UDF Western Cape executive, and was elected to his third term of office on the UDF executive shortly before being detained. He was a founder member of the Call of Islam and played a prominent role in the Cape Town Muslim community.

He was detained in Belhar, Cape Town, after being in hiding for a year. This is his third detention.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

Bulletin of the Swapo Youth League November/December 1983; Now April 1984 Citizens of Southern Africa (the Methodist Church, London); AWB Bulletin Boodschap van die Hooftleier 187 In Oenskou (CP Byers); Bunny Girl January 1988 Vol 5 No 1 (Republican Pres, Durban); Laura Middleton and The New Epicurean (AW Allen, London); The Pulse and the Echo (Black and Whites Gallery, London); Gallery 198 (Calendaria); Rosa Fielding: Victim of Lust (WH Allen, London); Lascivious Scenes (WH Allen, London); God the Ultimate Autobiography (Edbury Press, London); Daylight (Trevor Watson); Me and My Brother B566 (Art Unlimited, Amsterdam); Wet Cloth B533 (Art Unlimited, Amsterdam); The Lovers (Art Unlimited, Amsterdam); Desire B210 (Art Unlimited, Amsterdam); Nude Pyramid (Black and Whites Gallery, London); Blow Your Own Horn (Black and Whites Gallery, London); James (Black and Whites Gallery, London); Gek No 47 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Johannesburg).

Conditionally unbanned (not to be displayed): Photographic 10 87 (Meier and Cie Schaffhausen Goldach); Fotoheft 10/87 (Photographie Ag Schlabaumstrabe Schaffhausen); Camera Weekly Vol 8 No 31 November 28 1987 (Haymarket Publishing, Middlesex).

Conditionally unbanned (only available in university libraries and legal deposit): Documents of the national conference of the Tudeh Party of Iran (Tudeh Party of Iran); National Conference of Labour Women (Labour Party, London).

Unbanned: A Simple Lust (Dennis Brutus); The Seeds of Disaster (John Laurence).

NECC chairman questioned

Cape Times
22/1/88
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Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), Western Cape, Mr Moosa Kaprey, was yesterday morning "fetched for questioning" by security police, his attorney said.

Mr Denis Gihwala said he had spoken to a police colonel who said he could confirm that Mr Kaprey had been "fetched for questioning". In a subsequent conversation, the policeman "emphasized that Mr Kaprey had neither been arrested or detained".

"I have had no word from his family that he had been arrested or detained," Mr Gihwala said.

● A matric student at Glendale High, Mitchells Plain, Shaun Hendricks, was detained in terms of the emergency regulations yesterday morning. An attorney of the firm acting for him, Mr E Mohammed, said the detention had been confirmed to them.

Much ado

Is the fuss over the film *Cry Freedom* just a publicity stunt?

Witwatersrand Attorney General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau has no intention of prosecuting the newspapers which ran advertisements for the film. These advertisements seemed to quote Donald Woods and the late Steve Biko, both of whom remain "banned." According to the Internal Security Act (ISA), Biko, although dead, retains the status of a banned person.

Von Lieres told the *FM* that he was asked a hypothetical question, and then seriously misquoted by a Pretoria journalist. He is not aware of a police investigation into the matter, and is most annoyed.

Censorship procedures are complicated. The Publications Control Board passes or censors a film according to whether it complies with the Publications Act, and whether it contains anything considered to be offensive to the public. The Publications Act also implements Section 56 of the ISA when reviewing a publication or film. However, various daily newspapers, including *Beeld*, have stated that the Publications Act deals only with the moral implications of a publication. *Cry Freedom* was passed uncut.

The *FM* was unable to make contact with anyone here who had seen the film; the names of the censors are withheld to protect them from repercussions. It's not clear whether the excerpts from the film are direct quotes from Biko and Woods, or the scriptwriter's version. Not that it makes much difference: the ISA prohibits the publication of anything "purporting to have been said" by a banned person, effectively covering anything a scriptwriter may put in the mouths of his characters.

The distributors, UIP Warner, are going ahead with their plans to release *Cry Freedom* nationwide in the autumn. UIP Warner MD Peter Digman says he was shocked and surprised by the reaction to the advertisement. He maintains it was just a normal launch advert, and since the film had been passed uncut there was no reason to presume that quoting from it would provoke such reaction.

Von Lieres believes that a possible expla-

nation for this baseless controversy could be that it's a publicity ploy for a film which has been a financial disaster on the international market.

Another theory is that a faceless conservative element is trying to have the film banned by creating an issue where none exists. One way or another, the entire *Cry Freedom* controversy seems to exist purely in the minds of journalists.

School organisations in court bid to hold meeting

Supreme Court Reporter

A SUPREME Court application by township parent-teacher-student associations (PTSA) for an order allowing a meeting to go ahead unhindered by police has been postponed until next Friday.

The application, brought after two meetings to discuss with parents the registration procedure laid down by the Department of Education and Training (DET) were stopped by police, was heard briefly by Mr Justice Rose-Innes in chambers last night.

The PTSAs had intended having an urgent meeting with parents last night.

The application was brought by the PTSAs of Langa and Crossroads No 3 high schools and a parent, Mr Matthew Sonnyboy Cabadiya.

Role of PTSAs

The respondents are the Minister of Law and Order and the Western Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police.

Chairman of the Langa PTSA Mr Lungile Daba said in an affidavit that the Langa, Crossroads No 3, Fezeka, I D Mkize and Sizamile secondary schools' PTSAs had tried in 1987 to ensure that black education returned to normal.

"The PTSAs, to a large measure, were responsible for persuading pupils to return to school last year and also formed a joint ad hoc working committee consisting of — for each school — four parents, the school principal and his deputy and three DET officials."

"Between September and November, in meetings with top DET officials, parents and pupils said they did not object to re-registration, but to certain aspects on the registration forms which they proposed should be amended."

Parents dismayed

Instead, on January 7, a DET statement was issued setting out the registration procedure for pupils. Parents and the PTSAs were dismayed at the DET's lack of consultation.

Mr Daba said meetings on January 14 and 20 to get a mandate from parents to proceed with registration or to seek adjustments were prevented by police.

He said it is essential for the normalisation of schooling that parents could have a meeting.

"The deadline for registration forms to be submitted to the DET is tomorrow and the DET has threatened to close schools if large numbers do not register."

Security policeman Captain Adriaan Trollip said he was told that the intended meeting would be used as a platform for advising and encouraging a refusal to re-register pupils.

He said the PTSAs were trying to take over control of schools and to use them for teaching "alternative" syllabuses.

The matter was postponed to give the Minister and the police time to file replying affidavits.

W/Mail 22/28/11

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'Warned' far-right paper shuts ... but who pulled the trigger?

By SHAUN JOHNSON and MARIANNE MERTEN

DIE STEM, the only Rightwing newspaper to be threatened under the government's new media regulations, has closed down.

Confusion surrounds the reasons for the unexpected termination of the organ of the Boerestaat Movement, which produced its last edition in December.

Die Stem's publisher, Robert van Tonder, has claimed the ministry of home affairs telephoned him in late December to announce that a censor was to be appointed for the newspaper — an allegation denied categorically by the minister.

In a related development, former allies of Van Tonder have launched a new Rightwing newspaper catering for the same audience. Called *Die Volkstem*, its first edition is due to be published today.

In an interview with *Weekly Mail*, Boerestaat Movement leader Van Tonder said: "*Die Stem* was closed down by the government ... (After receiving a letter informing me of action being contemplated by the minister) I had to reply to a number of things and told (Minister of Home Affairs) Stoffel Botha I couldn't because my attorneys were on holiday.

"He then sent me a long telegram to say I must reply immediately ... when I replied, their proclamation was already with the government printers.

"Then I had a telephone call from his office to the effect that they are going to appoint a monitor now, and I must submit everything to them. Under those conditions I could not continue to produce a newspaper."

A statement from the minister's office flatly rejected this explanation: "It has been established that neither the Minister nor his staff have any knowledge of such an irresponsible telephone call. It is categorically denied that the Minister's office made such a call.

"In fact Mr Van Tonder had requested an interview with the Minister soon after he was advised of contemplated action but a date and time has not been set at this stage."

Weekly Mail has established that a rarefied political wrangle on the far Right may have been the core reason

Right-wing paper

for *Die Stem's* demise.

According to Johannes Pienaar, editor of the new publication, *Die Volkstem*, there were "some problems" with the final issue of *Die Stem*, leading to the appointment of a new editor, a staff reshuffle, and the formation of a new company, *Volkstem Koerant CC*.

Boerestaat Publishers, which owned *Die Stem*, no longer has any connection with the new publication, and Van Tonder apparently has no editorial or financial influence over *Die Volkstem*.

Van Tonder's specific commitment to the Boerestaat Movement was unacceptable to Pienaar, who says the new paper will be "completely neutral ... supporting the Conservative Party, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, and whatever Rightwing organisations exist, including the Boerestaat Movement."

Van Tonder's direct political links were "not in the interests of *Die Volkstem*", says Pienaar, who is reputed to "lean towards" Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party. The possibility cannot be discounted that the change in structure and name is an elaborate ploy to avoid a

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●From PAGE 1

government clampdown, but this is hotly denied by both Pienaar and Van Tonder.

Despite their ideological differences, the two right-wingers remain united in their excommunication of the government and the ruling National Party.

"*Die Stem* was warned in a letter in Afrikaans by a certain person named (Stoffel) Botha that the paper had contravened certain sections of an Act," says Pienaar. "There is no logic in his viewpoint ... We cannot understand his Afrikaans."

●To PAGE 3

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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Vol. 271

PRETORIA, 22 JANUARIE 1988
JANUARY

No. 11121

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 132

22 Januarie 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Andries Petrus van Zyl, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Soweto, hierby die bevel in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

A. P. VAN ZYL,
Afdelingskommissaris: Soweto.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die gebied in die landdrostdistrik van Johannesburg bekend as Soweto, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 1506 van 17 Augustus 1956, soos gewysig;

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Soweto;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Percy QOBOZA;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Percy QOBOZA, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

727—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 132

22 January 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Andries Petrus van Zyl, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the order set out in the Schedule.

A. P. VAN ZYL,
Divisional Commissioner: Soweto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Percy QOBOZA, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means the area in the Magisterial District of Johannesburg known as Soweto, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1506 of 17 August 1956, as amended;

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Percy QOBOZA;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

11121—1

Begrafnis en seremoniële byeenkomste gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Die begrafnis, en enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling van Percy QOBOZA word slegs ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes in hierdie bevel vermeld, gehou.

Spreekers

3. (1) Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling van Percy QOBOZA optree nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry is dat ander persone as die kategorie van persone bedoel in subklousule (1), by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling van Percy QOBOZA, as sprekers mag optree nie.

Vlae, baniere ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlae, baniere, plakkate, pamflette of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Percy QOBOZA vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

5. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

Funeral and ceremonial gatherings to be held in accordance with conditions

2. The funeral, and any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Percy QOBOZA shall not be held otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specified in this order.

Speakers

3. (1) No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organisation shall act as a speaker at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Percy QOBOZA.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply in the case where the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval is obtained that other persons than the category of persons mentioned in subclause (1), may act as speakers at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Percy QOBOZA.

Flags, banners etc.

4. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Percy QOBOZA.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of this order

5. This order shall apply in the designated area.

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING		
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie		
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
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CAP-T/12/1. 73/1/88 (227)
State appeal bid refused

PRETORIA. — A state bid for leave to appeal against a judgment which set aside an emergency press curb last year was refused in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

After hearing argument for the state by Mr P C van der Byl, SC, Mr Justice H Daniels said it was not necessary to hear the replying argument from The Argus and Times Media Ltd newspaper groups and refused the application.

The commissioner and minister were appealing against a decision in January last year which set aside an order restricting reporting on any unlawful organization.

The order was issued by the commissioner in terms of the emergency regulations after newspapers published advertisements calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress.

The Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Law and Order were ordered to pay the costs of the application. — Sapa

Funeral 23/1/68 restrictions gazetted by police

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police for Oudtshoorn yesterday gazetted restrictions on the funerals of Mr Johnny Carelse, Mr Salvin Botha and Mr Andrew Soyisile Douse.

The three separate orders stipulated that the funerals should not be held without prior approval, that they should not be out-of-doors, that only an ordained minister could act as speaker, that no public-address system could be used, that the number of mourners should not exceed 200 and that the ceremony should not continue for more than four hours.

Also, the funeral procession could travel only by vehicle and only along a route approved by the commissioner.

Flags or banners were also prohibited.

The restrictions, in terms of the emergency regulations, were signed by Divisional Commissioner J. H. Steyn, South-Western Districts. — Sapa

Mr. Tails 53/1/88

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CAPE TOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1968

Curbs on Qoboza funeral

PRETORIA.—The Divisional Commissioner of police for Soweto yesterday imposed restrictions on the funeral tomorrow of former City Press editor Mr Percy Qoboza.

The restrictions, published in a Government Gazette yesterday, said: "No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Percy Qoboza."

This provision did not apply to a speaker who was not a minister, but who obtained prior approval from the Divisional Commissioner.

The gazette also said: "No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial of Percy Qoboza." The order, in terms of the regulations under the

Public Safety Act, was signed by Soweto's Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier A.P. van Zyl.

Tributes from South Africa and abroad have been paid to Mr Qoboza, who died in a coma in the Rand Clinic last Sunday.

The City Press yesterday reported that members of the Security Branch in Soweto this week questioned organizers and Mr Qoboza's family about arrangements for his funeral at Doornkop Cemetery and demanded names of people scheduled to speak at the night vigil and church service.

The police, who claimed to be acting on instructions from SAP headquarters in Pretoria, wanted to know whether there would be any violence during the funeral.

They also wanted the names of the speakers from the UDF and Azapo, and asked why the family had chosen the two organizations to be represented.

A spokesman for the family said he had assured

the police that it was Mr Qoboza's wish to have a decent and dignified funeral and that the family was doing its best to keep it that way.

"Percy was friendly to all organizations. In fact he was totally against black on black violence."

The police also wanted to know whether any white would attend the funeral and whether there would be any ambassadors or dignitaries.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the purpose of the investigation was to check whether there would be any contravention of the emergency regulations.

Representatives of foreign embassies, leading Sowetans and pressmen are among those expected at the funeral.

A service will be held at the Regina Mundi Cathedral Church from 10am till 2pm. From there the cortege will leave for Doornkop Cemetery.

— Sapa

POLICE QUIZ

QOBOZA

FAMILY

City Press
24/1/88
327

MEMBERS of the Security Branch in Soweto this week questioned organisers and the family of *City Press* editor, Percy Qoboza, about arrangements for his funeral and demanded names of the people who are scheduled to speak at the night vigil and at the church service.

The police, who claimed to be acting on instructions from Police Headquarters in Pretoria, also wanted to know whether there would

be any violence during the funeral.

Among other things the police wanted to know was the route the cortege would take from Regina Mundi Church in Rockville to Doornkop cemetery in Jabulani, and an estimate of the number of mourners the family was expecting.

They also insisted on the names of speakers from the UDF and Azapo, and

wanted to know why the family chose the two organisations to be represented.

Warrant Officer Van Rensburg of the Protea Security Branch in Soweto told *City Press* that he had instructions to investigate all the funeral arrangements.

He said the investigations were police routine and that he was simply doing

his duty.

Furthermore, he wanted to know how many whites would attend the funeral and whether there would be any ambassadors or dignitaries.

Van Rensburg also wanted to know whether there would be any political speeches at the night vigil and at the church.

A spokesman for the family said he assured the police that it was Qoboza's wish to have a decent and dignified funeral and that the family was doing its

best to keep it that way.

"Percy was friendly to all organisations. In fact he was totally against black on black violence."

A police spokesman from Pretoria Headquarters said the purpose of the investigation was to check whether there would be any contravention of the emergency regulations.

Meanwhile, scores of mourners, including high-powered delegates from abroad and notable local businessmen, are expected to attend the funeral.

A service will be held at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church from 10am until 2pm. From there the cortege will leave for Doornkop cemetery.

Among the speakers in the program are the chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, Nthato Motlana, representatives from the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front, Sowetan acting editor, Aggrey Klaaste, Lekgau Matha-

By KHULU SIBIYA

For: Blanke persone in diens van die Provinsiale

retary: J.A. Van Wyk

(21-7123

: P.O.Box 978, Pretoria. 0001

HUISHOUDELIKE PERSONEELVERENIGING

Censors versus Botha's media censors

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

THERE is a "Clash of the Censors" looming in the Government's increasing efforts to crack down on publications and movies critical of security action.

Indications are that the Government is bypassing the established Publications Control system and using Mr Stoffel Botha's media censors, set up under the emergency regulations, to silence critics.

Two important cases pending will give an indication of the Government's willingness to railroad their censorship decisions past the regular channels.

New Nation newspaper has asked for an urgent interdict to prevent Mr Botha, the Minister of Internal Affairs, from closing down the paper. The case will be heard in the Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Cleared

Cry Freedom, Richard Attenborough's controversial movie on the life and times of Steve Biko and Donald Woods, has been cleared by the censors, but speculation is that the Government may still try to prevent it from being screened.

New Nation has received three warnings from Mr Botha's office that it has fallen foul of the Emergency Regulations. Section 7 (1) of the regulations empowers the Minister to terminate publication.

In the last few months three issues of the paper were investigated by the publications control system. In all cases the Appeal Board, under the chairmanship of

Professor Kobus van Rooyen, lifted the original ban imposed by a committee of censors.

It is obvious that the security establishment will get much more joy from the emergency censors in Mr Botha's office, headed by ex-Info department caretaker Mr Andries Engelbrecht and his advisor, RAU academic Dr Ian de Vries.

Order

There are obvious differences in the two schemes. The Minister uses his discretion to warn, or ban, a publication if he "deems it necessary in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order".

The Appeal Board, however, is a judicial body and decides on publications in open session. The accused is allowed legal representation and the board takes cognisance of legal precedents and court decisions. Its decisions can also be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The board has been known to take a fairly liberal approach to security cases and its decisions have been quoted with approval by Mr Justice Goldstone in the 1986 case of Mokoena vs the Minister of Law and Order.



1 500 attend Qoboza funeral

SOWETO. — Anti-apartheid activists, diplomats and blacks who had read Mr Percy Qoboza's newspapers for 20 years paid tribute yesterday to one of South Africa's pre-eminent black journalists at a funeral service subjected to police restrictions.

Mr Edward Perkins, the first black US ambassador to South Africa, was among about 1 500 mourners who crowded into Soweto's Regina Mundi Catholic Church for a four-hour service marked by anti-apartheid oratory and condemnations of the police curbs.

Mr Qoboza was editor of City Press, the country's largest-selling newspaper for blacks.

"South African journalism, which has suffered much, now suffers more," said a message read at the service from Mr Derek Bok, president of Harvard University, where Mr Qoboza was a Nieman fellow in 1975.

Plans for speeches by officials of the UDF and Azapo were dropped because of a police order.

Fiery address

However, a prominent activist, Mr Aubrey Mokoena of the Release Mandela Committee, was called to the podium midway through the service and gave a fiery address after telling the crowd that the police restrictions "cannot be tolerated".

Mr Mokoena invoked the names of Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Oliver Tambo, and called for an end to white-minority domination as mourners hummed a hymn and raised clenched fists.

"Rest in peace," he said to Mr Qoboza's coffin. "We are going to achieve our liberation."

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader, entered the church shortly before Mr Mokoena spoke, with an escort of youths wearing tracksuits of gold, green and black — the colours of the ANC.

Dr Ntatho Motlana said Mr Qoboza's editorials had played a key role in politicizing blacks. — Sapa-AP

MOURNING A FATHER AND HUSBAND ... Mr Percy Qoboza's wife and son at the funeral of the former City Press editor in Soweto's Regina Mundi Catholic Church yesterday. Mr Qoboza died of a heart attack after 25 years in journalism.



DIGNITARIES PAY THEIR RESPECTS ... The United States Ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, was among about 1 500 mourners at the funeral. Also present were Dr Ntatho Motlana and Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Hundreds attend Goboza funeral

The Johannesburg Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of mourners, including Mrs Winnie Mandela and the United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, attended the funeral of City Press editor Mr Percy Qoboza in Soweto.

Also present at yesterday's six-hour funeral were other diplomats, the president of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Ntatho Motlana, business and community leaders, and foreign and local journalists.

Police in plainclothes filmed proceedings as the coffin and mourners left the Regina Mundi Catholic church and followed the procession to Doornkop cemetery.

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr Goboza in the presence of his wife Anne and four children.

The deputy editor of the Sowetan, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, delivered a scathing attack on the police for imposing restrictions and for their presence throughout the service.

Shot Soweto
youth was on
US TV show

PRETORIA. — A Soweto youth, who was found dead on Monday near his Jabulani home, has been identified as 18-year-old Sicelo Dlomo, police said yesterday.

Mr Dlomo was recently featured in an American television documentary, "Children of Apartheid".

The youth, who apparently died of bullet wounds, told millions of viewers that he had been tortured by the police and detained four times.

Although his real name was not revealed in the documentary, his identity was established when police saw the documentary.

Last week he made an affidavit to the police regarding the documentary and was allowed to go. — Sapa

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'Child of apartheid' found murdered

A SOWETO youth who was found dead on Monday near his Jabulani home has been identified as 18-year-old Sicelo Dlomo, the SAP Public Relations division said in a statement from Pretoria yesterday.

Sicelo Dlomo, was recently featured in an American television documentary entitled *Children of Apartheid*.

"The youth, who apparently died of bullet-wounds, told millions of television viewers that he had been tortured by the police and had been detained four times," the statement said.

"Although his real name was not revealed in the documentary, his true identity was established during December last year when police viewed the documentary.

"On January 20 this year, he was recognised at Khoiso House and accompanied the police to John Vorster Square, where he was questioned about the allegations contained in the documentary.

Affidavit

"In a sworn affidavit, he said that he had been invited to a so-called tea-party in Johannesburg arranged by the Detainees Parents Support Committee.

"He was interviewed by a certain news agency director, who instructed him to tell, into the camera, how and when he had been detained and to say that he was

manhandled and beaten. He said he then started to talk and told what had been dictated to him.

"After he had made the statement, he was allowed to go. At no stage was he under arrest," the police statement said.

The police statement said that on January 25 1988 police received an anonymous telephone call with a tip-off that a youth was lying dead in an open area in Emdeni Extension, Soweto.

Fifteen minutes later, at 12h30, police arrived

on the scene and found the body of an unidentified youth.

"He had head wounds and appeared to have been shot. A post-mortem is to be held soon to establish the exact cause of death.

"Although there were several onlookers present, nobody could identify the dead youth. Inside a pocket of his clothing, however, police found a book with the name Sicelo Dlomo and an address in Emdeni.

"His mother was informed of the discov-

ery and the body was identified as that of Sicelo Dlomo."

The statement appealed to anyone with information regarding the youth's death, to contact the nearest police station as soon as possible.

"Mr Sicelo Dlomo was only detained by the police once and that was during 1986, in connection with an allegation of attempted murder. He was charged with the attempted necklace murder of a woman teacher." — Sapa.

28/1-3/2/88



Winnie Mandela leads members of the Mandela football team who acted as pall-bearers at the burial of newspaper editor Percy Qoboza in Soweto on Sunday.

Qoboza restrictions defied

SEVERAL political organisations condemned the restrictions placed on the funeral of one of South Africa's leading black journalists, Mr Percy Qoboza, who was buried on Sunday.

Mourners attending the funeral of the former City Press editor openly defied the restrictions while hundreds of security force members kept a close watch on proceedings.

Officials from various diplomatic missions, foreign newsmen, Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and the American Ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins attended the funeral.

A Government Gazette containing the restrictions was delivered by hand to the funeral organisers and the Qoboza family on Friday afternoon.

The restrictions effectively banned speakers from the United Democratic Front

(UDF), the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and The Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) from speaking at the funeral.

According to the restrictions, no person other than an ordained minister of religion could speak at the funeral or any ceremonial gathering connected with the funeral.

The restrictions also banned the display of flags, banners, placards or posters.

Qoboza was buried at the Doornkop cemetery after a service at the Regina Mundi Church in Rockville, Soweto.

As the long stream of about 2 000 mourners neared the Doornkop cemetery, a crowd of young people started "toyi-toying".

A speaker from the RMC, in apparent disregard of the restrictions, addressed mourners and lashed out at the restrictions.

Police filmed the proceedings and two

light aircraft circled the cemetery.

Plans for speeches by members of the UDF and AZAPO were dropped due to the restriction order and the large security force presence at the burial.

Asked to comment on the large police and army presence at the funeral, the National co-president of the UDF, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, said: "Not only was the presence of the South African Security Forces very disturbing, but it was also a further indication of the incredible fear with which Pretoria is ruling."

"Preventing people from honouring Qoboza, who constantly protected the press with firmness against attacks from the State, speaks volumes for the State's apathy towards the feelings of the people of the land," she said.

DPSC worker 'was shot in the head'

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) worker found dead in Soweto on Monday morning. Sicelo Godfrey Dlobo, was shot in the head and died instantly, a post-mortem into his death found yesterday.

A DPSC spokesman said the official findings had yet to be released.

Dlobo, 18, was detained by police last week at the DPSC offices and questioned about interviews he had appeared in on in-

ternational television.

A statement from the SAP PR section said an anonymous tip-off was received on Monday that a youth was lying dead in Em-deni Extension, Soweto. They arrived at the scene 15 minutes later and found the body which was later identified by his family after his name and address were found in a book in his pocket.

B/day 28/11/88 (329) (327) (328)

Post-mortem shows youth shot in head

Cape Times 28/1/88
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) worker found dead in Soweto on Monday morning, Mr Sicelo Godfrey Dlomo, was shot in the head and died instantly, a post-mortem found yesterday.

A DPSC spokesman said the official findings had yet to be released.

Mr Dlomo, 18, was detained by police on Wednesday last week at the DPSC offices and questioned about interviews he gave on international television, most notably that for the US television documentary "Children of Apartheid".

A statement from the SAP public relations division said: "The youth, who apparently died of bullet wounds, told millions of television viewers that he had been tortured by the police and had been detained four times.

"Although his real name was not revealed in the documentary, his true identity was established during December last year when police viewed the documentary."

In his statement to the police, Mr Dlomo said he was instructed by a "certain news agency director" to tell how and when he had been detained and to say he was manhandled and beaten.

Police said that after Mr Dlomo made the affidavit he was allowed to go, and at no stage was he under arrest.

The statement said police had received an anonymous tip-off on Monday that a youth was lying dead in Emdeni Extension, Soweto. They arrived at the scene and found the body which was later identified by his family. His name and address were found in a book in his pocket.

In a letter to the Cape Times responding to a report carried in yesterday's paper, Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Minister of

To page 3

From page 1

Youth shot

Law and Order, said that by omitting the exact contents of the sworn affidavit Mr Dlomo made to police — in which he said he had been told what to say for the camera — the Cape Times may have given a "sinister perception" to readers.

The impression may have been created "that he was killed after police had questioned him about his allegations to millions of television viewers that he has been tortured by the South African police".

Brigadier Mellet said it should be made clear how "a youth, according to himself, was used to portray a false picture of South Africa to millions of viewers abroad".

Police told CHRIS STEYN, Mr Dlomo said in the affidavit that he had been invited to a tea party, in Johannesburg arranged by the DPSC.

"He was interviewed by a certain news agency director, who instructed him to tell, in the camera, how, and when he had been detained and to say that he was manhandled and beaten.

"He said he then started to talk and told what had been dictated to him," said the police spokesman.

Police also confirmed that Mr Dlomo was detained by the police on a previous occasion. In 1986 he was charged with the attempted necklace murder of a woman teacher, but was acquitted after a key witness could not be traced.

But the DPSC said Mr Dlomo was detained on his way to school last October, and his mother made an affidavit saying he had been kicked and beaten that day. He was released the same day.

A CBS spokesman in New York, Mr Tom Goodman, was not available for comment yesterday.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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Buitelands **70c** Other countries
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Vol. 271

PRETORIA, 29 JANUARIE
JANUARY 1988

No. 11130

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 153 29 Januarie 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) (c) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, verbied ek, Roy Peter During, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby, in die landdrosdistrikte van DIE KAAP, WYNBERG, SIMONSTAD, BELLVILLE, ATHLONE, GOODWOOD en KUILSRIVIER, enige byeenkoms gedurende die tydperk eindigende 29 Februarie 1988 waarop—

- (a) die nie-bywoning of verset teen die bywoning van enige openbare skool, soos omskryf in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979); of
- (b) die nie-registrasie van leerlinge by 'n openbare skool, soos omskryf in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979),

aangeraai, aangemoedig, gepropageer, bepleit of bevorder word.

R. P. DURING,
Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

732—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 153 29 January 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) (c) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Roy Peter During, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby prohibit, in the Magisterial Districts of THE CAPE, WYNBERG, SIMON'S TOWN, BELLVILLE, ATHLONE, GOODWOOD and KUILS RIVER, during the period ending on 29 February 1988, any gathering at which—

- (a) the non-attendance or opposition to the attendance of any public school, as defined in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979); or
- (b) the non-registration of pupils at any public school, as defined in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979),

is advised, encouraged, propagated, advocated or promoted.

R. P. DURING,
Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

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R. P. DURING,
Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

732—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE 327

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R. P. DURING,
Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

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Press curbs worry SA Media Council

CAPE TOWN — The South African Media Council said yesterday it was disturbed by the "increasing tempo and scope of measures investing government authorities with ever greater control over the Press."

In a statement released in Cape Town, the chairman of the council, Mr L. de Villiers van Winsen, said over-zealous curbing and censoring of the free exchange of information and opinion deprived the government and the public of early warning signals, without which they could be lulled into a false sense of security.

The statement said:

"Recent amendments to regulations curbing the media appear to exempt the Minister of Home Affairs from having to state the grounds on which he proceeds against a publication and from having to grant a hearing to affected parties.

"This means that publishers could be deprived of guidelines, and will find it even harder to challenge the Minister's actions through the courts.

"They therefore face the possibility of drastic sanctions without knowing with any degree of clarity which rules they are supposed to have transgressed, and with severely limited chances of having penalties imposed on them set aside."

When the Minister informed the House of Assembly on August 27, 1987, that regulations placing further curbs on the media would be promulgated the next day, he coupled the announcement with certain assurances.

He said "the enforcement of the regulations will be aimed at the optimum maintenance of democratic practices" and that the audi alteram partem rule would be respected.

No warning would be issued and no prohibition placed upon a publication "unless the publisher or importer has been informed in writing beforehand, the grounds for the prohibition being stated, and the party concerned given the opportunity to submit written representations within two weeks"

He also said: "All interested parties should be assured that my office and I shall be available at all times for discussions on the many issues that could result from the implementation of this measure, and we shall welcome discussion at all times"

The Media Council issued a public statement on August 28, the day the

regulations were published, under proclamation 123 of 1987, describing the measures as stringent and far-reaching, uncertain in scope and relying upon subjective judgments and apparently unnecessary in view of other existing measures.

However, the council welcomed the Minister's assurance in the hope that these would help to establish guidelines for the Media and provided at least some safeguards against arbitrary action.

Subregulation (4) of regulation 7a of the regulations promulgated on August 28 does indeed stipulate that the Minister must notify a publisher in advance.

It allows two weeks for written representations before issuing a warning or an order compelling pre-censorship or closure for up to three months of a publication. This has not changed.

But subregulation (4a), inserted by the amending regulations, promulgated on January 15, 1988, says the minister need advance no grounds for the proposed action beyond merely listing the items to which he is objecting and giving an indication why each has been taken into account.

The next new subregulation (4b) says that, apart from this, "the minister shall not be obliged to give notice of any proposed action under this regulation, or to disclose any grounds for such action, to any person or to give any person a hearing when considering the said proposed action".

Although these two subregulations appear to be, to some extent, conflicting, the wording of (4b) is clear and contradicts the minister's previous assurances.

An aggravating feature of the amending regulations is that they have been made retroactive to cover all actions taken under the regulations since August 28.

The Media Council is disturbed by the increasing tempo and scope of measures investing government authorities with ever greater control over the press.

Over-zealous curbing and censoring free exchange of information and opinion, within legitimate limits, deprives the government itself and the general public of early warning signals without which they could be lulled into a false sense of security, the council said. — Sapa

^{Mr. T. van der Merwe} ^{29/11/88} ²²⁷ 'Increasing tempo' of press curbs



Mr L de V van Winsen

THE South African Media Council yesterday said it was disturbed by the "increasing tempo and scope of measures investing government authorities with ever greater control over the press".

In a statement released in Cape Town, the chairman of the council, Mr L de V van Winsen, said over-zealous curbing and censoring free exchange of information and opinion deprived the government and the public of early warning signals, without which they could be lulled into a false sense of security.

The text of the statement also said, in part, that: Recent amendments to regulations curbing the media appear to exempt the Minister of Home Affairs from having to state the grounds on which he proceeds against a publication and from having to grant a hearing to affected parties.

This means that publishers could be deprived of guidelines and will find it even harder to challenge the minister's actions through the courts.

They thus face the possibility of drastic sanctions without knowing with any degree of clarity what rules they are supposed to have transgressed and with severely limited chances of having penalties imposed on them set aside.

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The Media Council is disturbed by the increasing tempo and scope of measures investing government authorities with ever greater control over the press. — Sapa

New Nation to court on Monday

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE *New Nation* faces Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha in court on Monday ~~at~~ knowing that it was only this case that stopped him from closing the paper last week.

In his reply to the *New Nation's* court challenge to his threat to act against them, Botha said he planned to close the newspaper from January 15 to April 8.

New Nation served papers on the minister only two days before his suspension order was due to be published in the Government Gazette.

The minister told the court he had held back on his decision to close the paper because of the court case, but reserved his right to proceed with action against the publication.

New Nation launched the court action to challenge the validity of the notices Botha had served on them, warning the newspaper of his plan to take action. *New Nation* is also challenging the validity of the media regulations.

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APARTHEID BAROMETER

BANNINGS

In November last year the Ciskei Supreme Court dismissed an application by the South African Allied Workers' Union to have its Ciskei banning order declared invalid.

At the same time the then prime minister of Transkei, Stella Sigcau, lifted the banishment orders of 16 people and allowed 11 people who had previously been deported from Transkei to return.

Among the public meetings banned recently was an October 17 "cultural day", scheduled to have taken place at the University of the Witwatersrand (banned by the Johannesburg chief magistrate) and a January 8 Soweto Youth Congress meeting commemorating the 76th anniversary of the ANC.

POLITICAL PRISONERS WITH LIFE SENTENCES

There were 18 political prisoners serving life sentences on Robben Island and at Pollsmoor Prison in November last year.

The longest-serving South African political prisoner is Nelson Mandela, who has been behind bars since July 1962 — a total of 25 years and seven months.

The other political prisoners serving life sentences are: Jeffery Masemola (PAC, 1963); Walter Sisulu (ANC, 1964); Ahmed Kathrada (ANC, 1964); Raymond Mhlaba (ANC, 1964); Elias Motsoaledi (ANC, 1964); Andrew Mlangeni (ANC, 1963); Wilton Mkwayi (ANC, 1964); Harry Gwala (ANC, 1975); Vusumzi Nene (ANC, 1977); Matthews Mayiwa (ANC, 1977); Zakhele Mdalose (ANC, 1977); Naphtalie Manana (ANC, 1982); Petrus Mashigo (ANC, 1982); Johnson Lubisi (ANC, 1982); David Moise (ANC, 1982); Johannes Shibangu (ANC, 1982); Lizo Ngqunwana (ANC, 1987).

The political prisoner faced with the longest sentence at Pretoria Central Prison, where white political prisoners are held, is ANC member Marian Sparg, who was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment last year.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

SIPHWE KHANYILE, 21, Edendale Crisis Committee fieldworker and Natal UDF activist, was detained under the Emergency regulations on November 19 last year at the office of the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Social Awareness.

Khanyila is one of over 400 UDF activists from the Pietermaritzburg area to have been detained during the conflict between Inkatha and other organisations in Natal's townships.

As a Edendale Crisis Committee fieldworker Khanyile played a central role in consulting victims of the conflict. He was also detained for nine months between June 24 1986 and March 13 1987.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:


Welcome home Govan Mbeki, a people's leader — sticker (UDF); 10 years of struggle and sacrifice 1976-1986 — poster (not stated); Free Nelson Mandela — poster (Belgian Boycott Outspan Aktie in Order of ANC (SA)); Zuidafrikaanse Vrijheidsstrijders 32 ter dood veroordeeld stop hun executies — poster (Dafn, Kromme Nieuwegracht Utrecht); New Perspectives 6/87 Journal of the World Peace Council (Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki); Care newsletter No 84 August/September/October 1987 (Care newsletter South Australia); Mozambique Aluta Continua (International Labour, Research and Information Group, Salt River); Build and defend socialism (not stated); Ten years of resistance — Azapo Eighth Annual Congress — poster (not stated); 70th happy birthday CDE president, the justness of our cause is unchallengeable — poster (not stated); Beatrice (a Star book, WH Allen and Co, London); Oh Wicked Country (WH Allen and Co); Under the Roofs of Paris or Opus Pistorum (Henry Miller); Lovers (GM Corrie); Joy and Joan (Joy Laurie); Locker Room Stud (Matt Carter).

Banned for possession:

Boycott councillor's business (not stated); Fascism shall tremble before people's democracy, student struggle and mass revolution (not stated); Workers Vanguard No 43 407 August 1987 (Spartacist Publishing Co, New York); Revolutionary Worker No 370 Vol 8 No 18 September 1, 1987 (RCP Publications, Chicago); Revolutionary Worker No 371 Vol 8 No 19 September 8, 1986 (RCP Publications, Chicago); Revolutionary Worker No 371 Vol 8 No 19 September 19, 1986 (RCP Publications, Chicago); Revolutionary Worker No 303 Vol 7 No 1 special May 1, 1985 (RCP Publications, Chicago); Militant International Review No 35 summer 1987 (Militant, London); Ingaba ya Basebenzi August 22 1987 (Ingaba ya Basebenzi; BCM Azania — pamphlet (not stated); Les Erotiques Amours Aux Antilles (Garanciere); Les Erotiques Perverse Nicole (Jules Riquier); Enthement (Charles Platt); Ekstase im Rampenlicht (William Davis); Fanny Hill's Tochter (Deutsche Erstveröffentlichung); Confessions Erotiques, Collection Dirigeé Par Esparbec — Je Suis Devenue Le Jouset Sexuel De Ma Bonne (Lecienne M); Dona Juan (Xavier Holander) Joy (Joy Laurie); Trio d'amor (Petra Sander); Spiel mit dem Feuer (Rainer M Rostock); Sex mit 150 ps (Art Derfall); Privatclub für frivole Spiele (Jennifer Collier).

Unbanned:

The First Book of Africa (Langston Hughes).
Conditionally unbanned (restricted display or distribution): Camera Weekly 28 November 1987 Vol 8 No 31 (Haymarket Publishing Ltd, Teddington, Middlesex); Sex and Sunset (Tim Sandlin); Scarfe's Seven Deadly Sins (Hamish Hamilton, London); Body Watching (Desmond Morris).
Conditionally unbanned (legal deposit and university libraries only): A Pedagogy for Liberation (Paulo Freire and Ira Shore); Literacy and Revolution: The Pedagogy of Paulo Freire (Pluto Press Ltd, London).



Dumakude funeral

A MEMBER of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr Johannes Dumakude (80), who was shot dead near his employer's premises last Saturday, will be buried in Natal tomorrow.

Mr Dumakude of Mahlabathini in Natal, who was a security guard, was shot three times by unknown assailants near Rainbow Print and Plastics in Booysens, Johannesburg, about noon.

A Mwasu spokesman said Mr Dumakude will be buried at Mahlabathini.

Members of the union are expected to leave for Mahlabathini tonight.

Police ban
on pupils
hindering
extended

Education Reporter

POLICE yesterday extended, till February 29, the ban on "advising, encouraging or promoting" the non-attendance of pupils at black schools in the Western Cape.

The Divisional Commissioner for the Western Province, Brigadier Roy During, renewed the ban originally issued from January 14 to January 28 covering the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Bellville, Athlone, Goodwood and Kuils River.

The deputy director-general (operations) of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strijdom, said yesterday that so far more than 8 000 pupils had been placed in schools of their choice.

Meanwhile, teachers in Peninsula black schools said this week that dozens of teachers were being transferred to other schools because of low pupil registration this year.

A spokesman, who said he represented 33 Langa High School teachers, said they were concerned about job security.

Back to school will be peaceful — security forces

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Peninsula's seven black schools open next week after a two-week delay during which parents' meetings have been banned, a principal has resigned and pamphlets attributed to the security forces have warned of a military presence at schools.

Recent developments in the the schools, originally due to have opened on January 13, include:

- The resignation this week of Langa High's acting principal, Mr Duke Ngcukana, with effect from Monday;

- The distribution of pamphlets in the townships on Wednesday, saying: "Your friends, the security forces, wish the thousands of students starting their school year on Wednesday, February 3 1988, the best of luck for a successful 1988. From today our presence in the vicinity of schools will ensure a peaceful start to your education";

- A Supreme Court bid by

the Langa and Crossroads No 3 parent-teacher-student associations to overturn a ban on a parents' meeting in a Guguletu church on January 21;

The meeting was to have been held to protest against conditions for registration, among them that parents accept responsibility for damage caused by their children to school property; and

- A statement by the Demo-

cratic Teachers' Union and Peninsula African Teachers' Association condemning the insistence by the Department of Education and Training (DET) on teachers having to produce identity cards to enter their schools, having to shorten their holidays to attend courses "of no educational value" and having to report at schools to check stationery, text-books and furniture.

Detained

The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), whose regional chairman, Mr Moosa Kaprey, was detained on January 21, has condemned the DET's handling of the schools' reopening.

The regional executive called for "constructive and open-ended discussions as an alternative to confrontation, threats and the heavy-handed use of force".

The NECC said the situation stemmed from "a lack of consultation or regard for the feelings of parents, teachers and students".

The organisation, to which the schools' parent-teacher-student associations are affiliated, said:

"Our entire Western Cape executive has been put on the run, mysterious fake pamphlets in the name of our affiliates have appeared on two occasions, meetings have been banned and our recent general council meeting was blocked by police".

Meetings banned

A DET spokesman said the application forms for enrolment were similar to those used country-wide.

- Sapa reports that police in the Western Cape have banned meetings where school boycotts are discussed.

The order will apply until February 29.

CAPE TOWN — Ministerial conditions relating to campus discipline were the most onerous demands in the history of higher education in South Africa, the rector of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), Professor Jakes Gerwel, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

In an affidavit which forms part of a joint application by UWC and the University of Cape Town (UCT) to have the conditions set aside, Prof Gerwel said the conditions were a gross inroad on academic freedom and fundamen-

tal civil liberties.

They attacked the freedom of association, assembly and speech, he said.

"The conditions are at odds with the basic autonomy of a university and its powers of self-government, recognised in legislation.

"The effect of the conditions is to require

UWC and its officials to act outside the ambit of the authority accorded to them by both statute and common law."

Prof Gerwel said UWC's 9385 students and 1189 staff would be hit hard if their annual state subsidy of 81 per cent of funds was withdrawn.

He said it was essen-

tial for the proper functioning of UWC in the 1988 academic year that clarity on the matter be obtained as soon as possible.

The universities' arguments against the conditions imposed in October last year are that they are unreasonable, vague and beyond the powers of the relevant ministers of education.

Counsel for the ministers of National Education in the House of Assembly and Education and Culture in the House of Representatives will deny these arguments.

In argument yesterday, Mr G. R. de M. Hofmeyr, SC, for UCT, said there was no evidence to show that the UCT council had the expertise to police the conditions.

It was the first time in the UCT's history that it had had to face such constraints, he said.

The case continues. — Sapa

UWC rector tells court conditions onerous

P/D
4/02/88

**New Nation has
plea postponed** (327)

An application by the New Nation to prevent the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, from suspending it for three months was postponed yesterday so that it can be referred to a Full Bench of the Transvaal Provincial Division.

Mr Justice van Niekerk said he would approach the Judge President to convene a Full Bench. 2/2/88

Emergency regulations under fire

Court asked to declare curbs on media invalid

THE emergency regulations empowering the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to restrict and control newspapers represented such inroads into the lives of people producing newspapers in South Africa that they should be struck down, it was argued in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Jules Browde, SC, was arguing in an application by the *New Nation* newspaper which seeks to prevent Mr Stoffel Botha and the State President from suspending the newspaper.

New Nation, a Catholic Bishops Conference publication, is asking the

court to declare media restrictions issued in August last year invalid and unlawful.

It is also asking that warning notices, issued against the newspaper last year, be declared invalid and set aside.

Yesterday, Mr Browde argued that the censorship provisions were not only "oppressive interference" but so badly worded that they were difficult to interpret.

He said the regulations required Mr Stoffel Botha to look at at least three issues of a publication before taking action against it.

Although Mr Botha had looked at three issues of *New Nation*, one of those issues had been published before the censorship provisions were promulgated.

This meant that *New Nation* was being punished for an act which was not punishable at the time it occurred, Mr Browde argued.

The Minister has said in an affidavit before the court that he was planning to suspend *New Nation* for three months.

The hearing continues.
— Sowetan Correspondent.

327
Sowetan
2/2/88

Cradock trial ^{CABE TONIS} surprise ^{2/2/88}

327

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Events in the Supreme Court trial here of two Unrest Unit policemen charged with assault and murder took a surprise turn yesterday when a witness alleged that he had been ordered to shoot a young man.

Before the court were Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, charged with murdering Mr Mlungisi Stuurman by shooting him, murdering Mr Andile Plaatjies by stabbing him and assaulting Mr Zixolisile Goniwe and Mr Michael Qhina.

They were also charged with attempting to defeat the ends of justice by persuading their colleagues to tell a false story about the death of Mr Stuurman.

All the charges arise out of alleged incidents in Cradock when a 10-man unit under W/O De Villiers went to monitor a funeral on July 26, 1986.

In spite of nearly two months' evidence and the testimony of three other men, the court heard for the first time yesterday that Constable R M van der Nest had been ordered to shoot the injured Mr Stuurman.

In his evidence, Constable Van der Nest said that after their arrival near a river W/O De Villiers had turned to him and said: "Yes, you are going to shoot the boy (Mr Stuurman)."

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Origin of 'list of 14' in doubt

874 2/2/88
327
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The 14 detainees whose planned release from detention was announced in the wake of the visit of Bavarian Premier Dr Franz Josef Strauss, are patients in Baragwanath Hospital.

The undertaking that the 14 were to be released this week was given in a letter to Dr Strauss from Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The police division of public relations has been asked for an official statement on their health.

Weekend press reports said that Mr Botha's announcement of the planned release of the 14 had come as a response to a written request for the release of 18 detainees, made by the West German government and handed to Mr Botha by Dr Strauss.

Mr Botha said the release of four detainees on the list had been refused. These detainees were Mr Raymond Suttner, Mr Eric Molobi, Mr Vusi Khanyile and Mr Moss Mayekiso.

SCEPTICISM

Anti-apartheid groups have stated that they did not believe that the list originated from the West German government.

"We think it's clear that the German 'request' had its origins in a list the South African Government put forward as people that they were prepared to release. They threw in the other four for good measure to give it an appearance of authenticity.

"It is clear that the German Foreign Ministry had no hand in the matter because the names that would have appeared on a list compiled by them were notable by their absence. It boils down to a public relations exercise to boost the visit of Strauss."

The 14 due to be released are Mr Nanton Kebasla Matsege, Mr Zachariah Matjitje, Mr John Radebe, Mr Kaiser Bene, Mr Vulindela Mapo-Hekekula, Mr Frank Sibeko, Mr Daniel Masopha, Mr Gregory Malebo, Mr Andrew Mokone, Mr Zachariah Mncube, Mr Sidney Zwane, Mr Godrey Qwabe, Mr Amos Msane and Mr Tlaane Maswanganyi.

(25) 327/SM 3/2/80

Paper challenges Minister and state of emergency

By Lesley Cowling

An application by the newspaper, *New Nation*, which seeks to prevent its suspension, challenges not only the actions of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, but the emergency regulations which empower his actions.

New Nation's application is standing down until a full Bench or a single judge is appointed to hear it and the Minister has said that he will not act against the newspaper until the matter is decided.

Mr Jules Browde, SC, for *New Nation*, said in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday that he would argue that the Minister's actions against the newspaper were unlawful. The emergency regulations issued in August last year that empowered these regulations were also unlawful and should be set aside, he said.

New Nation's application was standing down until a full Bench or a single judge was appointed. He would argue that the Minister's actions against the newspaper were unlawful. The emergency regulations issued in August last year that empowered these regulations were also unlawful and should be set aside, he said.

Mr Browde said the regulations authorised the Minister of Home Affairs to examine at least three issues of a periodical to establish whether there was systematic or repeated publishing of matter which threatened public safety or the maintenance of public order or delayed the termination of the state of emergency.

The Minister could then issue a warning stating that the matter published was having this effect. If, in his opinion, the publication of such material continued, he could order a three-month suspension of the publication or appoint a censor, Mr Browde said.

Before a warning or order was issued, the publisher had to be given notice in writing that such action was being considered and the publisher had to be given the opportunity to submit representations.

New Nation, a Catholic Bishops' Conference publication, was issued with a warning notice in November last year and, according to Mr Botha's affidavit before the court, he planned to issue a three-month banning order against *New Nation* on January 15.

Mr Browde argued yesterday that the regulations required Mr Botha to look at a minimum of three issues of a publication before taking action against it.

Although Mr Botha had looked at three issues of *New Nation*, one of those issues was published before the censorship provisions were promulgated.

This meant that *New Nation* was being punished for an act which was not punishable at the time it occurred, Mr Browde argued. By doing this, the Minister had acted unlawfully.

But the emergency regulations empowering him to restrict and control newspapers represented such inroads into the lives of people producing newspapers in South Africa that they should be struck down, he argued.

Mr Browde said that the censorship provisions were not only "oppressive interference" but so badly worded that they were difficult to interpret.

They should be declared void for vagueness, he said.

Bishop Reginald Orsmond, Bishop of Johannesburg, has said in an affidavit that *New Nation* encountered genuine difficulties in interpreting the regulations.

The bishop said that the newspaper was committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict which beset South Africa. The emphasis in the newspaper was on current events which had a particular bearing on the black community.

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Vol. 272

PRETORIA, 3 FEBRUARIE 1988
FEBRUARY

327 No. 11131

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 163

3 Februarie 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Gerhardus van Zyl, waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Soweto, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

G. VAN ZYL,

Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris: Soweto.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied”

(a) die gebiede in die landdrostdistrik van Johannesburg bekend as—

(i) Soweto, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1506 van 17 Augustus 1956, soos gewysig;

(ii) Diepkloof en Meadowlands, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 2603 van 24 Desember 1954, soos gewysig;

(b) die gebied in die landdrostdistrik van Roodepoort bekend as Dobsonville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1551 van 24 Oktober 1958, soos gewysig.

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Soweto;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Sicelo DHLOMO;

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 163

3 February 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Gerhardus van Zyl, Acting Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

G. VAN ZYL,

Acting Divisional Commissioner: Soweto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Sicelo DHLOMO, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means—

(a) the areas in the Magisterial District of Johannesburg known as—

(i) Soweto, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1506 of 17 August 1956, as amended;

(ii) Diepkloof and Meadowlands, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 2603 of 24 December 1954, as amended;

(b) the area in the Magisterial District of Roodepoort known as Dobsonville, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1551 of 24 October 1958, as amended.

"die Veiligheidsregulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

"seremoniële byeenkoms", met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Sicelo DHLOMO, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet;

Begrafnis ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Sicelo DHLOMO, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Sicelo DHLOMO), in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Sicelo DHLOMO, met inbegrip van enige sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, nie langer as vier ure mag aanhou nie.

Sprekers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Sicelo DHLOMO optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnis ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Sicelo DHLOMO ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie op die ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Sicelo DHLOMO, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoet

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Sicelo DHLOMO bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Sicelo DHLOMO ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begrafnisstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van Sicelo DHLOMO opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Sicelo DHLOMO ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division;

"funeral" means a gathering held at the grave of Sicelo DHLOMO;

"the Security Regulations" means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Sicelo DHLOMO, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, in so far as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Sicelo DHLOMO), shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Sicelo DHLOMO, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than four hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Sicelo DHLOMO.

Attendance of funeral etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Sicelo DHLOMO, in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Sicelo DHLOMO, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral procession

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Sicelo DHLOMO, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Sicelo DHLOMO is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Sicelo DHLOMO shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Sicelo DHLOMO is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) Die bepalings van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Vlae, baniere ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflette of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Sicelo DHLOMO vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Flags, banners etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Sicelo DHLOMO.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These order shall apply in the designated area.

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is 'n medium vir die publikasie van plantkundige artikels oor die flora en plantegroei van Suidelike Afrika. Een of twee dele van die tydskrif word jaarliks gepubliseer.

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Vol. 3 Deel	1 Uit druk 2 1937 75c 3 1938 75c 4 1939 75c	Vol. 9 Deel	1 1966 R3,00 2 1967 R3,00 3 & 4 1969 R6,00
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Vol. 4 Deel	1 1941 75c 2 1942 75c 3 1948 75c 4 1948 75c	Vol. 10 Deel	1 1969 R3,00 2 1971 R3,00 3 1971 R3,00 4 1972 R3,00
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Vol. 5	1950 R3,00	Vol. 11 No.	1 & 2 1973 R6,00 3 1974 R3,00 4 1975 R3,00
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Vol. 8 Deel	1 1962 R3,00 2 1964 R3,00 3 1965 R3,00 4 1965 R3,00	Vpl. 14 No.	1 1982 R7,50 2 1983 R7,50 3 & 4 1983 R30,00
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Byvoegsel

Vol. 15 No.	1 & 2 1984 R15,00
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Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

BOTHALIA

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The following parts are available:

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Vol. 4 Part	1 1941 75c 2 1942 75c 3 1948 75c 4 1948 75c	Vol. 10 Part	1 1969 R3,00 2 1971 R3,00 3 1971 R3,00 4 1972 R3,00
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Supplement

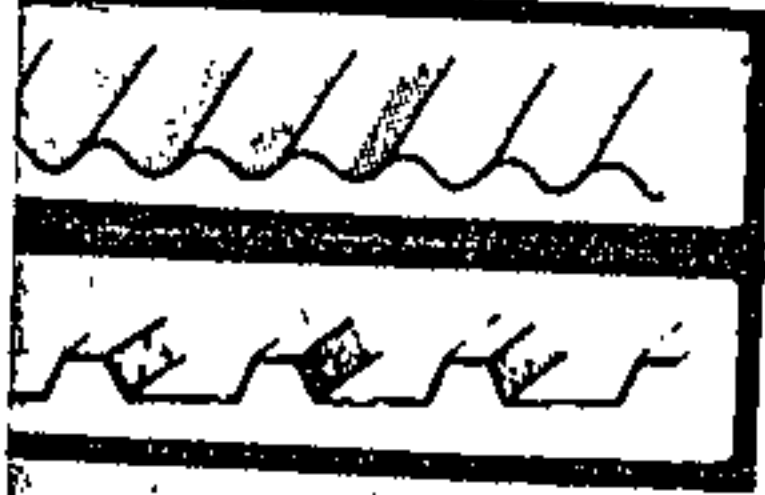
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ARGUS 3/2/88 (377)

Belgian 'blackmail' on Passtoors — Pik

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA has rejected Belgium's "blatant pressure" to force the deportation of arms smuggler Helena Passtoors as a form of blackmail which would make agreement virtually impossible.

Yesterday Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said the South African Government believed the Belgian Government had acted irregularly and too hastily.

However, South Africa would be prepared to resume negotiations in certain circumstances, Mr Botha said.

SERVING SENTENCE

Passtoors, wife of former fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge, is serving a sentence for smuggling arms for the ANC.

Her husband was allowed safe passage last year as part of the regional exchange of prisoners. There has since been considerable domestic pressure on the Belgian Government in Brussels because Passtoors, a Belgian citizen, was not part of the exchange.

The two countries came close to agreeing on her deportation last year, but Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Leo Tindemans expressed his annoyance at South Africa's tardiness by ordering its embassy in Brussels to reduce its staff by three.

Now there are threats of further action unless Passtoors is deported by March 1.

Mr Botha said he could not intervene in South Africa's judicial processes and Passtoors was needed to give evidence in court.

"I do not believe two governments should negotiate with one another by virtually blackmailing one another," Mr Botha said.

False evidence alleged in PE murder trial

care Times 3/2/88

(37)
Staff Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — It was suggested to a police witness in the Supreme Court here yesterday that he was giving false evidence in an attempt to exonerate himself while putting all the blame on others.

Before the court were Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, charged with two murders, two assaults and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arose out of alleged incidents in Cradock when a 10-man squad from the unrest unit were sent to monitor a funeral there on July 26, 1986.

Const R M van der Nest, the fourth member of the squad to testify, was nearing the end of six hours of cross-examination.

He had insisted that after the squad returned to Port Elizabeth W/O De Villiers and Const Goosen had persuaded them all to concoct a story

about how Mr Mlungisi Stuurman was being taken to the river to wash blood off his face when Const Goosen slipped and a shot went off.

Const Van der Nest said they stuck to the story for a while but when all the younger members were taken to Cradock for interrogation, they decided to tell the truth.

Asked whether they had done anything wrong, he said no, but they had been eyewitnesses and failed to report it.

Counsel for the defence, Mr C Jansen, SC, put it to him that his evidence was untrue, designed to protect himself by putting all the blame on De Villiers and Goosen.

He denied this.

Earlier, Mr Jansen had told the court he was attempting to show and would argue that Const Van der Nest's evidence was based on hearsay, discussions and conniving (gekonkel) and not on what he had seen.

The trial continues today.

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Murdered man's funeral restricted by police orders

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have imposed restrictions on the funeral of Soweto's Sicelo Dhlomo, murdered in the township last week.

In terms of the restrictions, issued by acting-divisional commissioner of police Brigadier Gerhardus van Zyl, no more than 200 people, excluding immediate relatives, may attend the ceremony in Soweto's largest church, Regina Mundi, on Saturday.

Mr Dhlomo, a student activist and voluntary worker for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, was well known to community organisations.

The organisers of the funeral selected Regina Mundi because they expected thousands to attend.

The funeral was also expected to be widely covered by the media, as considerable controversy has surrounded Mr Dhlomo's appearance in the CBS documentary film *Children of Apartheid*.

Police claimed that in a statement shortly before his death Mr Dhlomo admitted having been prompted to make claims of being manhandled by the police.

His associates insist that although he was taken for questioning by the police shortly before his death, he did not mention making such a statement to the police. CBS has rejected any suggestion that it "coaches" those it interviews.

Shooting: Dead man, hurt policeman named

Crime Reporter

POLICE today identified the man who died and the policeman who was injured in a shooting incident in New Crossroads.

The man shot dead yesterday was Mr Dalimtetho Cameron Kani, 52, a lorry driver and lay preacher.

The policeman was Lieutenant Eugenius Bester of the reaction unit. He has a gunshot wound in the stomach and his condition in hospital is reported to be satisfactory.

Police said the shooting was being investigated by Colonel Johan Pieters, deputy criminal investigations chief for the Western Cape.

A spokesman said this was normal and all such incidents were investigated by senior officers.

The spokesman said Mr Kani, of Daykophu Close, New

Crossroads, worked as a lorry driver for Laymore Farms.

"We are also aware he was a lay preacher but you will have to approach the church for details," she said.

"QUIET TYPE"

Mr Henry Addinall, a manager of Laymore Farms, said Mr Kani worked for the firm for two or three years in the early 1970s.

He returned in 1982 and had worked for the firm since.

"As a worker he was a very quiet type of person. He kept very much to himself. The only people he spoke to were the people on his truck," said Mr Addinall.

Mr Kani was reported to be a well-known preacher with the Reformed Evangelistic Methodist Church.

The church could not be contacted for comment today.

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'I may have shot an innocent youth'

by REHANA ROSSOUW,
Staff Reporter

A POLICE lieutenant said at an inquest today it was possible he had shot an innocent bystander in Belgravia Road, Athlone, during the 1985 unrest.

Lieutenant D Vermeulen was giving evidence at the inquest on Shaun Magmoed, 16, Jonathan Claasen, 21, and Michael Miranda, 11, who were killed during the "Trojan Horse incident" in Thornton Road, Athlone, on October 15, 1985.

He said that he and eight other officers, hidden in crates on the back of a South African Transport Services lorry, were sent to arrest "stone-throwers". Each carried a shotgun and two canisters of teargas.

They were told by Major C Ludolf to follow a route along Belgravia Road into Thornton Road.

"Major Ludolf did not tell us how to arrest stone-throwers. We had to use our own initiative," Lieutenant Vermeulen said.

They were sitting in crates on the back of the lorry and could not see what was happening in the street, he said.

The lorry drove along Thornton Road, turned and went back towards Lansdowne Road and stopped halfway along Thornton Road.

"We heard stones hit the truck, the crates tilted and fell back," Lieutenant Vermeulen said.

"We could hear crowds shouting the street. We jumped out of the crates and started shooting.

"I first took stock of the situation and saw about 200 people on the side of the road. We started shooting and the people ran away."

He said people in the crowd looked surprised when the shooting started.

"It is possible that I could have shot an innocent bystander," he said.

"Our duty was to bring in the people responsible for the stoning."

He said he shot at no one whose back was turned to him.

Replying to a question by magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, Lieutenant Vermeulen said he agreed with the pathologist's report that Shaun Magmoed was shot in the back.

"Shaun Magmoed had a green shirt on. It is possible that he was not throwing stones at the time that I shot him but he could have been one of the crowd that was stoning the truck earlier. I identified him as a stone-thrower when the truck stopped."

Under cross-examination Lieutenant Vermeulen agreed with counsel for the families, Mr J Gauntlett, that no warning was given before shooting started.

"I fired seven shots one after the other," he said.

"I shot for as long as I thought it was necessary, until the magazine of my shotgun was empty."

He said that he believed his life was in danger which was why he acted as he did.

(Proceeding).

Canada plans to combat SA 'propaganda'

The Star's Africa
News Service

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HARARE — Canada is working on how best censorship in South Africa can be countered as part of the international campaign against apartheid.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark, who had an hour-long meeting on Wednesday with Zimbabwe's President Mugabe at State House, refused to say just what Canada had in mind.

But he confirmed that within a few months Canada was to present to the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa a detailed strategy to "combat South Africa's censorship and propaganda".

He told reporters that South Africa was trying to close the curtains on what was happening there.

One of the aims of the counter-strategy would be to highlight the regulations which hampered the media.

Asked if the Canadian plan would also be aimed at South Africans themselves to inform them, he said he could not answer that question.

Students march in Soweto



Yesterday's march: the first such protest for many months. This time there was no unrest and no incidents

Picture: Cecil Sols, Dynamic Images

THOUSANDS of students marched through the streets of Soweto amid a contingent of heavily armed soldiers — the first time since the declaration of the national State of Emergency two years ago.

The students, who came from different areas of Soweto, assembled yesterday at Pace College for a three-hour memorial service of 18-year-old Sicelo Dhlomo, killed last week.

Dhlomo was found shot in the head in Soweto on January 25, only days after he was released from detention. He was a volunteer worker for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Soweto Students Congress.

A large contingent of armed soldiers blockaded the main entrance of the

Thousands of youths gather to protest murder

By VUSI GUNENE

college and later surrounded the college yard.

After the service students took to the streets of Soweto, marching from the college into Zola North — a distance of about 3km.

Students dispersed later. There were no incidents.

According to a student, who did not want to be named, students from Zola, Emdeni, Naledi and Zondi were yesterday released early from schools to enable them to attend the memorial service which commenced at 10am.

The service was characterised by the reading of poetry and speakers who condemned the restrictions on

Dhlomo's funeral as a "provocation aimed at suppressing the feelings of the students".

A speaker from the Federation of Transvaal Women said she found it "amazing that after a reward has been offered for the murderer of Sicelo, his funeral should be restricted."

"Sicelo lived with us and is only right to give him a decent funeral. If a soldier dies let us pick his spear and continue the fight," she added.

Brigadier Gerhardus van Zyl, act-

ing Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Soweto Division, yesterday placed restrictions on Dhlomo's funeral.

According to a notice published in the Government Gazette in terms of Emergency regulations 7 (1):

●Police permission must be obtained to hold the funeral

●The funeral service must be indoors

●Only ordained ministers may act as speakers

●No public address system may be used

●No more than 200 people may attend the service

●The funeral proceedings may not last longer than four hours

●Police permission must be obtained for the route of the funeral procession, and

●No flags or banners may be displayed.

The order was made applicable in the areas of Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville.

The order stated that no person — except family members — may remain at the funeral service if one of the conditions is contravened.

In a statement released yesterday the South African Youth Congress condemned the restrictions imposed on Dhlomo's funeral.

"It is not an unknown assassin responsible for the murder of Sicelo Dhlomo. He was killed by the enemy of the people, apartheid," the statement said.

"The murderers of political activists had never been uncovered by any apartheid state organ, but instead apartheid itself has often been responsible for murdering these activists," the statement added.

Dhlomo's funeral will be held on Saturday at Regina Mundi from 9am to 12 noon. The cortege will then move to Avlon cemetery.

●A police representative yesterday said there had been no security force action at the memorial service.

Soldiers' trial reveals plan to discredit ECC

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

A COVERT Defence Force campaign to discredit the End Conscription Campaign was revealed in the judgement of three national servicemen in Cape Town this week.

After an *in camera* military trial Peter Pluddeman, 25, Hein Monnig, 23 and Desmond Thompson, 20, were acquitted of disseminating information to unauthorised persons but found guilty of conspiring to do so.

They were sentenced to 18 months in detention barracks. Any appeal is ruled out in terms of the Defence Act — but all three are taking their case to the supreme court on review.

Court president Colonel Manie Dempers ordered the three men be immediately taken into custody. Brigadier AK de Jager, officer commanding Western Province Command, agreed however to release them, pending the ratification of their sentences — which could take place within the next two weeks.

He allowed this on condition they neither contacted the ECC nor propagated their case and that when they

eventually reported for detention, they did not arrive with large numbers of protesting sympathisers.

In his judgement, Dempers said that during cross-examination, the commanding officer of Communication Operations at Western Province Command Headquarters in Cape Town's Castle, Colonel JJ Claassen, had conceded there was an SADF campaign to discredit the ECC in order to undermine its goodwill — in the sense of its ability to attract members and funds.

Among those who gave evidence, it emerges from the judgement, was

Stellenbosch University philosophy honours student Jannie Swart, who was originally arrested with the three on December 14 but later released.

Dempers said Swart testified that Pluddeman was concerned about the SADF campaign against the ECC, that he was morally outraged and therefore wanted to act by furnishing information to the ECC to warn the organisation.

The judgement referred to the evidence of the three accused, saying that Pluddeman had said he acted in

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency Regulations

●To PAGE

APARTHEID BAROMETER

CENSORSHIP

Between July 1 1985 and June 30 1986 four periodical publications were banned for all future editions, and the publications of three publishers were prohibited from being imported without a permit.

In the same year a total of 643 publications were found to be undesirable by publications committees, while 566 publications examined were found to be not undesirable, and 58 were still under consideration at June 30. On appeal 11 of these prohibitions were upheld and 11 were rejected, while five of the publications were conditionally approved and four were still under consideration at June 30 1986. On review 107 publications found undesirable were found not undesirable while 41 were again found undesirable and 20 were still under consideration.

Those publications submitted by the Directorate of Publications for consideration by publications committees fell into the following categories: publications possibly prejudicial to state security (603); publications of literary value (44); publications on special subjects (66); light reading matter (107); pornographic publications (18); periodicals and foreign newspapers (163); advertisements, posters, pictures, photographs and calendars (214); objects such as statuettes, records, cassettes (52).

Between July 1 1985 and June 30 1986 a total of 45 films were rejected, 303 were unconditionally approved and 245 were conditionally approved (with age restrictions and/or excisions), while eight were still under consideration at June 30 1986.

Of the films examined by committees for SABC-TV1 78 were unconditionally approved, five were rejected and 47 were conditionally approved. Two films which were previously rejected were unconditionally approved on review, 11 were approved conditionally and 20 were again rejected.

In the same period three public entertainments examined by committees were found to be not undesirable, one was found undesirable and one was subjected to an age restriction.

DOMESTIC WORKERS

The following figures, drawn from a Central Statistical Services survey of 130 000 white households, give the percentage of households employing one or more domestic workers (part-time or full time): none (32,3 percent); one (49,8 percent); two (16,3 percent); three (1,2 percent); four or more (0,3 percent). An average of 67,7 percent were found to employ one or more domestic workers.

The area where most households employ one or more domestic workers was Durban/Pinetown (80,5 percent), followed by Pietermaritzburg (79,6 percent), Pretoria/Verwoerdburg (78,6 percent) and Bloemfontein (78 percent). An average of one in 200 Pietermaritzburg households employ four or more domestic workers, while a further 2,9 percent employ three and 19,8 percent employ two. In Durban/Pinetown the percentages were: four or more (0,4 percent); three (1,8 percent) and two (24,3 percent).

The Cape Peninsula is the area where the lowest percentage of households employ domestic workers (50,3 percent).

The CSS survey found that 47,4 percent of households employ one or more domestic workers full-time. The areas with the greatest percentage in this category is Durban/Pinetown (63,8 percent), followed by Bloemfontein (63,7 percent) and Pietermaritzburg (59,8 percent). Six out of every 1 000 Durban/Pinetown households employ four or more full-time domestic workers.

The CSS divided the domestic workers by race and sex as follows: African female (76,9 percent); "coloured" female (11,9 percent); African male (10,2 percent); "coloured" male (0,6 percent); white female (0,3 percent) and Indian female (0,1 percent).

In 1986 the average monthly cash wage paid domestic workers was R75,69, while the average total wage (adjusted for food, rent etc) was R113,04. The average monthly cash wage for full-time domestic workers was R45,21 and the total wage for full-time domestic workers was R73,28 (compared with R76,30 in 1985). These figures represent the average amount a household spends on domestic workers each month (and therefore includes both those with no domestic workers and those with more than one domestic worker).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

CHRIS GIFFARD, 27, Cape Town UDF activist, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on December 16 last year.

He first became politically involved as a high school pupil in East London. While at the University of Cape Town in 1979 he became active in the National Union of South African Students and the Wages Commission.

In 1980 he was briefly detained, charged and acquitted for handing out copies of the Freedom Charter and Release Mandela pamphlets to factory workers. He later served on the Social Sciences Students Council and in 1982 was elected to the SRC and served as media officer.

In 1983 he completed a BA (Hons) degree in economic history, and during that year also joined the UDF Observatory Area Committee. At the time of his detention he was completing a masters degree and was a member of the UCT academic staff.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Unity in Action (African National Congress); Southern Africa report Vol 3 No 3 December 1987 (Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto); Social Change and Development No 18 1987 (Memorial Co-operative Society, Harare); Poets Against Apartheid (United Nations Information Centre, Dhaka); Zimbabwe News Vol 18 No 11 November 1987 (Jongwe Printing and Publishing Company, Harare); Zimbabwe News Vol 18 No 10 October 1987 (Jongwe Printing and Publishing Company, Harare); Gremeren Voor Beginners — poster (Culture in Another South Africa, Amsterdam); Azanian People's Organisation 1988 calendar — 10 years of resistance (Azapo, Johannesburg); Cabby (Leonard Jordan).

W/Mail
5-11/88

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

About 3 400 people are currently in detention under the Emergency regulations and security laws, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. This figure includes those held in the last month in Pietermaritzburg and Bophuthatswana.

The DPSC said they had the names of 91 detainees who had been held from the start of the State of Emergency on June 12 1986, and that there were a further 60 detainees whose names were not known to the organisation. At least 300 detainees have been held since the first month of the Emergency, according to the DPSC.

1987 DETENTIONS

About 9 200 people were detained under the Emergency regulations and security laws during the course of 1987, the DPSC said. This includes 694 people whose names are known to the DPSC, detained under security legislation and about 8 500 people detained under the Emergency regulations.

Of the 694 people 394 were held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act (indefinite detention for interrogation), 284 under the security legislation of the "independent homelands", 10 under section 31 of the Internal Security Act (detention of potential state witnesses) and six under unknown legislation.

These detainees fell into the following categories: scholars, students, teachers (12,68 percent); community and political workers (8,36 percent); trade unionists and workers (23,92 percent); clergy and church workers (1,15 percent); journalists (1,01 percent); other or unspecified (52,88 percent).

The fate of these detainees at the end of January 1988 was as follows: released without charge within 48 hours — 17 (2,45 percent); released without charge after a longer period — 346 (49,86 percent); charged, awaiting trial — 64 (9,22 percent); charged and acquitted — 12 (1,73 percent); charged and convicted — 24 (3,46 percent); still in detention — 231 (33,28 percent).

The total number of people who have been detained under the State of Emergency is known only to the state. In April last year the then Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee said in an affidavit that 19 209 people had been detained under the Emergency regulations by April 15 1987. Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said that between June 12 1987 and October 5 1987 1 585 had been detained under the Emergency regulations, including those redetained on June 11. He refused to provide information on those detained for less than 30 days.

The DPSC estimates that 25 000 people were detained under the Emergency regulations between June 12 1986 and June 12 1987. The organisation has details of 2 346 people who were held between June 12 1987 and December 31 1987, of whom 189 were known to have been released by December 31.

The Emergency detainees held between June 12 and December 31 1987, whose names are known to the DPSC, came from the following areas: PWV (26,7 percent); Transvaal country (5,3 percent); Eastern Cape 19,9 percent; Northern Cape (0,5 percent); Western Cape (1,8 percent); Natal (39,8 percent); Free State (6,0 percent).

They are broken down into the following occupational categories: political/community workers (12,9 percent); teachers, students, scholars (6,8 percent); trade unionists/workers (3,9 percent); clergy and church workers (0,4 percent); journalists (0,2 percent); unknown (75,8 percent).

According to the DPSC 78 percent of these detainees were from the UDF and its affiliates, including about 50 UDF officials, 12,4 percent from Cosatu and its affiliated unions, 3,4 percent from Nactu unions, 3,1 percent from Azapo and other National Forum affiliates and 3,1 percent from unaffiliated organisations such as the South African Council of Churches.

The 1 270 Emergency detainees still being held at the end of last year whose details were known to the DPSC were detained in the following months: June 1986 (244); July 1986 (133); August 1986 (107); September 1986 (53); October 1986 (45); November 1986 (94); December 1986 (25); January-May 1987 (93); June-September 1987 (134); October-December 1987 (387).

CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST EMERGENCY DETAINEES

On February 12 last year Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said that between June 12 1986 and February 12 1987 1 024 Emergency detainees had been charged (7,76 percent of all Emergency detainees whose detentions had been confirmed). Of these, 635 people were still awaiting trial, 140 had been found not guilty, 249 had charges against them withdrawn and 161 had been found guilty. This means that 1,22 percent of the Emergency detainee population was found guilty and of those charged the police had a conviction rate of 29,27 percent.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

JAPHTA MASEMOLA, 57, Pan Africanist Congress member, was detained and jailed for PAC activities in 1963 and is still being held on Robben Island. He is the second longest serving political prisoner in South Africa.

Masemola, a founder member of the PAC in 1959, was sentenced to life imprisonment in a trial of 16 accused, after being convicted of sabotage in 1963. He had been a member of the PAC's military wing, Poqo.

In his over 24 years on Robben Island he has been on several hunger strikes and has spent long periods in solitary confinement. Since January 1 he has been on a hunger strike in protest against prison conditions.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for importation and distribution:

Noch Mehr: Des Guten Zuviel (Bastel-Lubbe, West Germany). Fighting Worker Vol 8 and 6 (63) September 1987 (Revolutionary Workers League, Detroit). The Militant Vol 52 No 1 January 1 1988 (The Militant, New York). Gay Times, January (Millivres Ltd, London). Blue Angel Days (Margarete von Falkensee). Pedagogy of the Oppressed (Paulo Freire). Namibia Day 1987: Swapo: Aluta Continua: Victory is Certain — Poster (not stated). Action on Namibia No 3 and 4 1983 and Action on Namibia April 1986 (Namibia Support Committee, London). Ekapa Commemorates the Trojan Horse October 15 — pamphlet (not stated).

Future editions of the following were banned for importation and distribution:

A World to Win 1986/87 (BCM World to Win, London); International H and E Winter quarterly No 37 (Spotlight Magazine Distribution Ltd, London); International H and E monthly Vol 89 No 1 (Spotlight Magazine Distribution Ltd, London).

Shooting: Family may lay complaint

Cape Times 5/2/88
227

THE family of the lay preacher who was shot dead by police in a shooting in New Crossroads on Wednesday is considering laying a criminal complaint against the police.

The family's lawyer, Mr Andrew Corbett, confirmed this yesterday.

Mr Dalimthetho Kani, 58, died in a shooting incident during which police Lieutenant Eugen Bester, 34, was shot in the stomach.

Mr Corbett said the family considered the shooting of Lt Bester and Mr Kani to be separate incidents but related "in that they (the police) believed him (Mr Kani) to have been the assailant".

The official post-mortem on Mr Kani was completed by the state pathologist. Mr Corbett said a private pathologist had been appointed and he would discuss the post-mortem with the state pathologist.

The deputy criminal investigations chief for the Western Cape, Colonel Johan Pieters, will investigate the shooting.

Unrest inquest: 'Shoot, arrest stonethrowers'

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

POLICEMEN who took part in the "Trojan Horse" operation in Athlone in 1985 had instructions to shoot stonethrowers if there was no other way of arresting them, the Wynberg inquest court was told.

Major Christiaan Ludolf of the railways police was giving evidence yesterday during the inquest on Shaun Magmoed, 16, Jonathan Claasen, 21, and Michael Miranda, 11, who were killed in Thornton Road, Athlone, on October 15, 1985 when policemen hidden in crates on the back of a lorry opened fire on a crowd.

The aim of the operation was to restore law and order, protect lives and property, identify ringleaders and arrest them, Major Ludolf said.

Ringleaders

Three commanders of the police, the railways police and the Defence Force decided to send policemen on the lorry to arrest ringleaders.

He said it was not a new idea. The method had been used before, with success.

The unrest began on August 26 1985 and "it was clear that the ringleaders were still at large", he said.

"A ringleader is never at the forefront of the crowd when we make arrests. If the unrest takes place continuously it is clear the people who spark it have not been caught yet."

Major Ludolf said he gave specific

orders on which kind of weapons were to be used in the operation.

"Besides their sidearms they were told to take shotguns and AAA shot which is heavier than other kinds."

"We didn't want to disperse them, we wanted to arrest them. At close-up range rubber bullets would have been more dangerous."

He instructed Lieutenant Vermeulen, leading the operation, not to put their lives in danger unnecessarily.

"Thornton Road is a narrow street. If you take into account the distance from where they fired and that it was not an open area, very few people were killed."

"With my experience of AAA shot, if you shoot directly at a crowd there will be greater loss of life than there was on October 15."

"I have no doubt that if they meant to shoot to kill instead of seriously injuring people, they could have killed a lot more."

He said the only way to arrest people on that occasion was to shoot them.

Major Ludolf admitted that Lieutenant Vermeulen was an inexperienced commanding officer.

"Even though he was not experienced in such operations he had two months experience of dealing with unrest."

Although it was difficult to identify the ringleaders, a policeman with experience in dealing with unrest would be able to pick them out, he said.

The inquest continues today.

CAG TMB 5/2/88 (177)

Hidden cop fired 7 shots at crowd

Court Reporter

THE commanding officer on the "ghost truck" which entered riot-torn Athlone in 1985 said he fired seven shots, without warning, in the direction of one of the three victims, after suddenly revealing himself from a wooden crate.

Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, who was in command of the nine-man task force on the truck, was giving evidence in Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday during the inquest on three males who were killed by police gunfire at the intersection of Thornton and St Simon's roads on October 15, 1985.

The three, who formed part of a crowd of between 150 and 200, were Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Jonathan Claasens, 21.

Lt Vermeulen said a group of youths had thrown stones and half-bricks at the seven-ton Railways truck. The front window and bodywork was damaged.

He was one of seven policemen hidden in the crates on the back. When it became clear to him that their lives were in danger, he jumped up and fired seven shots with his shotgun to the right-hand side of the truck.

Lt Vermeulen said he had not identified himself, had given no warning and had fired the shots as fast as he could, emptying the magazine.

Mr J Gauntlett, for two of the families of the dead, said Shaun Magmoed's injuries indicated that he had been shot at an angle in the back.

Lt Vermeulen said: "When I shot at him he was facing me."



Major Christiaan Loedolff

He conceded to firing seven shots in Mr Magmoed's direction.

"I deemed it necessary to fire those shots as my life was in danger. I did not have time to identify myself, I was being attacked."

He said it was possible that one could shoot an innocent bystander. "The further the shot travels the more it spreads and it is possible that an innocent person could have been hit by the spreading ammunition."

The other policemen in the crates followed suit and fired at the youths, who immediately dispersed.

Lt Vermeulen conceded that he foresaw the possibility of stone-throwing, and that shooting was not the only way to "catch people".

Major Christiaan Loedolff, commander of the SA Railways Regional Task Force at the time of the incident, said the same

truck was used in Nyanga on October 16, 1985, but the crates on it had holes to enable the police hiding inside them to see outside.

"After this, a police vehicle with canvas was used because a truck with crates failed to attract stone-throwers."

Major Loedolff said he told Lt Vermeulen not to endanger the lives of the policemen but to shoot only "if there was no other way out".

The aim of the operation was to "restore law and order, make arrests and protect lives and property", he said.

"This method proved successful before, that's why we decided to do it again as it was clear that the ringleaders were still at large."

Major Loedolff described "ringleaders" as those who encourage stone-throwing but are "never at the forefront".

He conceded that it was hard to identify a ringleader and one could shoot other people if one fired in the direction of a ringleader, but they expected that everyone on the scene was involved in unrest. "We did not think that innocent people would be there."

Major Loedolff said he expected more injuries and loss of life, given the close range at which the 35 rounds of ammunition had been fired at the crowd and the way in which the area was built up.

He said the men on the truck were trained shotists and if they meant to kill or injure there would definitely have been more deaths.

The hearing continues today.

Mrs S Swart led the evidence. Mr AH Veldhuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order. Mr Gauntlett, instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co, appeared for the Magmoed and Miranda families. The Claasens were not represented.

CPT 7/2/88 6/2/88

Cop: Dumped man may have been alive

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Although he saw no visible injuries, nobody had checked to see whether Mr Mlungisi Stuurman was dead before they threw him into the river, a policeman told the Supreme Court yesterday.

Constable Matthuys Petrus Andries Booyens was in the third day of his testimony at the trial of Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, on charges of murder, assault and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

'Taken out'

The charges arise out of alleged incidents when ten members of the unrest unit were sent to Cradock on July 26, 1986.

Constable Booyens was cross-examined in detail about the incident on the banks of the Great Fish River, where Mr Stuurman was allegedly shot.

He insisted that from the time the riot van left the black township, he was aware that Mr Stuurman was to be "taken out".

He said he volunteered to accom-

pany Constable Goosen and Constable R Fourie on the trip to the river with Mr Stuurman, because he was curious to see if Constable Goosen would shoot Mr Stuurman.

Mr Stuurman had walked quite willingly, and was no longer crying on the way to the river, as he had been in the van.

When Mr Justice Zietsman asked whether anybody had checked to see whether Mr Stuurman was dead before flinging him into the river, Constable Booyens said they had not. He also agreed that nobody had instructed them to toss the man into the river bed.

Questioned, he said he noticed that the river was not flowing at the time, although there was water in it.

He agreed there were far better places to hide a body in the vicinity than on the exposed sandbank where they left it. There were thick bushes nearby, and even the canal they crossed to reach the river would have made a better hiding place.

He denied he had ever told anybody that Constable Goosen had pressed the gun against Mr Stuurman's neck when he fired the shot, as had been alleged earlier.

The trial will continue on Monday.

RO

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ALL THINGS
CONSIDERED.

BARNEY
MTHOMBOTHI



Dirty war tactics put us in polecat company

Star 6/2/84
327

THIS country can quite easily slide to the status of a banana republic like those in Latin America, if we're not careful. Some would argue we've travelled that far already.

We have hit squads on the prowl and the list of unexplained murders is getting 'disconcertingly' long. An insidious "dirty war" is being waged here and in neighbouring states.

Sicelo Dhlomo is the latest victim — most are opponents of the Government — butchered in the most brutal fashion imaginable.

If, as some circles are trying to suggest, it is the work of political opponents, what stops the authorities bringing such murderers to heel?

I don't know what to make of the reward offered by the police for the arrest of those behind the latest outrage. Fact is, none of the killers of many Government opponents has been brought to justice.

The Ribeiro case was the nearest they came to a prosecution, but official conduct in that chapter has left a bitter taste in many a mouth.

Innocent blood

I often wonder what will happen to all those causing so much pain and agony once the country has sorted out its problems. Are we, for instance, going to have Nuremburg-type trials of our own?

President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, in trying to deliver on his election promises to weed out all those in the military who washed their army boots with innocent blood, has hit snags that threaten to topple his government.

Elements within the army won't let justice take its course.

In Haiti, the Tonton Macoutes went on a murderous spree two months ago, slaughtering voters at polling booths when it became clear staunch opponents of Duvalierism were likely to win. The elections were cancelled.

Now, after new elections, the Macoutes have got their man. And the men of darkness will once again escape their just deserts.

The usual refrain is: it won't happen here. Like Ian Smith was fond of saying: "Our Africans are the happiest lot on the continent."

Well, kyk hoe lyk hy nou.

Difficult to resist

Had Robert Mugabe and his men fought their way into Harare, rather than being stopped in their tracks by the Lancaster talks and an impatient and war-weary Samora Machel, it is doubtful whether certain people would still be around to claim their pensions.

The new leadership would have found it difficult to resist a mood for revenge among its followers.

Those on the Right who believe the Zimbabwe settlement was a sell-out will do well to remember that things could have been worse.

There are those who profess a hatred for violence but nod approvingly when it hits elsewhere or advances their cause. Angola is a perfect example.

Either murderers are found and punished, or we forget about peaceful solutions.

Police place restrictions on funeral — offer reward

Tension after Dhlomo death

CP Reporter

SOLDIERS yesterday surrounded Pace College in Soweto where colleagues of murdered activist Sicele Dhlomo were holding a memorial service, according to the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Rev Frank Chikane.

Chikane said he received calls from eye-witnesses in the area that the situation was "tense" after members of the SADF had "besieged" the school. Pupils and teachers at Pace College — where 18-year-old Sicele had been a

pupil when he was detained in 1986 — were surrounded by security forces.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Wit, has said that the police were doing everything possible to trace the killer or killers of Dhlomo and were offering a reward of R5 000 for information leading to an arrest.

Dhlomo's body was found near his parents' home with head wounds a few days after he was briefly detained for questioning by the police in connection with allegations he made in

a television documentary that he had been tortured by the police while in detention.

Reacting to newspaper reports which, he said, "created the impression that the police shut their eyes to or condone certain murders", De Wit released the following statement:

"The South African Police have always performed their duties in a conscientious and professional manner. This also applies to the investigation of all murder cases, irrespective of who the victim is.

"In all cases where a person dies an unnatural death, an inquest must be held, during which proceedings the Attorney-General and a magistrate satisfy themselves that all possible leads have been investigated and if foul play is suspected, that everything possible is being done to solve the crime.

"In the case of persons who may have been killed because of political reasons, it is much more difficult to trace the offender because there are often different political factions involved and the murderer or

murderers, in most cases, cannot be connected to the victim.

"In the case of Sicele Dhlomo, the South African Police are in possession of a sworn statement that he did not want to live with his mother, out of fear for the 'Azanian people'.

"The police are doing everything possible to trace the murderer or murderers and a reward of R5 000 is being offered to any person who can furnish information which will lead to the tracing of the murderer(s)."

De Wit said it had been alleged in a newspaper report that the SAP claimed

Dhlomo had been coached by the American television network CBS on what to say in an interview.

"What the SAP, in fact said, was that Sicele Dhlomo had made a sworn statement in which he alleged that a television director told him to say that he was assaulted and mishandled.

"It is definitely not the police who made these allegations, but Dhlomo himself," said De Wit.

Restrictions have been placed on Dhlomo's funeral tomorrow at the Avalon Cemetery in Soweto.

The restrictions were ordered by Brigadier Gerhar-

dus van Zyl, acting Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, in terms of the emergency regulations.

In terms of the restrictions, police permission must be obtained to hold the funeral; the funeral service is to be held indoors; only ordained ministers may speak; no public address system may be used; no more than 200 people may attend; the funeral proceedings may not last longer than four hours; police permission must be obtained for the route of the funeral procession and no flags or banners may be displayed.

● See Page 3

MRUZENI ZULU

CRY OF A MOM

Security forces equipped with water cannon, teargas, and armoured trucks ensured that only people

● To page 2

An executive member of the Release Mandela Campaign, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, also condemned in strongest terms the action of the security forces at the funeral of the young Sicelo. He also negated any suggestion that the killing was part of inter-organisational feuding.

SOW 08-02-8

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Thousands of people took to Soweto streets yesterday to mark the death and burial of student leader Sicelo Dhlomo, who was killed a few days after his release from detention. Police sprayed teargas and sneeze powder to disperse crowds. ● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

Arrest after widow attack

Police have arrested a 5-year-old man in connection with an attack on Lenoni widow Mrs A van lensburg (80), who was assaulted when a man forced his way into her home at the weekend.

A spokesman said she was not seriously injured. Her Cranbourne Avenue home was ransacked.

killing

usin and helper, Jose de Sousa (17) was also in at the time but escaped ducking behind a count-

ama started at about while Mr Teixeira Snr ng up the cafe. His son ew were still inside, as e men who had entered earlier.

went off outside and five red with Mr Teixeira, bleeding heavily. Five ls were fired at his son. then fled.

Armed police enforce tight clamp on Dhlomo funeral

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Security forces barred entry to Soweto's largest church, Regina Mundi, during the weekend funeral service for Mr Sicelo Dhlomo (18), who was found shot dead two weeks ago.

Armed police at the entrance to the church property barred entry to all those who did not possess one of the 200 "tickets" stamped by the police.

Thousands of people then took to the streets of the township.

On Saturday, teargas and sneeze powder was sprayed into the crowds outside the church, along the route from the graveyard to the home of Sicelo Dhlomo and near the Dhlomo home in Emdeni, Soweto.

Hundreds were turned away at the church including cameramen and journalists.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, said yesterday he had been shocked to find he was required to get a "ticket" issued by the police to attend a church service.

Hundreds of mourners entered Avalon Cemetery by hiding in other funeral processions.

A large crowd gathered at the Dhlomo home, where police armoured and military vehicles were present. Teargas and sneeze powder were used.

An SAP spokesman confirmed last night that teargas had been used.

Zambian poachers killed

HARARE — Rhino and elephant poachers crossing into Zimbabwe from Zambia have suffered more losses with the killing of five men by game guards in the Zambezi Valley in the last 10 days of January.

Thirty-five poachers have been killed since the launching of Operation Stronghold to protect the black rhino. — The Star's Africa News Service.

"More than 400 people gathered in the street after the funeral and were warned by the police to leave. When they did not respond to the warning, teargas was used.

There were no arrests or injuries," the spokesman said.

Police turn away mourners without passes from Dhlomo's funeral

JOHANNESBURG — Sicelo Dhlomo, the 18-year-old Soweto student leader who was found shot dead in Soweto two weeks ago, was given a hero's send-off at the Avalon Cemetery at the weekend, City Press reported.

However, his family's sadness was added to when his two sisters, Zanela and Nobuhle, were prevented from entering the church. Zanela was seen crying hysterically outside the church yard after being confronted by police.

The large presence of members of the South African Police (SAP), kitskonstabels and the South African Defence Force (SADF) gave the four-hour service something of a State funeral air.

Also present were representatives from the United States, France, Australia, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and Canada.

The funeral service, which was restricted to only 200 mourners being allowed to attend and enter the cemetery premises, commenced at 9 am at Regina Mundi, with the number of policemen and members of the SADF far outnumbering the people allowed inside the church.

Mourners who had access to the church had to produce the SAP-issued "passes" bearing the SAP stamp. These were issued by Unit 3 of the riot squad.

As a result of the strict control by the police, thousands of mourners who had no "passes" were chased away.

Members of the defence force, assisted by the SAP, later formed a semi-circle around the church to prevent people from getting near the entrance.

Pressmen who could not produce the SAP "passes" were also turned away. No Press or TV cameras were allowed inside the building.

All speakers from political and community organisations were banned from speaking.

This resulted in the presiding clergyman, Rev S. K. Mbande, of the Anglican church in Emdeni, having to occupy the stage for three hours.

Heavily-armed police and SADF members had a large variety of vehicles and equipment on hand. This included hippos, a water cannon, sneeze-machines, "mellow-yellow" land-rovers, army trucks, an SADF aeroplane and an SAP helicopter.

Witness denies death threat

Car Trip 9/2/88

327

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A police witness yesterday denied being told that he would be charged and hanged unless he turned state witness.

Const M P Booyens was testifying in the Supreme Court at the trial of W/O Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, on two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents in Cradock when 10 members of the unrest unit were sent to monitor a funeral on July 26, 1986.

Const Booyens was being cross-examined about a statement he said had taken him two weeks to make to the police.

He said that when the eight younger members of the unit were taken to Cradock for inter-

rogation, they had agreed on a version of the shooting of Mr Mlungisi Stuurman at the Great Fish River.

Nothing had come out up to then about the "panel-beating expedition" the previous night.

Const Booyens said he was worried about this because he knew he could be in trouble for assaulting an old man with a spade. The first statement they made in Cradock was the agreed statement, and the investigating officer, Maj G P Goosen, told them it was a pack of lies.

Const Booyens said Const D Hanekom had not returned from interrogation and he thought he had been locked up for sticking to the agreed statement.

He feared he would also be locked up if he stuck to it so when Maj Goosen said it was lies, he agreed.

He started making his state-

ment that same afternoon and went on till 11pm. He could not remember if he mentioned the assaults he had been involved in.

The next day he continued making his statement.

This went on with interruptions for about two weeks. He was also taken out to visit the scenes several times, while making his statement.

He said he was friendly with a certain constable, but denied telling him that he was forced to make the statement or that he was told that the only way to prevent himself being charged and hanged with the others, was to turn state witness. He also denied telling the constable that the gun was pressed against Mr Stuurman's neck when it was fired.

The trial continues.

Cop 'wanted part' in assaults

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Supreme Court asked a police witness yesterday his motivation for hitting an old man on the head with a spade, helping assault two others and tagging along when he was sure there was going to be an "execution".

Const M P Booyens replied that drink caused him to assault the old man, that he did not want to feel "left out" of the assaults and he was curious to see what happened when he thought a man was to be shot.

He was testifying at the trial of W/O Leon de Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, on charges of murder, assault and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Const Booyens said that when the squad had been told to take "mooring-tools" into the township that night, he was drunk and took it to be licence to assault.

Mr B P Loots (assessor): "What motivated the assaults the next morning that seem so senseless and unnecessary?"

"I wanted a part in the assault on Mr Stuurman," the witness replied.

Mr Loots: "How do you mean — a part of the fun?"

Witness: "Yes."

He tagged along when Const Goosen took Mr Stuurman to the river, because he was curious to see whether Const Goosen would shoot him.

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FEBRUARY

No. 11137

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 212

9 Februarie 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Hermanus Scheepers, Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

H. SCHEEPERS,

Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris: Suidwestelike Distrikte.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

- “aangewese gebied” die landdrosdistrik van Hofmeyr;
- “Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte;
- “begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Zolile MAGAGA;
- “die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;
- “seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Zolile MAGAGA, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdienste of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 212

9 February 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Hermanus Scheepers, Acting Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

H. SCHEEPERS,

Acting Divisional Commissioner: South Western Districts.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

- “ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Zolile MAGAGA, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;
- “designated area” means the Magisterial District of Hofmeyr;
- “Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division;
- “funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Zolile MAGAGA;
- “the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

Begrafnis ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Zolile MAGAGA, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Zolile MAGAGA), in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Zolile MAGAGA, met inbegrip van enige sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, nie langer as vier ure mag aanhou nie.

Speakers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Zolile MAGAGA optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnis ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Zolile MAGAGA ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalings van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Zolile MAGAGA, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoet

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Zolile MAGAGA bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Zolile MAGAGA ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begrafnisstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van Zolile MAGAGA opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Zolile MAGAGA ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalings van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Zolile MAGAGA, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Zolile MAGAGA) shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Zolile MAGAGA, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than four hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Zolile MAGAGA.

Attendance of funeral etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Zolile MAGAGA, in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Zolile MAGAGA, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral procession

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Zolile MAGAGA, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Zolile MAGAGA is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Zolile MAGAGA shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Zolile MAGAGA is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Vlae, baniere ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlae, baniere, plakkate, pamflette of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige sere-moniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Zolile MAGAGA vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

Flags, banners etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Zolile MAGAGA.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

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IN A COUNTRY where the media faces constant obstacles, no one has it tougher than South Africa's black journalists. Yet they consistently produce some of the most detailed reporting on the complex situation in this deeply divided country, and play an increasingly prominent role in the anti-apartheid movement.

Several journalists have been among the thousands of black activists detained during a 19-month-old state of emergency. Freelance journalist Brian Sokutu has been held for the entire period without charge.

The Government also has threatened to close leading black-orientated newspapers, but they continue to direct harsh criticism at the white authorities.

"Since there are limited outlets for black expression in South Africa, black journalists play a particularly important role in articulating black aspirations and frustrations," said Mr Keith Lister, publisher of *City Press*.

Black journalists make up virtually the entire staff of black-orientated — but white-owned — newspapers such as *City Press* and the *Sowetan*. A handful of blacks have prominent editing and writing posts at "white" newspapers like *The Star*, the nation's largest daily and a frequent Government critic.

Finance

However, numerous attempts over the years to establish nationally circulated, black-owned publications have failed, usually for financial reasons.

Until the 1970s, blacks wrote almost exclusively for black publications that focused on the black social scene and sports, and had little political content.

Only in the past two decades have mass-circulation black publications become overtly political and regularly challenged the white-led Government's apartheid policies of racial segregation.

"Our young reporters now consider themselves blacks first and journal-

ists second," said Mr Aggrey Klaaste, Editor designate of the *Sowetan*.

"They see their work as part of the political struggle in South Africa."

Like all South African journalists, black reporters are bound by the extensive Press restrictions and state of emergency regulations that limit reporting on unrest, security force actions and a host of

politically sensitive matters.

But black journalists face additional difficulties.

Several publications aimed at blacks, including *New Nation* and the *Sowetan*, are on the brink of closure for allegedly promoting organisations such as the outlawed African National Congress.

The *New Nation*, a weekly financed by the Roman Catholic Church, appears closest to being shut down. It has challenged the Government regulations in court.

Radical

"It's a no-win situation," said Mr Klaaste. "If we report aggressively, we're going to be closed down. If we play by the Government's rules, we lose credibility in the black community."

"White readers complain that I'm too radical, and black readers say I'm not radical enough," said Mr Jon Qwelane, a reporter and columnist of *The Star*.



AGGREY Klaaste



PERCY Qoboza



GREG MYRE of Associated Press writes of the difficulties facing black reporters in South Africa. Detention and emergency regulations are just two of the obstacles they have to contend with.

Black

reporters in SA have a tough job



JON Qwelane

imagine," he said. "But if I condemn it in print, some groups would say I'm not supporting the struggle. I admit it, I feel intimidated."

In a recent column, Mr Qwelane expressed his public ambivalence toward the issue of violence:

"I am not advocating violence here. If the truth must be told, I am not condemning it, either."

Despite the difficulties they face, black reporters have unique advantages in covering racial turbulence in South Africa. They live in the townships and under the same apartheid laws on which they report.

They often speak several African languages and are well known and respected in their communities.

Suspicion

White reporters do not cover the communities on a regular basis.

When white journalists travel to the townships, they sometimes are greeted with suspicion and may face a language barrier.

Despite their allegiance to their readers, black publications often are critical of their own community.

Most black newspapers have condemned the black-on-black violence in the south-eastern city of Maritzburg, where about 400 people have died since early last year.

Although the size and influence of the black Press is growing, few blacks write for publications read by whites.

Mr Qwelane and others say black reporters bristle when white editors start talking about traditional journalistic objectivity.

"My house was bulldozed in a forced removal when I was 10," Mr Qwelane said.

"I've been arrested, forced to ride on 'black' buses and trains, denied the right to vote. How can I divorce my personal experiences from my reporting? I know what these people are feeling because I'm in the exact same situation."

Many leading black journalists have been detained or arrested.

Mr Klaaste and Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *City Press* until his death on January 17, were held without charge for five months in 1977. Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of *New Nation*, has been detained since December 1986.

Mr Qwelane says that strictly for concern of his own personal safety, he had not written a column condemning "neck-lacing" and it's the most horrible thing you can

Extensive cuts in varsity subsidies

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government has imposed extensive cuts in university subsidies, ranging between 25 per cent and 29 per cent, which university spokesmen described as "a severe blow".

The cuts in the grants to which the universities are entitled in terms of the government's subsidy formula are much higher than the approximately 15 per cent reductions in previous years.

They come after an investigation by the Committee of University Principals (CUP) said, in recommending strategies for the survival of the universities, that the government should provide full funding of the subsidy formula.

The universities were informed of the cuts individually last week, and it is clear some universities will suffer more than others.

The first subsidy cut to become public this week was that of the Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit (RAU), which has a subsidy cut of 29 per cent.

Natal University faces a cut of about 25 per cent. Witwatersrand and University of Cape Town are also expected to face heavy cuts, but their figures were not available yesterday.

Wits and UCT sources say, however, the cuts they face are within the 25 per cent to 29 per cent bracket and coping

with them will be "a monumental task". Wits is understood to be facing worse cuts than the UCT.

The new chairman of the principals' committee and rector of RAU, Professor Cas Crouse, expressed concern at the size of the cuts and the fact universities had never received full funding of the subsidy formula since it was introduced about five years ago.

But he said funding hinged on a number of factors, particularly the difficult financial climate and the growth in student numbers.

He said the divergence between growing student numbers and economic needs could not continue and "the price must be paid".

He ascribed the different sizes in cuts for different universities to the fact those with higher growth were facing bigger cuts.

In RAU's case, Mr Crouse said the increase in the size of the cut, to 29 per cent from 16 per cent last year, was "enormous". He expected there would be serious difficulties in making ends meet.

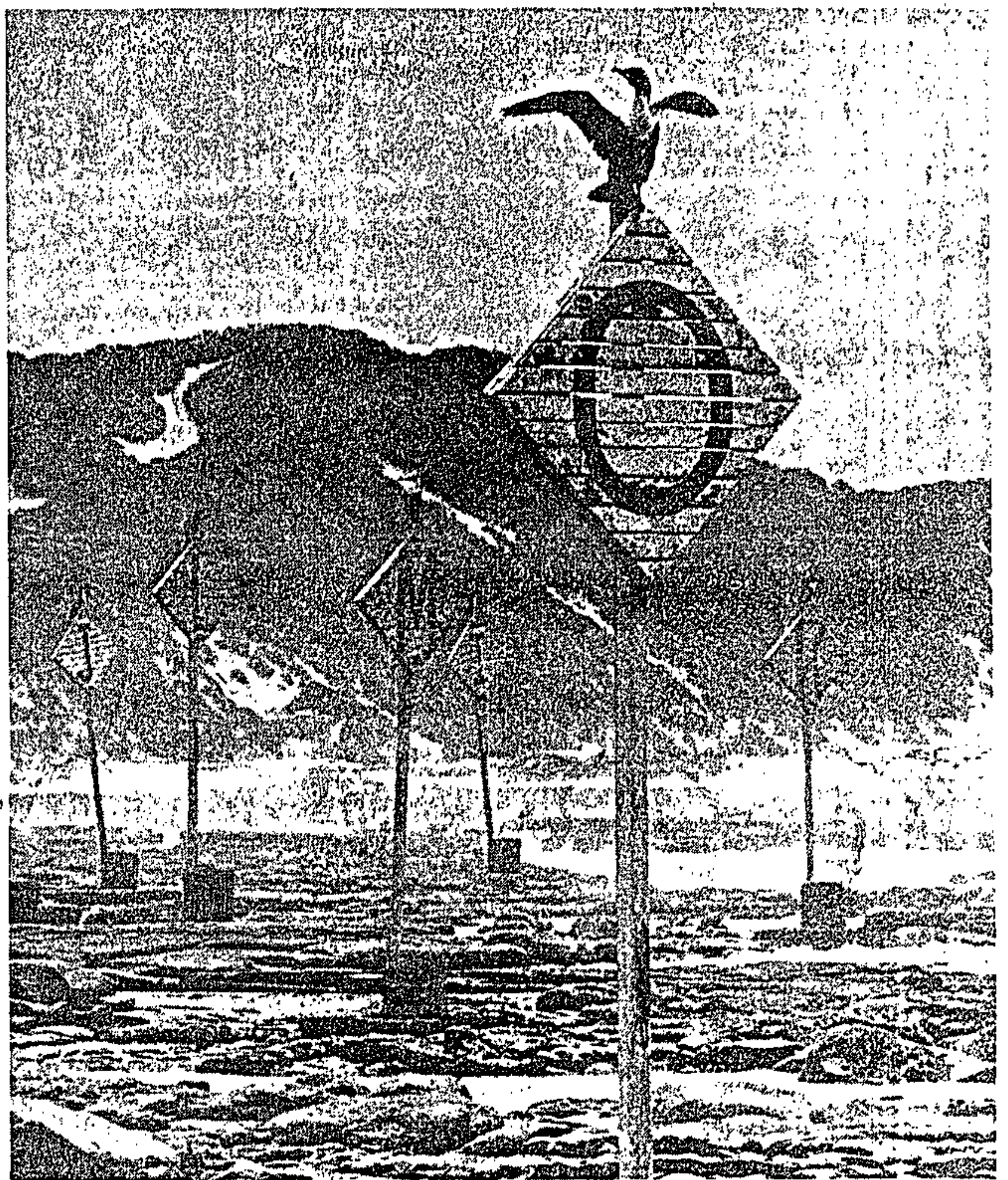
Wits vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton earlier expressed concern about the size of the impending cuts.

He has pointed out, however, the CUP investigation's recommendation that attention be paid to the rapid increase in the number of students should be seen in the context of the much sharper rise in "distance" students, such as those studying through Unisa.

The principal of Natal University, Professor Peter Booysen, said the 25 per cent cut would mean R10 million in working capital less than the university had planned for in 1988.

Prof Booysen said they had initially budgeted for a cutback in the region of 15 per cent which would have decreased the full entitlement from R105 million to R89 million.

He said the cutbacks mean that universities will struggle to provide students with the necessary high standards of education.



Le Grange in hospital

CAPE TOWN — The Speaker of Parliament and former Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, is in hospital here in a "stable condition".

Mr Le Grange left halfway through the official opening of Parliament on Friday, apparently suffering the effects of heat and flu medication.

Birds of a feather perch together — and six cormorants stake their claim to high and dry beacons (with unsurpassed sea views) on the rocks below East London's Esplanade.

Gompo evicted

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — At least six Duncan Village families were reported to have been evicted from their homes yesterday for failing to pay their rents.

Neither the mayor of Gompo, Mr Eddie Makeba, nor the township manager, Mr P. B. Kietzmann, could be contacted for confirmation of the evictions.

The chairman of the Border branch of the Black Sash, Mrs Sue Power, said that five families of evicted residents had arrived at the organisation's Oxford

Natal death toll rises — rain due to clear

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — The confirmed death toll in the Natal floods stood at eight yesterday afternoon — with another seven probably drowned.

As rain continued to fall over Natal many towns faced water restrictions, roads and railway lines were closed and many people had to evacuate their homes.

But the good news,

according to the Weather Bureau, is that the weather is expected to clear from today.

A young national serviceman based with the Fifth SA Infantry Battalion at Ladysmith drowned in the Klip River while assisting in the search for the body of a young boy who had gone missing during the heavy rain on Monday.

A South African Defence Force spokesman identified the dead soldier as a 20-year-old

Shongweni River on Sunday. Two bodies have been recovered.

Electricity was cut last night at Verulam, Inanda, Hazelmere and Waterfall when low-lying substations were flooded.

Parts of Verulam, Ot-tawa, Canelands, Redcliffe, Ballito and Tongaat Beach were already without water after the pipeline from Hazelmere Dam to the purification works was broken.

Charges nuns wit

DURBAN — Charges against two nuns, who allegedly showered top-

WELL OF FORTUNE?

Agent!! (See Daily Dispatch) will not offer for sale any market related in price, and our conservative and experienced. Many investment us, some don't, Bank does.

UNITIES FOR A SOUND DU ARE CREDIT WORTHY, CAN BE ARRANGED:

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FOR JOHANNESBURG RS:

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Govt clampdown throws Maritzburg talks into

disarray

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Roodepoort, Piketber...
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THE Maritzburg peace talks have been thrown into disarray by the government action against the UDF and Cosatu.

The peace brokers, the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce, has an appointment with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok this morning to get clarity on the fate of the peace talks.

By S'BU MNGADI

Meanwhile, armed groups clashed in Maritzburg's city centre on Wednesday night and a number of arrests were made.

Eye witnesses attributed the confrontation to the supporters of Inkatha and the UDF. Police confirmed the incident, which took place in Commercial Road and involved 15 people, but could not specify the groups' political affiliations.

MCC general manager Paul van Uytrecht said that obviously, if one of the parties involved in the talks was not able to be present, the talks could not continue.

Van Uytrecht said the chamber noted that the UDF could apply for permission to continue certain activities, but questioned whether the UDF-Cosatu alliance would be prepared to or could continue under the circumstances.

Prior to the clampdown on the organisations, four members of the UDF-Cosatu delegation to the talks had been among those recently detained under emergency regulations.

To add to this, the co-leaders of the delegation, AS Chetty, Natal's Midlands UDF chairman, and Natal Midlands UDF president, Dr Simon Gqubule of the Federal Theological Seminar at Imbali, were served with severe restriction orders.

The chamber said as part of the on-going process, they had already secured an appointment with Vlok this morning and hoped to get clarification there.

Despite a clause in the order that organisations may apply to Vlok for permission to continue certain activities, sources said it would be impossible for UDF-Cosatu to continue in the talks as an application to Vlok could be construed as lending credibility to the government action.

Meanwhile, a caucus meeting of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly resolved on the same day to call on the SAP to give KwaZulu police jurisdiction over all war-torn areas in Maritzburg.

This would put the homeland in a position where it could legally "sort out" in its own terms problems created by violence in the region.

The meeting also resolved to ask the SA government to pass legislation extending the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu government to include all areas in the KwaZulu-Natal region for which the assembly was responsible.

It also decided to convey the deep appreciation of the caucus to all members of Inkatha in the Greater Maritzburg area who had "defended" their democratic rights "so valiantly and at such great cost".

The meeting resolved to convey to ANC president Oliver Tambo that "if we have not passed the point of no return, we are very perilously close to the point beyond which there can only be a fight to the death between Inkatha and the ANC".

"All the ANC will do is to discredit itself as it attempts to eradicate time-honoured values and aims and objectives of the black struggle for liberation now living in the hearts and minds of the people who support Inkatha en masse," the caucus added.

CMT trip 10/2/88

'Potential for conflict' in ~~the~~ subsidy rules

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Supreme Court Reporter

THERE was a "very real and serious" potential for conflict between UCT authorities and the staff or student body — with resulting disruption — if the state's university subsidy conditions are imposed.

This was said by Mr Len Abrahamse, chairman of the UCT Council, in an affidavit in the Supreme Court yesterday where a joint challenge by the universities of the Western Cape and Cape Town to the government's new subsidy conditions was heard before a Full Bench.

Mr Justice Conradie, Mr Justice Howie and Mr Justice Nel were on the Bench.

The universities asked the ministers of Education and Culture in the Houses of Assembly and Representatives to show why the decision to impose the conditions should not be reviewed or set aside.

Alternatively, they applied for an order declaring the conditions to be invalid and without force and effect.

Mr Abrahamse said that in 1986 UCT had registered some 12 393 full-time and part-time students and had more than 7 000 full-time and part-time staff. Its total expenditure for its general operating budget for 1986 was R108 461 000, of which 64,5% was granted to it in the form of subsidies in terms of the Universities Act.

"Any substantial reduction in its annual subsidy would gravely prejudice UCT's educational functions and

would render it unable to fulfil its purpose and obligations under its founding statute and other relevant legislation," Mr Abrahamse said.

He said the university had historically been vested with autonomy in the management and government of its own affairs. The conditions imposed encroached upon and were in conflict with that autonomy and function conferred on it by Parliament.

The conditions were "too vague to be enforceable" and the university did not know what was required of it to avoid the "dire consequences" which would flow from non-compliance with the conditions, Mr Abrahamse said.

"Although the precise parameters of the conditions are unclear, it is at least apparent to the Council that UCT may have to employ a large number of special security personnel in an attempt to implement the conditions ..."

Mr M Seligson, SC, who spoke for UWC, said the conditions imposed on the university exceeded the powers which Parliament intended to give the minister. He also said the conditions were so vague that they did not indicate with reasonable certainty to the universities what they were required to do.

The hearing continues today.

Mr S J Mynhardt, SC, assisted by Mr C B Prest and Mr W J Louw, appeared for the ministers. Mr Seligson, SC, assisted by Mr J Gauntlett, instructed by Mr B Wagley of E Moosa and Associates, appeared for UWC. Mr G de M Hofmeyr, SC, assisted by Mr Gauntlett, instructed by A Durbach of Bernadl, Vukic and Potash, appeared for UCT.

Call Times 10/2/88

NP 'mistake' over Mbeki

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus) said the government seriously misled itself in releasing ANC member Mr Govan Mbeki from jail.

The government mistakenly believed the "old man" was going to retire quietly but he proved to be healthy, vigorous and ready to continue the struggle for the beliefs which sent him to jail.

This had resulted in one triumphal reception and meeting after another while the government sat by and let him continue till it finally and inexplicably banned his meetings.

The ANC "hailed his release as a victory in the continuing struggle to bring about the release of all its jailed leaders", Mr Pienaar said.

The government believed releasing Mr Mbeki would draw black leaders into the National Council. Not one had come forward.

"The National Party's obsession with negotiating with radicals is running away with them and bringing the country to the brink of revolution," he said. — Sapa

SOUTH, FEBRUARY 11 TO 17 '83

Campus curbs 'most onerous'

THE conditions imposed on universities to enforce strict campus discipline are "the most onerous demands in the history of higher education in South Africa", Professor Jakes Gerwel, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, said in the Supreme Court this week.

His affidavit formed part of a joint application by UWC and the University of Cape Town to have subsidy conditions imposed on them by the Government last year set aside.

At a time when the University of the Western Cape is subjected to severe budgetary constraints on academic and other expenditure in a difficult economic climate, it would be very difficult for staff to carry out the conditions, Gerwel said.

The university's 9 358 students and 1 189 staff members would be placed in a terrible predicament if their annual state subsidy of 81 percent of all funds was withdrawn, he said.



UWC vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand and rector Professor Jakes Gerwel

A full Bench of three judges is hearing the matter. The basic arguments of the universities are that the conditions are beyond the Minister of National Education's powers, are so vague as to create confusion about how they should be carried out, and

interfere with a university's rights to the extent that no justification could be found for them.

Counsel for National Education Minister Mr FW de Klerk and the Ministers of Education and Culture in the Houses of Representatives and Assembly will argue they have a wide enough discretion to impose such conditions.

Mr Len Abrahamse, chairman of the UCT council, said 64 percent of the university's 1986 budget of R108m was a government subsidy.

"Any substantial reduction in this annual subsidy will gravely prejudice UCT's educational function and render it unable to fulfil its purpose and obligations," he said.

De Klerk said the conditions were designed to ensure "effective measures to maintain good order and discipline" to ensure that universities "practise science and not politics" and "counter the revolutionary onslaught".

REPUBLIEK
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Vol. 272

PRETORIA, 11 FEBRUARIE
FEBRUARY 1988

No. 11138

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 229

11 Februarie 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987, reik ek, Hermanus Scheepers, Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

H. SCHEEPERS,

Waarnemende Afdelingskommissaris: Suidwestelike Distrikte.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die landdrostdistrik van Oudtshoorn.

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987;

“seremoniële byeenkoms,” met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 229

11 February 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987, I, Hermanus Scheepers, Acting Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

H. SCHEEPERS,

Acting Divisional Commissioner: South Western Districts.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means the Magisterial District of Oudtshoorn;

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987.

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Begrafnis ens., gehou te word ooreenkomstig voorwaardes

2. Geen begrafnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkreë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begrafnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens aanneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA), in die opelug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begrafnis of seremoniële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestelling van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, met inbegrip van enige sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, nie langer as vier ure mag aanhou nie.

Speakers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdienstige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by enige begrafnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA optree nie.

Bywoning van begrafnis ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begrafnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde in klousule 2 vermeld nie aan voldoen is of word nie, bywoon of daarby aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie op die eggenoot, kind, kleinkind, ouer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, van toepassing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vermeld in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begrafnisstoet

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begrafnisstoet wat vir die teraardebestelling van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepassing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskommissaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Funeral etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative service or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA) shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or during such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, including any such ceremonial gathering, shall not continue for longer than four hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organization shall act as a speaker at any funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA.

Attendance of funeral etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral procession

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Vlae, baniere ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlae, baniere, plakkate, pamflette of aanplakbiljette by die begrafnis, of enige sere-moniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begrafniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

Flags, banners etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Willie Mpithizeli DUNJANA.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

Spaar 'n druppel — en vul die dam

Indien almal van ons besparingsbewus optree, besnoei ons nie slegs uitgawes nie maar wen ook ten opsigte van ons kosbare water- en elektrisiteitsvoorraad



Save a drop — and save a million

Water conservation is very important to the community and industry to ensure their survival. So save water!

Cape Times 1/2/88

'Gross inroad' into liberties

327

Supreme Court Reporter

SUBSIDY conditions imposed on universities were a "gross inroad" into academic freedom and the fundamental civil liberties such as freedom of association, assembly and speech.

This was said by Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of the University of the Western Cape, in an affidavit in the Supreme Court yesterday where a joint challenge by UWC and the University of Cape Town to the government's new university subsidy conditions was heard before a Full Bench.

Mr Justice Conradie, Mr Justice Howie and Mr Justice Nel were on the Bench.

The universities asked the Minister of National Education and the ministers of Education and Culture in the Houses of Assembly and Representatives to show why the decision to impose the conditions should not be reviewed or set aside.

Alternatively, they applied for an order declaring the conditions to be invalid and without force and effect.

Even though the precise effects of the conditions were unclear, it was apparent to the UWC Council that the university would have to employ a large additional number of security personnel to implement them.

"The implementation of the condi-

tions would impose an intolerable burden upon existing staff," said Prof Gerwel.

The Council was particularly concerned that the co-operative relationship built up recently between students and UWC's teaching and administrative staff after earlier periods of tension, might be jeopardized if the conditions were imposed, he said.

Mr S J Mynhardt, SC, for the ministers of National Education and Education and Culture, House of Assembly, said contrary to an argument by the universities, the Minister of National Education did have wider powers to impose conditions in terms of the Universities Act.

Any university was free to refuse acceptance of the subsidies given to it and universities were by right not compelled, and could not be forced, to accept subsidies subject to unacceptable conditions.

The legislation intended that the Minister of National Education had a discretion in the fixing of the subsidy conditions.

The hearing continues today.

Mr S J Mynhardt, SC, assisted by Mr C B Prest and Mr W J Louw, and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the ministers. Mr M Seligson, SC, assisted by Mr J Gauntlett, instructed by Mr B Wagley, of E Moosa and Associates, appeared for UWC. Mr G de M Hofmeyr, SC, assisted by Mr Gauntlett, instructed by A Durbach, of Bernadt, Vukic and Potash appeared for UCT.

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Chantal, 13, is the star at her school for one

by PAT CANDIDO
Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Chantal Hamman, 13, is a very special little pupil in George.

She has no friends to play with at break time — but she has five teachers all to herself.

Chantal, an English-speaking coloured girl, has been refused admission to a white school in the town and there is no English-medium school for coloured pupils.

Now she is being taught in her mother tongue by five volunteer teachers in a room at St Mark's Cathedral.

Turned down

Her parents first tried to enrol her last year as a Standard 6 pupil at the white York High School.

The school committee and school principal supported her application but the white Department of Education and Culture rejected it.

So the church deacon, Mr David Swanepoel, stepped in and registered her as a pupil with Kingswood College in Grahamstown.

The college will set her examinations, mark her papers and award her a certificate.

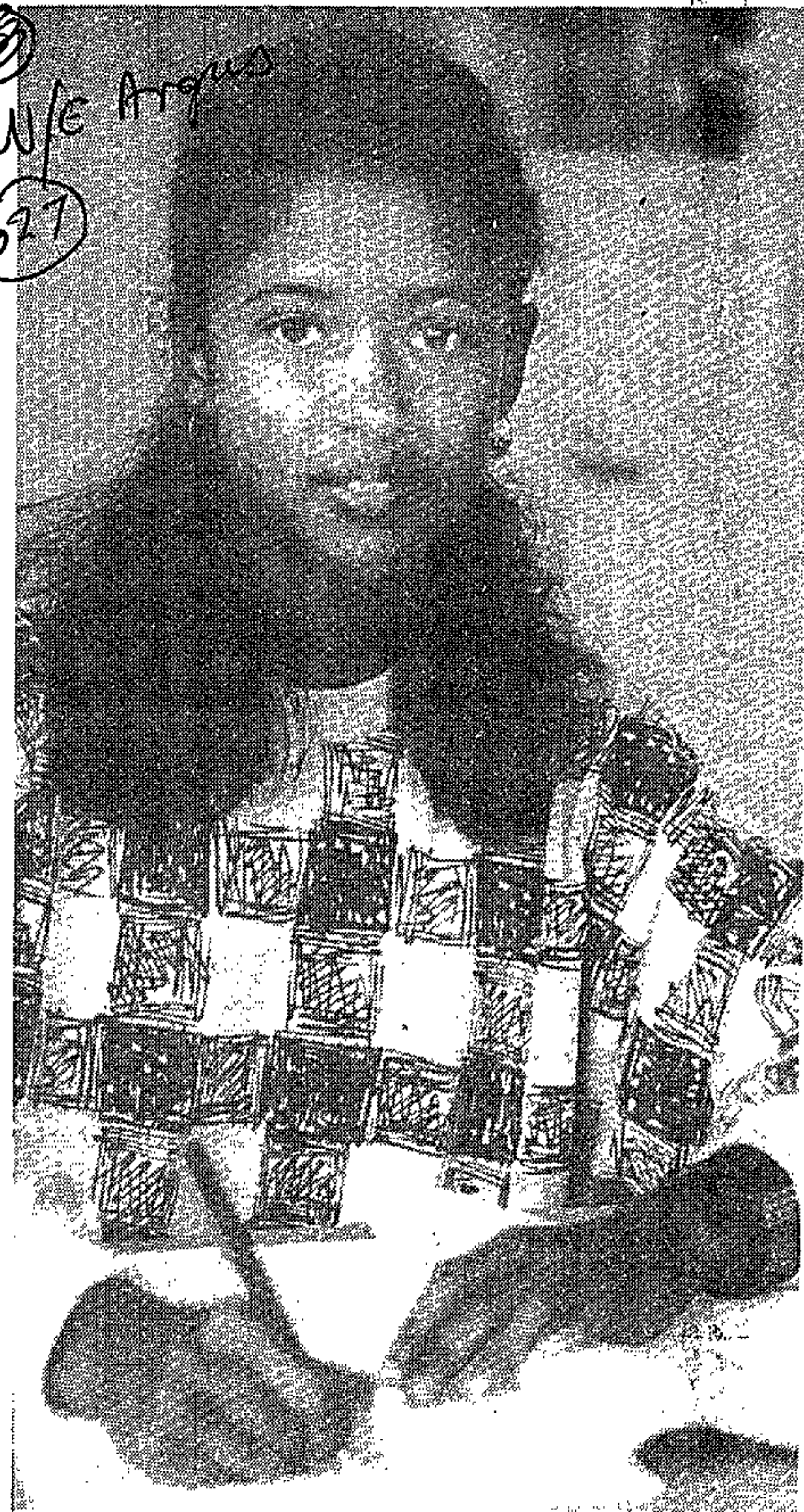
Not publicity

Mr Swanepoel's efforts are no publicity stunt but a genuine desire to satisfy the needs of the family.

A softly-spoken Chantal, whose mother, Sherryl, is in business, said that although she missed her friends and having a break time, she made up for it at the weekends.

What she missed most was not having a school uniform.

She said: "Now, in the mornings, I stand in front of my wardrobe, wondering



Chantal Hamman at her school for one.

what I should wear, just like my mother does."

In between classes she reads and gets on with her homework.

Her brother, Sholto, 15, goes to Pacaltsdorp High

School in the town where they live.

Shantal said that his Afrikaans was much better than hers and he could cope with attending an Afrikaans-medium school.

14/2/88 (327)

Demand for Mandela's release a huge bluff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The demand by the ANC and the UDF for the release of Nelson Mandela was in reality merely a huge bluff, as Mandela and his fellow prisoners were worth far more to them in jail than out of it, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He said in the No-Confidence Debate that the renunciation of violence could never have been the sole condition for determining the release of long-term security prisoners, and took second place to tactical considerations that were in the best interests of the country.

The ANC had built up such an image of resistance and martyrdom around the imprisonment of Mandela and the ANC "old guard" that it had become a more effective instrument for their cause than even armed terrorism.

Moreover, their release could threaten established positions and directions of thought in the organization.

It followed that the release of such people could be a tactical and strategic step whereby the government could deal its enemies a resounding blow.

The release of Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo had been a case where this was applied with great success.

The release of Mr Govan Mbeki had likewise caused a flutter in the ANC dovecot.

He said Mr Govan Mbeki had been old and in ill-health. The government had believed there was "a good prognosis" for his release.

Mr Coetsee said it seemed that the man who had had such a mystic image while he was in jail was now disappearing into the background.

Mr Coetsee said it was very strange that in its criticism of the government's release policy the CP said nothing about the release of AWB members who had in fact benefited the most by receiving remissions of from three to 11 years of their sentences. — Sapa

Descom charges ^{12-18/2/88}

By CARMEL RICKARD, ^{W/Mail}
Durban

IN what is believed to be the first in a possible series of such cases, officials of the Detainees' Support Committee (Descom) in Pietermaritzburg have been charged under the Fund Raising Act.

Colin Gardner, who is Professor of English at Natal University, Pietermaritzburg, is being charged in his capacity as Descom chairman.

His deputy in Descom, Christopher Merrett, and the former secretary of Descom in Pietermaritzburg, Gay Spiller, are the other two accused who are due to appear when the case starts on March 1.

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APARTHEID BAROMETER

DEATHS OF SADF CONSCRIPTS IN ANGOLAN WAR

The death of two South African conscripts; Second Lieutenant Michael McCann, 21, and Sapper Michael Suter, 19, in Angola last week brought to 30 the number of national servicemen that the South African Defence Force has acknowledged have died or have gone missing in Angola since September last year. This figure does not include the eight soldiers who have died from malaria contracted in the "operational area" in the last two months.

According to SADF figures a total of at least 40 SADF and South West Africa Territory Force troops have died in Angola over the last five months. Of the 36 South African deaths officially acknowledged (the other four were SWATF soldiers), 29 were conscripts and seven were members of the Permanent Force. All 36 South African dead were white, and the SADF has not mentioned the deaths of any black troops. Twenty of the 36 were either officers or non-commissioned officers.

The SADF has also acknowledged that one airman, Captain Andre Stapa, is missing. The Angolan government had previously announced that his body had been found near the wreckage of the Impala jet in Cunene province. The SADF has not confirmed the deaths of national serviceman Melvin Reneke and 32 Battalion member JR Mananal, whose bodies Angola said it had found.

According to the independent British journal, *Africa Confidential*, 230 SADF troops had been killed in Angola by mid-November last year. This figure includes black SADF troops.

STOLEN FIREARMS

According to the SAP the number of firearms reported stolen or lost has increased steadily over the last fifteen years. In 1974 the figure was 1 602, and by 1980 this had risen to 4 870. In 1982 the figure was 5 366, in 1984 it was 6 566 and by 1986 it had risen to 10 111. According to the police there are between 140 000 and 200 000 new applications for gun licenses each year, and over one million South Africans hold licences for over 2,5 million private firearms.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BRIAN VIKWENI SOKUTU, 25, a Port Elizabeth freelance journalist, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 16 1986. Since 1984 Sokutu has worked for the Eastern Province Herald, Evening Post, City Press and several overseas news agencies such as AFP, AP and Reuters.

He was a member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and at the time of his detention was about to be employed as a Mwasa staff member.

On the morning of June 16 1986 he was detained at his home in Zwijve. At no time during his 20 months in detention has he been interrogated. He has been treated at the Livingstone and Uitenhage provincial hospitals for severe depression and for a penal ulcer. A court application for his release failed, despite the fact that it was not alleged that he was a member of any political organisation.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:
Sechaba, November 1987 (African National Congress, Lusaka); Statement of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress on the Question of Negotiations, October 9 1987 (ANC, Lusaka); World Student News Vol 41 No 9/10 1987 (International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia); The Combatant Vol 9 No 1 August 1987 (Plan Commissaris); Swapo of Namibia Information and Comments, November 1987 (Swapo Foreign Mission to the Nordic Countries, Stockholm); Swapo 1988 28 years of a bitter and heroic anti-colonial resistance: 1960-1988 — calendar (not stated); Action on Namibia, Autumn 1987 (Namibia Support Committee, London); Solidarity — Freedom — Justice Information and Comment, November 1987 (Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda); South Cape Youth Congress Sindisa Ubomi Babo Mabanga-Xhonywa — pamphlet (not stated); Robert McBride and Greta Apelgren, the Magoo's Bombing (Fatima Meer); 10 years of resistance, consolidate for a socialist Azania (Azapo, Johannesburg); Free Moses Mayekiso — illustration by Tamara Capalario — greeting card (Friends of Moses Mayekiso, London); Free Moses Mayekiso — illustration by Chris Welch — greeting card (Friends of Moses Mayekiso, London); International Tribune No 3 December 1987 (not stated); Support the people's war in Peru — postcard (Revolutionary Internationalist Movement); Forward along the path charted by Mao Tsetung — poster (Revolutionary Internationalist Movement); Castaways 1988 — calendar (Paco Engineering (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek); Vredesagenda 1988 (Jan Mets, Amsterdam); Sweet Dreams (John Preston); They Call Her One Eye — film; Behind Black on Black — film.
Banned for distribution:

National Union of Mineworkers, Notts Area, Nottingham Anti-Apartheid Movement (Anti-Apartheid Movement); Steel, South Africa and Sanctions (Sheffield Anti-Apartheid Movement, Sheffield); Amandla Vol XXV No 5 June 1987 and Vol XXV No 6 August 1987 (Bulletin of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin); Banked Und Apartheid Undser Geld in Sud Afrika (Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Bonn); Informationsdienst Sudliches Afrika, No 4 June/July 1987 (Anti-Apartheid Bewegung in der BRD Und Westberlin, Bonn); World Student Forum "Education and Society" (Prague, Czechoslovakia, International Union of Students); New Perspectives 4/87 Vol 17 Journal of the World Peace Council (Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki); IUS Solidarity Newsletter No 2 1987 (Secretariat of the International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia); Socialist Worker Review, July/August 1987 (Larkham Printers and Publishers, London)

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Restrictions set on Stutterheim funeral

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An order imposing restrictions on the funeral of Mr Thembile Rondji Krishi in the Stutterheim district was issued yesterday.

The chief magistrate of Stutterheim, Mr F. J. van Zyl, said the order was being issued because he had reason to believe public peace would be endangered by the funeral.

Mr Krishi died in Stutterheim on February 2 this year.

One of the terms of the order, issued under the Internal Security Act, is that the funeral take place between 6 am today and 6 am on Monday.

No loudspeaker equipment may be used and the procession to the funeral must proceed along the shortest route.

The order also states that the service may not take the form of a political gathering.

DETECTIVE CONSTABLE THOMAS DODMAN WITH TWO BLOOD-STAINED SHIRTS FOUND IN CUSTODY

CHE TRIB 13/2/88

Coup ringleader arrested

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO. — The ringleader of the attempted coup in Bophuthatswana, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Molopo military headquarters near Mmabatho.

Phiri, on the run since Wednesday, was captured in the Mmabatho area, a defence spokesman said yesterday.

A fellow coup leader, and leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, was still on the run.

A Bophuthatswana Justice Department spokesman said yesterday 196 rebels had been arrested. The first accused are expected to appear in

court on Monday to face charges of high treason, for which death is the maximum penalty.

Defending South Africa's action in ending the coup, President Lucas Mangope said South Africa was the only country with whom Bophuthatswana enjoyed diplomatic relations.

"The country was faced with an extraordinary situation which warranted the heavyweight action," Mr Mangope said. He added that the South African Police would be present in Bophuthatswana "for as long as necessary".

He denied that South Africa's interference raised a credibility question about his country's independence.

● 'No evidence' of ANC — Page 3

CHE TRIB 13/2/88

Varsity curbs bail welcomed

Staff Reporter

PRINCIPALS of most of the country's major English-speaking universities yesterday unanimously welcomed the Supreme Court's decision striking down university subsidy controls — saying that it proved the justice of their case.

And the University of Natal is hoping to achieve the same success with a similar application on February 26.

The Minister of National Education, Mr FW de Klerk, was awaiting the full judgment and declined to comment on the court ruling.

In welcoming the decision, the PFP spokesman on Education, Mr Roger Burrows, said he would comment more fully once he had seen the full text of the judgment.

● Reports — Page 3

Food fight in flight

LOS ANGELES. — New Yorker Mr Matthew Wallis, 45, dissatisfied with his flight dinner, threw it at attendant Ms Sue Roen, 43 — and was arrested on arrival in Los Angeles, police said. He was released on bail. — Sapa-AP

Angola rejects SA call for talks

LISBON. — Angola has rejected a South African call for a regional peace conference that would include the Angolan rebel movement Unita and Swapo, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

A government statement said Angola was prepared to hold direct peace talks with South Africa if the country rejected the United States as a mediator in the negotiations, Angop said. — Sapa-AP

Mark Anthony tops Pick

Cape Times 13/2/88

Court rules against govt varsity curbs

Supreme Court Reporter

SUBSIDY conditions imposed on South African universities were declared invalid yesterday by a Full Bench of the Supreme Court.

The judgment followed a joint challenge by the University of the Western Cape and the University of Cape Town to the government's new subsidy conditions, which were imposed in October last year.

The universities asked the Minister of National Education and the Ministers of Education and Culture in the Houses of Assembly and Representatives to show why the decision to impose the conditions should not be reviewed or set aside.

Alternatively, they applied for an order declaring the conditions to be invalid and without force and effect.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Howie said reasons for the decision would be formulated as soon as possible.

"In the nature of the circumstances of this case it is appropriate to give a decision now," the judge said.

He ordered that the ministers pay costs.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC, said in an affidavit that the subsidy conditions made a "gross inroad" into academic freedom and the fundamental civil liberties such as freedom of association, assembly and speech.

Even though the precise effects of the conditions were unclear, it was apparent to the UWC Council that the university would have to employ a

large additional number of security personnel to implement them.

Council was particularly concerned that the co-operative relationship built up recently between students and UWC's teaching and administrative staff, after earlier periods of tension, might be jeopardized.

The implementation of the conditions would impose "an intolerable burden" on existing staff which could not be discharged, said Professor Gerwel.

Mr Len Abrahamse, chairman of the UCT Council, said there was a "very real and serious" potential for conflict between UCT authorities and the student body if the conditions were to be imposed.

Any substantial reduction in its subsidy would "gravely prejudice UCT's functions and would render it unable to fulfil its purpose and obligations under its founding statute and other relevant legislation".

The conditions were "too vague to be enforceable" and the university did not know what was required of it to avoid the "dire consequences" which would flow from non-compliance with the conditions, Mr Abrahamse said.

Counsel for the universities said the conditions imposed on the universities exceeded the powers which Parliament intended to give the minister.

Mr Justice Conradie, Mr Justice Howie and Mr Justice Nel were on the Bench. Mr S J Mynhardt, SC, assisted by Mr C B Prest and Mr W J Louw, appeared for the ministers. Mr M Selligson, SC, assisted by Mr J Gauntlett, instructed by Mr B Wagley, of E Moosa and Associates, appeared for UWC. Mr G de M Hofmeyr, SC, assisted by Mr Gauntlett, instructed by Ms A Durbach, of Bernadt, Vukic and Potash, appeared for UCT.

Curbs ban

Staff Reporter

THE principals of the country's major English-speaking universities have unanimously welcomed yesterday's Supreme Court decision which struck down university subsidy controls, saying that it proved the justice of their case.

And Natal University is hoping to achieve the same success with a similar application on February 26.

However, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, was still awaiting the full judgment and declined to comment on the court ruling, and though welcoming the decision, the PFP spokesman on Education, Mr Roger Burrows, also said he would comment more fully when he had seen the full text of the judgment.

Dr Stuart Saunders, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town (UCT), yesterday expressed his pleasure at the court decision, saying the university had always believed in the justice of its case.

"We have always believed in the right to freedom of speech," he said.

welcomed

The principal of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), Professor Jakes Gerwel, reiterated Dr Saunders's belief in the justice of the joint court application.

"The decision in this period of darkness and repression is a hopeful and encouraging beam of light, in that certain civil liberties are being protected by the courts.

"We trust that the government will accept this as a final and authoritative decision and that it will be left to the universities to regulate their own affairs."

Professor Robert Charlton, Wits vice-chancellor and principal, said he was "delighted" that some clarity had been given on the question of university autonomy, and the principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Natal (Durban), Professor P de Villiers Booysen, also said he was "very pleased" to hear of the judgment.

The rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, declined to comment.

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The rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, declined to comment.

Curbs ban welcome

University subsidy ruling invalid — Supreme Court

P/D 13/2/58

CAPE TOWN — Subsidy-linked disciplinary conditions on the universities of Cape Town (UCT) and the Western Cape (UWC), were yesterday declared invalid by a full bench of the Supreme Court.

The respondents were the Minister of National Education and the Ministers of Education and Culture in the Houses of Assembly and Representatives.

The conditions, imposed on all universities in October, required university councils to enforce strict campus discipline or risk losing their state subsidies.

In a short judgment yesterday, Mr Justice C. T. Howie said that reasons for the decision would be formulated as soon as possible.

The court ordered the education ministers to pay costs. In a joint application

UWC and UCT claimed that the conditions were invalid and beyond the powers conferred on the Ministers by the Universities Act.

Counsel for the universities argued that the conditions were so vague they did not indicate accurately what universities were required to do to comply and that they were an excessively oppressive or gratuitous interference with universities' rights.

Such interference could find no justification in the minds of reasonable men, the universities argued.

It was argued that the cumulative effect of the conditions would have been to place intolerable financial and administrative burdens on universities.

The chairman of the UCT council, Mr Len Abrahamse, said in an

affidavit that any reduction in the university's subsidy would render it unable to fulfil its educational obligations.

The UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gervel, said in his affidavit that the conditions were the most onerous demands in the history of higher education in South Africa.

In 1986, 64.5 per cent of UCT funds were in the form of Government subsidies and UWC has an 81 per cent annual subsidy.

The UCT registrar, Mr Hugh Amore, said after the judgment that UCT had told the minister the conditions were "ultra vires."

"We have been proved correct," he said.

A senior lecturer in UCT's department of public law, Mrs Christina Murray, said the decision would be

binding in the Cape and "of persuasive authority" elsewhere in the country.

The Director-General of National Education, Dr R. Venter, said the department had not yet received the full text of judgment. It would have to be studied before the department could comment.

● The vice-chancellor and vice-principal of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), Professor R. W. Charlton, said yesterday the decision by the Cape Town Supreme Court "had given clarity on where the universities stood in relation to their autonomy."

He said Wits' initial response to the measures was that the conditions laid down were not valid, just as the court found.

Prof Charlton said a case challenging the measures was pending in the Natal Supreme Court and therefore "it would be improper to comment too fully on the decision."

He said Wits would continue to do in the future as it had in the past with regards freedom of speech and violence on campus.

● The National Union of South African Students (Nusas), said it was pleased about the court decision.

Nusas said it believed that South African universities should become increasingly sensitive to the needs and demands of all South Africans.

"We are obviously pleased that attempts to force the universities to toe the apartheid line have been dealt a serious blow."

● Commenting on the decision, the PFP spokesman on education, Mr Roger Burrows, said the PFP strongly opposed the imposition of the university conditions.

"We are very pleased that they have been struck down."

Mr Burrows said the country needed to be aware of, and guard against, the tendency of the National Party government to impose authoritarian restrictions without due legislative backing.

"Now once again such conditions have been struck down as ultra vires and the taxpayer must pay the court costs."

Mr Burrows said he would respond more fully when he had seen the full text of the judgment. — Sapa-DDC

Varsities, SRCs hail Govt defeat

University administrators and students have welcomed yesterday's Cape Supreme Court judgment overturning last year's Government imposition of strict, subsidy-linked regulations.

However the judgment — declaring invalid the conditions requiring university councils to "police" students and staff on and off campus or risk losing their State subsidies — is binding only in the Cape.

The University of Natal is to make a similar court application later this month but the University of the Witwatersrand will only challenge the conditions, laid down by National Education Minister F W de Klerk, if they are used against the university.

Students on English-speaking campuses hailed the ruling as a victory for liberal universities but expressed fears that the Government would introduce new regulations to override the judgment.

ADELE BALETA and DUNCAN GUY

A University of Natal spokesman, Mr Mike Morgan, said the university could not comment on the judgment as it was bringing its own application before the Maritzburg Supreme Court on February 26.

Professor Robert Charlton, vice-chancellor of Wits, said: "I am delighted that some clarity has been given on the question of where universities stand in relation to their autonomy."

He said Wits viewed Mr de Klerk's conditions as ultra vires. "The Cape Supreme Court has ruled that this is indeed so."

Rhodes University's deputy vice-chancellor, Professor Roux van der Merwe, said he hoped Mr de Klerk would now reconsider his approach and "try to resolve the problems between himself and certain universities by calm discussion and negotiation".

DCA denial on safety fears

The Department of Civil Aviation has denied allegations by SAA pilots and senior air controllers (ATCs) that cutting the training qualification for controllers from one year to two will severely compromise air safety.

The department's deputy director Mr J J Smit confirmed yesterday that all towers had been informed of the move, but denied that senior controllers were warned of repercussions for leaking the news to the press.

Senior ATCs and pilots were also unhappy with the dropping of aptitude tests.

"I would certainly be scared to let my family

DAN SIDE

travel by air if a youngster with only a year's training was in control in a bad weather or busy situation," said one senior man.

Angry seniors were already simmering over salary grades. There have been 12 ATC resignations in the last three months and another two this week.

They criticised the drop in training time as cost-cutting.

But Mr Smit said the change would result in more earnings for ATCs in the long run.

He explained: "The move will cost us more because an ATC cadet will be qualified for tower control within a year and thus

be eligible for a substantial pay increase."

Mr Smit said the preliminary course would still take three months, the period working as an ATC cadet under the supervision as a senior another six months and a second course in tower control a further three months.

In addition, an extra 100 hours under supervision would be required to "validate" for specific tower control areas.

"We are not amending the course," said Mr Smit, "we are merely reducing the period a controller has to work under supervision."

"There is still a further year required to qualify for area controller."

Mr Steve Kromberg, president of the National Union of South African Students, said: "The judgment has vindicated the view expressed by nearly 20 000 staff and students who marched in protest against the conditions."

Wits SRC president Ms Rosemary Hunter said the ruling was not only a legal victory but a moral one.

"We would not be surprised if the Government tried to pass a new law to achieve what this regulation was supposed to have achieved."

University of the Western Cape rector Professor Jakes Gerwel urged the Government to accept the ruling.

He said the decision was encouraging and that the courts were protecting certain civil liberties "in this period of darkness and repression".

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State acts to curb foreign funding

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

TOUGH powers to curb the foreign funding of groups such as the South African Council of Churches and the United Democratic Front are coming.

Hints of the move were given last year when President Botha warned that the funding of pressure groups would be investigated.

Now finishing touches are apparently being put to the new measures which will force such organisations to account to the Government for the spending of all foreign money.

The curbs are likely to be an extension of the state of emergency regulations.

The Affected Organisations Act of 1974 allows the Government to cut off overseas funds for internal organisations — or to confiscate their existing funds.

Security analysts said the Government now wanted to control these groups through administrative measures rather than overt legislation that exposed it more readily to overseas criticism, and possible counter-measures.

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Auditor 4/2/88

Additionally, a loophole has existed whereby funds come in to an organisation and are then, once inside the country, transferred to another organisation.

It is not clear yet exactly how the authorities will implement the intended measures but extra-parliamentary bodies can expect to have to account for their expenditure to a government-appointed auditor.

President Botha said last year after the Dakar visit arranged by Idasa that the Government would examine extra-parliamentary groups' sources and use of funds.

The Government was stung by the international publicity surrounding the Dakar visit, which is unofficially estimated to have cost about R50 000.

Chief of the Security Police General Johan van der Merwe said recently the Government's major security headache was now the activities of "legal radical organisations" and "loopholes" they are exploiting in existing legislation.

Organisations the Government may act against could include Idasa, headed by the former leader of the official Opposition in Parliament, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, the UDF with its approximately 700 affiliates, and other groups such as the Black Sash.

It is not known whether the legislation will include labour organisations, many of which rely heavily on overseas funds. The largest of them, Cosatu, is an affiliate of the UDF.

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'Alarm' at Botha's attack on press

Cape Times 15/2/88 *377*

JOHANNESBURG. — The Anti-Censorship Action Group (ACAG) said at the weekend it viewed the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in Parliament last week with alarm.

In a statement, the ACAG said that in his speech, Mr Botha attacked a "new breed of journalist" and journalism which he saw as subversive, and then attacked Argus company newspapers, the Sunday Times and the Media Council, which he then urged to be more vigilant.

"(Mr) Botha candidly admitted that the emergency regulations which gag the media were intended to 'maintain the system during the process of reform', according to reports.

"ACAG sees (these) comments as part of the growing threat to freedom of expression and of the press. It rejects with contempt (Mr) Botha's assurance to Parliament that 'there is no question of the government wanting to control what people may know'."

The statement said Mr Botha's remarks were made "while action is being taken against the so-called 'alternative press' and before the outcome of the New Nation's legal test of the regulations — a test which may well lead to the closure of that newspaper".

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Ms Pat Sidley, said in a statement at the weekend that Mr Botha's views as expressed to Parliament were both alarming and contemptible.

"We reject with contempt (Mr) Botha's attack on journalists, the Argus company and the Sunday Times. We know it futile to appeal for some sanity in the situation, but the minister would be well advised to heed the criticism and note that it does not come from revolutionaries," Miss Sidley said. — Sapa

Media watchdog lists increasing attacks on Press

The Anti-Censorship Action Group (Acag) has expressed alarm at Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha's recent attack on a "new breed of journalists" in South Africa.

Acag yesterday said that, in his speech to Parliament last week, Mr Botha attacked a "new breed of journalist," and journalism which he saw as subversive. He also attacked Argus company newspapers, *The Sunday Times* and the Media Council, which he urged to be more vigilant.

The Acag statement said: "Botha candidly admitted that the emergency regulations which gag the media were intended to 'maintain the system during the process of reform,' according to reports.

"Acag sees Botha's comments as part of the growing threat to journalists, journalism, cultural and media workers — a threat to freedom of expression and of the Press.

"Acag rejects with contempt Botha's assurance to Parliament that 'there is no question of the government wanting to control what people

may know'."

The statement said Mr Botha's remarks were made "while action is being taken against the so-called 'alternative Press' and before the outcome of the *New Nation's* legal test of the regulations — a test which may well lead to the closure of that newspaper."

Acag said recent action by the State included the following:

- "The Government has published a new Bill intended to further restrict publishable information — this is the National Supplies and Procurements Amendment Bill.
- "On February 5, Kgalade Kekane, the Northern Transvaal organiser of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was detained under emergency regulations.
- "In January, poet and cultural worker Mzwakhe Mbuli was detained.
- "Exiled poet Breyten Breytenbach was refused a visa to receive an honorary doctorate.
- "Five journalists are in detention, one for more than 18 months. They are:

- Brian Sokutu, a Port Elizabeth freelancer, detained on June 16, 1986.
- Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the *New Nation*, detained since December, 1986.
- Themba Kumalo, a Soweto freelance journalist, working for the Canadian company, Southam News, detained in June 1987.
- Umbulelo Grootboom of Saamstaan project in Oudtshoorn, who has been detained several times and free for only three of the past 18 months. He is currently being held under emergency regulations.
- Vincent Umfundisi, a Mwasa official working for the SABC, held since October 2 last year.

DEATH IN DETENTION

Other cultural and media workers in detention included:

- Jaki Seroke, poet and editor at Skotaville publishers, and a Mwasa organiser, Marropodi Mapalakanye, who was to have been a witness into the inquest of the death in detention of Soweto journalist Lucky Kutumela.

"Acag believes the Minister is correct when he says action against the media is intended to maintain the system. We also believe the detention of those listed above fulfills the same purpose." — Sapa.

Suttner allegations 'devoid of truth'

By Gary van Staden

South African Government claims that detainee Mr Raymond Suttner propagated the establishment of "people's courts" were devoid of truth and merely an excuse for his continued detention, his attorneys said this week.

The attorneys — speaking after consultations with Mr Suttner — were reacting to comments made by SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to the Bavarian Premier, Dr Franz-Josef Strauss.

During his recent visit to South Africa, Dr Strauss apparently made representations to the Government for the release of Mr Suttner, who has been detained without trial since June 1986.

In his written reply, Mr Botha said that it was not possible to release Mr Suttner as he had "propagated the establishment of illegal structures such as the so-called people's courts which were responsible for so many hideous executions and necklacings of law-abiding black citizens".

DENIES HE PROPAGATED PEOPLE'S COURTS

The attorneys said that Mr Suttner had denied the allegations.

"Insofar as Mr Suttner has expressed any views on this subject, this was in an academic paper which is in the possession of the security police," the attorneys said.

"It is clear from a reading of this paper that his conception of popular justice is completely unrelated to illegality or violent activities," the attorneys added.

"In no writing or speech has Mr Suttner called for the establishment of people's courts."

The attorneys said that if there were any truth in Mr Botha's allegations, then Mr Suttner would certainly have been brought to trial instead of remaining a detainee.

CMF 7-4B 16/2/88
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SA sabotage ring smashed, says Harare

HARARE. — Zimbabwe yesterday claimed it had smashed a South African sabotage network responsible for a seven-year campaign of bombings and assassination attempts.

In a hard-hitting statement, the Foreign Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, for the first time directly accused South Africa of a Bulawayo car bombing on January 12.

One person died in the explosion.

The statement — issued just 24 hours after SA warned Zimbabwe of possible cross-border action if ANC terror attacks continued to be launched from that country — broke a month-long government silence on the investigation into a group of Zimbabweans arrested after the Bulawayo bombing, which destroyed a transit house used by the ANC.

Referring to the recent Bulawayo car bomb, Mr Shamuyarira said SA agents had hired a driver from a labour exchange, given him a car packed with explosives and asked him to drive it to the building — where he was blown up.

Six men, all but one of them white, were remanded by a Harare magistrate last Friday on murder and sabotage charges linked to the Bulawayo bombing and other attacks.

He said Zimbabwean security forces had recently smashed "an extensive network of South African saboteurs and agents who were involved in various acts of sabotage and attempted assassinations inside Zimbabwe."

"The network was based on farmers and other pro-Rhodesia elements in the Bulawayo and Fort Rixon area. Their statements have exposed the extensive

To page 3

MR Pik Botha last night said of Mr Shamuyarira's remarks: "I do not react to histrionic statements of this nature, especially not from a government that tortures people until they say anything that is requested of them."

"His call on the international community is, as far as I am concerned, a joke because most governments ... still worth something are of the opinion that Zimbabwe is making a mess of the country's management."

From page 1

nature of South African destabilization from 1981 to 1986, such as the attacks on Inkomo arms dump in 1981, up to the recent car-bomb attack in Bulawayo."

The arrested agents had also disclosed how they obtained arms and were paid through South African banks, he said.

Mr Shamuyarira also cited the case of self-confessed SA spy Odile Harrington, sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment last year for trying to infiltrate the ANC.

He said Pretoria should stand warned that it could not solve its internal problems through military adventures into Zimbabwe or other neighbouring frontline states.

Mr Shamuyarira's statement followed Sunday's warning by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said the SA government would protect its interests if Zimbabwe failed to take Pretoria's security interests seriously.

The warning was issued after Harare authorities rejected as "a pack of lies" a diplomatic complaint from Pretoria over a week-

end rocket attack on a farm just inside South Africa's border with Zimbabwe.

Mr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe believed the rocket attack was contrived to cover up South Africa's own destabilization activities against Zimbabwe.

"How could anyone enter and leave an area protected by an electrified fence, guarded by a huge military base, thousands of blood-thirsty soldiers and armed civilian farmers?"

"The statement of Pik Botha is an attempt to divert the attention of the world away from South Africa's acts of state terrorism and destabilization, including the recent bomb explosion in Bulawayo," he said.

"Zimbabwe calls upon the entire international community to take note of the dangerous situation that is developing in our region and calls on all friendly and progressive nations to render military and material assistance to Zimbabwe and the frontline states," the statement said. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

CHM TTB 16/2/88

Unlawful police fire killed boys, inquest told

By YVETTE VAN BREDa
Court Reporter

UNLAWFUL buckshot fire directed at a crowd by policemen who had been concealed in a railways truck in Athlone had caused the death of two boys, an advocate told a Wynberg inquest court heard yesterday.

Mr J Gauntlett, for the families of two of the three youths shot dead by police at the height of unrest in 1985, was addressing the court before it made a finding.

The three who died were Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Jonathan Claasens, 21. They apparently formed part of a crowd of between 150 and 200.

The shooting took place at the intersection of Thornton and St Simon's roads on October 15, 1985, when the "ghost truck" entered the area and seven policemen hiding in crates jumped up and started firing after the truck was stoned.

Mr Gauntlett said the "tragic" shootings were "prima facie unlawful".

He said it was clear there was a great deal of stone-throwing in Belgravia and Thornton roads before this incident.

A joint decision was taken by three commanders in the area to use the disguised seven-ton truck to arrest the culprits and no specialist unit had been chosen for the operation, Mr Gauntlett said.

He said that none of the nine-man task force on board the truck had any special skill in dealing with these circumstances.

Both Michael Miranda and Shaun Magmoed were shot from the rear. The only shots fired were by the police, who knew that the ammunition used could kill, would spread and that "there was a strong likelihood of hitting others".

Mr Gauntlett said Lieutenant D G P Vermeulen, who was in command, admitted that he had fired no warning shot, nor had he fired over the heads of the people in the crowd.

Mr Gauntlett said both Sergeant James Sayer and Sergeant A M Smit acknowledged that for "other people in the crowd there was no chance of getting away" once the firing started.

He submitted that the death of the youths were "brought about by acts of offence on the part of Lieutenant Vermeulen and/or other men on the truck".

Mr A H Veldhuizen, for the Minister of Law and Order, said the police were doing their duty, which was to stop stone-throwers and arrest them.

"It was totally naive to think that warnings, shots over the heads etc were very effective," Mr Veldhuizen said.

The only "really effective way to arrest these people is by shooting to wound them and then arresting them".

He said police did not shoot at innocent people, they "shot people who were busy attacking the vehicle".

The hearing continues on February 26, when a finding will be available.

The magistrate was Mr G Hoffmann. Mrs S Swart led the evidence. Mr Veldhuizen was instructed by the State Attorney. Mr Gauntlett was instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co and appeared for the Magmoed and Miranda families. The Claasens were not represented.

ARGUS 16/2/88

NATIONAL

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Man shot in thigh, testicle to get R6 000

Supreme Court Reporter

A CROSSROADS man shot with rubber bullets in the thigh and testicle and assaulted by police in December 1984 has been awarded R6 000 damages by the Supreme Court.

Mr Acting Justice Seligson ordered the Minister of Law and Order to pay after finding that Mr Khanyisile Shedrack Cele had discharged the onus of proving that he was assaulted and shot by the policemen.

Mr Cele, 35, said he returned to his shack when he saw teargas being fired by police and as he neared his front door unidentified policemen shot him twice in the left thigh.

He crawled inside, but the policemen forced open the door, grabbed him and dragged him out.

Mr Cele said the policemen hit him, kicked him, dragged him and shot him in the testicles while he lay on his back.

He denied taking part in fighting between groups led by "Yamile" and "Toise", which police said prompted them to enter Crossroads on December 28.

Police evidence was that there was a hostile atmosphere between the armed members of rival groups, who identified themselves by wearing white bands round their heads or their right legs.

Although he found certain inconsistencies in Mr Cele's evidence, Mr Acting Justice Seligson ruled that the probabilities were that he had been shot by a rubber bullet as he had described.

He said that the commander of one of the three unrest unit platoons, a Major Vermeulen, had conceded his squad members could have gone as far as Mr Cele's house near Mahobe Drive on the day of the incident.

Mr Acting Justice Seligson said: "Counsel for the minister's theories that Mr Cele may have been injured in the faction fighting or during legitimate police action are speculative and not justifiable inferences on the evidence."

Minister pays out to city advocate

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Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order yesterday agreed in an out-of-court settlement to pay R38 500 to a city advocate who was arrested and charged in terms of the emergency regulations in Worcester in 1986.

Mr Mohammed Anwar Albertus and attorney Mr Trevor de Bruyn were arrested at Worcester Magistrate's Court on June 19, 1986 and held under Section 10 of the emergency regulations. They were released six days later, hours before an application for their release was brought to the Supreme Court by their wives.

Mr Albertus claimed R100 000 in damages — R75 000 in respect of unlawful arrest and detention, R5 000 for injuria suffered and R20 000 for malicious prosecution. The minister was the first respondent and Lieutenant H A le Roux the second.

Yesterday the minister also agreed to pay the costs, including those of two counsel, "without an admission of liability".

Mr Albertus, Mr De Bruyn, advocate Mr Darryl Newton and advocate Mr Frederick Buntting were part of a defence team for 38 people who had been charged with public violence in Worcester Regional Court on June 19, 1986. Mr Buntting submitted that Mr Albertus and Mr De Bruyn were detained "because Lt Le Roux ... (was) angry with the way the defence team were performing their duties".

Parliament and Politics

Torture allegations false, says minister

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, had slandered South Africa and the police by giving negative publicity to allegations that two people had been tortured by police, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Mr Vlok said allegations by two youths that they had been assaulted and tortured while in detention were "false".

The two youths were given the opportunity to point out the office where the alleged assault took place, but were unable to do so.

Mr Van Eck said he stood by his speech, made during the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly last week in the pres-

ence of three former detainees, Mr Mandla Malgas, 18, Mr Sonwaba Madikane, 17, and Mr John de Vos, 18, who he said were victims of police torture.

"I stand by what I said and nothing Mr Vlok has said has given me any reason to change my version of events."

Mr Van Eck said he would be taking the matter further later in the parliamentary session.

He asked how the detainees could identify their assailants if they had sacks over their heads, but Mr Vlok did not reply.

Mr Vlok accused Mr Van Eck of misusing the House for "publicity and personal gain".

He said Mr Van Eck had brought two of the complainants to the House of Assembly and "prearranged with several less

sympathetic journalists to photograph him and the complainants.

"His actions were premeditated and the sole purpose was to give further negative publicity to his unsubstantiated allegations."

The two youths had refused to point out their alleged assailants at an identity parade, and said they were unable to do this.

"The youths were given every possible opportunity to assist the investigating officer in tracing their alleged assailants, but to no avail.

"If they were injured in any way whatsoever, it was not at the hands of the SA Police."

"After thorough investigation, the South African Police and I are satisfied that the two youths were not assaulted or tortured by the police," Mr Vlok said.

Van Eck misbehaved — Vlok

THE independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, was asked to leave the Caledon Square police station in December last year because of his "uncontrolled behaviour", the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.


Mr Vlok denied that Mr Van Eck tried to lodge a complaint at the Caledon Square charge office, or that he was refused permission to lodge a complaint.

"He refused to make a statement when he was given an opportunity to do so," he said in reply to a question by Mr Van Eck.

Mr Vlok said a question about whether Mr Van Eck was told he would be detained if he ignored an order to leave the charge office "falls away" because he departed of his own accord.

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SEA POINT AUCTION MART WILL SUBMIT FOR AUCTION



★ OVER 100 ★

CARS, S/WAGONS, BUSES
LDV'S, VANS and others

OPTIONAL 24-MONTH GUARANTEE

WEDNESDAY 17 FEBRUARY AT 7:30 PM

AT THE REPOSSESSION STORE (THE BLUE & WHITE BUILDING)
14 CARLISLE STREET, PAARDEN EILAND

1987 Toyota Corolla 1.3 L	1983 Datsun 1400 LDV	1981 Mazda 323 1.4 5-speed
1987 VW Golf GTS	1983 Nissan Langley 5-speed	1981 Datsun 1400 5-speed sun-roof
1986 VW Citi Golf	1983 Ford Cortina 1600	1980 Mazda B1800
1986 Ford Escort 1600 Sport	1983 VW Jetta GLI 5-speed	1980 Audi 100 LS man.
1986 Toyota Hilux 4 x 4 D/Cab	1983 Mazda 323 1.4 GLC	1980 BMW 520 A/T A/C
1986 Renault 11 TSE 5-speed	1983 Renault 5 TS 5-speed	1980 M-Benz 230
1985 Toyota Corolla 1.6 GL 5-speed	1982 Toyota Corolla 1.3 GL	1979 Fiat 131 1600
1985 Mazda 323 1.3 L	1982 Datsun Laurel 2.0 Exec	1979 Mazda 323 1.3
1985 Nissan Pulsar	1982 Chev Commodore L	1979 Peugeot 504 GL
1985 Opel Rekord Berlina A/C P/S	1982 Toyota Cressida GLX	1978 Mazda 323 1.3
1985 Mazda SLX A/T	1982 Audi 100/5 5-speed	1978 Audi 100 A/T
1985 Opel Commodore 3.0 E	1982 Datsun E20 10-seater	1978 Ford Cortina 1.6 L
1984 Mazda 626 SLE 5-speed	1982 Audi 200 turbo A/C P/S	1977 M-Benz 230
1984 Opel Rekord S/W	1981 Datsun 1800 LWB	1975 M-Benz 280 SE A/T A/C
1984 Renault 9 TL	1981 BMW 520 A/T A/C	1975 Austin Mini de luxe
1984 Toyota Cressida 5-speed	1981 VW Jetta GLS 5-speed	1974 Jeep 4 x 4
1984 M-Benz 280 SE F/H	1981 Toyota 1400 P/Van	1972 VW Beetle 1600

AND MANY MORE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)
VIEWING: ON DAY OF SALE FROM 2 PM. ROADWORTHY AVAILABLE ON ALL CARS

Sea Point Auction Mart

AUCTIONEERS: KENNY FINBERG, AVRON GREENBERG, JOHN MARCUS

BUYING OR SELLING? PHONE 51 7157/8/9 (2F1500200)

MENT

day 17/2/82

QUESTIONS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Two Nyanga youths had not been not assaulted or tortured by police, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said. He added he and the SAP were satisfied of that after a thorough investigation.

In reply to a question from Jan van Eck (PFP Claremont), he said two black youths had been detained for questioning and then released.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — JAN

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Cosatu boss raided

FOUR armed white men raided the home of Cosatu vice-president Mr Chris Dlamini in Soweto at 3am yesterday, demanding to know his whereabouts, according to a statement by Cosatu in Johannesburg.

The statement said their behaviour was "very threatening" and

one person staying in the house was allegedly assaulted.

The men also allegedly made an attempt to kidnap Mr Dlamini's daughter, but failed when his wife intervened.

They also demanded to know what Mr Dlamini was doing in Cape Town recently.

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Smuelan
18/2/88

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15/12/88
COSATU official's
home raided

JOHANNESBURG

Four armed white men raided the home of Cosatu vice-president Mr Chris Dlamini in Soweto at 3am yesterday, demanding to know his whereabouts, according to a Cosatu statement.

The statement said their behaviour was "very threatening", a person was allegedly assaulted and an attempt was made to kidnap Mr Dlamini's daughter.

Mr Dlamini recently spoke to the parties involved in the KTC conflict. — Sapa

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19/2/88

THE Soweto Civic Association has urged Soweto residents not to panic when raided for rent defaults, especially in cases where pressure was applied that they sign documents on the spot.

The SCA said it was aware that during some dawn raids residents were woken from sleep and made to sign documents with an undertaking they would pay rent.

In many cases, the SCA said, residents who signed such statements hardly understood what they were letting themselves in for.

The SCA said in some cases residents were forced to pay "ridiculously small amounts" which could range from R10 to R50. This was

Don't panic during raids - SCA

By NAT DISEKO

illegal, said the SCA.

The SCA said: "Residents must be fully aware of their rights within the law and should not be forced to sign anything they do

not understand. They have a right to seek legal advice before signing any legal documents."

The association said that on being threatened with eviction, residents should immediately seek legal advice.

It said it must be remembered that almost all eviction orders in the past few months had been successfully challenged in court and subsequently rescinded, resulting in residents getting back their impounded property.

The statements said: "We urge the authorities to avoid the path of confrontation. They should instead negotiate with the people's leaders."

"We condemn the latest evictions in White City Jabavu."

Order restrains kitskonstabels

Capt Trifis 19/2/88

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By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order yesterday gave an undertaking in the Supreme Court that special constables employed in the Oudtshoorn township of Bhongulethu would not unlawfully shoot, kill, arrest, detain or assault any resident.

The minister and the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Southern Cape Districts further undertook that special constables would not "seize possessions, enter into homes, threaten, insult, harass and intimidate in any manner whatsoever and interrogate in any manner other than that prescribed by law, or allow that any such action is taken against any inhabitant of Bhongulethu township, Oudtshoorn".

The final order was made after an urgent application was launched by the Bhongulethu Civic Association (BHOCA) and six others on July 24 last year.

The minister then gave an undertaking, which according to subsequent papers filed in the Supreme Court was flagrantly and continually breached.

An interim order was granted on January 19 after special constables shot dead three residents and wounded 10 others.

The application was to be heard on oral evidence but a settlement was reached between the parties on the following terms:

- That the BHOCA withdraw its application and no order be made as to costs.

- Since the relief sought by the BHOCA (the applicants) was in any event based on the ordinary common law rights and the duties placed on the special constables who were there to maintain BHOCA'S rights, that, "without admitting liability and without admitting directly or indirectly the correctness of the allegations contained in applicants' affidavits; and on the express understanding that the allegations of unlawful conduct on the part of the special constables are de-

nied, and with a view to promoting the legal administration", the minister and the divisional commissioner undertook not to commit or allow any of the acts to be committed unlawfully against any of the inhabitants of Bhongulethu.

It was also said that if the trial should proceed, it would be of a lengthy nature involving large costs with the concomitant withdrawal of the large portion of the available police force from the area.

Both the police and the BHOCA acknowledged that relationships in the area should be improved.

Both parties also undertook to make the full settlement available to the press and not only parts of it.

The effect of the final order is that should any special constable unlawfully assault or harass any inhabitant, he would be in contempt of court and could be locked up.

Similarly, the minister and the divisional commissioner would be in breach of the order should they allow the special constables to act unlawfully.

KTC case: Access to papers refused

ARGUS 19/2/88 327

Supreme Court Reporter

TWO Cabinet ministers have refused counsel for 21 KTC households and the local Methodist Church access to unrest-related documents because these might be detrimental to State security.

This was said in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday by Mr H P Viljoen, for the plaintiffs, who are claiming R312 000 damages from the Minister of Law and Order.

They allege police helped or failed to prevent, attacks in

June 1986 by witdoeke from Crossroads in which their homes were destroyed.

The Minister has denied complicity.

Mr Viljoen said that counsel for the KTC residents had asked the divisional commissioner of police for general or specific orders relating to riot control in KTC or Crossroads in 1986.

Mr Viljoen said: "In January this year the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in an affidavit he had considered these documents and believed that they would be detrimental to State security."

Mr Viljoen said that after access to these orders were refused, the defence asked for documents relating to orders which gave rise to helicopter flights at the time of the KTC attacks.

These documents were with the Defence Force.

This request was also refused.

KTC police action: Cameraman speaks

Art Tris 20/2/88

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Supreme Court Reporter

A TELEVISION cameraman yesterday told the Supreme Court police "could have used all their resources" to stop the attack by witdoeke on the KTC squatter camp in June 1986.

Mr Craig Matthew of Worldwide Television News was being cross-examined in the R312000 damages action brought against the Minister of Law and Order by the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes when most of KTC was destroyed by vigilantes.

Mr Matthew said while in Dune Road, near KTC, he had seen witdoeke meet resistance when fired upon with handguns from inside KTC. A police Casspir arrived, stopped and fired shots into KTC in response to the small arms fire and "several missiles" thrown from KTC. He conceded that police did not act ille-

gally when they returned fire after handguns were fired at them, but said police acted "reprehensibly" by allowing the witdoeke, who also had handguns, to shoot into KTC.

The Casspir moved off when the witdoeke were in the process of burning the squatter camp and he saw the vigilantes move "methodically and rapidly" and "scatter" petrol inside shacks. Police Casspirs were moving up and down and very close to the witdoeke, he said.

Mr Matthew said after petrol was thrown into shacks, they were on fire within minutes. On several occasions he heard loud bangs and presumed the explosions were caused by gas cylinders.

All the witdoeke were involved in the burning and breaking down of the shacks. By then the people of KTC had "fled in terror", Mr Matthew said.

Asked what police could have done, Mr Matthew said they could have used all their resources, including teargassing the vigilantes.

Asked by Mr H P Viljoen SC, for the plaintiffs, if he could remember a particular occasion when police did use their resources, Mr Matthew said at the Ashley Kriel funeral hundreds of policemen and soldiers had been used on the five kilometre route from Bonteheuvel to Wollema Cemetery.

On "no single occasion" did he see police act against the witdoeke even though the police had been "all around" the witdoeke, he said.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr Viljoen, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr C D Griesel SC, and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

SA will pursue terrorists says Pik

DID 22/2/88

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MESSINA — South Africa had reserved the right to launch hot pursuit of terrorists into Zimbabwe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was on a visit to the Messina farm of Mr Syril Fisher, where five alleged terrorists carried out a rocket attack last weekend. The attackers are alleged to have crossed the border from Zimbabwe.

He told local farmers the South African Government had had enough of Zimbabwe dismissing allegations of terrorist incursion.

"We have reserved the right to act without liaison with them next time, as the circumstances may require."

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan.— Sapa

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D/P 22/2/88

Mandela

raid is denied (327) by SAP

PRETORIA — Police have denied reports that security forces raided the Soweto home of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

They also dismissed allegations that the security forces failed to leave when they found a naked woman in the bathroom.

"Any allegation that the house was raided or a woman was found naked in bath and the security forces failed to leave is rejected," a spokesman said.

"During a routine patrol in Soweto security forces saw a person whom they had reason to suspect of having committed an offence.

"This person was behind a locked gate. When called upon by the security forces to open the gate, he failed to do so, upon which they forced the gate and entered the premises.

"After satisfying themselves that no offence had been committed they left." — Sapa

and 24 March 1986 has now been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) who conducted the investigation, (b) when was it completed and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether any steps have been taken pursuant to these findings; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Divisional Commissioner, Witwatersrand.

(b) Several cases were investigated and completed on various dates.

(c) The responsible person/persons could not be identified by the South African Police.

(2) No. Because the responsible person/persons were not identified.

(3) No.

Charges against Vusumuzi Khanyile: investigation

*24. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 4 August 1987, the investigation of charges against Vusumuzi Khanyile has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action has been taken as a result;

(2) whether this investigation included an investigation of this person's alleged involvement in the organization and implementation of street committees in Soweto; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No. Because the investigations are extensive, it is not possible to indicate when they will be finalized.

(2) No.

(3) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, as Mr Khanyile has been detained for many months now, can the hon the Minister tell us how much longer he anticipates it will take to complete the investigation which will enable him either to charge Mr Khanyile or to release him?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have indicated, this investigation is extensive and it is not possible to indicate when it will be finished.

National security management system: review

*25. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

(1) Whether, within the past two years, the Commission for Administration was involved in a review of the national security management system; if so, what is the purpose of this review;

(2) whether the Commission has reported on this matter; if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report; if so, on what date;

(3) whether the (a) findings and (b) recommendations in this regard will be made available to the public; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who will have access to this information?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

RSA/Mozambique: meeting of Joint Security Commission

*26. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether, since 16 June 1987, any requests have been made by the Government of (a) South Africa and (b) Mozambique for a meeting of the Joint Security Commission provided for in terms of the Nkomati Accord; if so, on what dates in each case;

(2) whether this commission has met since the above date; if so, when; if not, why not?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2). No. The Joint Security Commission as such has not met since 1985. However, it may be mentioned that following a meeting which took place in Cape Town on 6 August 1987 between Minister R F Botha and Minister J S Veloso, a Joint Liaison Committee was established, in an attempt to improve relations between Mozambique and South Africa. This committee has already met three times, namely on 4 September 1987, 24 September 1987 and 15 January 1988.

Soweto: funeral

*27. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons were allowed to attend the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, in Soweto on or about 7 February 1988, (b) how many members of the security forces were present at the funeral and (c) what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether use was made of any aircraft on this occasion; if so, (a) what type of aircraft and (b) why;

(3) whether the aircraft descended to an altitude lower than the legally permissible one; if so, (a) to what altitude and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 200 persons on 6 February 1988.

(b) Sufficient members to deal with a given situation.

(c) The name furnished by the hon member.

(2) Yes.

(a) One helicopter and one fixed wing aircraft.

(b) For purposes of observation.

(3) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

Guguletu: meeting prevented by SAP

*28. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a meeting scheduled to be held by the joint parents', teachers' and students' associations of Cape Town's Black townships at the Nondzwakazi Methodist Church in Guguletu at 18h30 on 28 January 1988, was prevented from taking place by the South African Police; if so,

(2) whether official permission for the holding of this meeting had been obtained; if so, (a) from whom and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations did the Police prevent the holding of this meeting;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Victor Verster prison: death of W. Ndunjana

*29. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died in the Victor Verster prison recently; if so, (a) (i) on what date and (ii) at what time, (b) what was the cause of his death, (c) what sentence was he serving and (d) what was his name;

(2) whether, immediately prior to his death, he suffered an asthma attack; if so,

(3) whether he was given the required medication at the time; if not, why not;

(4) whether the prison authorities were aware of his being an asthmatic; if so, what precautionary steps had been taken by them in this regard;

(5) whether this person had been transferred from the George prison to the Victor Verster prison in 1987; if so, why?

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

MATTER OF FACT

23/2/88
B27
Sowetan

THE Department of Home Affairs has laid a complaint with the Media Council concerning the *Sowetan's* publication of two items on 28 and 29 January 1988, respectively.

The department contends that the cartoon on page 10 of the January 29, 1988 edition is inaccurate in that it distorts the facts surrounding the closure of *Die Stem* to the extent that the cartoon implies that the Minister of Home Affairs was responsible for the closure of *Die Stem*. The *Sowetan* withdraws the innuendo and places on record that the Minister of Home Affairs has denied any responsibility for its closure. The newspaper, in fact, suspended publication of its own accord.

The Department of Home Affairs has also complained of a column published under the heading 'Talk Of The Town' in the January 28, 1988 edition of the *Sowetan*. The department complains that certain of the comments contained therein were not fairly and honestly made and were not an honest expression of opinion without malice.

Generalisation

The column indicated that every person who had ever been to the offices of the Commissioner of Bantu Affairs to apply for a pass or birth certificate knew what bribery was all about.

In the hyperbole frequently used by columnists — 'everyone believes no right-thinking person would . . . every South African must be . . . etc' — statements which could be regarded as 'sweeping' do occur. One must especially view this against the tone of the column which cannot be viewed as a 'serious' approach.

The *Sowetan* accepts that the statement was a generalisation. It was not intended to create the idea that every person had somewhere in the past to use bribery to obtain documents but that this had happened in specific cases and many people knew about it.

CHS News 23/2/88 (2800) 327

'Adultery' scandal: SABC axes Jimmy Swaggart

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The SABC will axe any future television programmes featuring fiery TV evangelist Jimmy Swaggart, who has stepped down from his ministry amid allegations of adultery.

Responding to written questions on how the scandal would affect the corporation's decision to screen further programmes featur-

ing Mr Swaggart, SABC director of religious programmes, Dr J S Potgieter, said yesterday: "In the present circumstances, there will be no more broadcasts."

Dr Potgieter confirmed that the SABC had been considering screening a Jimmy Swaggart programme in April.

Mr Swaggart — who tearfully confessed before 7 000 worship-

pers in Louisiana — to sinning against God and his family has often been featured on SABC's religious programmes.

It was reported at the weekend that church leaders had been given photographs that allegedly showed Mr Swaggart entering a hotel room with a prostitute.

Meanwhile, the pastor in charge of the newly-opened Jimmy Swaggart Video Chapel in Durban

Pastor Ray Monroe, reacted with shock at the news yesterday morning.

The chapel opened three weeks ago on the corner of Pine and Aliwal Streets, and has daily video shows of Mr Swaggart's ministry.

"I think it is still too early to say how this news will affect our activities — but we will all be praying for him (Mr Swaggart) and his family at

this time," said Pastor Monroe.

Mr "Kokkie" Lock, head of the Jimmy Swaggart Ministries in South Africa, said: "We are all alarmed by what has happened and are still taking stock of the position."

"I think we will have to re-evaluate our position, but it would be a sad day if we had to close down our child feeding and educational operations."



TEARS... Reverend Jimmy Swaggart confesses he sinned against God and his family. He resigned amid allegations of adultery.

Picture: REUTERS

Restrictions 'horrific' — Eglin

Political Correspondent

MR 645 24/2/88 327
MR Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the restrictions were "another massive step towards authoritarianism".

He said they made a mockery of the Government's claim that it was trying to broaden the basis of democracy.

TOTAL FAILURE

The PFP was studying the details of the range of new restrictive orders.

What was clear at this stage was that they were "horrific in their content, and

very, very disturbing because of their implications.

"They are stark evidence of the total failure of the Government to stop the process of polarisation or to provide any democratic alternative through which it can win the hearts and minds of the people of this country.

"These regulations are evidence of the fact that South Africa is being enveloped by a new authoritarianism and is ruled by a Government that has no basic solution for the problems of this country."

Mr Jan van Eck, independent MP for Claremont, described the restrictions as an "act of lunacy".

24/2/88

327

Argus

the Government.

The "Peoples War" propagated by the SACP/ANC against South Africa rested, in their own words, "on four pillars".

The president of the ANC described the four pillars as: Mounting an armed attack against South Africa; mobilising the masses in the country; making the country ungovernable; and creating alternative structures and the international isolation of the country.

Mr Tambo had also stated that in many parts of the country the ANC had already made important advances towards the creation of mass revolutionary bases.

In January 1987 he had stated: "We have also succeeded in creating mass democratic organisations representative of these conscious and active masses, ranging from street committees to Cosatu, the UDF, the NECC and their affiliates and other democratic formations."

The UDF had "borne the brunt of the futile onslaught of the Botha/Malan/Coetsee regime to defeat our mass offensive and suppress our democratic organisations".

General van der Merwe said it must be pointed out that these additional emergency regulations would enable the security forces to ensure the safety of the public and maintain law and order more efficiently.

ungovernable, South Africa did not escape these attempts.

There were organisations and people in South Africa who persisted in establishing, maintaining and promoting a revolutionary climate. To a certain extent the enforcement of the emergency regulations and the actions of the security forces kept violence in check.

Confrontation

Revolutionaries and activists, realising that armed confrontation and violent revolution could not be successfully implemented in the Republic, created various other alternative strategies to reach their goal.

These included the fostering of civil disobedience and revolt, creation of revolutionary alternative structures to replace existing government structures, disruption of the economy and waging of campaigns, often accompanied by violence and fear or which gave rise to violence.

Activities of these organisations and people not only threatened the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order but also hampered the termination of the state of emergency.

"It must be emphasised that the Government does not wish to prohibit all activities of the organisations concerned — only those which endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the

(Turn to page 3, col 4)

Crackdown on Government restricts 17 organisations

Curbs on Cosatu and Azapo

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

RESTRICTIONS on 17 extra-parliamentary organisations including the United Democratic Front, which severely limits their activities, were announced today.

The Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) is affected by another type of restriction which confines it to trade union activities only in its own ranks.

The new restrictions are contained in changes to the emergency regulations which were published in the Government Gazette today.



Mr Vlok



Mr Tambo

Security police chief uses quotes by Tambo

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has authorised the quoting of ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo to demonstrate the organisation's links with some of the bodies served with restriction orders today.

The Chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, issued a statement quoting Mr Tambo at length.

He said the revolutionaries and activists realised armed revolution could not succeed in South Africa and were trying various other strategies.

These strategies included:

- Mobilising the masses. In this attempt use was made of violence, intimidation and damage to property or emotional campaigns, during which appeals were made to promote revolutionary aims. "Bread and butter" issues were exploited.

- Rendering the Republic ungovernable.

- Making impossible demands on the Government.

- Destroying existing Government structures and replacing with alternative structures.

- Instituting boycotts, illegal strikes, stayaways and propagating comprehensive and compulsory coercive measures against the South Africa with the aim of disrupting the economy and isolating the country.

"PEOPLE'S WAR"

General van der Merwe said as was generally known, the

They were announced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The organisations affected are: The United Democratic Front; the Azanian People's Organisation; Azanian Youth Organisation; Cape Youth Congress; Cradock Residents Association; Detainees Parents Support Committee; Detainees Support Committee; National Education Crisis Committee; National Education Union of South Africa; Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation; Release Mandela Committee; Soweto Civic Association; Soweto Youth Congress; South African National Students Congress; SA Youth Congress; Vaal Civic Association and Western Cape Civic Association.

The new restrictions stop short of banning the organisations outright but have virtually the same effect in that they freeze all their activities.

Cosatu will be allowed to continue with trade union ac-

Full text of the regulations — page 6.

tivities but not in a way which leads to activities or publicity campaigns in the public sector.

The restricted organisations will be allowed to remain intact and will retain their legal status. The regulations will be in effect for a year or for as long as the state of emergency exists.

In an order in terms of the new tightened-up regulations issued today by Mr Vlok they are prohibited from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever", but exemptions can be granted.

The minister said the Government did not wish to prohibit all activities of the organisations concerned, only those which endangered law and order.

Mr Vlok said today the Government was determined to take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety and maintenance of public order in its bid to end the state of emergency.

It was a worldwide phenomenon that revolutionaries and activists, apart from the perpetration of acts of terror and vi-

Government crackdown on UDF

(Continued from page 1)
termination of the state of emergency," said Mr Vlok.

"Notwithstanding the order issued under these regulations in respect of the activities of an organisation the organisation may still:

- Maintain its assets;
- Keep its books and records up to date and perform the administrative functions connected therewith;

- Comply with an obligation imposed on it by or under law or by a court of law;

- Take legal advice or legal steps.

The regulations also make provision for an organisation subject to such an order to apply for permission to continue with certain activities which do not endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the termination of

the state of emergency.

The regulations further provide for action that might be instituted against people by restricting their activities without necessarily detaining them.

"I am convinced that the implementation of these regulations will contribute to a climate of stability, peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness among all population groups in South Africa," the Minister said.

REPUBLIEK
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SOUTH AFRICA

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FEBRUARY

327 No. 11157

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 334

24 Februarie 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 6A van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987 en Proklamasie R. 23 van 24 Februarie 1988 verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf datum van afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 6A (4) van die gemelde regulasies om enige bedrywighede of handelingte hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION
AZANIAN YOUTH ORGANISATION
CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS
CRADOCK RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION
DETAINEES PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE
DETAINEES SUPPORT COMMITTEE
NATIONAL EDUCATION CRISIS COMMITTEE
NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
PORT ELIZABETH BLACK CIVIC ORGANISATION
RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN
SOWETO CIVIC ASSOCIATION
SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STUDENTS CONGRESS
SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH CONGRESS
UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
VAAL CIVIC ASSOCIATION
WESTERN CAPE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 334

24 February 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 6A of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R. 23 of 24 February 1988, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organisations mentioned in the Schedule hereto, as from the date of publication of this order and subject to regulation 6A (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION
AZANIAN YOUTH ORGANISATION
CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS
CRADOCK RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION
DETAINEES PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE
DETAINEES SUPPORT COMMITTEE
NATIONAL EDUCATION CRISIS COMMITTEE
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PORT ELIZABETH BLACK CIVIC ORGANISATION
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A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE**Omskrywing**

1. In hierdie bevel, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Veiligheidsregulasies geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“alternatiewe struktuur”—

- (a) 'n struktuur bedoel in paragraaf (a) (viii) of (ix) van die omskrywing van “ondermynende verklaring” in regulasie 1 van die Mediaregulasies; en
- (b) vir sover dit nie reeds deur paragraaf (a) omvat word nie, ook 'n organisasie wat bekend staan as 'n “area committee”, 'n “block committee” of 'n “street committee” en wat binne woongebiede vir lede van die Swart of Gekleurde bevolkingsgroepe onder andere optree as 'n struktuur wat die gesag van instellings of beamptes van die Staat of van 'n plaaslike owerheid of sy beamptes ondermyn of poog om sodanige gesag te usurpeer;

“gevangene” 'n persoon wat in 'n gevangenis aangehou word—

- (a) kragtens 'n bepaling van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), of van regulasie 3 van die Veiligheidsregulasies;
- (b) om 'n tydperk van gevangenisstraf hom weens die pleging van 'n misdryf opgelê, uit te dien; of
- (c) in afwagting van sy verhoor weens 'n beweerde misdryf;

“Mediaregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 97 van 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasies R. 123 van 1987 en R. 7 van 1988;

“onwettige organisasie” 'n organisasie wat 'n onwettige organisasie ingevolge die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982, is;

“plaaslike owerheid”—

- (a) 'n plaaslike owerheid soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, 1982 (Wet 102 van 1982);
- (b) 'n plaaslike bestuursliggaam wat ingestel is of geag word ingestel te wees kragtens artikel 30 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927); of
- (c) 'n plaaslike owerheid of bestuursliggaam soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Stemreg vir Plaaslike Owerheidsliggame, 1984 (Wet 117 van 1984);

“publisiteitsveldtog” 'n aksie waarby inligting aan lede van die publiek of aan lede van enige bepaalde seksie van die publiek oorgedra word, met inbegrip van—

- (a) die maak van verklarings op 'n publieke plek (soos omskryf in regulasie 1 van die Mediaregulasies) of andersins in die openbaar of van deur tot deur;

No. 335

24 February 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 6A of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R. 23 of 24 February 1988, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby issue the order set out in the Schedule hereto.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE**Definitions**

1. In this order, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“alternative structure” means—

- (a) a structure referred to in paragraph (a) (viii) or (ix) of the definition of “subversive statement” in regulation 1 of the Media Regulations; and
- (b) in so far it is not already included under paragraph (a), also an organisation known as an “area committee”, a “block committee” or a “street committee” and operating in residential areas for members of the Black or Coloured population groups *inter alia* as a structure subverting the authority of institutions or officials of the State or of a local authority or its officials or attempting to usurp such authority;

“local authority” means—

- (a) a local authority as defined in section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982);
- (b) a local government body established or deemed to be established under section 30 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927); or
- (c) a local authority or management body as defined in section 1 of the Local Government Bodies Franchise Act, 1984 (Act 117 of 1984);

“Media Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 97 of 1987, as amended by Proclamations R. 123 of 1987 and R. 7 of 1988;

“prisoner” means a person detained in a prison—

- (a) under a provision of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), or of regulation 3 of the Security Regulations;
- (b) to serve a period of imprisonment imposed on him for the commission of an offence; or
- (c) to await trial for an alleged offence;

“publicity campaign” means an act by which information is conveyed to members of the public or to members of any particular section of the public, including—

- (a) the making of statements at a public place (as defined in regulation 1 of the Media Regulations) or otherwise in public or from door to door;

- (b) die voer van besonderhoude, die uitreiking van persverklarings of die publisering van advertensies in die pers;
- (c) die uitgee of verspreiding van pamflette, brosjures of strooibiljette of die opplak of verspreiding van biljette of plakkertjies; of
- (d) die uitgee of verspreiding van televisie-, rolprent- of klankopnames (soos omskryf in regulasie 1 van die Mediaregulasies);

“Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasies R. 106 van 1987 en R. 23 van 1988.

Verbod

2. Die organisasie bekend as CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS word hierby, vanaf datum van afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 6A (4) van die Veiligheidsregulasies, verbied om bedrywighede of handeling van die volgende aard, klas of soort te beoefen of te verrig, naamlik—

- (a) die werwing van ondersteuning by lede van die publiek of lede van 'n seksie van die publiek (met inbegrip van aksies waarby beroepe op of eise aan die Regering gedoen of gestel word) by wyse van publisiteitsveldtogte vir—
 - (i) die herstel van 'n onwettige organisasie tot 'n organisasie met 'n wettige status;
 - (ii) die vrylating uit aanhouding van 'n gevangene of van gevangenes wat tot 'n kategorie gevangenes behoort;
 - (iii) die opskorting, kwytskelding, vermindering of nie-voltrekking van 'n vonnis iemand weens die pleging van 'n misdryf opgelê; of
 - (iv) die afskaffing van 'n plaaslike owerheid of van plaaslike owerhede wat tot 'n kategorie plaaslike owerhede behoort;
- (b) die aanwakkering, by wyse van publisiteitsveldtogte, van teenkanting by lede van die publiek of lede van 'n seksie van die publiek teen—
 - (i) die aanhouding van 'n persoon, of van persone wat tot 'n kategorie persone behoort, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 28 of 29 van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982, of van regulasie 3 van die Veiligheidsregulasies, of teen die stelsel van aanhouding waarvoor genoemde bepalings voorsiening maak;
 - (ii) die stelsel van plaaslike bestuur soos dit in die Republiek toegepas word; of
 - (iii) enige onderhandelinge of voorgestelde onderhandelinge aangaande 'n nuwe grondwetlike bedeling vir die Republiek waarby die Regering 'n party is of waarskynlik 'n party sal wees;
- (c) die doen van oproepe op, of die aanmoediging of aanhitsing van, lede van die publiek of lede van 'n seksie van die publiek by wyse van publisiteitsveldtogte—
 - (i) om 'n verkiesing van 'n plaaslike owerheid te boikot of nie daaraan deel te neem nie of om enige ander handeling te verrig waardeur so 'n verkiesing verhinder, verydel of belemmer word;
 - (ii) om enige bepaalde dag te gedenk—
 - (aa) ter herdenking of viering van die stigting van 'n organisasie wat 'n onwettige organisasie is of wat tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie kragtens die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 (Wet 31 van 1974), verklaar is;

- (b) the conduct of press interviews, the issue of press statements or the publishing of advertisements in the press;
- (c) the issue or distribution of pamphlets, brochures or hand-bills, the posting-up or distribution of posters or stickers; or
- (d) the issue or distribution of television, film or sound recordings (as defined in regulations 1 of the Media Regulations);

“Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 1987, as amended by Proclamations R. 106 of 1987 and R. 23 of 1988;

“unlawful organization” means an organization which is an unlawful organization in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

Prohibition

2. The organization known as CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS is hereby, as from the date of publication of this order and subject to regulation 6A (4) of the Security Regulations, prohibited from carrying on or performing activities or acts of the following nature, class or kind, namely—

- (a) the soliciting of support among members of the public or members of a section of the public (including acts whereby appeals or demands are made to the Government) by way of publicity campaigns for—
 - (i) the restoration of an unlawful organization to an organization with a lawful status;
 - (ii) for the release from detention of a prisoner or of prisoners belonging to a category of prisoners;
 - (iii) the suspension, remission, reduction or non-carrying out of a sentence imposed on a person for the commission of an offence; or
 - (iv) the abolition of a local authority or local authorities belonging to a category of local authorities;
- (b) the stirring-up, by way of publicity campaigns, of opposition among members of the public or members of a section of the public to—
 - (i) the detention of a person, or of persons belonging to a category of persons, under the provisions of section 28 or 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982, or of regulation 3 of the Security Regulations, or towards the system of detention provided for in those provisions;
 - (ii) the system of local government as applied in the Republic; or
 - (iii) any negotiations or proposed negotiations regarding a new constitutional dispensation for the Republic to which the Government is or is likely to be a party;
- (c) the making of calls on, or encouraging or inciting, members of the public or members of a section of the public by way of publicity campaigns—
 - (i) to boycott or not to take part in an election of a local authority or to commit any other act preventing, frustrating or impeding such an election;
 - (ii) to observe any particular day—
 - (aa) to commemorate or celebrate the founding of an organization which is an unlawful organization or an organisation declared to be an affected organisation under the Affected Organisations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974);

<p>(bb) ter herdenking of viering van 'n gebeurtenis in die geskiedenis van 'n organisasie waarna in item (aa) verwys word wat vir die organisasie van die een of ander belang is;</p> <p>(cc) ter herdenking of viering van 'n voorval van oproer, openbare geweldpleging of oproerigheid of 'n protesbyeenkoms of -optog wat op die een of ander tydstop in die Republiek plaasgevind het, of 'n gebeurtenis wat in die loop van sodanige voorval, byeenkoms of optog plaasgevind het;</p> <p>(dd) ter herdenking van die dood van 'n persoon of van persone wat behoort tot 'n kategorie van persone; of</p> <p>(ee) ter verering van 'n gevangene of van gevangenes wat tot 'n kategorie gevangenes behoort;</p> <p>(d) die instelling, vestiging, propagering, finansiering, organisering, bestuur of bedryf van alternatiewe strukture;</p> <p>(e) enige inmenging of bemoeiing, of die doen van oproepe by wyse van publisiteitsveldtogte, op lede van die publiek of 'n seksie van die publiek om in te meng of hulle te bemoei, met die sake of werksaamhede van 'n plaaslike owerheid;</p> <p>(f) die doen van oproepe op of die aanmoediging of aanhitsing van—</p> <p>(i) 'n persoon wat sake in die Republiek of met persone in die Republiek doen, om uit die Republiek te disinvesteer of andersins op te hou om sake in die Republiek of met persone in die Republiek te doen;</p> <p>(ii) die regering van 'n ander land, om handels-, ekonomiese of ander strafmaatreëls teen die Republiek in te stel of toe te pas of om diplomatieke of ander betrekkinge met die Republiek te verbreek of te beperk; of</p> <p>(iii) 'n persoon, organisasie of liggaam buite die Republiek om affiliasie of bande met 'n persoon, organisasie of liggaam binne die Republiek te beëindig, op te skort of te verbreek;</p> <p>(g) die tref van reëlins vir, of die organisering, propagering of hou van byeenkomste waarop enige van die aangeleenthede in hierdie bevel vermeld, aangeraai, aangemoedig, gepropageer, bespreek, bepleit of bevorder word.</p>	<p>(bb) to commemorate or celebrate an event in the history of an organization referred to in item (aa) which is of some importance or other to such organization;</p> <p>(cc) to commemorate or celebrate an incident of riot, public violence or unrest or a protest gathering or protest march which has taken place at some time or other in the Republic, or an event which has occurred in the course of such incident, gathering or march;</p> <p>(dd) to commemorate the death of a person or of persons belonging to a category of persons; or</p> <p>(ee) in honour of a prisoner or of prisoners belonging to a category of prisoners;</p> <p>(d) the founding, establishment, propagating, financing, organizing, management or operation of alternative structures;</p> <p>(e) any interference in or meddling with, or the making of calls, by way of publicity campaigns, to members of the public or members of a section of the public to interfere in or to meddle with, the affairs or functions of a local authority;</p> <p>(f) the making of calls on or encouraging or inciting—</p> <p>(i) a person doing business in the Republic or with persons in the Republic, to disinvest from the Republic or to otherwise cease doing business in the Republic or with persons in the Republic;</p> <p>(ii) the government of another country, to institute or apply trade, economic or other punitive measures against the Republic or to sever or restrict diplomatic or other relations with the Republic; or</p> <p>(iii) a person, organization or body outside the Republic to terminate, suspend or sever affiliation or ties with a person, organization or body inside the Republic;</p> <p>(g) the making of arrangements for, or the organizing, propagating or holding of, public gatherings at which any of the matters mentioned in this order, is advised, encouraged, propagated, discussed, advocated or promoted.</p>
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INHOUD

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SUID-AFRIKA



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PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 23, 1988

REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE
VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), vaardig ek hierby die regulasies vervat in die Bylae uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die 23ste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

A. J. VLOK,

Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“die Regulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 1987, soos gewysig deur die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 1987.

Wysiging van regulasie 1 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur voor die omskrywing van “beampte” die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

“ ‘ampsdraer’, met betrekking tot ’n organisasie, ’n lid van die beherende of uitvoerende liggaam van—

(a) die organisasie; of

(b) ’n tak of afdeling van die organisasie;”;

(b) deur na die omskrywing van “Minister” die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

“ ‘organisasie’ ook enige vereniging of liggaam van persone ongeag of so ’n vereniging of liggaam met regspersoonlikheid bekleed is en of dit ooreenkomstig ’n wet ingestel of geregistreer is of nie;” en

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 23, 1988

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT,
1953

Under the powers vested in me by section 3 of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this 23rd day of February One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

A. J. VLOK,

Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“the Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 1987, as amended by the regulations published by Proclamation R. 106 of 1987.

Amendment of regulation 1 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion after the definition of “Minister” of the following definition:

“ ‘office-bearer’, in relation to an organization, means a member of the governing or executive body of—

(a) the organization; or

(b) a branch or division of the organization;”;

(b) by the insertion after the definition of “officer” of the following definition:

“ ‘organization’ includes any association or body of persons irrespective of whether or not any such association or body has been incorporated and whether or not it has been established or registered in accordance with any law;” and

- (c) deur die volgende subregulasie by te voeg, terwyl die bestaande regulasie subregulasie (1) word:

“(2) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasies wat ’n bevoegdheid verleen aan ’n gesag in die bepaling vermeld, word uitgelê as sou dit die gesag magtig om die betrokke bevoegdheid strydig met artikel 3 (3) van die Wet uit te oefen nie.”.

Invoeging van regulasies 6A en 6B in die Regulasies

3. Die volgende regulasies word hierby in die Regulasies na regulasie 6 ingevoeg:

“Beperking op bedrywighede of handeling van organisasies

6A. (1) Indien die Minister van oordeel is dat dit nodig is vir die veiligheid van die publiek, die handhawing van die openbare orde of die beëindiging van die noodtoestand, kan hy, sonder vooraf kennisgewing aan enige persoon en sonder om enige persoon aan te hoor, ’n bevel by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* uitreik waarby ’n organisasie in die bevel vermeld, verbied word om, behoudens subregulasie (4)—

- (a) enige bedrywighede of handeling hoegenaamd;
- (b) ’n bedrywigheid of handeling in die bevel vermeld; of
- (c) bedrywighede of handeling van ’n aard, klas of soort in die bevel vermeld, te beoefen of te verrig.

(2) ’n Bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) uitgereik, is van krag vir die tydperk in die bevel vermeld of, indien ’n tydperk nie aldus vermeld word nie, totdat die bevel ingetrek word of totdat die verklaring dat ’n noodtoestand in die Republiek bestaan, ingetrek word of verval, wat ook al die eerste gebeur.

(3) Geen persoon mag terwyl ’n bevel kragtens subregulasie (1), saamgelees met subregulasie (4), ten opsigte van ’n organisasie van krag is—

- (a) ten behoeve of in die naam of in ’n hoedanigheid van ampsdraer van daardie organisasie ’n bedrywigheid beoefen of ’n handeling verrig wat die organisasie by bedoelde bevel verbied is om te beoefen of te verrig nie; of
- (b) deelneem aan ’n bedrywigheid of handeling van daardie organisasie wat die organisasie in stryd met bedoelde bevel beoefen of verrig nie.

(4) ’n Bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) word nie uitgelê as sou dit die organisasie ten opsigte van wie dit van krag is, verbied om—

- (a) sy bates in stand te hou nie;
- (b) sy boeke en rekords op datum te hou en administratiewe funksies wat daarmee in verband staan, te verrig nie;
- (c) aan ’n verpligting hom by of kragtens wet of deur ’n gereghof opgelê, te voldoen nie;
- (d) regsadvies in te win of geregtelike stappe te doen nie; of
- (e) sodanige bedrywighede te beoefen of sodanige handeling te verrig waartoe die Minister toegestem het nie, vir sover sodanige bedrywighede beoefen of sodanige handeling verrig word ooreenkomstig enige voorwaardes onderworpe waaraan die Minister die toestemming verleen het.

(5) (a) Geen toestemming beoog in subregulasie (4) (e) word deur die Minister verleen nie tensy hy oortuig is dat die verlening van die toestemming nie tot gevolg sal hê dat die veiligheid van die publiek of die handhawing van die openbare orde bedreig of die beëindiging van die noodtoestand vertraag word nie.

(b) Elke toestemming deur die Minister kragtens subregulasie (4) (e) verleen, word deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* bekend gemaak.

- (c) by the addition of the following subregulation, the existing regulation becoming subregulation (1):

“(2) No provision of these regulations conferring a power on an authority specified in such provision, shall be construed as authorizing such authority to exercise the relevant power in conflict with section 3 (3) of the Act.”.

Insertion of regulations 6A and 6B in the Regulations

3. The following regulations are hereby inserted in the Regulations after regulation 6:

“Restriction of activities or acts of organizations

6A. (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he may, without prior notice to any person and without hearing any person, issue an order by notice in the *Gazette* prohibiting an organization specified in the order, subject to subregulation (4), from carrying on or performing—

- (a) any activities or acts whatsoever;
- (b) an activity or act specified in the order; or
- (c) activities or acts of a nature, class or kind specified in the order.

(2) An order issued under subregulation (1) shall be of force for such period as may be specified in the order or, if no period is so specified, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration that a state of emergency exists in the Republic is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.

(3) No person shall while an order under subregulation (1), read with subregulation (4), is of force in respect of an organization—

- (a) on behalf or in the name or in a capacity as office-bearer of that organization carry on an activity or perform an act which the organization is prohibited by the said order from carrying on or performing; or
- (b) participate in an activity or act of that organization which the organization is carrying on or performing in contravention of the said order.

(4) An order under subregulation (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting the organization in respect of which it is of force from—

- (a) preserving its assets;
- (b) keeping up to date its books and records and performing administrative functions in connection therewith;
- (c) complying with an obligation imposed on it by or under any law or by a court of law;
- (d) taking legal advice or judicial steps; or
- (e) carrying on such activities or performing such acts as the Minister may have consented to, in so far as such activities are carried on or such acts are performed in accordance with any conditions subject to which the Minister has granted such consent.

(5) (a) No consent contemplated in subregulation (4) (e) shall be granted by the Minister unless he is convinced that the granting of such consent will not result in the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order being threatened or the termination of the state of emergency being delayed.

(b) Each consent granted by the Minister under subregulation (4) (e) shall be made known by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Beperking van bedrywighede of handeling van natuurlike persone

6B. (1) Indien die Minister van oordeel is dat dit nodig is vir die veiligheid van die publiek, die handhawing van die openbare orde of die beëindiging van die noodtoestand, kan hy, sonder vooraf kennisgewing aan enige persoon en sonder om enige persoon aan te hoor, 'n bevel onder sy handtekening uitreik waarby 'n persoon in die bevel vermeld, verbied word om, of verbied word om sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Kommissaris—

- (a) 'n bedrywigheid of handeling in die bevel vermeld, te beoefen of te verrig;
- (b) bedrywighede of handeling van 'n aard, klas of soort in die bevel vermeld, te beoefen of te verrig;
- (c) te eniger tyd of gedurende die ure in die bevel vermeld buite die grense van 'n gebied insgelyks vermeld, te wees; of
- (d) gedurende die ure in die bevel vermeld buite die grense van die perseel waar hy woon, te wees.

(2) 'n Bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) uitgereik, is van krag vir die tydperk in die bevel vermeld of, indien 'n tydperk nie aldus vermeld word nie, totdat die bevel ingetrek word of totdat die verklaring dat 'n noodtoestand in die Republiek bestaan, ingetrek word of verval, wat ook al die eerste gebeur.

(3) (a) 'n Toestemming beoog in subregulasie (1) kan deur die Kommissaris verleen word op die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal.

(b) Geen toestemming beoog in subregulasie (1) word deur die Kommissaris verleen nie tensy hy oortuig is dat die verlening van die toestemming nie tot gevolg sal hê dat die veiligheid van die publiek of die handhawing van die openbare orde bedreig of die beëindiging van die noodtoestand vertraag word nie.

(4) Die bepalings van regulasies 7 (4) en 8 (e) is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing ten opsigte van 'n bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) uitgereik, en by sodanige toepassing word 'n verwysing in genoemde bepalings na die Kommissaris uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Minister."

Wysiging van regulasie 7 van die Regulasies

4. Regulasie 7 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subregulasie na subregulasie (3) in te voeg:

- “(3A) (a) 'n Toestemming beoog in subregulasie (1) (b) kan deur die Kommissaris verleen word op die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal.
- (b) Geen toestemming beoog in subregulasie (1) (b) word deur die Kommissaris verleen nie tensy hy oortuig is dat die verlening van die toestemming nie tot gevolg sal hê dat die veiligheid van die publiek of die handhawing van die openbare orde bedreig of die beëindiging van die noodtoestand vertraag word nie.”.

Wysiging van regulasie 9 van die Regulasies

5. Regulasie 9 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in paragraaf (b) na die uitdrukking “3 (9)” die uitdrukking “, 6A (4) (e), 6B (3) of 7 (3A)” in te voeg; en
- (b) deur na paragraaf (b) die volgende paragraaf in te voeg:

“(bA) 'n bepaling van regulasie 6A (3) oortree;”.

Inwerkingtreding

6. Hierdie regulasies word geag op 22 Februarie 1988 in werking te getree het.

Restriction of activities or acts of natural persons

6B. (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he may, without prior notice to any person and without hearing any person, issue an order under his hand whereby a person specified in the order is prohibited, or is prohibited without the written consent of the Commissioner, from—

- (a) carrying on an activity or performing an act specified in the order;
- (b) carrying on activities or performing acts of a nature, class or kind specified in the order;
- (c) being, at any time or during the hours specified in the order, outside the boundaries of an area likewise specified; or
- (d) being, during the hours specified in the order, outside the boundaries of the premises where he lives.

(2) An order issued under subregulation (1) shall be of force for such period as may be specified in the order or, if no period is so specified, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration that a state of emergency exists in the Republic is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.

(3) (a) A consent contemplated in subregulation (1) may be granted by the Commissioner on such conditions as he may determine.

(b) No consent contemplated in subregulation (1) shall be granted by the Commissioner unless he is convinced that the granting of such consent will not result in the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order being threatened or the termination of the state of emergency being delayed.

(4) The provisions of regulations 7 (4) and 8 (e) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of an order issued under subregulation (1), and in any such application a reference in the said provisions to the Commissioner shall be construed as a reference to the Minister.”.

Amendment of regulation 7 of the Regulations

4. Regulation 7 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion after subregulation (3) of the following subregulation:

- “(3A) (a) A consent contemplated in subregulation (1) (b) may be granted by the Commissioner on such conditions as he may determine.
- (b) No consent contemplated in subregulation (1) (b) shall be granted by the Commissioner unless he is convinced that the granting of such consent will not result in the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order being threatened or the termination of the state of emergency being delayed.”.

Amendment of regulation 9 of the Regulations

5. Regulation 9 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

- (a) by the insertion in paragraph (b) after the expression “3 (9)” of the expression “, 6A (4) (e), 6B (3) or 7 (3A)”; and
- (b) by the insertion after paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(bA) contravenes a provision of regulation 6A (3);”.

Commencement

6. These regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on 22 February 1988.

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24/2/88

Curbs reaction

357 B.M.

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The additional emergency regulations promulgated by the Government would enable the security forces to ensure the safety of the public and to maintain law and order more efficiently, Security Police chief General Johan van der Merwe said today.

And the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the Government was determined to take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the public order in its bid to end the state of emergency.

Both men were reacting in press statements to the new curbs, which were signed by President Botha last night.

General van der Merwe said revolutionaries and activists, realising that armed confrontation and violent revolution could not be successfully implemented in South Africa, applied various other strategies in an attempt to achieve their goals.

These strategies included mobilising the masses, rendering the country ungovernable, making impossible demands on the Government, destroying existing Government structures and replacing them with alternative structures, instituting boycotts, illegal strikes, stay-aways, and propagating comprehensive and compulsory coercive measures against South Africa with the aim of disrupting the economy and isolating the country.

General van der Merwe quoted ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo at length to demonstrate how these strategies were deployed by the outlawed organisation, and also to demonstrate the ANC's relationship with Cosatu and the UDF.

Mr Vlok said it was a worldwide phenomenon that revolutionaries and activists, apart from the perpetration of acts of terror and violence, also specialised in

other activities to render countries ungovernable.

South Africa did not escape these attempts, he said.

He said: "There are organisations and people in South Africa who persist in establishing, maintaining and promoting a revolutionary climate."

"To a certain extent, the enforcement of the emergency regulations and the actions of the security forces kept violence in check."

"Revolutionaries and activists, realising that armed confrontation and violent revolution cannot be successfully implemented in South Africa, created various other alternative strategies to reach their goal."

"These activities include the fostering of civil disobedience and revolt, creation of revolutionary alternative structures to replace existing Government structures, disruption of the economy and waging of campaigns often accompanied by violence and fear, or which give rise to violence."

"Activities of these organisations and people not only threaten the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, but also hamper the termination of the state of emergency."

Mr Vlok said the State President today promulgated regulations to amend the existing emergency regulations to make it possible to restrict the activities of organisations and individuals.

"After careful consideration of the information at my disposal, I have decided to issue the order as promulgated in the Government Gazette in respect of organisations mentioned," he said.

"It must be emphasised the South African Government does not wish to prohibit all activities of the organisations concerned, only those which endanger the



General van der Merwe

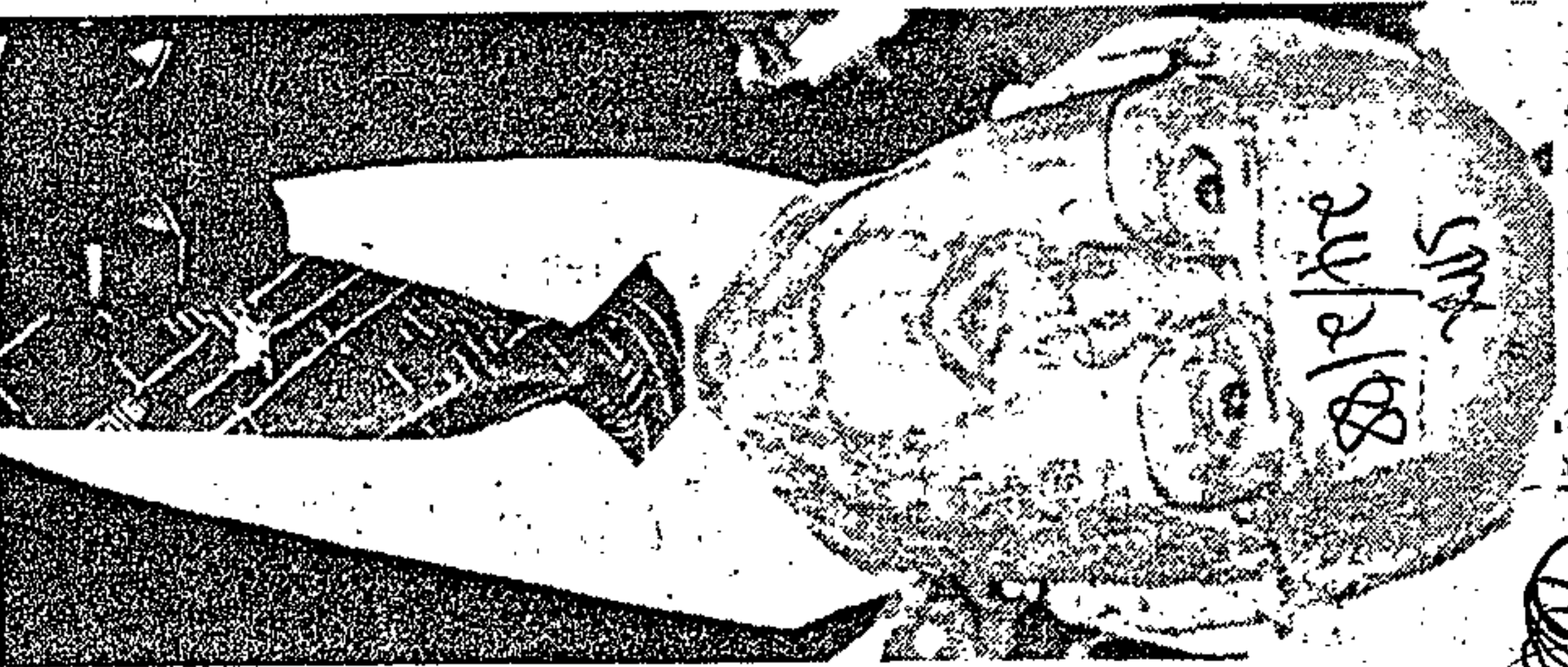
safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order, or the termination of the state of emergency.'

Mr Vlok said the regulations also made provision for an organisation subject to such an order to approach him for permission to continue with certain activities, which did not endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the termination of the state of emergency.

Sweeping new powers promulgated

SPW

24/2/88



President Botha

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The sweeping new powers to curb organisations and individuals taken by the Government today have been made possible by amendments to the emergency regulations in place in terms of the state of emergency.

The regulations have been promulgated by the State President in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953.

The most important amendments are to regulation six, with other more technical amendments being made to regulations one, seven and nine.

Regulation 6 is amended by inserting regulations 6A and 6B, providing for the restriction of activities and acts of organisations (6A) and the restriction of activities and acts of natural persons (6B).

In terms of 6A, if the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he

may, without prior notice to any person or without hearing any person, issue an order by notice in the Gazette to prohibit an organisation named in the order, subject to sub-regulation (4), from carrying on or performing:

- Any activities or acts whatsoever.
- An activity or act specified in the order.
- Activities or acts of a nature, class or kind specified in the order.

The order is valid for such period as may be specified, or until it is withdrawn, or until the state of emergency expires or is lifted.

No person may on behalf of, or in the name of, or as an office-bearer engage in any of the prohibited activities or acts specified in the order.

Sub-regulation 4 stipulates an order shall not be construed as prohibiting an organisation from: preserving its assets, keeping its books and records up to date and performing ad-

ministrative functions in connection therewith, complying with an obligation imposed on it by or under any law or court of law, taking legal advice or legal steps, or carrying on such activities as the Minister may have consented to.

Regulation 6B provides for the Minister, without prior notice to any person or without hearing any person, to issue an order whereby a person specified in such order is prohibited from:

- Carrying on an activity or performing an act specified in the order.
- Carrying on activities or performing acts of a nature, class or kind specified in the order.
- Being, at any time or during the hours specified in the order, outside the boundaries of an area likewise specified.
- Being, during the hours specified in the order, outside the boundaries of the premises where he lives.

Orders issued in terms of 6B have the same period of force as those issued under 6A.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The hon member is referred to the reply in this House to the written Question No 78 of 1987.

Publications/objects prohibited

263. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the possession of any publications or objects was declared prohibited in 1987 in terms of section 9(3) of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974; if so, how many publications or objects in terms of section 47(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes.

Section 47(2)(a)	64
(b)	3
(c)	2
(d)	6
(e)	70
(f)	—

Reclassifications

266. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) What total number of persons in each category applied to be reclassified from one race group to another in 1987 and (b) how many of these applications were unsuccessful in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

White to Cape Coloured	(a) 5	(b) 1
Cape Coloured to White	313	69
Cape Coloured to Chinese	4	—
White to Chinese	1	—

Chinese to White

White to Malay	10	—
Malay to White	4	—
Indian to Cape Coloured	17	5
Cape Coloured to Indian	61	3
Indian to Malay	35	2
Malay to Indian	9	—
Black to Cape Coloured	23	1
Cape Coloured to Black	382	113
Black to Other Asian	8	—
Black to Indian	3	—
Black to Griqua	2	—
Cape Coloured to Malay	7	—
Chinese to Cape Coloured	13	1
Coloured	2	—
Indian to Black	2	—
Malay to Cape Coloured	15	—
Griqua to Cape Coloured	2	—
	918	196

Electrified fence on northern/eastern borders

272. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

What total number of persons (a) had died as a result of contact with the electrified fence on the (i) northern and, (ii) eastern borders of the Republic since the construction of each of these fences as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) died as a result of such contact in 1987 in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) (i) From 12 August 1985 until 15 February 1988 — 6 persons
- (ii) From 1 June 1986 until 15 February 1988 — 46 persons
- (b) Northern fence — 1 person
- (c) Eastern fence — 34 persons

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Amounts spent on housing

4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amounts were spent by his Department in the 1987-88 financial year on the construction of housing for Whites in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Pietermaritzburg, (d) Pretoria, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) Kimberley, (g) East London, (h) Bloemfontein and (i) Johannesburg?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

Amounts spent per metropolitan area for the period 1 April 1987 until 31 December 1987 are as follows:

- (a) R6 985 122
- (b) R9 709 319
- (c) R1 276 951
- (d) R1 914 733
- (e) R2 300 977
- (f) R Nil
- (g) R2 320 727
- (h) R3 148 945
- (i) R15 382 759

Housing assistance: amounts spent

6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

R94 930 789.

Drought relief: financial assistance

12. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What was the total amount of financial assistance rendered by his Department in the form of drought relief during 1987 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

R206 138 050

(1 April 1987-31 January 1988)

Durban: accommodation units built

34. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

How many accommodation units for aged White persons were built in the Durban municipal area with financial assistance from the State in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

24 double units for the accommodation of 48 aged persons.

ons in full

Aug 327

24/2/88

paragraph (a), also in organisation known as an "area committee", a "block committee" or a residential areas for members of the Black of Coloured population groups inter alia as a structure subverting the authority of institutions or officials of the State or of a local authority or its officials or attempting to usurp such authority;

"local authority" means -

(a) a local authority as defined in section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982);

(b) a local government body established or deemed to be established under section 30 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927); or

(c) a local authority or management body as defined in section 1 of the Local Government Bodies Franchise Act, 1984 (Act 117 of 1984);

"Media Regulations" means the regulations published by Proclamation R.97 of 1987, as amended by Proclamations R.123 of 1987 and R.7 of 1988;

"prisoner" means a person detained in a prison -

(a) Under a provision of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), or of regulations 3 of the Security Regulations;

(b) to serve a period of imprisonment imposed on him for the commission of an offence; or

(c) to await trial for an alleged offence;

"publicity campaign" means an act by which information is conveyed to members of the public or to members of any particular section of the public, including -

(a) the making of statements at a public place (as defined in regulation 1 of the Media Regulations) or otherwise in public or from door to door;

(b) the conduct of press interviews, the issue of press statements or the publishing of advertisements in the press;

(c) the issue or distribution of pamphlets, brochures or hand-bills, the posting-up or distribution of posters or stickers; or

(d) the issue or distribution of television, film or sound recordings (as defined in regulation 1 of the Media Regulations);

"Security Regulations" means the regulations published by Proclamation R.96 of 1987, as amended by Proclamations R.106 of 1987 and R.23 of 1988;

"unlawful organization" means an organization which is an unlawful organization in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

Prohibition

2. The organization known as CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS is

hereby, as from the date of publication of this order and subject to regulation 6A(4) of the Security Regulations, prohibited from carrying on or performing activities or acts of the following nature, class or kind, namely -

(a) the soliciting of support among members of the public or members of a section of the public (including acts whereby appeals or demands are made to the Government) by way of publicity campaigns for -

(i) the restoration of an unlawful organization to an organization with a lawful status;

(ii) for the release from detention of a prisoner or of prisoners belonging to a category of prisoners;

(iii) the suspension, remission, reduction or non-carrying out of a sentence imposed on a person for the commission of an offence; or

(iv) the abolition of a local authority or local authorities belonging to a category of local authorities;

(b) the stirring-up, by way of publicity campaigns, of opposition among members of the public or member of a section of the public to -

(i) the detention of a person, or of persons belonging to a category of persons, under the provisions of section 28 or 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982, or of regulation 3 of the Security Regulations, or towards the system of detention provided for in those provisions;

(ii) the system of local government as applied in the Republic; or

(i) the restoration of an unlawful organization to an organization with a lawful status;

(ii) for the release from detention of a prisoner or of prisoners belonging to a category of prisoners;

(iii) the suspension, remission, reduction or non-carrying out of a sentence imposed on a person for the commission of an offence; or

(iv) the abolition of a local authority or local authorities belonging to a category of local authorities;

(b) the stirring-up, by way of publicity campaigns, of opposition among members of the public or members of a section of the public to -

(i) the detention of a person, or of persons belonging to a category of persons, under the provisions of section 28 or 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982, or of regulation 3 of the Security Regulations,

or towards the system of detention provided for in those provisions;

(ii) the system of local government as applied in the Republic; or

(iii) any negotiations or proposed negotiations regarding a new constitutional dispensation for the Republic to which

the Government is or is likely to be a party;

(c) the making of calls on, or encouraging or inciting, members of the public or members of a section of the public by way of publicity campaigns -

(i) to boycott or not to take part in an election of a local authority or to commit any other act preventing, frustrating or impeding such an election;

(ii) to observe any particular day -

(aa) to commemorate or celebrate the founding of an organization which is an unlawful organization for an organization declared to be an affected organisation under the Affected Organisations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974);

(bb) to commemorate or celebrate an event in the history of an organization referred to in item (aa) which is of some importance or other to such organization;

(cc) to commemorate or celebrate an incident of riot, public violence or unrest or a protest gathering or protest march which has taken place at some time or other in the Republic, or an event which has occurred in the course of such incident, gathering or march;

(dd) to commemorate the death of a person or of persons belonging to a category of persons; or

(ee) in honour of a prisoner or of prisoners belonging to a category of prisoners; or

(d) the founding, establishment, propagating, financing, organizing, management or operation of alternative structures;

(e) any interference in or meddling with, or the making of calls, by way of publicity campaigns, to members of the public or members of a section of the public to interfere in or to meddle with, the affairs or functions of a local authority;

(f) the making of calls on or encouraging or inciting -

(i) a person doing business in the Republic or with persons in the Republic, to disinvest from the Republic or to otherwise cease doing business in the Republic or with persons in the Republic;

(ii) the government of another country, to institute or apply trade, economic or other punitive measures against the Republic or to sever or restrict diplomatic or other relations with the Republic; or

(iii) a person outside the Republic terminate, suspend or sever affiliation or ties with a person or organisation or body, inside the Republic;

(g) the making of arrangements for, or the organising, propagating or holding of, public gatherings at which any of the matters mentioned in this order, is advised, encouraged, propagated, discussed, advocated or promoted.

Crackdown: The regulati

This is the full text of regulations on the restrictions on 17 organisations announced today.

Regulations under the Public Safety Act, 1953.

Under the powers vested in me (President Botha) by section 3 of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Proclamation R.96 of 1987, as amended by the regulations published by Proclamation R.106 of 1987.

Amendment of regulation 1 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 1 of the

Regulations is hereby amended.

(a) by the insertion after the definition of "minister" of the following definition:

"office-bearer", in relation to an organisation, means a member of the governing or executive body of —

(a) the organisation; or
(b) a branch or division of the organisation;

(b) by the insertion after the definition of "officer" of the following definition: "organisation" includes any association or body of persons irrespective of whether or not any such association or body has been incorporated and whether or not it has been established or registered in accordance with an law; and

(c) by the addition of the following subregulation, the existing regulation becoming subregulation

(1):

"(2) No provision of these regulations conferring a power on an authority specified in such provision, shall be construed as authorising such authority to exercise the relevant power in conflict with section 3(3) of the Act." Insertion of regulations 6A and 6B in the Regulations

3. The following regulations are hereby inserted in the Regulations after regulation 6: "Restriction of activities or acts of organisation 6A. (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he may, without prior notice to any person and without hearing any person, issue an order by notice in the Gazette prohibiting an organisation specified in the order, subject to subregulation (4), from carrying on or performing —

(a) any activities or acts whatsoever;
(b) an activity or act specified in the order; or
(c) activities or acts of a nature, class or kind specified in the order.

(2) An order issued under subregulation (1) shall be of force for such period as may be specified in the order or, if no period is so specified, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration that a state of emergency exists in the Republic is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.

(3) No person shall while an order under subregulation (1), read with subregulation (4), is of force in respect of an organisation —

(a) on behalf or in the name or in a capacity as officebearer of that organisation carry on an activity or perform an act which the organisation is prohibited by the said order from carrying on or performing; or
(b) participate in an activity or act of that organisation which the organisation is carrying on or performing in contravention of the said order.

(4) An order under subregulation (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting the organisation in respect of which it is of force from —

(a) preserving its assets;
(b) keeping up to date its books and records and performing administrative functions in connection therewith;

(c) complying with an obligation imposed on it by or under any law or by a court of law;

(d) taking legal advice or judicial steps; or

(e) carrying on such activities or performing such acts as the Minister may have consented to, in so far as such activities are carried on or such acts are performed in accordance with any conditions subject to which the Minister has granted such consent.

(5) (a) No consent contemplated in subregulation (4)(e) shall be granted by the Minister unless he is convinced that the granting of such consent will not result in the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order being threatened or the termination of the state of emergency being delayed.

(b) Each consent granted by the Minister under subregulation (4)(e) shall

be made known by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

Restriction of activities or acts of natural persons

6B (1) If the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he may, without prior notice to any person and without hearing any person, issue an order under his hand whereby a person specified in the order is prohibited, or is prohibited without the written consent of the Commissioner, from —

(a) carrying on an activity or performing an act specified in the order;
(b) carrying on activities or performing acts of a nature, class or kind specified in the order;

(c) being, at any time or during the hours specified in the order, outside the boundaries of an area likewise specified; or

(d) being, during the hours specified in the order, outside the boundaries of the premises where he lives.

(2) An order issued under subregulation (1) shall be of force for such period as may be specified in the order or, if no period is so specified, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration that a state of emergency exists in the Republic is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.

(3) (a) A consent contemplated in subregulation (1) may be granted by the Commissioner on such conditions as he may determine.

(b) No consent contemplated in subregulation (1) shall be granted by the Commissioner unless he is convinced that the granting of such consent will not result in the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order being threatened or the termination of the state of emergency being delayed.

(4) The provisions of regulation 7(4) and 8(e) shall mutatis mutandis apply in respect of an order issued under subregulation (1), and in any such application a reference in the said provisions to the Commissioner shall be construed as a reference to the Minister".

Amendment of regulation 7 of the Regulations.

4. Regulation 7 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion after subregulation

(3) of the following subregulation:

(3A) (a) A consent contemplated in subregulation (1)(b) may be granted by the Commissioner on such conditions as he may determine.

(b) No consent contemplated in subregulation

lation (1)(b) shall be granted

by the Commissioner unless he is convinced that the granting of such consent will not result in the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order being threatened or the termination of the state of emergency being delayed."

Amenement of regulation 9 of the Regulations

5 Regulation 9 of the Regulations is hereby amended -

(a) by the insertion in paragraph (b) after the expression "3(9)" of the expression, "6A(4)(e), 6B(3) or 7(3A)"; and

(b) by the insertion after paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

(bA) contravenes a provision of regulation 6A(3);"

Commencement

6. These regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on 22 February 1988.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 6A of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R.96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R.106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R.23 of 24 February 1988, I Adriaan Johannes VLOK, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organisations mentioned in the Schedule hereto, as from the date of publication of this order and subject to regulation 6A(4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

AJ VLOK
MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

SCHEDULE
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION

AZANIAN YOUTH ORGANISATION

CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS

CRADOCK RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

DETAINEES PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE

DETAINEES SUPPORT COMMITTEE

NATIONAL EDUCATION CRISIS COMMITTEE

NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH CIVIC ORGANISATION

RELEASE MANDELA COMMITTEE

SOWETO CIVIC ASSOCIATION

SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS

SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

VAAL CIVIC ASSOCIATION

WESTERN CAPE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

ORDER UNDER REGULATION 6A OF THE SECURITY REGULATIONS: CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

UNDER the powers vested in me by regulation 6A of the regulations published by Proclamation R.96 of 1967, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby issue the order set out in the Schedule hereto.

AJ Vlok
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this order, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations, shall have a corresponding meaning, and -

"alternative structure" means -

(1) a structure referred to in paragraph (a)(viii) or (ix) of the definition of "subversive statement" in regulation 1 of the Media Regulations; and

(b) in so far it is not already included under

and DENNIS CRUYWAGEN,
Staff Reporter

LEADERS of extra-parliamentary organisations went underground today to avoid being served restriction orders as lawyers considered challenging the Government's new curbs in the Supreme Court.

A Government source indicated today that police were looking for some people.

In terms of the state of emergency regulations, members of any of the 17 organisations which were severely limited yesterday, can be restricted in various ways.

In terms of some orders which have been served, the leaders are confined to certain magisterial areas and to their homes at certain times. They are also prohibited from addressing gatherings of more than 10 people, from preparing material for publication and from talking to the Press.

Curbs "vague"

Lawyers who were studying the curbs today with a view to challenging them in court said they were "vague" and words such as "activity" and "act" were not defined properly.

Restricted people "were left in doubt about what they could and could not do".

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has signed 18 restriction orders.

A spokesman indicated that some of these might be served on 'detained people when they were released.

His department declined today to give the names of people who had been served with orders. Other sources have confirmed the names of a number of restricted people.

They include Western Cape United Democratic Front office-bearers, Mr Joe Marks, his son Mr John Joseph Marks and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, Mr Reggie Oliphant, UDF Southern Cape president and member of the editorial committee of Saamstaan newspaper in Oudtshoorn, and his colleague Mr Derek Jackson.

UDF presidents

Also restricted are UDF co-presidents Mr Archie Gumede and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, UDF Natal Midlands chairman Mr A S Chetty, former Methodist Church president and UDF patron the Rev Simon Qgubule, Release Mandela Committee office-bearer Mr Jabu Ngwenya and Dr R A M Salojee, vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Council and a member of the UDF.

Mr Joe Marks is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and confined to his Steenberg home between 6pm and 5am daily.

SA's best friends are dismayed, says Worrall

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's very best friends in Britain are "utterly dismayed" at the Government's actions in restricting extra-parliamentary organisations, says Dr Denis Worrall who is in London.

He said favourable perceptions of the economic reform package had been wiped out.

In a telephone interview today the former ambassador and leader of the Independent Movement said he had spent much of this week talking to leading businessmen. Much of the discussion had been about the Government's economic reform package.

WIPED OUT

The reaction had been good, but the steps announced yesterday wiped all of that out.

"These organisations are perceived over here to have been engaged in legitimate non-violent political activities and the restrictions on them are seen as almost a suicidal action from the Government's point of view," he said.

"South Africa has been off the TV screens and the front pages. It is now back on."

Asked about his personal reaction, Dr Worrall said he thought it was an incredibly foolish and irresponsible action.

"It puts a question mark in the minds of all reasonable South Africans as to what precisely the Government means by 'revolutionary climate' and its concept of 'law and order'.

"The measures also obviously show that the Government's claim to be interested in negotiating the political future of South Africa is a sham.

"I believe there are a great many people in the National Party who must share the sense of utter depression which actions of this kind cause."

● From Washington The Argus Foreign Service reports that the US State Department said South Africa had taken a "giant step backwards" by cracking down on dissident black political groups.

The department's chief spokesman, Mr Charles Redman said the US was appalled by the effective outlawing of the activities of a large number of organisations.

"The South African Government has dealt a severe blow to efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems," Mr Redman said.

"This is a giant step backward for South Africa."

President Ronald Reagan called on the South African Government to work toward a multiracial democracy rather than oppress political organisations.

MADE CLEAR

Mr Reagan said the US view had been made clear to the South African Government, but he did not repeat the harsh words used by his senior officials in one of the toughest statements yet made by the Americans about South African actions.

Former US ambassador Mr Herman Nickel said the Government's action showed a turning away from any pretence of wanting to talk to the black majority and it signified an attempt to break the opposition instead.

"You can put the lid on the kettle, but you cannot keep the kettle from simmering," Mr Nickel said.

In London a "shocked and saddened" British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said Pretoria's action amounted to "the suppression of non-violent political activity" and said the clampdown could lead to frustration, despair and more violence.

The Minister of State in the Foreign

(Turn to page 3, col 6)

He is prohibited from taking part in the activities of the UDF, the Release Mandela Committee, the Cape Youth Congress, the Cape Areas Housing Committee, the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Western Cape Civic Association.

He may not address a gathering of more than 10 people or contribute or compile material for publication.

Hamper business

Mr Marks's daughter Brenda said her father was a self-employed greengrocer and fishmonger and the restrictions would hamper his business.

"He has to go to Epping municipal market today but he needs permission to leave Wynberg."

He also needed permission to go to Yzerfontein to buy fish, she said.

Mr Joseph John Marks, a University of the Western Cape student, has been similarly restricted.

Details of Mr Hofmeyr's order are not known.

Today nothing was known about the future plans of the restricted organisations.

(Turn to page 3, col 8)

P.T.C.

Activists in politics

25/12/88
32/11
MCAUS

Leaders go underground

(Continued from page 1)

They have been prohibited from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

The reactions of their spokesmen may not be quoted because this may be deemed to be an "activity" of their organisations.

There is the possibility of more organisations, mainly affiliates of the UDF, being banned.

The minister may grant exemptions to the restrictions.

Meanwhile, the Labour Party has criticised the restrictions.

Its leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said the party regretted the further erosion of the rule of law.

Bannings and detentions could never be the solution.

The Government should start addressing the causes of the people's discontent — apartheid.

The party believed the immediate release of Mr Nelson Mandela and others would contribute to the restoration of peace and order.

NEGOTIATED

Mr Hendrickse said the Labour Party had never, and would never support the use of violence, be it from the State, organisations or individuals.

The establishment of a new dispensation acceptable to all South Africans had to be negotiated, he said.

Last night police were waiting outside the Soweto home of UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu to serve her with a copy of her restriction order. They had been looking for her since noon, according to a member of the household.

In terms of his order, Mr Gumede may not take part in the activities of the UDF, Natal Indian Congress, Release Mandela Committee, Durban Housing Action Committee, Friends of the UDF and the Association of Durban Democrats.

He may not address gatherings of 10 or more people, or speak to the Press.

● Staff reporter Stephen Wrottesley writes that Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, confirmed today that while some restriction orders had been served, police had not been able to serve others because they could not find the people involved.

World reaction to SA curbs

(Continued from page 1)

Office, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said Britain would continue to oppose comprehensive sanctions in spite of its shock at President Botha's latest crack-down on extra-parliamentary opposition groups.

But she said Britain would need another meeting with her Commonwealth colleagues to thrash out new strategies on the South African question.

Mrs Chalker said the new curbs had "destroyed" previous hopes of a speedy resolution to the conflict.

GREATER VIOLENCE

Labour leader Neil Kinnock called on the British Government to rethink its opposition to comprehensive sanctions.

"The slide into even greater violence is now even more likely."

Liberal leader David Steel condemned the new measures

and said Britain's refusal to contemplate even minimum sanctions "continues to shame us".

The new curbs have also been condemned by Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, who urged the international community to "make it clear to Pretoria that this repression is as intolerable as apartheid itself". Countries throughout the Commonwealth, he said, were outraged at the news.

The Dutch Foreign Office said the new measures "place an extra stumbling block on the path to dialogue between whites and blacks and means a further deterioration of the political climate in South Africa".

Dutch anti-apartheid movements have demanded that the Dutch government retaliate by expelling South African diplomats from The Hague.

● More reaction, page 35.

18 groups
restricted:
full list

FOLLOWING are the organizations restricted under a government edict issued yesterday:

Azanian People's Organization, Azanian Youth Organization, Cape Youth Congress, Cradock Residents' Association, Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, Detainees' Support Committee, National Education Crisis Committee, National Education Union of SA, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization, Release Mandela Campaign, Soweto Civic Association, Soweto Youth Congress, SA National Students Congress, SA Youth Congress, United Democratic Front, Vaal Civic Organization, Western Cape Civic Association.

Under the new regulations, these organizations are prohibited "from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever".

In a separate clause, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) was allowed to continue trade union activities, but was barred from political activities, including:

- Calling for the release of prisoners from detention.
- Calling for the restoration of unlawful organizations, such as the African National Congress.
- Calling for election boycotts or any other anti-government publicity campaigns.
- Commemorating the anniversary of any incident or riot. — UPI

Hunted leaders in hiding to avoid orders

SM 25/7/88 (327)
Staff Reporters

Several leading anti-apartheid activists were in hiding today as the authorities sought to serve restriction orders on them.

Government sources confirmed that a number of people who were supposed to be served with restriction orders in terms of yesterday's new emergency regulations had gone underground.

They did not give the names of the people they were looking for.

Security Police, acting in terms of the Government's new clampdown, served restriction orders on at least seven people yesterday.

Police waited outside the Soweto home of United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu to serve her with a copy of her restriction order. The order was finally served on her in the evening at a surgery where she works as a nurse.

DETAINED

Police detained Mr Archie Gumede, co-president of the UDF, who lives in Maritzburg, for three hours and then served him with a restriction order.

The orders have been issued in terms of the Public Safety Act 1953, regulation 6(b) 1, by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The order served on Mr Gumede says he is no longer allowed to take part "in any manner whatsoever" in the activities of the UDF, Natal Indian Congress, Release Mandela Committee, Durban Housing Action Committee, Friends of the UDF and the Association of Durban Democrats.

Nor may he "without the written consent of the Commissioner of the South African Police or the Divisional Commissioner of the SAP for the Port Natal Division" address any gathering at which 10 or more persons are present.

He may not "take part in any interview with any journalist, news reporter, news commentator or news correspondent".

NO INTERVIEWS

Mr Gumede may not contribute, prepare, compile or transmit "in any manner whatsoever" any matter to be published in any publication or assist in the preparation, compilation or transmission of any matter for publication.

At the time of going to press, it was known that the following people had been restricted:

- Mr Jabu Ngwenya, of Soweto, office bearer of the Release Mandela Campaign.
- Mr Reggie Oliphant, of Saamstaan newspaper in Oudtshoorn. He has been placed under house arrest and is not allowed to participate in various UDF-linked community organisations.
- His colleague Mr Derek Jackson is similarly restricted.
- Mr A S Chetty, of Maritzburg, chairman of the Natal Midlands Region for the UDF and a key figure in the Maritzburg Inkatha/UDF peace talks is also restricted.

POLICE RAID

He is prohibited from leaving the magisterial district of Maritzburg and is not allowed to take part in the activities of specified organisations.

● Dr Simon Gqubule, a member of the UDF, a vice-president of the South African Council of Churches and head of the Federal Theological Seminary at Maritzburg is also restricted.

● Unconfirmed reports say that Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Joe Marks, both executive members of the UDF, have been restricted.

The offices of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) in Johannesburg, which is not an affected organisation, were raided by police yesterday morning, Azanyu executive member Mr Carter Seleke said.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said he was not aware of the circumstances of the raid but would investigate the matter.

● See Page 13.

Fight goes on

*Witkele
except
advised
25/2*

Plea to world to act

By SAHM VENTER

THE government's latest moves to curb the United Democratic Front have been linked to the October municipal elections.

At a joint press conference with Archbishop Desmond Tutu at Bishopscourt this week, a defiant Dr Allan Boesak said the government had anticipated a UDF call to boycott the election for new local authorities.

Tutu said the effective banning of the organisations was an "unmitigated disaster for South Africa".

He warned that the action, which he likened to the banning of 19 organisations in 1977, was a "vicious and provocative act by a government which has become a serious threat to South Africa".

Speaking in his personal capacity and as a UDF patron, Boesak said: "They want to create the illusion that if there is no resistance, then it means that their plans have been accepted, that their candidates have been accepted and that their candidates can say 'we now have the support of the community'."

"If the UDF cannot launch a boycott campaign, I will personally call on the people not to participate."

Boesak also vowed to continue the fight against the government's apartheid policies in spite of restrictions on 17 organisations under the Public Safety Act.

Jail threat

"If I'm convinced that any action that should be taken is peaceful and non-violent, I will take such action. And I will call on people to join me in such action," he said.

"Whether this action is illegal or not will not concern me in the least."

He did not rule out the possibility of Tutu and himself being jailed.

"South Africa can no longer afford a



Boesak and Tutu at this week's press conference

government like this," Boesak said.

"If that angers Mr (Adriaan) Vlok (the Minister of Law and Order) then that's his problem."

"Mr Vlok can go and jump in the lake. I will not ask his permission."

Irrespective of what action it took, the people would still reject the government and its policies.

Boesak said: "The UDF is a symbol of how far our people have come. A symbol of our determination to continue to fight this government until it is no more."

"The decision of the people has very little to do with a specific organisation that may or may not exist by the grace of the South African government. It is the idea for which the UDF stands that will continue to live."

The government was shortening its own days through taking such action because "it is not an act against an organisation — it is an act against the people".

The affected organisations constit-

tion in the country, no matter how peaceful or lawful, and to "rule with the jackboot".

Tutu said: "People were pretty near the end of the cul de sac of non-violent change. I think the government has decided that it has enough military power to smash any opposition and to remain in power."

"They have taken the military option of solving the problem not just of South Africa, but of Southern Africa. It is a great sadness because it needn't be."

"This government seems to have nothing to offer South Africa but violence and bloodshed. It must go to be replaced by a democratic, non-racial government which represents all the country's people, black and white."

Countries which continued to trade with South Africa should now realise that "this government is hell-bent on the road to self-destruction".

Fight side

Tutu added: "We want to appeal to the international community again, for their own sake, to choose to be on the right side."

Boesak said the move was a "new kind of desperate action to break the back of democratic opposition". This could be seen in government actions in the past two years, including the states of emergency and the detention of thousands.

"By now the South African government had expected that there was no opposition left at all," Boesak said.

But it must have been an unpleasant surprise for the government to see that the opposition had not only survived, but had grown (from just over 400 organisations in 1983 to 800).

It was clear the government had no interest in peace or in a non-violent solution.

THE general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, has called on the international community to act against apartheid.

And Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo has said: "End apartheid and the government would not need to resort to repressive actions."

Chikane said: "Once more the government has revealed what really lies beneath its reform — total control by a white minority and repression of the dissenting majority."

To say the order did not prohibit the organisations from preserving their assets, keeping their books and records, and performing administrative tasks attempted to impress on the international community that the action did not amount to closing down the organisations.

Thirst for rights

He said: "There will be no end to the State of Emergency without an end to apartheid. This action will influence the majority of peace-loving South Africans to see force as the only way to ending apartheid."

Archbishop Naidoo said: "These restrictions make it clear that South Africa is being ruled by oppression rather than negotiation. No amount of heavy handedness is going to quench the thirst of millions for genuine rights. This kind of oppression only prolongs that goal being reached."

The government was morally bankrupt and continued to crush society instead of transforming it. "For reconciliation to heal our country, the unjust system that governs it must be replaced."

Bans for top UDF six

THE government this week moved swiftly to implement its latest draconian measures by restricting prominent United Democratic Front leaders.

Restricted Western Cape UDF office-bearers are media officer Willie Hofmeyr, vice-president Joseph Marks, and his son Joseph John Marks, the joint Western Cape secretary.

In Oudshoorn, Derek Jackson, full-time organiser of the community newspaper Saamstaan, and Reggie Oliphant, UDF president of the Southern Cape region, have been restricted.

House arrest

Other restricted persons are UDF national president Archie Gumede; the chairman of the Midlands region of the UDF and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr A S Chetty; and the head of the Theological Seminary in Maritzburg, Dr Simon Gqubule, all from Natal. The three have been active in peace moves in the strife-torn Maritzburg townships.

In the Transvaal restrictions have been placed on UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, former UDF national treasurer Dr R A M Saloojee, and Jabu Ngwenya, a Release Mandela Campaign member from Soweto.

Most restricted persons must be home between 6 pm and 5 am, may not be in the company of more than 10 people, and may not address or attend political meetings, or take part in political activities.

Sell books

Joseph John Marks, a second-year social work student at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), has been restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. "I will not be able to go to UWC unless I apply for a special permit," he said.

Joseph Marks, fishmonger and hawker, also restricted to Wynberg, said his work would be affected — he had to go to Yzerfontein near Atlantis every day to buy snook.

"I also have to go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables where there are much more than ten people."

Reggie Oliphant, 40, a father of five, has been restricted to the Oudshoorn magisterial district. "Part of my work entails selling school books throughout the Southern Cape. It would be impossible for me to continue my work," he said.



Restricted UDF Western Cape secretary Joey Marks, centre, with brothers Brendan, left, and Garth.

Defiance!

Threats to resist tough restrictions

SOME leaders and organisations this week vowed to defy the government's clampdown which effectively outlaws political activity.

The crackdown, the most severe since "black October 1977" when 17 organisations were banned, is in terms of changes announced on Wednesday to the Emergency Regulations.

Several restricted organisations this week took legal opinion to prepare court challenges against the tough measures.

Reggie Oliphant, may not be unable to pursue their livelihood.

Brigadier Leon Mellett, spokesperson for the Department of Law and Order, confirmed that several signed restriction orders still had to be served.

"Some Emergency detainees may now also be released with the proviso of a restriction order," he said.

The restrictions have been angrily condemned by a wide range of organisations and community and church leaders.

Many said the Government had finally shut out the possibility of a non-violent solution to

Detainee curbs? — Page 3
Boesak's vow — Page 6

Restricted 18 — Page 3
Comments — Pages 2, 3

Cosatu, the giant trade union federation, has been barred from all political activities, including campaigns for disinvestment, sanctions, the release of political detainees, the unbanning of political organisations, etc.

Affected organisations are only allowed to maintain offices, conduct administrative work and pursue legal matters.

The restrictions placed on the UDF and Cosatu have effectively wrecked talks aimed at restoring peace at KTC and strife-torn townships near Maritzburg.

At least eleven people have been restricted. Some, like UDF Western Cape vice-president Joseph Marks and UDF South Cape leader

the country's problems

The restrictions also "cleared the decks" for the October local government elections which could now go ahead without organised opposition.

Ironically, the restrictions also rekindled speculation this week about the release of the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Some observers believe elections for the National Statutory Council could now proceed with the extra-parliamentary grouping straitjacketed. Mandela's release would facilitate this because many leaders operating in government structures have named this as a prerequisite to participation.



Veronica Simmers in the UDF Cape Town office — under the new curbs her duties may be limited to the telephone and bookkeeping

D/O 28/12/84
Organisations
listed under
the regulations 377

Azanian People's Organisation, Azanian Youth Organisation, Cape Youth Congress, Cradock Residents Association, Detainees Parents Support Committee, Detainees Support Committee, National Education Crisis Committee, National Education Union of South Africa, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Release Mandela Committee, Soweto Civic Association, Soweto Youth Congress, South African National Students Congress, South African Youth Congress, United Democratic Front, Vaal Civic Association, Western Cape Civic Association.

UK, USA speak out

D/D 25/2/88

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LONDON — Britain, the United States, Holland and West Germany have all sharply criticised the South African decision to ban 17 anti-apartheid groups.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, condemned the clampdown, but urged opposition leaders to keep hoping for peaceful change.

"I am shocked and saddened by... the action taken by the South African Government," Mr Howe said.

"Her Majesty's Government is totally opposed to repressive measures of this kind."

"We do not see how this suppression of non-violent political activity can possibly contribute to a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems," Mr Howe added.

The leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party, Mr Neil Kinnock, said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher must now reconsider her refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa.

"The events are the most powerful argument for the British government to reverse its opposition to sanctions and to show the apartheid regime that it means to act against apartheid just as strongly as Pre-



SIR GEOFFREY

toria is today acting ruthlessly against peaceful and legal protest.

"Those who argue that South Africa is sincere in its talk of reform, must now know that their beliefs are mocked by the despots who run the apartheid state," Mr Kinnock said.

"Mrs Thatcher's government bears a heavy responsibility. Because it has been so weak against apartheid and so obstructive to international efforts to impose sanctions, the slide into even greater violence is now even more likely."

The United States government said it was appalled at the decision.

State department

spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, described the move as a "giant step backwards" for the country and said that the South African government had dealt a "severe blow" to efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

Mr Redman said that the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Doctor Chester Crocker, had summoned South Africa's ambassador in Washington, Doctor Piet Koornhof, to the State Department so that the United States could express its "shock and distress" at the South African government announcement.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry said its government "deplored this further repression" which would "worsen the political climate in South Africa."

In Bonn, the West German government was reported to be appalled by Mr Botha's actions.

The German foreign minister, Dr Hans Dieter Gensche, is expected to make a strong statement today reflecting the anger and dismay of all the EEC foreign ministers.

The president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Archbishop Tre-



DR CROCKER

vor Huddleston, said he had appealed to the United Nations Security Council to convene an emergency meeting over what he called draconian orders.

"The Pretoria regime is once again prohibiting non-violent resistance to apartheid and has slammed the door on any prospect of genuine negotiations over the future of South Africa."

The bannings made the news on most of the continental television, radio stations and newspapers, who reported them as another serious setback for South Africa and a cynical use of power by Mr P. W. Botha to influence coming by-elections. — DDC-RNS

Border Black Sash condemns govt's action in restricting 17 organisations

D/D 25/2/88 Daily Dispatch Reporter

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EAST LONDON — The Border region of the Black Sash has condemned the government's action in restricting 17 organisations in terms of the emergency regulations.

The chairman, Mrs Sue Power, said the action was "an effective banning of some of the strongest extra-parliamentary organisations in South Africa".

Most of the organisations were working towards democratic and peaceful change in the country and represented the majority of its people, yet the government had justified its move as being necessary to maintain law and order, she said.

"We suggest that the real reason has to do with the government's desperate efforts to hold on to power, which leads to crushing all opposition."

Mrs Power said the move could be linked to the forthcoming black local authority elections, and asked: "With the restrictions on all these organisations, what chance is there of calling these free and fair elections?"

She added that the restrictions illustrated the government's unwillingness to negotiate.

"We had hoped that the government had learned its lesson that the suppression of all peaceful protest and expression of dissatisfaction creates enormous frustration, which has no outlet.

"Progressive destruction of all signs of hope can only leave the oppressed with a sense of desperation, promoting an atmosphere in which violence and confrontation prevail," Mrs Power said.

'Not all activities banned' — Vlok

CMT Times 28/2/88
327

THE South African government did not want to prohibit all activities of the organizations listed in the State President's proclamation, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

It was "only those (activities) which endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the termination of the state of emergency," he said in a statement released at a press conference in Cape Town.

In spite of the restrictions on the 17 organizations listed, they could still maintain their assets, keep books and records up to date and perform related administrative functions.

They could also still comply with an obligation imposed on them by or under law by a court of law, and take legal advice or legal steps.

Mr Vlok said the regulations also provided for an organization subject to an order to approach him for permission to continue with certain activities which did not endanger public safety, law and order and the ending of the state of emergency.

"The regulations further provide for action that might be instituted against people by restricting their activities without necessarily detaining them."

He was convinced the implementation of the regulations "will contribute to a climate of stability, peaceful co-existence, and good-neighbourliness among all population groups in the Republic." — Sapa

State clampdown in pipeline for months

CAPL-TUTT 25/2/88 327

Political Correspondent

THE new security measures have been in the pipeline for some months and it appears the government would have announced them sooner if it had been possible.

They have come as no great surprise following several clear indications that another security clampdown was on the way.

Only last week Mr F W de Klerk, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, where three crucial by-elections will be held next month, attacked the Conservative Party for suggesting the government had gone soft on security.

Late last year Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, head of the Security Branch, warned that some "legal" organizations were more "dangerous" than banned ones and that special attention would have to be given to Cosatu's activities.

Government spokesmen have also repeatedly said the "revolutionary atmosphere" was still too high and that something would have to be done about it.

Extra-parliamentary opposition groups such as the United Democratic Front, one of the 17 organizations which have been effectively neutralized by the new measures, have long expected that action would be taken against them.

Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, yesterday said the government was determined "to take all reasonable steps" to ensure public safety while trying to end the state of emergency.

While he made it clear that the "revolutionary climate" and activities of certain organizations were the government's chief concern, there was speculation in political circles yesterday that the government also had "half an eye" on the national municipal elections scheduled for October 26.

"There are organizations and people who persist in establishing, maintaining and promoting a revolutionary climate," he said.

"To a certain extent the enforcement of the emergency regulations and the actions of the security forces kept violence in check. Revolutionaries and activists, realizing that armed confrontation and violent revolution cannot be successfully implemented, created various other alternative strategies to reach their goal.

"These activities include fostering civil disobedience and revolt, creation of revolutionary alternative structures to replace existing government structures, disruption of the economy and waging campaigns often accompanied by violence and fear, or which give rise to violence."

Shift from detaining people say police

327
Sowetan
25/2/88

A POLICE legal advisor briefed the Press on the implications of the restriction orders as the SAP viewed them and stressed that a court or other legal opinion may interpret the orders differently.

The intention, he said, was to shift the emphasis away from detaining people and rather returning them to society while curbing their subversive activities.

In respect of organisations the restrictions would affect only the actions of its officers and members but not affiliate organisations.

"We have no official legal position, we are not a law firm, but I can only say how we understand the regulations and orders," he said.

The restriction orders served on individuals were varied and tailored to each individual case to

Sapa

allow the person to continue working but restricting his after-hours movements.

"Effectively they will be restricted to their homes for certain times of the day."

Tambo

The announcement was accompanied by a statement from Lt General Johan van der Merwe, chief of the security police, quoting the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, on the creation of so-called "mass democratic organisations" as part of the revolutionary onslaught.

The quotations are mostly expressions of praise for, solidarity with and taking credit for the creation of such organisations.

Mr Tambo actually names Cosatu, the UDF,

the NECC and their affiliates along with street committees.

Mr Tambo's quotes had been approved for publication by the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister's Press liaison officer, Brigadier Leon Mellet said.

In elaborating on the effect of the restrictions, Brig Mellet and the legal adviser, who as an advocate could not be identified, said the orders were not bannings as such and had to be distinguished from the legal banning of the ANC and PAC which became illegal and had their assets liquidated and seized.

Books

Organisations restricted along with the UDF and Azapo may now exist legally, keep books and funds and litigate but may not perform any other action.

Cosatu could continue with all its bona fide trade union activities but would no longer be able to act on any political matter or involve anyone outside its membership for any purpose other than strictly trade union matters.

The legal advisor pointed out that the restrictions were issued in terms of the emergency regulations and as such had an effective life of less than six months when the current state of emergency lapsed on June 11.

"The intention of the Public Safety Act of 1953 and of the regulations themselves is of course to end the state of



MR OLIVER Tambo ... ANC

emergency," he said.

"It is not a matter of course that the state of emergency or the regulations or these restrictions will automatically be renewed after June 11.

"The law specifically provides for an executive and parliamentary reappraisal at the lapsing on each year of a state of emergency. It may be that amended restrictions may follow or that restrictions may even be dropped — circumstances at the time will dictate."

It was in this respect too that the orders differed from the direct banning of organisations such as the ANC and the PAC.

Lest we forget

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 438 days;
- Brian Sokutu, Eastern Cape freelance journalist, 622 days;
- Vincent Mfundisi, of SABC-TV, has been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for 146 days.



copy Times 25/4/88

Peace talks: UDF

(1/1) (2/1) (3/1)
excluded

Political Correspondent

THE UDF has been effectively excluded from the Maritzburg peace talks by the restrictions placed on it yesterday in terms of the new security measures.

But it can apply to the Minister of Law and Order, for special con-

sent to participate in them.

In terms of the order issued yesterday by Mr Adriaan Vlok, the UDF is prohibited "from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever".

However, it is still allowed to preserve its assets, keep and adminis-

ter its books, comply with legal obligations and take legal advice.

It could also carry on with "such activities or performing such acts as the minister may have consented to, in so far as such activities are carried on, or such acts are performed in accordance with any conditions subject to which the minister has granted such consent".

The minister may give the consent only if he is sure it will not endanger public safety or delay the termination of the state of emergency.



CAP. 101/15 25/2/88

Easter memorial call out, union told

By BARRY STREET
Political Staff

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which was restricted yesterday under the emergency regulations, has been advised by its lawyers that it will not be able to call for the commemoration of the death of Jesus Christ at Easter.

"I have advised my clients they will not be able to call for (this)," one of the lawyers, Mr Halton Cheadle, said yesterday.

This was the effect of a regulation which prohibited Cosatu from making public calls to "commemorate the death of a person or of persons belonging to a category persons".

Mr Cheadle said a Supreme Court challenge to the regulations was "under consideration" and he advised his clients that the regulations were badly drafted and the wording was vague.

"I believe the regulations are ultra vires," he said.

The restrictions would affect Cosatu "fundamentally".

Mr Cheadle added: "Cosatu is a federation of unions which represents a constituency which is voteless."

"Because you don't have democratic structures, it is inevitable that Cosatu has to take up these issues, but now it won't be able to do these things."

It would not be able to call for the unbanning of the ANC or for the release of detainees even if they were trade unionists.

Restrictions on UDF officials

Own Correspondent and Sapa
THE government moved rapidly against leading anti-apartheid activists yesterday, slapping restriction orders on at least seven senior UDF office holders, after severely curtailing the activities of 17 extra-parliamentary organizations.

Those known to be restricted last night were:

- UDF co-presidents Mr Archie Gumede and Mrs Albertina Sisulu.
- UDF Natal Midlands chairman Mr A S Chetty.
- Former Methodist Church president and UDF patron the Rev Simon Qgubule.
- Cape Town UDF officials Mr Willie Hofmeyer, Mr Joe Marks and his son Joey.
- Mr Jabu Ngwenya, a Release Mandela Committee (a UDF affiliate) office-bearer.
- Dr R A M Salojee, vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Council and UDF member.



Mrs Albertina Sisulu



Mr Archie Gumede



Mr Joe Marks

- Govt opponents condemn bannings — Page 3
- State clampdown in pipeline for months — Page 4
- Peace talks: UDF 'excluded' — Page 4
- Rule by ministerial will — Page 6

The restrictions were made in terms of new regulations issued by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who said 18 people, some of whom were in detention, would be restricted.

Mr Gumede's order prohibits him from taking part in UDF activities, talking to the press, addressing gatherings of more than 10 people and preparing material for publication as defined by the Internal Security Act.

Mr Qgubule's order places him under virtual house arrest, as he is not allowed to be away from home between the hours of 6pm and 5am.

Lawyers acting for the affected organizations were yesterday studying the restrictions, and said they would be mounting a legal challenge in the near future.

Police swooped on the Johannesburg offices of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) — not one of the listed

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GOVT to ban

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Ban on UDF

Cape Times 25/2/88 (322)

Reaction to bans

groupings — and removed documents yesterday. Although the offices were locked, police allegedly used their own keys, Azanyu officials said.

The order, gazetted in terms of a new set of emergency regulations, will curtail the political activities of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), the two major black political opposition groups in the country.

The restrictions on Cosatu — apparently designed to limit its activity to purely bread-and-butter trade union matters — follow recent ministerial and police statements about its political activities.

Cosatu plans for campaigns against the October municipal elections and for the release from custody of Mr Moses Mayekiso — general secretary of its second-largest affiliate — are among their projects that appear doomed.

However, lawyers said most facets of Cosatu's

"living wage" campaign, as well as its campaign against the pending Labour Relations Amendment Bill, are unaffected by the restrictions.

The orders also threaten to scuttle talks aimed at ending the Maritzburg conflict. Two of the key participants in the talks, UDF leaders Mr Gumede and Mr Chetty, were served with restriction orders.

NUM general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said his union — Cosatu's largest affiliate — would be considering action against the restrictions, including an approach to the Chamber of Mines, over the next few days.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said it was regrettable that the situation in SA had evidently deteriorated to the extent that the government considered it necessary to further erode fundamental pillars of democracy to preserve stability.

Other key employer groups are expected to respond to the clamp-down today.

day acting ruthlessly against peaceful and legal protest."

There was no statement from Mrs Thatcher's office.

In other UK reaction the Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary Mr Gerald Kaufman said the bannings showed the drift towards totalitarianism was gaining momentum in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said its government "deplored this further repression" which would "worsen the political climate in South Africa".

In Bonn, the West German government was reported to be appalled and had called for the fullest possible information on the action.

Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dieter Genscher is expected to make a strong statement today which will reflect the anger and dismay of all the EEC foreign ministers at further disturbing evidence of the erosion of already limited freedoms and of Mr PW Botha's government's move to

the right.

Most continental television, radio and newspapers reported the bannings as another serious setback for South Africa and a cynical use of power by Mr Botha to influence coming by-elections.

Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal said the crack-down was an act of brutality with horrendous implications for an already scarred community.

In defence of apartheid, he said, Pretoria was intent of crushing every vestige of opposition to an evil system.

"The international community, in every possible way, must make it clear to Pretoria that this repression is as intolerable as apartheid itself."

Ms Franci Meli, the ANC's director of external publications and member of the executive committee, said "apartheid has declared war against peaceful opposition in South Africa". — UPI, Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondents

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Govt opponents condemn restrictions on groups

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THE government's opponents have condemned the effective banning of 17 organizations — including the UDF and Azapo — but vowed to continue their resistance through whatever avenues of peaceful opposition remained.

However, individuals and groups that escaped yesterday's sweeping crackdown warned that the government, by curbing legal and peaceful opposition further, was encouraging underground resistance, violence and civil war.

The far-right Conservative Party, on the other hand, complained that the restrictions — which include sweeping curbs on the trade union giant Cosatu — were too little, too late.

Opposition groupings to the left acknowledged that the latest curbs, which aim to muzzle and emasculate a number of the government's prominent political foes, represented a massive setback, but refused to concede defeat.

The PFP issued a call to its regional structures countrywide to organize protest meetings. The Cape Western branch of the PFP

has arranged for a protest rally at 1pm tomorrow in St George's Cathedral hall.

At a joint press conference, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak predicted that the latest clamps would spark increased violence, but both resolved not to be moved from a course of peaceful opposition to government.

Archbishop Tutu said: "The message is clear. Peaceful paths to change are being closed off one by one and those wanting real change are being encouraged by the government's action to turn to violence.

"White South Africans must realize that they are at the crossroads. If they don't stop this government soon — and there's not much hope that they will — we are heading for war."

Dr Boesak, speaking in his personal capacity, said the government's "desperate action to break the back of democratic opposition in South Africa" was driving increasing numbers of people underground, "and violence then becomes the only option".

Other protest statements from Cape Town came from the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG); the Black Sash; the Projects Director of the Azanian Students' Movement, Mr Katiso Lengane; the United Women's Congress; Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town; the Western Cape Teachers' Union (WECTU); Dr Alex Boraine, executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa); the End Conscription Campaign; leading human-rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar, and Maulana Farid Esack.

From Parliament statements of protest came from the leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin; its spokespeople Mr Tiaan van der Merwe and Mrs Helen Suzman; Dr Wynand Malan, of the National Democratic Movement; the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and the House of Delegates MP and the opposition Progressive Reform Party's spokesman on Law and Order and Home affairs, Mr Mamoo Rajab.

JOHANNESBURG —The government moved against anti-apartheid activists yesterday, imposing restriction orders on a number of senior UDF office holders.

The restrictions were issued in terms of new regulations issued yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who said 18 people, some of whom were in detention, would be restricted.

The new regulation affect 17 organisations which are now effectively banned, Cosatu which is severely restricted, and the individuals.

The restrictions have drawn widespread condemnation both in South Africa and from abroad.

The 17 organisations include the UDF, the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, Azapo, the National Education Crisis Committee, Pebco, the Cradock Residents' Association and the Release Mandela Campaign.

The co-presidents of the UDF, Mr Archie Gumede and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, and the Natal Midlands chairman of the UDF, Mr A. S. Chetty, received restriction orders late yesterday afternoon.

Others who received restriction orders include a former president of the Methodist Church, the Reverend Simon Qgubule, two Cape Town members of the UDF, Mr Willie Hofmeyer and Mr Joey Marks, and a Release Mandela Committee office bearer, Mr Jabu Ngwenya.

Mr Gumede's order prohibits him from taking part in UDF activities, talking to the press, addressing gatherings of more than 10 people and preparing material for publication as defined in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Qgubule's order places him under virtual house arrest, as he is not allowed to be away from home between the hours of 6 pm and 5 am.

Lawyers acting for the affected organisations were yesterday studying the restrictions and said they would be mounting a legal challenge in the near future.

The restrictions on the 17 organisations extend to the issuing of press statements on their behalf, although they may preserve their assets, keep books and records, comply with legal obligations and take legal advice or judicial steps.

Effectively the organisations have been reduced to shells in that they continue to exist in name only and are powerless to act in any way except as stipulated or with the permission of the Minister of Law and Order.

Section 6 b of the new regulations empowers the minister, if it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, to take action against individuals.

He may, without prior notice to the person or allowing him a hearing, prohibit him from carrying on an activity or performing an act which is specified, and restrict him for specified hours

to a particular area or to premises where he lives.

The action taken against Cosatu is more specific.

Initially the organisation is banned from soliciting support by means of publicity campaigns for the unbanning of an unlawful organisation and the release of prisoners.

It may not try to obtain support for the "suspension, remission, reduction or non-carrying out of a sentence imposed on a person."

The second section dealing with the trade union organisation prohibits it from stirring up by means of publicity campaigns opposition to the detention of people under sections 28 and 29 of the Internal Security Act, the system of local government in South Africa, and any negotiations in which the government is or may be involved regarding a new constitution. DDC-Sapa

Minister defends measures

CAPE TOWN — The latest regulations effectively banning 17 organisations and restricting Cosatu were taken against organisations which, realising that armed confrontation could not be successfully implemented, now used other strategies to reach their goal, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

He said the emergency regulations had to some extent kept the violence in check.

However, action was necessary against those who were fostering civil disobedience and revolt, the creation of revolutionary alternative structures, disruption of the economy and the waging of campaigns "often accompanied by violence and fear which give rise to violence".

Outlining the background to the latest clampdown, the chief of the Security Police, General Johan van der Merwe, said the creation of "so-called mass democratic organisations" formed a part of the of the revolutionary onslaught of the ANC and SACP against South Africa.

He said revolutionaries and activists applied new strategies to achieve their ends.

These involved:

- Mobilising the masses, using violence, intimidation and exploitation of bread-and-butter issues, rendering the Republic ungovernable;
 - Making impossible demands;
 - Destroying existing government structures and replacing them; and
 - Instituting boycotts, illegal strikes and stay-aways with the aim of disrupting the economy.
- DDC

Reaction on P6
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Curbs on 17 organisations

Big new crackdown

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Government decision to crack down on 17 organisations is widely condemned

17/6/88 25/7/88 327

Political Correspondent, Argus correspondents and Sapa report

THE Progressive Federal Party will hold a meeting in St George's Cathedral hall at 1pm tomorrow to protest against the restrictions on extra-parliamentary organisations.

The main speaker will be Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PFP. The party's federal executive has also instructed party formations to hold public protest meetings throughout the country.

Mr Ken Andrew, MP, PFP federal executive chairman, said the meetings would start tomorrow. Meetings would be held in major centres, but this would depend on hall bookings.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP, PFP law and order spokesman, said that by taking action against the extra-parliamentary organisations the Government had treated Parliament itself with contempt.

"Parliament has not only been ignored by the enactment of the powers but has also been ignored in the decisions to enforce the banings and restrictions."

Parliament would suffer from the disastrous clampdown because the debate outside Parliament among the voteless communities on constitutional and other issues would be limited.

Mr van der Merwe said the Government's reason for the limitations was that they were needed to curtail a revolutionary climate. "The fact is that a revolutionary climate does exist — it exists because of the Government's untenable constitutional system."

"The activities now banned by the Government cannot be blamed for bringing about the revolutionary climate — they merely highlight its existence."

Meanwhile, the effective banning of the 17 extra-parliamentary organisations has been widely condemned by political parties, churches, trade unions and anti-apartheid organisations.

Many said most South Africans, already denied parliamentary representation, now found themselves without any lawful means of political expression.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman said the mining industry had consistently supported the principles of freedom of speech and the rule of law.

"The Chamber's perception is that threats to law and order posed by these organisations could be adequately addressed through due process of existing law." The long-term solution clearly lay in addressing the fundamental problem of full political participation for all.

The Conservative Party dismissed the Government's action as "inadequate" and "too late". "In the current atmosphere in the RSA, these steps are clearly too late and the effectiveness of them is doubtful," said Mr Chris de Jager, the CP's justice spokesman.

He added that "an impossible burden is placed on the people to distinguish between legal and illegal activities in the regulations".

"The restriction orders show once again that the National Party's reform policy has not brought about a utopia of peace and love in the country."

"The conduct of 17 organisations, which in the reform process must form part of the unitary state, has been so disturbing that some of their activities have had to be prohibited."

Speaking in his personal capacity, Dr Alan Boesak, United Democratic Front patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, vowed to continue his fight against the Government "at every single opportunity" and said if the UDF could not call people to non-violent action he would do so in his own name.

"Every single action we can take has now been criminalised," he said.

Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the banings were an "unmitigated disaster" for South Africa. Many people would see the banings as a declaration of war by the Government.

Several of the affected organisations which held a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday vowed to challenge the latest restrictions and to take all possible steps to have them declared null and void.

In terms of the proclamation, The Argus may not report what they said, however. The groups were consulting their legal representatives to ascertain the extent of the bans and with a view to challenging them in court.

Those present included representatives of the UDF, the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC), all of which were affected by the ban.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the UDF, made a statement yesterday, but was subsequently served with an order making it illegal for her to be quoted.

A DPSC spokesman, Dr Max Coleman, also made a statement, but may not be quoted because he was speaking on behalf of the organisation.

The SCA said if anti-apartheid organisations were acting unlawfully, the Government had the power to bring them to court, instead of banning and restricting them.

Mr Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement said the Government had "declared war on black politics" with the banings.

"It sabotages the chances of South Africans reaching a political accord and it will only result in greater polarisation and underground politics," the NDM said in a statement issued in Cape Town. "It will certainly not end the legitimate struggle for equal political rights and for a democratic order in South Africa. No force can end that."

The restrictions made it abundantly clear that South Africa was being ruled by oppression rather than negotiation, said the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo.

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane, said he was alarmed by the banings.

The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) said the banings were "insidious" and "tantamount to preventing the organisations from operating".

The Black Sash said the possibility of peaceful progress towards a democratic society had been shoved aside by the latest action.

Ms Gael Neke, a spokesman for the Five Freedoms Forum, said the restrictions showed the desperation with which the Government was trying to preserve "this undemocratic, unjust South Africa".

The Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) said it would not be exaggerating in saying that lawful extra-parliamentary political activity died yesterday.

Mr Barry Jammy, national vice-chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said the restrictions were appalling "by any democratic yardstick". The potential eventual consequences of this kind of radical authoritarianism, he said, must be very frightening to anyone with the long-term interests of the country at heart.

The restricted 18

THE organisations restricted by the Government this week represent thousands of South Africans.

United Democratic Front (UDF)

The UDF was formed in August 1983 at a meeting in Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, attended by thousands from all over the country. The front, made up of about 400 organisations, was formed to oppose implementation of the tricameral system.

It now has about 800 affiliates, including the South African Youth Congress and major student and community organisations.

The UDF has suffered the brunt of repressive actions. Many of its leaders are either in detention or in hiding.

In the Western Cape UDF leaders in detention include Trevor Manuel, Zolli Malindi, Christmas Tinto, Ebrahim Rasool, Mountain Qumbela and Roseberry Sonto.

The UDF's national presidents are Albertina Sisulu in Johannesburg and Archie Gumede in Durban.

Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu)

Cosatu was formed in Durban in December 1985 during the first State of Emergency. It was made up of affiliates of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) and many UDF-supporting unions.

At its launch, Cosatu had about 500 000 members. Its membership is now closer to one million, according to union sources.

Cosatu's biggest affiliate is the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) with more than 350 000 members. NUM's vice-president Elijah Barayi is the Cosatu president. Jay Naidoo is Cosatu's general secretary.

Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo)

Azapo office-bearers are president Nkosi Molala, vice-president Lybon Mabasa and secretary-general Haroon Patel.

Azapo was formed in 1977 following the banning of the Black Peoples' Convention. It has continued in the black consciousness tradition.

Western Cape Civic Association

WCCA is a civic organisation operating in areas like Guguletu, Langa, old KTC, Nyanga, New Crossroads and as far afield as Mbekweni (Paarl) and Zwelithemba in Worcester.

One of its main campaigns was during 1984 and 1985 when it united thousands of township residents who refused to move to Khayelitsha.

Cape Youth Congress (Cayco)

Cayco was formed in 1983 and has about 36 branches

throughout Cape Town.

It is affiliated to the 700 000 strong South African Youth Congress (Sayco), which was launched in Cape Town in March 1987.

Cayco is the strongest UDF affiliate in the Western Cape.

South African National Students Congress (Sansco)

Sansco is a national organisation for students at universities and colleges.

In the Western Cape it has branches at UWC, UCT, Peninsula Technikon and other educational institutions.

Sansco works closely with Nusas, the Western Cape Students Congress (Wesco) and Cayco. It is represented on the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC)

The Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) supports detainees and their families.

Since its launch in 1981, structures have been established throughout the country. It usually consists of family members of detainees as well as concerned members of the community.

The DPSC's effectiveness forced the government to introduce new laws making it illegal to call for the release of detainees or show solidarity with them.

In Cape Town, DPSC is active and regularly brings together families of detainees.

South African Youth Congress (Sayco)

On its formation in March 1987, Sayco brought together 500 youth organisations nationally, uniting its 700 000 members under one banner.

Its formation was described as one of the most significant political developments in this country in recent history.

Today regional congresses exist in Southern, Northern and Eastern Transvaal, the Southern, Western and Northern Cape, Border, the Eastern Cape, Natal and Orange Free State.

Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco)

Pebco was formed in May 1975. Its first president was Thozamile Botha who left the country with his family in 1981. Botha now holds a position in the ANC.

Qaqawuli Godolozzi, elected president in 1982, and two other Pebco colleagues, Sipho Hashe and Champion Galela, went missing in mysterious circumstances in April 1985 while about to meet a British dignitary at Port Elizabeth's main airport.

From 1982 Pebco initiated several successful campaigns including bus and rent boycotts, and a consumer boycott in

1985.

The entire Pebco executive have been in detention since the Emergency was imposed in June last year. They are Henry Fazzie, his wife Buyiswa, Ernest Malgas, Jackson Mdongwe, Xola Makapela, Mike Nzotoyi, Mangaliso Ngxokwana, Ivy Gcina and Edgar Ngoyi.

Craddock Residents Association (Cradora)

Cradora was established in 1983. Its first president was the slain UDF leader, Matthew Goniwe, who was killed outside Port Elizabeth with chairperson Sparrow Mkhonto, secretary Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlawuli.

Monwabisi Makaula became its second president after Goniwe. The organisation currently has no public leadership after deciding to use undisclosed leadership.

In 1985, Cradora imposed its first consumer boycott, followed by another in 1986. Last year, during a centenary celebration, Cradora called for a week-long protest consumer boycott on white businesses.

The entire Cradora leadership has been in detention under the State of Emergency.

National Education Crisis Committee (NECC)

The NECC was formed out of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee at the height of the 1985 schools boycott. The entire national executive is in detention.

In the Western Cape it currently comprises more than 20 affiliates including Wesco, Nusas, Sansco, Wectu and Detu. The Black Sash has observer status.

The organisation is committed to a people's education and finding solutions to the present crisis in education.

The regional chairperson is Mr Moosa Kaprey, who was released from detention this week.

Release Mandela Committee (RMC)

The Release Mandela Committee (RMC) spearheaded a national campaign for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all other imprisoned political leaders.

Imprisoned Cape Town trade unionist and community leader, Oscar Mpetha, was last year elected president of the RMC. Mpetha is serving a five-year sentence for terrorism.

The ailing Mpetha has been under police guard since last year at Groote Schuur Hospital where he is being treated for diabetes.

Other organisations are the Azanian Youth Organisation, the Soweto Civic Association and the Vaal Civic Association who are spearheading the rent boycott on the Reef, the National Education Union of South Africa headed by Curtis Nkondo, and the Soweto Youth Congress, an affiliate of Sayco.

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SA reacts to curbs

CAPE TOWN — In reaction to the banning order placed on the 17 organisations, the United Democratic Front, now a banned organisation, said the government had "declared" war against peaceful opposition to apartheid.

The UDF called on the international community "to heed the desperate pleas" of anti-apartheid forces inside South Africa and to act "decisively" against the South African Government for its latest attack on anti-apartheid organisations.

Dr Allan Boesak, reacting to the curbs said: "Every single peaceful action we can take has now been criminalised."

"We will not be forced into options that the government is creating for us. We will look for new options to continue our resistance."

problems they had created for South Africa.

But he did not predict that the UDF would turn to violence in the wake of the bannings.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, called the government's action an "unmitigated disaster" for South Africa and said many people would see the bannings as a declaration of war.

"I see it as a vicious and provocative act by a government which has now become a serious threat to Southern Africa."

"It has now shown that within South Africa its only plan for the future is to fight against the logic of history by resorting to the most blatant forms of oppression."

"There is now not the slightest possible doubt that its idea of reform is to smash all effective possible political opposition in the country, no

matter how peaceful or lawful, and to rule with the jackboot," he said.

"Peaceful paths to change are being closed off one by one."

The Black Sash said that the government's flood of destructive anger had overflowed its banks, swamping organisations and individuals in its attempt to destroy all who stand in its way.

It accused the government of being unable to accept the fact that its policies were unacceptable to the vast majority of the people.

"Banning people, breaking organisations and silencing opposition does not guarantee submission — instead it lays the foundations for increased frustration and violence," it said.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), described the banning as an admission by President P. W. Botha that the state of emergency had not worked.

"The emergency against black people has not killed the struggle for our land, peace and justice."

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has reacted to its restriction to trade union activities only by saying the government had "turned the clock back" 28 years "to the days of absolute control and no democracy".

"The order demonstrates that the government is completely in-

The restrictions had nothing to do with the safety of the public or the maintenance of law and order, but had as their aim, "the destruction of any legitimate criticism and opposition to the policies and activities of the state."

"The organisations which are being silenced are the very ones which are necessary for negotiation for a peaceful South Africa."

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said the lights were finally going out in South Africa and that all pretence of South Africa being a Western-style parliamentary democracy had gone out of the window.

The attempt to silence the legitimate voices of opposition to apartheid was another example of the government's aggressively confrontational attitude and their refusal to attempt to negotiate with leaders and organisations which resented the majority.

Furthermore, the DPSC said it believed that the government were not empowered to issue the restrictions and was "baffled" as to how it could be a threat to public safety.

The executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), Doctor Alex Boraine, said that the action was further evidence of the government's obsession that all power be se-



ARCHBISHOP TUTU

"They are another massive step towards authoritarianism and make a mockery of the government's claim that it is trying to broaden the basis of democracy," the PFP added.

The party's MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe, called the restrictions "a black day for democracy in South Africa."

The PFP's spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, described the bannings as a "heavy handed method of crushing opposition" which would "prove as ineffective and counter productive as have all similar previous attempts by the government."

Mrs Suzman said that addressing genuine grievances was, in fact, the only effective way in which to create a climate for negotiation with extra-parliamentary opponents of the government.

"Conspicuous by their

"This is another draconian way of closing the doors for all organisations which were committed to non-violent change in this country."

The bannings were in fact directed at the "fundamental aims and objectives of these organisations — that is, to protest and work for the end of apartheid," the SACC added.

The Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, said the restrictions made it abundantly clear that South Africa was being ruled by oppression rather than negotiation.

He said that no amount of heavy handedness was going to quench the thirst of millions of South Africans for genuine rights.

"I deplore it deeply and see it as the actor of a morally bankrupt government, which instead of getting on with the job of transforming our society, continues to crush it," he added.

It is not for

the President

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competent and unable to deal with realities", and is "snuffing out the last embers of an attempt at democracy."

"The result will be, particularly in the labour sector, widespread dissatisfaction among our members and the government will be forced to used more iron-fisted oppression.

"The end result is going to be conflict, fear and uncertainty."

The Five Freedoms Forum said the restrictions showed the desperation with which the government was trying to preserve an unjust, undemocratic South Africa.

cured in Afrikaner nationalism and that the move was a further example of a government committed to repression and totally ruthless towards any kind of dissent.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said it was "sickened and angered" by the ban on what it called peaceful, non-violent protest.

The PFP called the restrictions "horrific in their content" and very disturbing because of their implications.

They were "stark evidence of the total failure of the government" to provide any democratic alternative for South Africa.

banned organisations are the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging," Mrs Suzman concluded.

The National Democratic Movement (NDM) said it regarded the government's banning of extra-parliamentary organisations and individuals as a declaration of war on black politics in South Africa and called the present state of affairs deeply disturbing.

The NDM said that all chances of South Africans reaching a peaceful political accord had now been sabotaged.

The Conservative Party meanwhile labelled the steps as "not enough," because they "came too late and their effectiveness was doubtful."

The South African Council of Churches reacted to the ban by calling on the international community to act against the "apartheid regime".

"Once more the Nationalist government has revealed what really lies beneath its reform policy — total control of the people of South Africa by a white minority and outright repression of dissenting voices of the majority....

The Chief Minister of Kangwane, Chief Enos J. Mabuza, noted the banings with "profound regret".

"I cannot but assume that this will have severe repercussions in terms of political stability and the quest for peace.

"We would like to earnestly call upon the central government to reconsider, before the anger of the people destroys any real hope of reason and we find ourselves cast into a ring of fire that will ultimately consume us all."



DR BOESAK

February 25, 1988

THE additional emergency regulations promulgated by the Government would enable the security forces to ensure the safety of the public and to maintain law and order more efficiently, Security Police chief General Johan van der Merwe said yesterday.

And the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the Government was determined to take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the public order in its bid to end the state of emergency.

Both men were reacting in Press statements to the new curbs which were signed by President Botha on Tuesday night.

Govt's reasons for more curbs

SOWETAN Correspondent

General Van der Merwe said revolutionaries and activists, realising that armed confrontation and violent revolution could not be successfully implemented in South Africa, applied various other strategies in an attempt to achieve their goals.

These strategies included mobilising the

masses, rendering the country ungovernable, making impossible demands on the Government, destroying existing Government structures and replacing them with alternative structures, instituting boycotts, illegal strikes, stayaways, and propagating comprehensive and compulsory coercive measures against South Africa with the aim of disrupting the economy and isolating the country.

General Van der Merwe quoted African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo at length to demonstrate how these strategies were deployed by the outlawed organisation, and also to demonstrate the ANC's relationship with the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front.

Mr Vlok said it was worldwide phenomenon that revolutionaries and activists, apart from the perpetration of acts of terror and violence, also specialised in other activities to render countries ungovernable. South Africa did not escape these attempts.

He said: "There are organisations and people in South Africa who persist in establishing, maintaining and promoting a revolutionary climate.

"To a certain extent the enforcement of the emergency regulations and the actions of the security forces kept violence in check.

"Revolutionaries and activists, realising that armed confrontation and violent revolution cannot be successfully implemented in South Africa,

created various other alternative strategies to reach their goal.

"These activities include the fostering of civil disobedience and revolt, creation of revolutionary alternative structures to replace existing Government structures, disruption of the economy and waging of campaigns often accompanied by violence and fear, or which give rise to violence.

"Activities of these organisations and people not only threaten the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order but also hamper the termination of the state of emergency."

Mr Vlok said the State President yesterday promulgated regulations to amend the existing emergency regulations to make it possible to restrict the activities of organisations and individuals.

"After careful consid-

Permission to quote Tambo

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has authorised the quoting of the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, to demonstrate the organisation's links with some of the bodies served with restriction orders yesterday.

The chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant General Johan van der Merwe, issued a statement quoting Mr Tambo at length and said the revolutionaries and activists realised that armed revolution could not succeed in South Africa and were trying various other strategies.

The restriction orders on the UDF, Cosatu, Azapo and others issued yesterday would enable the security forces to ensure public safety and maintain law and order more efficiently, he said.

The ANC's strategy rested on four legs which he summarised as being:

- The armed attack on the RSA;
- Mobilising the masses in the RSA;
- Making the RSA ungovernable and creating alternative structures; and
- The international isolation of South Africa. — Sapa.

eration of the information at my disposal, I have decided to issue the order as promulgated in the *Government Gazette* in respect of organisations mentioned," he said.

He added: "It must be emphasised the South African Government does not wish to prohibit all activities of the organisations concerned — only those which endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the termination of the state of emergency."

Mr Vlok said the regulations also made provision for an organisation subject to such an order to approach him for permission to continue with certain activities which did not endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the termination of the state of emergency.

Page 4

SOWETAN, Thursday



GENERAL van der Merwe . . . Security Police

UK press ^{26/2/88} speaks out on crackdown ³²⁷

LONDON — The South African Government's latest crackdown has received prominent coverage in the British media.

It was a headline item on Wednesday night's television and radio news bulletins, and yesterday's "quality" newspapers all carried reports on their front-pages.

The London Times headlined its report "Outrage greets Botha curbs on opposition" and described the measures as "sweeping".

Under the headline "Outcry as South Africa bans 17 groups", the Daily Telegraph said South Africa had introduced "draconian powers" to silence its opponents.

The Financial Times headlined its story "South Africa puts restrictions on black political groups".

The Guardian — "Pretoria bans UDF in new crackdown" — and The Independent — "South Africa arouses world anger" — both carried editorials.

The Guardian said: "The new restrictions have been imposed long after generalised protest in the townships declined to what Pretoria seems to regard as a tolerable and containable level and the focus of international interest moved elsewhere."

The Independent said: "The immediate reason for the Draconian and unwarranted restrictions imposed by the South African authorities on the peaceful political activities of 17 moderate and multi-racial protest groups is that two by-elections are to take place shortly in the Afrikaner heartland of the Transvaal. — Sapa

Further reports on SA crackdown

Reagan^{3 27} condemns SA crackdown on opposition groups 2/26/88

WASHINGTON — The United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan, said he has not provided aid to opponents of the white-minority South African government because the South African conflict is rooted in tribalism.

At his first news conference in four months, Mr Reagan was asked why his administration provided support to rebels fighting left-wing regimes in Afghanistan and Nicaragua yet not to those fighting for political rights in South Africa.

"The difference is that we don't have an armed insurrection going as we have in some other countries and we have a great division even among the people who are being oppressed. It is tribal policy more than it is a racial policy and that is one of the most difficult parts here," he replied.

Mr Reagan said his state department has contacted South Africa to protest against actions that effectively outlawed the black opposition.

"We are making our own feelings clear that they should be working toward a multi-racial democracy and not oppressing political organisations there," he said.

The South African Government has for years been fighting a rising tide of black unrest over its apartheid policy of racial segregation which denies the majority political rights.

The US Congress invoked some economic sanctions against South Africa in late 1986 to protest against apartheid over Reagan's veto. The administration has preferred what it calls "constructive engagement", or quiet diplomatic persuasion.

When asked whether he would send freedom fighters to South Africa to help the opposition, Mr Reagan said: "No we have not involved ourselves in that... we have tried our best to be persuasive and to encourage a better solution." — Sapa-RNS

CPK Times
February 26, 1988 9

Delay in KTC damages trial

THE KTC damages action in the Supreme Court was yesterday postponed to next Monday with 70 more witnesses expected to testify.

The court has already heard evidence from 30 witnesses.

A legal observer said yesterday that legal costs would be "enormous" and could run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

The Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes when most of KTC was destroyed by vigilantes have brought a R312 000 damages action against the Minister of Law and Order.

The minister is being sued because it is alleged police helped witdoeke destroy the homes of the estimated 60 000 people involved by planning the attack, protecting and escorting the witdoeke, providing transport and other logistical support, preventing KTC residents from protecting their property, as well as setting fire to dwellings and not preventing looting.

On the first day of the case it was expected that some 100 witnesses would testify.

Both the ministers of Law and Order and Defence were subpoenaed to provide certain documents, but declined in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Justice De Kock presided. Mr H P Viljoen SC, with Mr F Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr C D Griesel SC, and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

'Curbs retard reconciliation'

GOVERNMENT'S sweeping curbs on the extra-parliamentary opposition will further discourage blacks and their organisations from taking part in government-sanctioned political structures.

Extra-parliamentary opposition spokesmen said yesterday the curbs would further polarise political sentiment, erode black faith in the efficacy of articulating demands through official channels and make the process of national reconciliation all the more difficult to achieve in the long-term.

"There was an undercurrent of debate within the UDF about participation in the October municipal elections. People arguing that tactics have been roundly defeated," said David Webster, spokesman for the Five Freedoms Forum which has attempted to mobilise white anti-apartheid sentiment.

PATRICK BULGER

"The extra-parliamentary movement has been severely damaged, and it will have to rethink its strategy."

The rethinking will take concrete form this weekend with top level meetings of UDF officials, a meeting of the central committee of Azapo and a meeting of the central executive of Cosatu.

Azapo national president Nkosi Molala said yesterday Azapo's 92 branches countrywide would be crippled by the ban.

"The reality is that this is a total ban on organisations like ours — similar to the ban of 1977. We are a political organisation and all our administrative work is intended to facilitate

political programmes. Our activities have been ground to a halt.

"We have been operating within the confines of SA law. The legal noose is getting tighter and tighter. This seems to be the last nail in the coffin.

"The government seems to be saying that people should not resist repression," Molala said.

According to Cape Town political activist Michael Evans, the ban would "limit and retard the process of reconciliation".

Evans was a major contributor to the Five Freedoms Forum conference in Johannesburg last year. He argued that the broader white public remained estranged from the extra-parliamentary movement.

Speaking in his personal capacity, he said he felt the curbs would inhibit the bridging role it had wanted to play

between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary adherents.

"A lot of people saw some hope for a tentative alliance, raising the real possibility of negotiating an end to the conflict. These curbs will limit that process."

According to the SA Institute of Race Relations, "the SA government may have lost a useful opportunity of resolving the serious problems confronting it".

In a statement it said there had been an apparent rethinking about taking part in official political structures among the extra-parliamentary opposition.

"This offered the possibility of breaking the stalemate between government and its black opposition. The bannings appear to have removed that possibility."

Blday 26/2/88

World Outrage at Crackdown

CME 7/15 26/2/88

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LONDON. — International outrage at the government's sweeping crackdown on 17 anti-apartheid organizations grew yesterday with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher declaring the move to be a major setback for the peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems.

South Africa's Ambassador to the UK, Mr Ray Killen, was summoned by deputy foreign secretary Mrs Lynda Chalker, who said she wanted him to be in no doubt that Britain believed the measures would only hinder the search for solutions to conflict.

A statement issued on behalf of the 12 European Economic Community members condemned this "new manifestation of political suppression" in South Africa.

The EEC rebuke came amid a deluge of criticism from the international community and bitter condemnation from groups inside South Africa over the government's latest bid to curb political opposition.

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said the government was turning a once-proud South Africa into a third-grade banana republic and that power now lay with a select security clique rather than with Parliament.

Launching a stinging attack during the

own-affairs budget debate in Parliament on the new security regulations, Mr Eglin said basic rights were now at the mercy of the government and people were being driven underground and into the arms of revolutionaries.

Big SA business expressed disquiet at the new emergency regulations with the Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries saying they were deeply concerned with the move.

Apart from the international repercussions, the two organizations were worried about their likely impact on the collective bargaining process.

While the international press lashed President P W Botha and his government, Western countries, including the United States, France, Canada, Japan and Israel, also took a strong stand against the new restrictions.

US President Ronald Reagan yesterday said the State Department had informed South Africa of its "displeasure", while the French government called for Pretoria to reconsider the crackdown and Canadian Secretary of State Mr Joe Clark strongly condemned the government for the imposition of the "draconian" restrictions.

Saying the restrictions would further limit peaceful opposition "to a system of institutionalized racism which is unacceptable to most South Africans and to the international community", Mr Clark said Canada would continue to assist "opponents and victims of apartheid".

A spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Minis-

try said his government regretted the restriction of the activities of "organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid" and that this "blow to the activities of legal organizations operating peacefully is liable to sharpen tensions and violence rather than ease them".

The Japanese government called on Pretoria to withdraw the restrictions immediately and to make "a sincere decision" to achieve a peaceful solution through dialogue.

MORE REPORTS ON NEW CURBS

See PAGE 4

United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar deplored the restrictions.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman strongly condemned the action as "another crime committed by the South African authorities in suppressing the struggle of the South African people".

The unidentified spokesman said in a statement reported by the official Xinhua News Agency that by continuing to enforce laws under a state of emergency, the South African authorities would "only arouse stronger resistance by the South African people".

"The Chinese government and people ex-

press their strong condemnation of and great indignation at the new crime by the South African authorities of suppressing the anti-apartheid struggle of the South African people," Xinhua said in the report monitored in Tokyo.

The World Council of Churches has, meanwhile, urged mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa.

Meanwhile there were unconfirmed reports last night that at least two more activists, Mr Reggie Oliphant, on the executive of the Oudtshoorn community newspaper Saamstaad, and Mr Derrick Jackson, the newspaper's editor, had also been served restriction orders, in addition to the known nine UDF-associated leaders.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, said President Botha had signed the restriction orders for 18 people but their names would not be made public.

Thousands yesterday attended protest meetings held at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Western Cape.

A protest meeting is planned for lunchtime today at which Mr Eglin will speak. Also on the platform will be Dr David Welsh, political studies lecturer at the University of Cape Town, Mr Jasper Walsh, the PFP MP for Pinelands and Ms Michelle Guttler, the chairwoman of the Young Progressives in Western Cape.

The meeting is to be held in St George's Cathedral Hall at 1pm. — Political Staff, Sapa-Reuter-AP

he is

Cap 14/10/88
**Police enter 397
Mandela home**

PRETORIA. — Mrs Winnie Mandela claimed members of the SADF and security police yesterday forced their way into her home.

But police dismissed allegations that the house was raided, or that security forces failed to leave on finding a naked woman in the bathroom.

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, said the soldiers and police removed posters and T-shirts.

"During a routine patrol in Soweto security forces saw a person whom they had reason to suspect of having committed an offence.

"This person was behind a locked gate. When called upon by the security forces to open the gate, he failed to do so, upon which they forced the gate and entered the premises," police said.

CPA Trial 26/2/88 (327)

Unionist claims 'informers' slur

PORT ELIZABETH. — Members of the security police in Queenstown allegedly tried to implicate a trade unionist falsely as a police informer after subjecting him to "vicious" assault.

This allegation — denied by police in responding affidavits — was made in papers before the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday in an application by the branch secretary of the Food and Allied Workers' Union in Queenstown, Mr Kayaletu Norman.

The application was for an interim order restraining certain members of the security police in Queenstown from assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating Mr Norman.

The Minister of Law and Order, the security police commander in Queenstown and two members of the security police, Warrant Officer M Myburg and Warrant Officer N Jordaan, were cited as respondents.

Mr Acting Justice Van Reenen referred the matter to trial yesterday because of the conflict in material aspects of the matter.

In his founding affidavit, Mr Norman said WO Myburg and WO Jordaan had arrived at the Fawu offices on January 18 and had told him to accompany them to the offices of the Queenstown security police.

Once there, he alleged, he was as-

saulted a number of times and a green bag, which seemed to be made of rubbery material, was forced over his head. He lost consciousness.

When he came round, he said, he was made to sign a receipt stating he had received R200. Thereafter, WO Myburg told him he wanted to be photographed with him shaking hands "as if we were friends".

When he refused, he was again beaten and his head was pushed into a bucket of water and held submerged.

Exhausted, in considerable pain and "terrified out of my wits", he complied with the request.

A coloured policeman was called in and he allegedly took a photograph of WO Myburg and Mr Norman shaking hands and another of WO Myburg handing him money.

Mr Norman alleged WO Myburg then told him it was his intention to show the photographs to the "comrades" and they would undoubtedly kill him.

He alleged WO Myburg said he had two options — either to act as informer or face death.

In a responding affidavit, "Sergeant" Myburg (not Warrant Officer as cited in other papers) said he had information Mr Norman had made contact with the African National Congress in Harare.

He denied Mr Norman had been assaulted.

IN A joint statement yesterday, As-
socom and the FCI said while they
were unable to evaluate the secur-
ity factor inherent in Wednesday's
restrictions on organisations and
individuals, they regretted that cir-
cumstances had led government to
impose them.

Apart from the possible inter-
national repercussions, we are
deeply concerned about the likely
impact the restrictions placed on
Cosatu will have on the collective

bargaining process," the statement
said.
It added these processes had
served an invaluable purpose in
providing for the discussion of con-
flictious issues, leading to compro-
mise agreements.
"We hope these measures and the
state of emergency can be brought
to a speedy conclusion. We urge all

HELENA PATTEN

concerned to do all in their power
to solve the political problems
which have given rise to the pre-
sent situation," it concluded.
The statement followed a meet-
ing between the president of Asso-
com, the FCI, the AHI and the
Chamber of Mines. The chamber

issued a statement on the issue on
Wednesday, while the AHI said it
did not wish to comment.
In a statement on behalf of Anglo
American, chairman Gavin Relly
said the corporation was concerned
that government should not inter-
fere with the proper industrial re-
lations activities of Cosatu or any
part of the trade union movement.

Relly hoped government
through these regulations or any
future actions, would not inhibit the
peaceful, though robust, exercise of
trade union rights.
He said the restrictions on Co-
satu and 17 other organisations
were steps away from the rule of
law to which government had indi-
cated it was committed.

ASSocom, FCI call for swift end to restrictions

Bl/day 26/2/88

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Pressure for sanctions mounts after bannings

P/D 24/2/88

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Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

LONDON — International outrage at the government's sweeping crackdown on 17 anti-apartheid organisations continued to mount yesterday with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, declaring the move to be a major setback for the peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems.

The South African Ambassador to the UK, Mr Ray Killen, was summoned by the deputy foreign secretary, Mrs Lynda Chalker, who said she wanted him to be in no doubt that Britain believed the measures would only hinder the search for solutions to conflict.

A statement issued on behalf of the 12 European Community (EC) members condemned this "new manifestation of political suppression" in South Africa. The 12 called on the government to repeal the measures without delay.

British Broadcasting

Corporation TV said it was believed that Mrs Thatcher told the former South African Ambassador to the UK, Dr Dennis Worrall, in a short meeting yesterday that the South African Government's crackdown was "deplorable" and "a major setback".

British opposition politicians, joined by the church, trade union and relief organisation leaders yesterday to urge Mrs Thatcher to stop blocking the imposition of sanctions.

At a joint news conference they launched a campaign to pressure the government into taking a tougher stand.

As The Times noted in a leading article, the bannings "revived a sanctions campaign that was dying on its feet".

The British Premier has maintained that such measures would do more harm than good, hitting particularly the Republic's blacks and neighbouring states.

Mrs Chalker said that

the government's action would confirm suspicions that it was not prepared to engage in wide-ranging dialogue necessary before negotiations for a peaceful settlement could get under way.

The president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, called on EC countries to immediately withdraw their ambassadors from South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher was expected to voice her concern through diplomatic channels to the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, but Archbishop Huddleston said the time had come for "no more words, just action".

"I would hate to see Britain become the Mussolini to Botha's Hitler," said Mr Jerry Dammers of the Artists against Apartheid group. — Sapa-DDC



MRS MARGARET THATCHER

3rd-grade banana republic — Eglin

By ANTHONY JOHNSTON
Political Correspondent

THE government was turning a once-proud South Africa into a "third-grade banana republic", PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said yesterday.

Real power in South Africa was not in the hands of Parliament, the courts or the people as a whole — but with "the restricted political clique who operate the security apparatus".

Speaking during the third reading of the mini-budget in the House of Assembly, Mr Eglin said his party was not only appalled by the "draconian content" of the latest emergency curbs but by the implications they held for the future of the country.

Far from ridding South Africa of the "revolutionary climate" the government was playing into the hands of the revolutionaries.

The major cause of the "revolutionary climate" was the government's failure to scrap apartheid and its denial, over the past 40 years, of basic human and political rights to the majority of the country's citizens.

The restrictions placed on Cosatu would further polarize the trade union movement and assist those who wanted to convert the political struggle in South Africa into a class struggle.

The government was "undercutting in a massive way" those people abroad who were opposed to sanctions and who still hoped for peaceful progress to a democratic and truly representative government.

Replying to Mr Eglin, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekirk, said the PFP "over-emphasize black rights in this House".

Dr Van Niekirk said the National Party was trying to solve the problems of South Africa.

disarmed, sad

JOHANNESBURG. — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference has expressed its dismay over tough curbs imposed on anti-apartheid organizations.

THE government was turning a once-proud South Africa into a "third-grade banana republic", PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said yesterday.

Real power in South Africa was not in the hands of Parliament, the courts or the people as a whole — but with "the restricted political clique who operate the security apparatus".

Speaking during the third reading of the mini-budget in the House of Assembly, Mr Eglin said his party was not only appalled by the "draconian content" of the latest emergency curbs but by the implications they held for the future of the country.

Students reject restrictions

THOUSANDS of supporters of the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) packed the main hall at the University of the Western Cape yesterday to protest at the government's new restrictions on extra-parliamentary organizations.

Students passed a resolution condemning the restrictions and called on organizations within the congress to commit themselves to a democratic non-racial society.

Students at the Maritzburg campus of the University of Natal resolved at a protest meeting yesterday to reject the restrictions and to hold a sit-in at the university today as a further act of protest. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

Govt evading 'rule of law'

JOHANNESBURG. — Anglo American Corporation chief Mr G W H Relly yesterday said that tough action taken against anti-apartheid organizations by the government was stepping away from "the rule of law to which the government has indicated it is committed".

"The curtailment of civil and political freedoms to the interests of public order should be subject to judicial control," he said.

Mr Relly said the full effects of the restrictions placed on Cosatu were not yet clear. — Sapa



PROTEST MARCH ... Members of the South African National Students Congress assembled outside the main hall at the University of the Western Cape yesterday following a meeting by the Congress to condemn the Government's new restrictions on extra-parliamentary organizations.

Picture: ANNE LAING

British press slates restrictions

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — President P W Botha had done more damage to South Africa's long-term security by banning the political activities of his opponents than the 17 organizations concerned were ever likely to have achieved. The Times of London said yesterday.

The editorial in the influential Times reflected general press comment that President Botha was cynically abusing power hoping to influence coming by-elections — or he was losing his grip.

The Times said that by banning of leaders like the UDF's Mr Archie Gumede, who had begun to perceive the need for greater realism in black politics, Mr Botha "has breathed fresh life into black protest".

Govt has 'lost useful opportunity'

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African government "may have lost a useful opportunity of resolving the serious problems confronting it" by effectively banning 18 anti-apartheid

The Independent agreed that the new prohibitions was meant to influence the by-elections by signalling that the Botha government was not dominated by revisionists or those soft on dissent.

"It is a sign of the current mood in South Africa that such a brutally repressive regime still feels itself to be more vulnerable, politically, to right-wing criticism than to the censure of its traditional liberal opponents," said the Independent.

The Guardian concluded its editorial: "Mr Botha has long since lost his credibility with all but the most subservient blacks. Next Wednesday will show how much he retains among whites in the Afrikaans heartland. The result could well strengthen the impression that he is losing his grip."

from a position of greater strength than at any time since unrest broke out in September 1984.

"It was significant that some of the organizations were apparently reth-

● From Page 1

Some of the organisations that were slapped with restriction orders carried on business as usual but at those of Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) a tape recorded voice said the offices had been closed until further notice.

At the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) offices in Johannesburg, no one answered the telephone.

Receptionists at the offices of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) said business was going on as usual. The receptionists said there were no police raids at the offices.

By late yesterday night the Sowetan could still not locate office bearers of some of the affected organisations to find out if they had received the restriction orders.

At the University of the Witwatersrand, about 3 000 students and staff protested against curbs placed on 17 organisations including the Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu).

At a mass meeting characterised by singing of freedom songs and reading of poetry, students called on the Government to unban all organisations and lift the restrictions on the 17 bodies.

The vice-president of the Black Students Society, Miss Melloe Moshime, said: "The people will resist these restrictions and continue to fight for their rights."

The Black Management Forum (BMF) and the South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday also issued statements of protest against the restrictions.

The BMF said no amount of repression, arrogance and intimidation would deter the will of the people to overcome.

SOWETAN

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1988

MORNING FINAL

PWV 30c (27 + 3c GST)

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FEAR AFTER CURBS

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Sowetan
26/2/88

Political activists on the run

MANY leading political activists are on the run for fear of being served with restriction orders.

Government sources confirmed yesterday that a number of people who were supposed to be served with restriction orders in terms of the new

SOWETAN Reporters

emergency regulations that were promulgated on Wednesday had gone underground.

They did not give the names of the people they were looking for.

Security police, acting in terms of the Government's new clampdown, served restriction orders

on at least seven people on Wednesday.

Some of the people who were restricted are the UDF's two presidents, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Reggie Oliphant of *Saamstaan* newspaper in Oudtshoorn, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, an office bearer of the Release Mandela Campaign, Mr A S Chetty, chairman of the

Natal Midlands region of the UDF, Mr Simon Gqubule, a member of the UDF in Maritzburg, Mr Derek Jackson of Oudtshoorn working for *Saamstaan* newspaper.

Unconfirmed reports say that Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Joe Marks, both executive members of the UDF, have been restricted.

The Government's
To Page 2

P. TO.

New regulations hang over all like sword of Damocles, says Eglin

The Government was busy turning South Africa into a banana republic where real power was not with Parliament, the courts or the people, but in the hands of the "restricted political clique" which operated the security apparatus, Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Collin Eglin said yesterday.

Speaking in the third-reading debate in the House of Assembly on the Own Affairs mini-budget, he said that after an examination of the new emergency regulations announced on Wednesday, he found they were even worse than he had believed from first reports.

The PFP was appalled

not only by their draconian content, but also by their implications for the future of the country.

"The restrictions do not only deal with 16 organisations and one trade union," he said. "They hang like a sword of Damocles over every individual and every organisation in South Africa. They hang over this Parliament."

Revolutionary

At a stroke of a pen political expression, political activity and association, even if it was lawful, could cease to be a basic right.

The Government gave as its reason for the restrictions that it was dealing with the creation

of a revolutionary climate.

There could be many factors contributing to the revolutionary climate, Mr Eglin said, but none was more potent than the failure of the Government to scrap apartheid and its denial, over 40 years in office, of basic human rights to the majority of the citizens of South Africa.

By banning lawful political activity the Government was driving people into the hands of the revolutionaries. It was going to drive otherwise open and lawful political activity underground in a way never seen in the past.

Failure

The restrictions would further polarise and politicise the trade union movement and would assist those in South Africa who wanted to convert the political struggle into a class struggle.

The Government was also undercutting "in a massive way" those people abroad who were opposed to sanctions.

When a Minister could, by decree and without reference to Parliament or the court, illegalise otherwise legal activities, how could people be expected to have respect for the law, the moral authority of the Government or for a constitution that permitted this kind of action in the name of democracy?

The regulations were a monument to the failure of the Nationalist Government.

Mr Eglin also said he was appalled at the way Parliament was "just bypassed" when the regulations were made public.

"That announcement should have been made in this House — not the pie-in-the-sky and mother love type of announcements that are made here from time to time."

At the start of his speech he referred to Minister of Health Dr Willie van Niekerk, who spoke immediately before him, as "that smiling Minister", and said "what the blazes you have to smile about in this Cabinet I don't know". — Sapa.

Crackdown 'will strengthen resistance'

The new crackdown would further strengthen resistance to economic self-sacrifices, Mr Charles Redcliffe (UDP Schauderville) said yesterday in the House of Representatives.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Additional Appropriation Bill, Mr Redcliffe said the problem with the demand for short-term sacrifices on the part of all to fight inflation was that blacks were historically disadvantaged.

And as long as they were not politically accommodated, resistance would be always be a problem.

He said that the request for additional bridging finance for the public sector made "a mockery" of the main Budget as a planning instrument.

The country had wasted economic opportunities and unless a five percent annual growth rate was achieved, the level of unemployment would worsen.

Replying, Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis said it was absurd to suggest that fiscal and monetary authorities could engineer or manipulate a country's growth rate to suit its demand.

He agreed that a five percent growth rate was needed, but there was no way South Africa could force other countries to buy more from it.

He did not believe it was true to say that many blacks were not accommodated in a political system.

As far as criticism of the lack of general salary increases for civil servants this year was concerned, Mr du Plessis said about half of those on scales would get increments. — Sapa.

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The Star WEEKEND!

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And home (map)

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P/D 27/20/88

Cachalia restricted

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JOHANNESBURG —The national treasurer of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Azhar Cachalia, was yesterday served with a restriction order in terms of Wednesday's emergency regulations.

Mr Cachalia is prohibited from taking part in any manner whatsoever in the activities of a number of organisation including the UDF, the South African Council of Churches and the Release Mandela Committee.

He is also prohibited from addressing any gathering at which 10 or more people are present, and from taking part in any interview with any journalist, news commentator or correspondent. —Sapa

CMT Times 27/2/88 377

Staff Reporter

CHANTING and singing University of Cape Town students yesterday marched around the campus after a lunchtime mass meeting protesting against the government's clampdown on 17 anti-apartheid organizations.

Addressing a capacity audience of more than 1 200 in the Jameson Hall, Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and Moderator of the N G Sendingkerk, said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, could "forget" about the affected organizations accepting the new restrictions.

"The government said this week that not only is there is no room for peaceful protest in this country, but no room for protest at all," he said. "Since Mr P W Botha is too strong and Mr Vlok too clever, we can be led to believe that the only option is to submit.

"But you can forget it, Mr Vlok; all reasonable South Africans will reject this."

By banning organizations that were involved in peace efforts in Maritzburg and KTC, the government had shown that it was not concerned with achieving peace in the country.

Quoting from the medieval cleric and scholar St Augustine, Dr Boesak said: "Any government that doesn't understand the meaning of justice is clearly a gang of robbers."

"The only respectable decision that the affected organizations can make is to resist the government," said Dr Boesak, who was speaking in his personal capacity.

Professor Denis Davis of the UCT Law Faculty said that by issuing the latest emergency curbs the govern-

Boesak: 17 banned organizations 'will resist'

ment had acknowledged the failure of its ability to rule by "dictat".

"With these measures South Africa moves further down the path of becoming a real banana republic," he said.

He said the new regulations were "so unclear and ill-phrased" that they faced the same fate as the recently overturned university subsidy conditions.

By curbing Cosatu's political activities, the government had succeeded in reversing all the advances made by the Wiehahn labour reforms.

● Fourteen members of the Black Sash were arrested under the Illegal Gatherings Act for taking part in a placard-carrying demonstration against the curbs in Berea Road, Durban, yesterday. The women were told they were being charged under Section 57-1(c) and 46-3 of the Illegal Gatherings Act before being released.

● About 700 Rhodes University students and staff members yesterday voted in favour of a motion deploring the restrictions.

Organized by the Students' Representative Council, the meeting also called for the lifting of the restrictions.

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4 Cape Times, Saturday, February 27, 1988

Parliament and Politics

Christian groups call on govt to drop ban

Political Staff

TWO Christian reconciliation groups called on the government yesterday to reverse the ban on the UDF, the Azanian Peoples' Organization and other organizations.

The groups restricted this week together "represent the voice of a large percentage of the people of South Africa, including many Christians", Koinonia Southern Africa and the Pretoria Initiative for Reconciliation said.

In a statement released yesterday by Koinonia's vice-chairman, the Rev Ben Kotze, the organizations said: "It is a basic Christian right to take part in non-violent opposition to unpopular policies.

"For the disenfranchised majority of this country, the banned organizations provided the only surviving vehicle for such protest.

"For government to ban such organizations is to add to the pressure on the poor and the weak to turn to the violence which such groups have thus far renounced."

Western nations are now quite baffled

Thousands protest against latest political restrictions

CAPE TOWN — A question which baffled western governments and many opinion makers this week was: what caused South Africa's clamp-down on the United Democratic Front (UDF), Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and other organisations?

The flood of criticism — from abroad and inside South Africa — showed clearly that the Government's official reasons for the new restrictions have not been convincing, and are not being believed.

Government claims about defusing a "revolutionary climate" have drawn warnings from a wide range of opinion-makers that the clamp-down could have the opposite effect.

And speculation is mounting that the real reasons for the move could be linked with factors such as Government fears of further inroads by the right-wing movement, and the possible political role of the UDF and its associates in countrywide municipal elections this year.

The astonishment and puzzlement of western opinion-makers over the

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

move was reflected in responses from various quarters this week.

The European Economic Community (EEC) showed disbelief at the official reasons.

A major theme of much of the criticism has been that the clamp-down has diminished the prospects of peaceful negotiation to seek solutions to the country's problems.

Government spokesmen claim that the clamp-down is necessary to curb the strategies of "revolutionaries and activists".

Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok said the activities of these organisations and people not only threatened public safety and the maintenance of order, but also went against the ending of the state of emergency.

And the head of the Security Police, General Johan van der Merwe, linked the African National Congress (ANC) in a statement with the activities of UDF, Cosatu and their associates.

More than 2 000 people gathered at two venues in Cape Town yesterday to demonstrate their rejection of the Government's latest curbs on extra-parliamentary political activity.

At the University of Cape Town, more than 2 000 students were addressed in the Jameson Hall by speakers who included Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Mr Cameron Dugmore, the president of the UCT students' representative council, and Professor Dennis Davis, of the university's department of commercial law.

About 175 people attended a Progressive Federal Party protest meeting in St George's Cathedral addressed by PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin and the party's Pinelands MP, Mr Jasper Walsh.

Professor Davis said the Government had effectively banned 17 organisations.

Dr Boesak said the Government had now openly said there was no more room for peaceful protest in South Africa.

SATURDAY STAR REPORTERS and CORRESPONDENTS

"Banning an organisation does not mean that what it stands for will cease to exist," he added.

Mr Dugmore said that in acting against its extra-parliamentary opponents, the government had acted from a number of motives. These included the Conservative Party threat in the Transvaal by-election and the failure of the State of Emergency imposed almost two years ago.

"The restrictions stop short of a total banning. This is a cynical attempt to retain some support for South Africa from the West," Mr Dugmore said.

He pointed out that it was now an offence for the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) to speak on the university campus.

"We regard this attack on Sansco as a direct attack on ourselves," Mr Dugmore said.

He added that it was "absolutely ludicrous" for the Minister of Law

and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, to claim the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) had been exempted from the restrictions.

"How can you prevent a trade union from dealing with the living conditions of its members?"

A statement by Nusas (National Union of South African Students), distributed at the meeting, described the restrictions as an act of "complete lunacy".

"The Government has practically banned every legal opposition group representing democratic South Africans," it said.

There will be special church services throughout the country tomorrow afternoon to protest against the banning.

A service at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg will be led by the president of the Methodist Church, Dr Khoza Mgojo, the Rev Peter Storey and the Rev David Newby.

An inter-denominational protest meeting will also be held at the Pretoria Catholic Cathedral.

V d Merwe: UDF actions promoted ANC aims

CAG Tarp 27/2/88 327

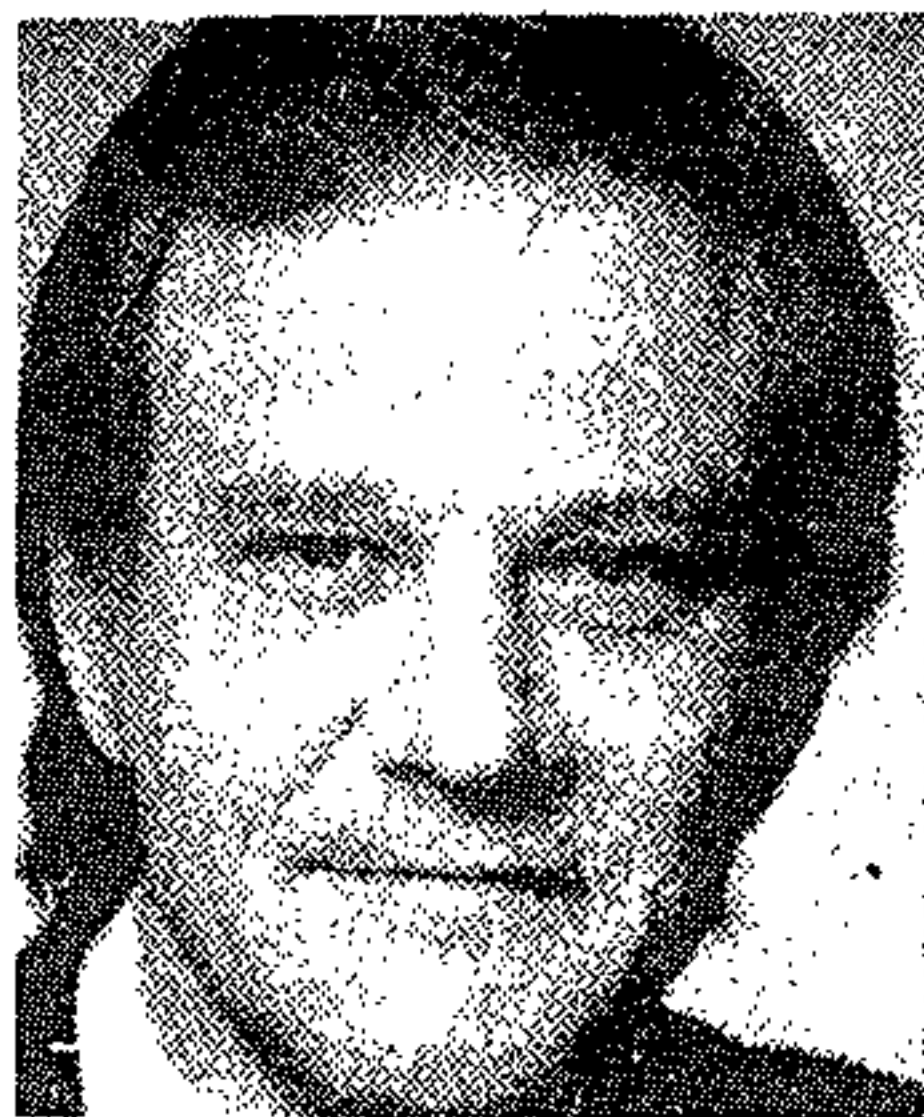
Political Staff

THERE was "no doubt" that the restrictions placed this week on the UDF and 17 other organizations would negatively affect the government's negotiations with black leaders "in the short term", the Deputy Minister of Information and Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, admitted yesterday.

"My estimation — I would put it no higher than that — is that in the medium term we will be able to recuperate the losses, and go further than would have been the case," he said in an interview.

Dr Van der Merwe also said that because restrictions had been placed on some individuals this did not mean the government would not talk to them.

Asked how the government could talk to someone like Mr Archie Gumede of the UDF, he said the fact that Mr Gumede belonged to an organization which had been restricted,



Dr Stoffel v d Merwe

"does not mean we will not talk to him".

"I can quite imagine a person like that will not talk to you. He is as mad as hell. It will be difficult to regain a measure of credibility."

Asked if as the government's chief negotiator with black leaders he had agreed to the restrictions on the organizations beforehand, Dr Van der

Merwe replied: "I can't dissociate myself. I don't even want to try to. I form part of the government and I accept what the government does."

"You can hold different views in whatever discussions are held beforehand and then you accept the responsibility for any decisions taken, or you dissociate yourself and resign."

"It is immaterial what position I took in the meetings. The point is that I do not dissociate myself."

He said there was an important distinction between banings on organizations under the Internal Security Act and the restrictions imposed this week.

"The government wants to lift the emergency as soon as possible and make it possible to lift the emergency." As soon as the emergency was lifted, restrictions on organizations would also be lifted.

The organizations were not being liquidated and it was the express intention to let them

maintain their infrastructure.

"Nobody has been criminalized yet by the prohibitions. Only if they contravene these prohibitions will anyone be breaking the law."

There was no doubt that some of the organizations had revolutionary tendencies, whether it was the intention of the leaders or not.

"I don't want to implicate any of the leaders of these organizations in these revolutionary activities per se."

The ANC and the Communist Party had tried to infiltrate these organizations for their own purposes.

"There is ample evidence that to a significant degree the actions of the UDF had the effect of promoting some of the unacceptable aims of the ANC to such an extent that the ANC is claiming the UDF to be their own. I am not saying that the UDF is beyond doubt a front for the ANC but the results were that it had those effects," Dr Van der Merwe said.

Cape Times 27/2/88 (327)

Eglin: Curbs don't 'broaden democracy'

Political Correspondent

THE latest emergency restrictions were the "grossest violation of basic human rights" that had occurred under successive Nationalist governments over the past 40 years, PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said yesterday.

Mr Eglin told a lunch-hour protest meeting at St George's Cathedral Hall that the government's latest "massive step towards authoritarianism" made a mockery of its claim that it wanted to broaden the base of democracy.

The regulations also made a farce of the preamble to the Constitution which proclaims a commitment to uphold civilized norms, the independence of the judiciary and the equality of all under law.

WASHINGTON. — A group of House of Representatives members on Thursday mapped out a stepped-up timetable for action on legislation to impose stricter sanctions on South Africa.

Condemning the ban on activities of anti-apartheid groups, Representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Africa subcommittee, scheduled five days of hearings next month and said he hoped to bring a strong sanctions bill to the floor by mid-April or earlier. — Sapa

Mr Eglin said to lengthy applause that he had a message for President P W Botha and his government: "You may be able to turn off the lights of democracy in this country but you will never be able to extinguish the millions of tiny flames of freedom that flicker in the hearts of citizens of this country."

The MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, said the government had resorted to the latest "dra-

conian" powers to maintain white domination.

"The majority of South Africans have no voice in the country of their birth. They may not participate in the structures of government. They depend entirely on the hand-outs of a government elected by 5% of the people."

Professor David Welsh of the Department of Political Studies at UCT said the restrictions

were "an appalling manifestation of a police state mentality" and reflected the government's "omnivorous appetite for more power".

The government's strategy was to eliminate every organization that could be an obstacle, impose a security grid on the townships and "co-opt a few black and brown faces for what ultimately will be a multi-racial oligarchy".

The Western Cape chairperson of the Young Progressives, Ms Michelle Guttler, said that this week's "well-orchestrated attack on democracy" would not, as the government hoped, curb "revolutionaries and activists".

Rather, the move would almost certainly heighten bitterness and rivalry in the townships.

Served with restriction orders, partial house arrest TOP ACTIVISTS FREED

by LINDA GALLOWAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

FOUR prominent Western Cape activists have been released from detention and served with restriction orders which include partial house-arrest.

The move follows the Government's clampdown earlier this week on the UDF and 16 other organisations.

The four are Mr Zoli Malindi, president of the UDF in the Western Cape; former UDF vice-president Mr Christmas Tinto, former Cape president of the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco) Mr Roseberry Sonto; and the Western Cape president of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), Mrs Dorothy "Mama" Zihlangu, who were released on Thursday afternoon.

They are prohibited from taking part in the activities of organisations to which they belonged and placing them under house arrest between 7pm and 6am.

They are also prohibited from addressing meetings where State policy or black local authorities were criticised or where boycotts were called for.

Mr Malindi had been in detention for almost 14 months, Mr Tinto for 13 months, Mr Sonto for 12 months and Mrs Zihlangu for four months.

Mr Malindi is a listed person and cannot be quoted. His wife, Lettie, said he was "a little shell-shocked" to be out of detention after nearly 14 months.

"He's finding it strange to be opening doors for himself after

having wardens opening and closing them for so long."

She said they had not made any plans but intended to see family and friends this weekend.

Mr Tinto, a member of the UDF regional executive who was detained on January 27 last year, was feeling "fine and well" last night but said his restriction orders made it feel as though he had "left one prison to go to another".

"However, one expects such things when you can be detained for more than a year without trial," he said.

Mr Sonto said he found it difficult to express his feelings at being released but was relieved, although it was "not a release in the true sense of the word".

He said he felt "bad" about leaving others behind in detention but expected "at the very least" that they also should be released.

Partially blind

Mrs Zihlangu, 67, was active in the African National Congress in the 1950s and was the first chairwoman of the United Women's Organisation, which later became the United Women's Congress. She is a diabetic and partially blind.

Asked to comment on the releases, Colonel Steve van Rooyen of the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said: "It is our policy not to comment on detentions or releases."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, his deputy, Mr Roelf Meyer, and members of his Press secretariat were unavailable for comment.

Blood-brother ceremony a big joke — policeman

by PAT CANDIDO
Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A police officer charged with murder who said he was drunk when he went on an official operation into the Cradock township has dismissed a blood-brother ceremony as nothing but a big joke.

Warrant-Officer Leon de Villiers told the Supreme Court, Grahamstown that the ceremony, mentioned by several other witnesses as something supposed to bond and keep a unit together, was nothing more than a lark around a camp fire.

Warrant-Officer de Villiers, 36, and Constable Patrick Goosen, 26, are charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Monitoring funeral

All the charges arise from alleged incidents in the Cradock black township on July 26 1986 when 10 members of the unrest unit were sent to monitor a funeral.

This week the judge, Mr Justice Zietsman, questioned Warrant Officer de Villiers on aspects of his evidence.

Warrant Officer de Villiers told the court he was heavily under the influence of liquor when he went on a night patrol and was still under the influence when he went on an official operation the following day.

When he was sent to Cradock he drank about three-quarters of a bottle of brandy on the trip there. When they arrived they had *potjiekos* and embarked on the blood-brother ceremony which he thought was a huge joke.

Very drunk

Later they went into the township. He was very drunk and sent in a foot patrol because he was too drunk to go himself. He had hoped a foot patrol would entice stone-throwers into the open.

Mr Justice Zietsman remarked that if the squad had not gone in there would have been no stone-throwing and no need for arrests.

Warrant-Officer de Villiers

said that although he did not have permission to enter the township at night he did not need permission from anyone in Cradock as he was acting under orders from the head of the unrest unit.

Before entering the township they equipped themselves with batons and sjamboks.

On the way to the township he drank more brandy.

Asked by Mr Justice Zietsman if he did not see anything wrong in taking an armed and inebriated group of policemen into the township in the early hours of the morning, he said that when he thought about it now he could see it was wrong.

Warrant Officer de Villiers described his encounter with Mr Mlungisi Stuurman, the deceased in one murder count, and said that Mr Stuurman had sworn at him when he tried to question him.

According to earlier evidence Mr Stuurman was shot because he was too badly assaulted ("ge-panelbeat"). His body was dumped in a river.

Warrant Officer de Villiers said he lost his temper and clouted Mr Stuurman. The rest of the unit then pummelled and kicked Mr Stuurman.

The judge asked how he, as the man in charge, could just step aside and let it happen. Warrant Officer de Villiers said he was hurt and angry because one of the kicks landed on his knee.

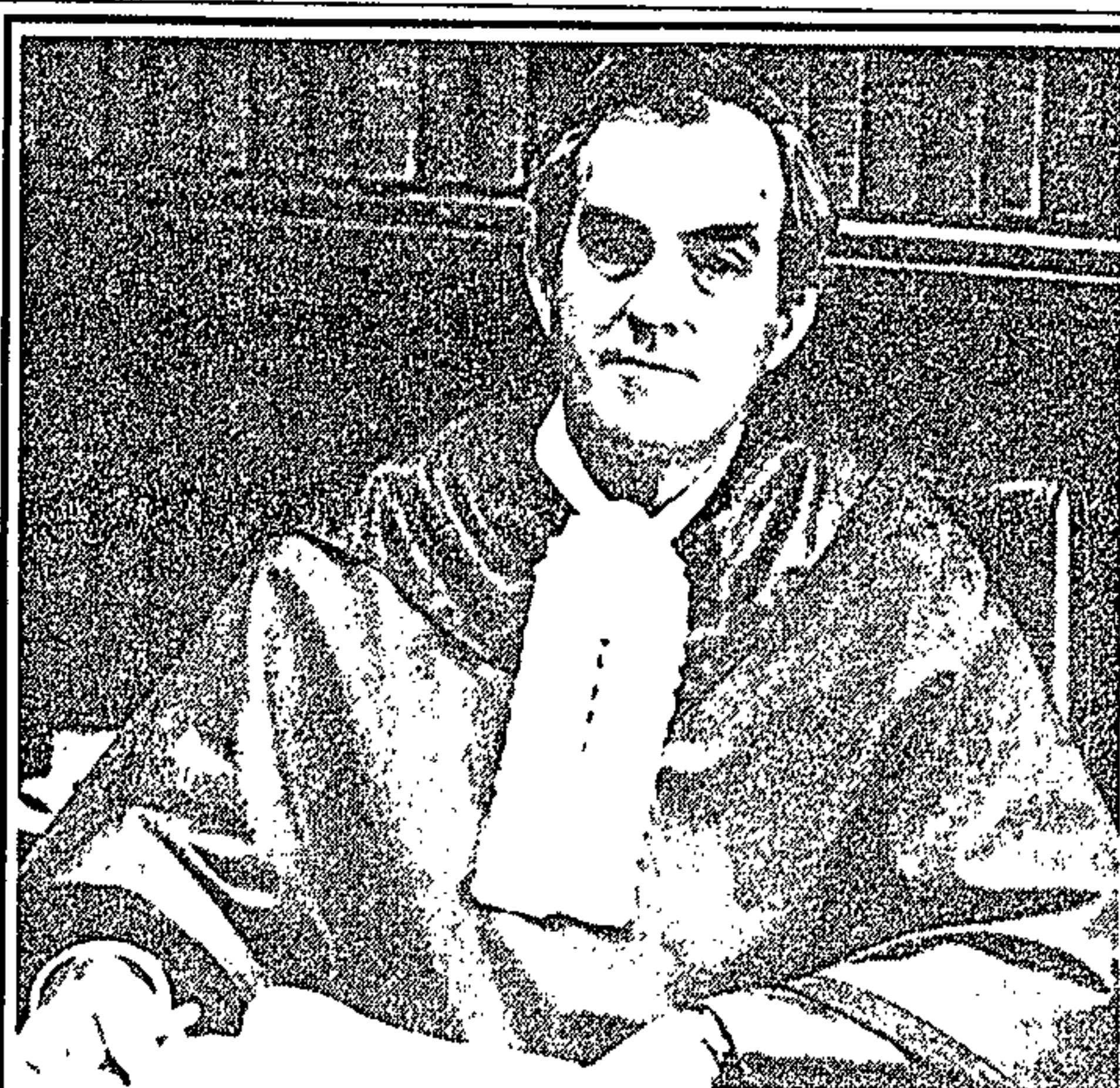
Shocked, afraid

Asked why he had ordered other members of the unit out when he and Constable Goosen interrogated Mr Stuurman, Warrant Officer de Villiers said he was scared Mr Stuurman would provoke them into another attack.

Later when the judge questioned him about the shooting at the river, Warrant Officer de Villiers, who denied he had suggested that Mr Stuurman be shot, said he believed Constable Goosen's report that the shooting was an accident.

He said he was too shocked and afraid to report the incident.

(Proceeding)



Mr Justice Foxcroft, who takes up his new position on February 17.

City advocate, 48, to serve on Cape Bench

Supreme Court Reporter

MR Justice John Godfrey Foxcroft, SC, has been appointed to the Cape Bench with effect from February 17.

Mr Foxcroft, 48, was educated at Grey High School in Port Elizabeth and Rhodes University, before furthering his legal studies at Oriel College, Oxford, as a Commonwealth Scholar from 1961 to 1963.

He was admitted to the Cape Bar in 1964 and took silk in 1985.

He has acted as judge in the Cape Provincial and the Eastern Cape divisions of the Supreme Court since February 1987.

For some years Mr Justice Foxcroft was a part-time law lecturer in Roman law, jurisprudence and company law at the University of Cape Town.

He has a continuing interest in education and has served on the Diocesan College Council and the committees of Rustenberg Junior and Senior Schools.

The judge and his wife, Audrey (née Auld), have six children. The eldest two are studying at UCT and the others attend Bishops and Rustenburg schools.

Mr Justice Foxcroft likes gardening and golf.

Servant jailed for four years after farm shooting

Supreme Court Reporter

A KUILS RIVER domestic servant who stole her employer's revolver and shot dead a farm labourer has been jailed for an

Meyer's turbulent emotional state and the fact that she had drunk a fair amount of alcohol at the time of the shooting to be extenuating circumstances.

Ban a setback for negotiations admits Stoffel

D/D 27/488
Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There was "no doubt" that the restrictions placed this week on UDF and 17 other organisations would negatively affect the government's negotiations with black leaders, the Deputy Minister of Information and Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, admitted yesterday.

"It will affect negotiations. There is no doubt that it will affect them negatively, in my view, in the short term," he said in an interview.

"My estimation — I would put it no higher than that — is that in the medium term we will be able to recuperate the losses, and go further than would have been the case."

Dr Van Der Merwe, who was appointed last year by President P. W. Botha to his Constitutional Planning to promote negotiations with black leaders, also said that because restrictions had been placed on some individuals this did not mean that the government would not talk to them.

Asked how the government could talk to someone like Mr Archie Gumede of the UDF, who was restricted this week,



MR vd MERWE

he said he did not want to talk about any individuals.

"But take Mr Gumede for example. The fact that he is involved in an organisation which has been restricted does not mean we will not talk to him.

"Undoubtedly there will be a negative effect.

"I can quite imagine a person like that will not talk to you. He is as mad as hell.

"It will be difficult to regain a measure of credibility," he said.

The restrictions on these organisations could not change the policy of talking towards as wide a variety of perspectives as possible.

Asked if, as the government's chief negotiator with black leaders,

he had agreed to the restrictions on the organisations beforehand, Dr Van Der Merwe replied: "I can't dissociate myself. I don't even want to try to.

"I form part of the government and I accept what the government does."

He said there was a very important distinction between bannings on organisations under the Internal Security Act and the restrictions imposed this week.

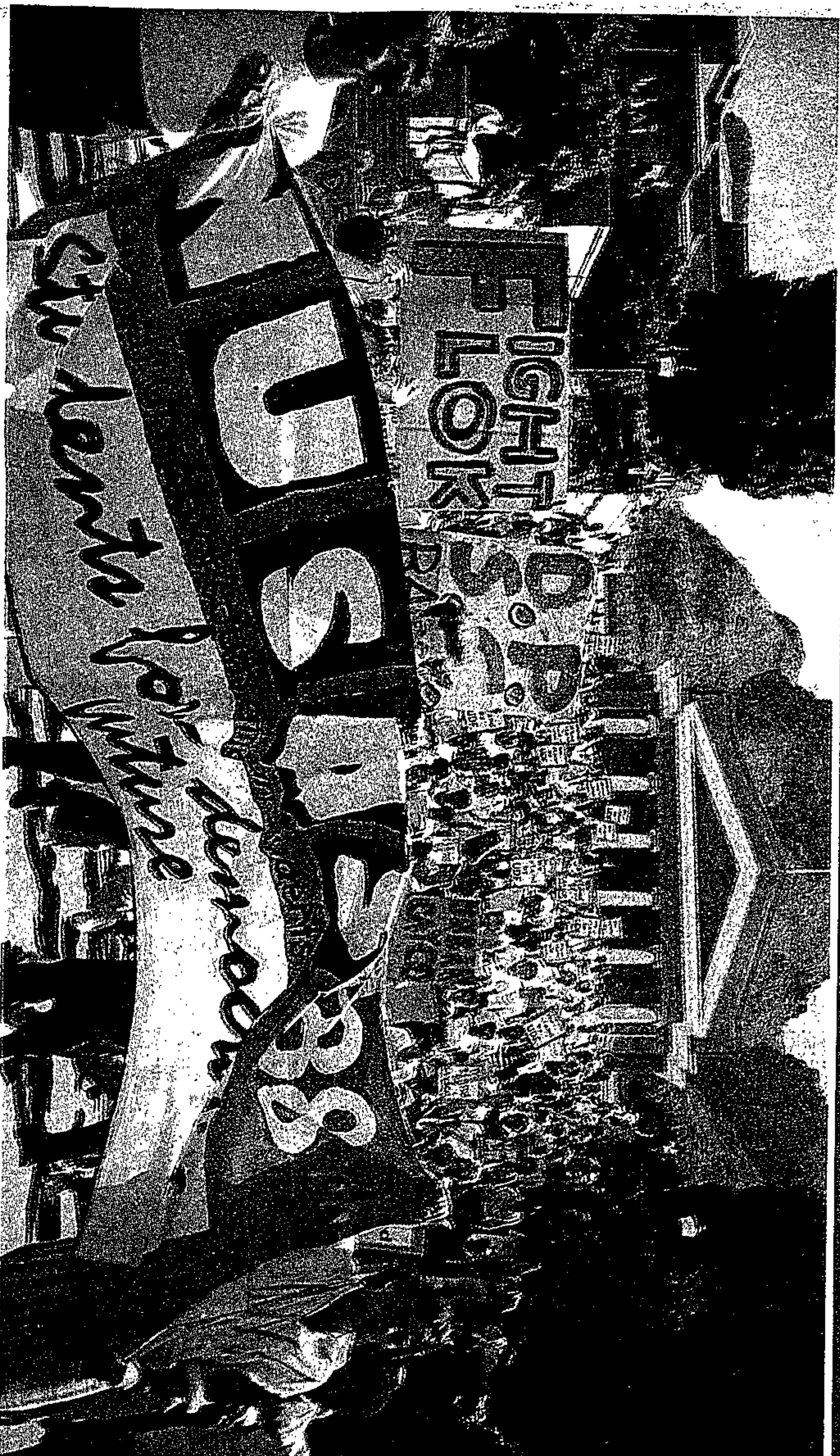
"The government wants to lift the emergency as soon as possible and make it possible to lift the emergency."

As soon as the emergency was lifted, the restrictions on the organisations would also be lifted.

There was no doubt that some of the organisations had revolutionary tendencies, whether it was the intention of the leaders or not.

"There is amply evidence that to a significant degree the actions of the UDF had the effect of promoting some of the unacceptable aims of the ANC to such an extent that the ANC is claiming the UDF to be their own," he said.

UCT students march in protest



CAMPUS DEMO . . . Students at UCT yesterday staged a campus march to express their opposition to restrictions placed on the United Democratic Front and 16 other organizations. The curbs barred the South African National Students Congress, a black student organization, from addressing a mass meeting. **Reports — Page 4.**

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW

Four Cape

detainees are freed

A NUMBER of detained activists have been released by the government in the wake of the crackdown. All have been placed under restrictions.

Four Cape leaders were released on Thursday after being held without trial for up to 14 months, lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said yesterday.

They were served with restriction orders barring them from speaking at political meetings and placing them under house arrest between 7pm and 6am, he said.

The four are the Western Cape president of the UDF, Mr Zolli Malindi; his deputy, Mr Christmas Tinto; the vice-president of the Cape Youth Congress, Mr Roseberry Sonto, and the president of the Federation of SA Women, Ms Dorothy Zihlangu.

Several other activists were believed to have been freed in other parts of the country, lawyers said. Government officials declined to give names or figures.

The last person on the UDF's national executive committee to be served with a restriction order in terms of Wednesday's emergency regulations was its nation treasurer, Mr Azhar Cachalia.

Mr Cachalia, among other things, is prohibited from taking part in the activities of several organizations, including the UDF.

He is also prohibited from addressing any gathering at which 10 or more people are present or from taking part in any interview with any journalist. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Police confiscate body of Cape activist

CP Correspondent

POLICE confiscated a coffin bearing a slain Cape Youth Congress member before a mass funeral in Gugulethu last Saturday.

However, the coffin — with the body of Nkosiyo Christopher Miza — was later returned.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria confirmed that the coffin was temporarily removed as "emergency regulations were not being complied with".

It was returned after discussions and there were no arrests.

Police took the coffin from his parents' home in Tambo Square just before the service.

The Rev Syd Luckett, of the Anglican Board for Social Responsibility, said pallbearers had defied a police ruling that the coffin should be mechanically conveyed to the church.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu officiating at the funeral of slain Cayco member Christopher Miza in Gugulethu.

Restricted



Albertina Sisulu



Archie Gumede



Dr RAM Salojee



Jabu Ngwenya

Inkatha knew the govt was going to act

By S'BU MNGADI

A SENIOR Maritzburg Inkatha official knew of this week's crackdown a day in advance.

When probed, the official told journalists that a "friend" from Johannesburg had phoned him the previous day to break the news, but was not clear if Inkatha was one of the organisations. The imminent bannings were thus discussed in Inkatha circles that day.

The clampdown came days after a meeting at which Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi made a stinging attack on the UDF and Cosatu, describing them as the "fetch-and-carry boys" of the ANC.

Reacting to the accusations at the time, the Natal branch of the UDF said that Buthelezi intended to inspire greater state repression against the two organisations.

The UDF also called on him to demonstrate greater responsibility.

Buthelezi told an Inkatha Central Committee meeting: "The UDF and Cosatu do not make decisions themselves at all. They are front organisations which act on decisions made for them in Lusaka."

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said he had documentary evidence of ANC involvement in the Maritzburg conflict.

He said UDF co-president Archie Gumede had confirmed in a recent interview in a local magazine that UDF leaders were only surrogate leaders of the ANC.

Referring to the Maritzburg conflict which he said was started by the UDF, he said it was part of the ANC's commitment to make township violence the beginning of a "people's war".

It would be politically insane to think that the UDF or the ANC or Cosatu wanted peace in Maritzburg other than peace they would control after total victory, Buthelezi said.

He said Inkatha had to decide whether "we take off our hats and bow and scrape to the ANC-UDF-Cosatu alliance, or whether we defend our right to employ the tactics and strategies of our choice."

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CP

Journalists 'appalled'

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THE Southern African Society of Journalists is "appalled at the period of darkness" South Africa was now entering following the government's effective banning of 17 organisations and placing severe restrictions on another.

"Journalists do not for one minute believe that all opposition activity will end because the government has so decreed. Instead, it will be driven underground... And journalists will be unable to tell readers what is happening in this society," said the

SASJ in a statement.

With the bannings, the government "is trying to silence the voice of the majority of the country - much of it already silenced through restrictions on the media".

The SASJ felt the restrictions would lead to an acceleration of violence in the Maritzburg area.

"We hope the action taken against the UDF and Cosatu, which has not been extended to Inkatha, will not provoke further carnage," said the SASJ statement. - Sapa

28/2/88

Cosatu considers legal action on restrictions

CP 28/2/88

By KERRY CULLINAN

COSATU is considering legal action against the government's restriction of the giant trade union body to carrying out only what the State deems "legitimate trade union activity".

This was revealed by Cosatu at a Press conference on Wednesday afternoon.

"The restrictions on Cosatu, taken together with the proposed Labour Relations Amendment Act, will place Cosatu in almost the same position as the other 17 organisations that have been effectively banned," said a Cosatu spokesman.

He added that Cosatu rejected the restrictions as "there is no democracy in South Africa, and Cosatu and other organisations are part of the extra-parliamentary opposition that are legitimately putting forward the demands and interests of our members, both on the shop-floor and in the broader society".

After consulting with their lawyers, Cosatu believes the restrictions prevented it from doing the following:

- Calling for the unbanning of banned organisations.

- Calling for the release of detainees and political prisoners, including NUM's Moses Mayekiso.

- Calling for the commuting of death sentences of, for example, three NUM members and one Ccawusa member on death row.

- Opposing any local authorities or calling for the boycotting of any municipal elections.

- "Meddling" in the affairs of any local authorities, such as when they are carrying out rent evictions.

- Commemorating days of mourning, such as June 16 and Kinross.

- Involving itself in developing democratic structures in opposition to structures set up by the government.

- Supporting disinvestment, sanctions, and the international isolation of South Africa.

- Opposing forced removals and vigilante actions.

- Calling any public meeting to discuss any of the above issues.

"This is the action of a panic-stricken government which is unable to deal with the realities facing South Africa today," said the spokesman.

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Wns on dissent

black majority. In next four years, UDF becomes the largest legal anti-apartheid group.

September 1983 - Riots break out in Sharpeville, touching off three years of widespread violence claiming 2 500 black lives.

February 19, 1985 - Arrests of UDF leaders on treason charges begin. More than 22 have been arrested and their trials are continuing.

July 20, 1985 - President PW Botha declares a state of emergency in 36 black cities and towns.

Over 1 000 activists are detained in the first week.

December, 1985 - Cosatu formed to consolidate labour and political activity of black unions.

March 7, 1986 - Government lifts state of emergency, saying conditions have improved.

June 4, 1986 - Government bans all meeting related to 10th anniversary of Soweto riots.

June 12, 1986 - More than 1 000 anti-apartheid activists detained in pre-dawn raids. Botha imposes nationwide state of emergency, with broad press curbs, wide powers for police and restrictions on many forms of protest and statement. The emergency remains in effect, and an estimated 30 000 people

have been detained.

October 9, 1986 - Government bans UDF from receiving funds from outside the country. All but three of its executive are in detention, in hiding or on trial.

November 7, 1986 - New orders issued restricting activities of white opponents, prohibiting them from participating in certain organisations, publishing

statements or attending rallies.

December, 1986 - Press banned from reporting on many anti-government statements or being within sight of police activity.

August, 1987 - National Union of Mineworkers, a Cosatu affiliate, stages most costly strike in country's history.

Anti-government Press threatened with shutdown or inhouse censors. Seven

newspapers warned about articles government considers objectionable.

October, 1987 - Universities told funds will be cut if they don't stop protests on campus.

ANC leader Govan Mbeki, having been released from prison, is restricted to Port Elizabeth, banned from talking to Press or addressing rallies. - Sapa



This week's news... UDF president Albertina Sisulu at a Press conference.



Azapo executive Muntu Myeza, flanked by two comrades, addresses a Press conference.

It restrains him from taking part "in any manner whatsoever" in the activities of the UDF and other organisations, some of which are affiliated to the UDF.

The other organisations are Natal Indian Congress, Release Mandela Committee, Friends of the UDF, Association of Durban Democrats and the Durban Housing Action Committee.

The order also restricts Gumede from addressing "any gathering at which 10 or more persons are present".

He may not take part in any interview with any journalist, news commentators or news correspondents.

Gumede has further been prohibited from "contributing, preparing, compiling, transmitting in any manner whatsoever, any matter for publication".

Gumede's restrictions are similar to those placed on recently released ANC leader Govan Mbeki, although Gumede's movements are not restricted.

Gumede's office confirmed that he was questioned for nearly three hours by the security police, after which he was taken to the CR Swart Square police headquarters in Durban for further questioning.

According to a member of Sisulu's family, security police on Wednesday visited her home and workplace. She was not however at either places. Finally the restriction order was served on her at night.

Political comment by K. Biliya. Newsable by Z. B. Mufie. Headlines and sub-editing by F. Alberts, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext. Johannesburg.

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Fears for violent reaction

CP Correspondent

TWO organisations not affected by this week's clampdown on 18 extra-parliamentary organisations, the SA Council of Churches and the Black Sash, have strongly criticised the action.

General-secretary of the SACC, Rev Frank Chikane, said: "I am alarmed by the effective banning of 17 organisations and the restrictions imposed on Cosatu. This is another draconian way of closing the doors for all organisations which were still committed to non-violent change."

"Once more the Nationalist government has revealed what really lies beneath its reform policy. Total control of the people of South Africa by a white minority and outright repression of dissenting voices."

Chikane said Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok's argument that the move did not prohibit the organisations from preserving

their assets, keeping their books and records up-to-date and performing administrative functions, was an attempt to mislead the international community that the action did not amount to closing them down.

"The order is, in fact, directed at the fundamental aims and objectives of these organisations - to work for the end of apartheid. There will be no end to the state of emergency without an end to apartheid," said Chikane.

"I am concerned that this action by the State is a way of forcing the majority of peace-loving South Africans to see force as the only way of ending apartheid."

Meanwhile, a spokeswoman for the Transvaal branch of the Black Sash said it seemed the only way Pretoria could maintain the order it sought was by "evading the law and ruling by proclamation, harshly restricting all opposition to its views as a threat to absolute autonomy".

"Pretoria never learns that what it bans goes underground, to surface again in another guise or to change its tactics to cope with the illegality which is thrust upon it."

"Instead of facing the fact that its policies are unacceptable to the vast majority of the people, the government stupidly seeks to stamp out all opposition as though it is possible to keep the lid on the steaming kettle indefinitely."

The organisations concerned had been operating within "very severe" restrictions imposed by law. They had been expressing "legitimate dissent to the ideology of the establishment or else were assisting the victims of that ideology."

"Where do we go from here, into absolute totalitarianism with the government and its right wing competing for the spoils?"

"The government should have nightmares while it ponders the results of what it is doing to our country." - Ano.

THE WEEK OF THE BIG CLAMPDOWN

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent
GOVERNMENT'S draconian security clampdown on the UDF and 16 other extra-parliamentary groups this week has struck a blow at its own efforts to get a negotiation process under way.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and charged with getting negotiations going, said the clampdown would "undoubtedly in the short term have a highly negative effect".

But, he said: "In the long term we will be able to recoup our losses and go beyond what might otherwise have been possible."

The clampdown has also stamped out debate in extra-parliamentary circles on the advantages of taking part in government structures.

Mr Wynand Malan, whose National Democratic Movement has had many meetings with extra-parliamentary groups, confirmed the participation debate among them had been "very serious".

He doubted, though, that it would have had a "positive outcome".

In large measure, it had been a "Trojan horse" debate. The UDF and others were considering taking part as a method of destroying the system — but not entirely.

Welcome

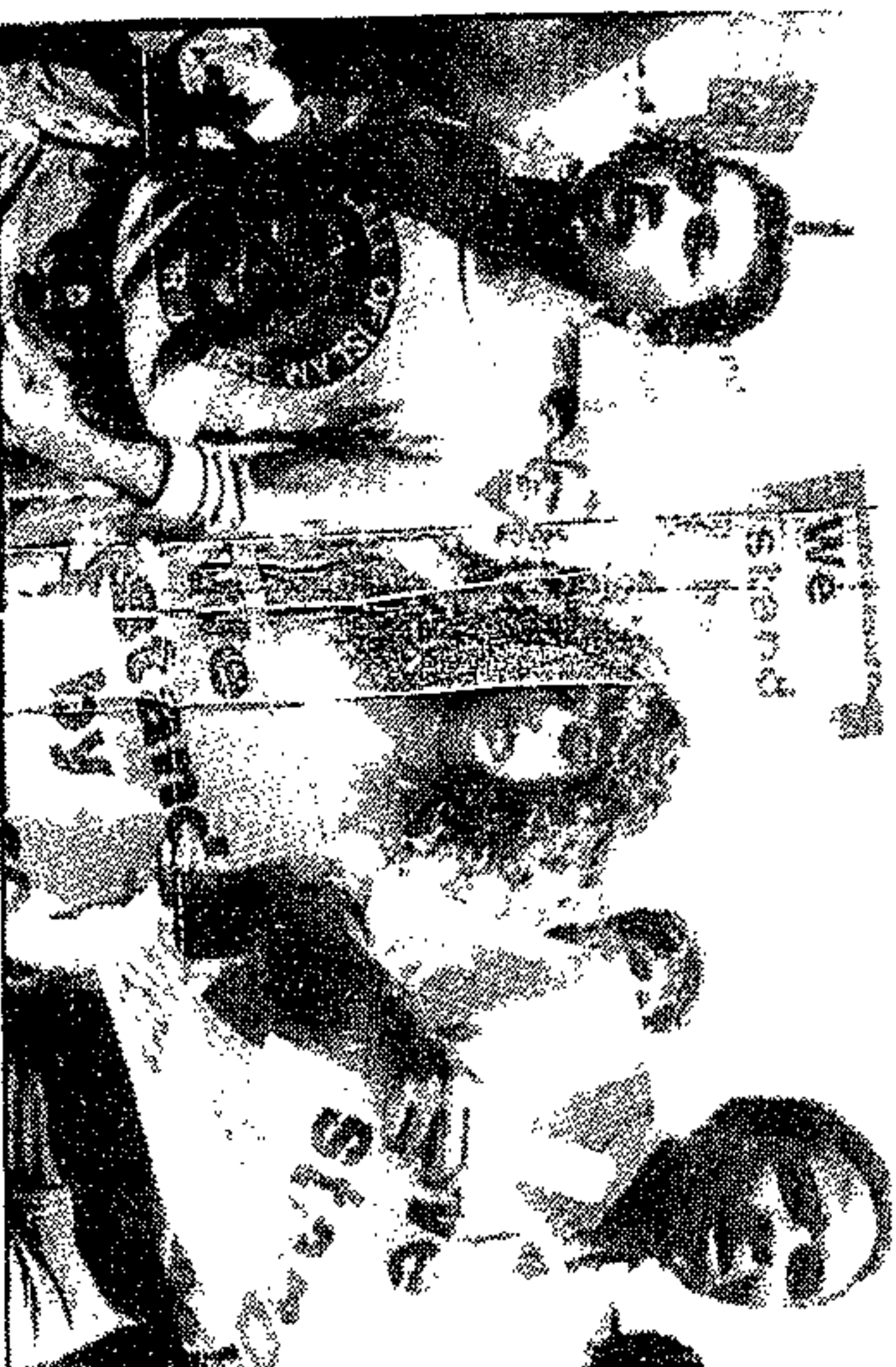
Former members of the Alexandra Civic Association — now dissolved — mooted taking part in the local authority elections "to get things done".

And Dr van der Merwe said such debate had been "a welcome sign".

He said: "It would have been better to meet than maintain a total stand-off. But I'm under no illusion that they would have participated from a benevolent point of view. It would have

GAGGED!

Muzzling of 17 dashes Nat hopes of getting talks off the ground



UCT students protest against the latest round of restrictions

been from an opposition standpoint.

Some opposition politicians have charged that government launched the clampdown, at least partly, because it wanted to head off the "scary possibility" of the UDF demonstrating its support at the polls and



The ANC's Govan Mbeki speaks to London demonstrators

entering the system.

Dr van der Merwe said the participation issue "was taken into account" in deciding on the new state of emergency clamps which would prevent the UDF and other groups from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever".

Government officials say the UDF and others are not barred from taking part in elections, although they concede this is now most unlikely.

Organisations restricted this week may, under the regulations at the moment,

tions by permission.

Along the way, consideration was given to amending the Affected Organisations Act to make it possible to declare individuals "affected" — thus preventing them from receiving overseas funds — or to confiscate financial assets. That was rejected.

Mr Roelf Meyer, deputy Minister of Law and Order, said government's intention was not to eliminate apartheid's opponents.

Meaning

He said: "This is far from our meaning. Then we should have acted against (KwaZulu Chief Minister) Buthelezi. He is as sharp a critic of apartheid as any other."

PPF leader Colin Eglin said the clampdown was the "grossest violation of basic human rights" in 40 years of Nationalist rule.

Independent Movement leader Denis Worrall said it had been "clearly motivated by the elections of next week".

A similar situation occurred in the last major crackdown, in 1977, shortly before that year's general election.

Dr Worrall, who had just returned from a trip to Britain, where he met Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said the "reckless and irresponsible" action had caused a major loss of overseas confidence.

He said: "Government doesn't care about negotiation politics. It has written that off."

HAROLD PAKENDORF spoke to AZAR CACHALLIA, United Democratic Front treasurer, 12 hours before he was served a restriction order. Here, in his last interview before being gagged, Cachallia expresses some personal views about the latest Government clampdown on extra-parliamentary groups ...

AZAR CACHALLIA says he cannot find a logical reason why the Government would act in this manner at this time.

He is almost philosophic in his soft-spoken search for an answer as to why the Government has acted against the UDF, Cosatu and 15 other organisations.

Speaking in his personal capacity, the national treasurer of the UDF rummages about reasons:

Could it be only because of the coming bye-elections? "The municipal elections are so far off, in October, and the anniversary of the emergency only in June.

Anyway, the UDF had not any immediate campaigns planned. Decisions on how to react to the municipal elections had been referred to affiliates.

Reporting back would still take some time.

The use of Tambo's speech of January 8 as an excuse leaves two possibilities: Either Government is in complete control and felt it could just

clamp down, or else was suddenly not so sure of itself and overreacted because of its fear that it was not really fully informed.

Cachallia adds: The impression halfway through last year was that Government's information structure was back in place, it had prepared for sanc-

legal organisation in hiding for tactical reasons, defending the legal sphere within which it can operate.

But that space has become so small that there is no room left in which it can operate politically.

Increasingly youngsters in the UDF have been urging that there is no role for the UDF, that the ANC is now the only option.

Cachallia warns: We kept telling them that we need them here to help in the legal fight, but it will become very difficult to maintain that argument now.

And he adds: If you treat the UDF as you treat the ANC, you must expect an increase in the possibility of a coalescence of underground forces.

Moreover, as the UDF has increasingly been unable to operate properly, thus its ability to reduce tensions in the black community has decreased. Now it will be almost impossible to contain violence on the fringes. The peace making role of the UDF will have come to a halt.

Cachallia says the use of mass revolutionary bases is ANC policy, but to see ever mass organisations like a civic association, as an ANC base is simply wrong.

If it does potentially become one, it will be because of Government intransigence.

**The strikers
option just
will not
succeed in
the Equities**

... from the rev

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S.T
28/2/88

control again.

But perhaps it began to feel uncertain again, fearful that the revolutionary climate was at simmering point. So clamp-down before it boils over.

But then, even from its own point of view, the action will be negative, as it is certain to provoke a new wave of sanctions.

Even Thatcher, Kohl and Reagan will find it difficult to defend this.

The Government's attacks on the UDF have so far been incremental and sophisticated, seemingly wanting to emasculate rather than kill, Cachalia says.

It removed the leadership, declared it an affected organisation, banned its meetings. It became more and more difficult to run the UDF, and the Government's intention seemingly was to let the organisation self-destruct.

Now it may very well have forced the UDF underground.

But, notes Cachalia carefully, there is a difference between a tactical and a strategic underground role. The ANC is an illegal organisation and its strategy is to work underground through cells and zones; the UDF is a



CACHALIA:
If the UDF becomes an ANC base, it's because of an intransigent State

lutionary climate, not cut it down.

In the Sixties, the Government in one fell swoop drove the ANC underground and overseas. But the Eighties aren't the Sixties.

The Government is not as united as it appears to be. There are more Nationalists pre-

pared to take the Wynand Malan option than would appear. It is only that they are now scared of PW Botha.

Also, black political consciousness is much wider, more intense than ever before, touching almost the whole country. Putting a lid on legal political activity is possible, but not to stop activity completely.

The Sixties option will not succeed.

The ANC now has a military wing, international standing and underground activity. If there is no UDF activity, there will be increased ANC activity.

Cachalia says over 2 000 UDF members have been detained and a thousand of those have been in leadership positions. To take them out and think so-called moderate leaders will be available to participate in Government structures is futile.

The credibility of the October municipal elections have now been totally destroyed by the Government's action.

ANC's top dogs now muzzled

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

THE complete top-structure of the ANC has now been effectively muzzled by the Government with the naming of Dr Pallo Jordan as a "listed Communist".

The 46-year old Dr Jordan, the ANC's director for research, has emerged as an eloquent spokesman.

Dr Jordan was one of the prime movers behind last year's meeting between ANC members and Afrikaner academics.

A lengthy article by Dr Jordan appears in the February edition of the Afrikaans journal of opinion, Die Suid-Afrikaan.

The identity of members of the SA Communist Party in the Executive of the ANC is a closely kept secret.

In a recent edition of the influential British journal, Africa Confidential, an apology was extended to Dr Jordan because he was earlier named as an SACP member.

ANC president Oliver

Tambo has been listed since the early Sixties.

Other executive members of the ANC who are listed include: Secretary General Alfred Nzo; his deputy, Dan Tloome; Treasurer General Thomas Nkobi; Director of Information Thabo Mbeki; Foreign Affairs Director Johnny Makathini, the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Joe Modise; leader of the SA Communist Party Joe Slovo; and ANC chief spokesman Tom Sebina.

Govt adds Jordan, 29/2/88 Gqiba to 327/824P ban list

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

The government has further limited the number of senior ANC spokesmen who may be quoted in SA, with the recent listing of Mr Pallo Jordan, a close adviser of ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, and the Rev Samuel Fumanekile Gqiba, the ANC's head of religious affairs and inter-faith chaplaincy.

The additions were published in the Government Gazette of February 19.

Mr Jordan, in particular was known as an effective and forceful spokesman. With most ANC executive members listed, he played an important role in providing a viewpoint from Lusaka.

He was prominent at the Dakar talks last year between the ANC and a predominantly Afrikaner delegation from SA.

Most recently he was involved in an exchange of open correspondence on the Dakar talks with political scientist Mr Hermann Giliomee and the exiled author Mr Breyten Breytenbach, which were published in the latest issue of Die Suid-Afrikaan.

Mr Jordan became a member of the ANC in the early sixties.

Mr Gqiba was a priest in Langa, Cape Town, till he left to join the ANC in exile in 1985.

UMSA³⁷
CAPT. TIMES 29/2/88
president
condemns
new curbs

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

The president of the United Municipalities of South Africa (UMSA), Mr Tom Silumko Boya, has condemned the latest restrictions on anti-apartheid groups and reiterated his organization's stand not to participate in the National Statutory Council (NSC).

Mr Boya, however, called for the inclusion of UMSA in the Co-ordinating Council — the body which co-ordinates all local governments — before the municipal general elections to be held in October this year.

He called on the government to give an undertaking that the coming local government elections would be the last based on racial lines.

In his presidential address at UMSA's first annual general conference, Mr Boya said UMSA would continue to call on the government to prove its sincerity in its intentions for genuine negotiations and reform by declaring a moratorium to create the right climate and fertile ground where all leaders, including Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Zeph Mothopeng, would be involved.

Mr Boya also called on the government to give all blacks in urban areas the right to vote.

Union men held

A MEMBER of the Congress of South African Trade Unions who is also a shopsteward of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, Mr Msiteli Nonyukela, was detained last week.

Mr Nonyukela was taken into custody from the East London offices of Numsa by two security policemen.



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BIG GUNS RELEASSED

FOUR prominent Western Cape activists have been released from detention and served with restriction orders following the Government's clamp-down last week on the UDF and 16 other organisations.

Then they're slapped with severe restrictions

president Mr Zolli Malindi, former UDF vice-president Mr Christmas Tinto, former Cape president of the Cape Youth congress (Cayco), Mr Roseberry Sonto and Western Cape president of the Federation of South African Women (Fedaw) Mrs Dorothy "Mama" Zihlangu were released on Thursday afternoon. All were served with severe restriction orders prohibiting them from taking part in the activities of organisations to which they belong, placed under house arrest between 7pm and 6am and prohibited from addressing meetings where State policy or black local authorities are criticised or where

boycotts are called for. Mr Malindi had been in detention for almost 14 months, Mr Tinto for 13 months, Mr Sonto for 12 months and Mrs Zihlangu for four months.

Mr Malindi, president of the UDF in the Western Cape, is a listed person and cannot be quoted.

His wife, Mrs Lettie Malindi, said he was "a little shell-shocked" to be out of detention after nearly 14 months.

"He's finding it strange to be opening doors for himself after having wardens opening and closing them for so long," she said.

UDF regional executive member, Mr Christmas Tinto, who was detained on January 27 last year, was feeling "fine and well" although it was "not a release in the true sense of the

word". Mrs Zihlangu (67) was

active in the African National Congress in the 1950s and was the first chairwoman of the United Women's Organisation which later became the United Women's Congress (Uwco). She is a diabetic and partially blind.

Asked for comment on the releases, Colonel Steve van Rooyen of the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said: "It is our policy not to comment on detentions or releases."

Azhar ban orders

MR Azhar Cachalia, the national treasurer of UDF, was the last person on the United Democratic Front's national executive committee to be served with a restriction order in terms of Wednesday's emergency regulations.

Mr Cachalia is prohibited from taking part in any manner whatsoever of the activities of any of the following organisations: The United Democratic Front, South African Council of Churches, Lenasia Youth League, Transvaal Indian Congress, Benoni Students Congress, Release Mandela Committee, and the South African Youth Congress.

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Two more senior spokesmen for ANC may not be quoted

PRETORIA — The government has limited further the number of senior ANC spokesmen who may be quoted in South Africa, with the recent listing of Mr Pallo Jordan, a close advisor of the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo; and the ANC's head of Religious Affairs and Inter-Faith Chaplaincy, the Reverend Samuel Fumanekile Gqiba.

The two were added to

the list of persons who may not be quoted in the Government Gazette of February 19.

Mr Jordan in particular was known as an effective and forceful spokesman. With most ANC executive members listed, he played an important role in providing a viewpoint from Lusaka.

He was prominent at the talks between a predominantly Afrikaner

delegation from South Africa and the ANC in Dakar last year.

Mr Jordan is the son of Mr A. C. Jordan, the first black dean to be appointed at the University of Cape Town, and became a member of the ANC in the early sixties.

Mr Gqiba was a priest in Langa, Cape Town, until he left to join the ANC in exile in 1985, and has spoken out on political and religious affairs.

M'burg businessmen meet Vlok on stalled peace talks

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce is to continue its attempts to get the Maritzburg peace talks going, in spite of the restrictions placed on the UDF, local UDF leaders and Cosatu which have put an end to peace negotiations.

This follows a meeting at the weekend between chamber representatives and the Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who placed the ban on the organizations and on UDF president Mr Archie Gumede and Natal Midlands chairman Mr A S Chetty. UDF Natal Midlands secretaries Mr Martin Wittenberg and Mr Skumbuza Ngwenya are also still detained.

A chamber statement said the meeting was positive and the chamber would continue to talk to all parties concerned. The on-going "war" between UDF and Inkatha supporters in the region has claimed about 400 lives so far.

But it seems unlikely the peace negotiations will resume at an early stage.

Lawyers acting for UDF-Cosatu said the restriction orders were still being considered with a view to appealing against them or challenging them in court.

Meanwhile, Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet has rejected criticism of the lack of progress shown by police investigations of violent incidents in the region.

He said affidavits such as those filed in recent Supreme Court applications for restraining orders against Inkatha members did not mean police had all the evidence required for a charge to be brought.

Furthermore, the intimidation factor was very high and people were afraid to come forward and give evidence in court.

The Natal attorney-general, Mr Mike Imber, said there was "no delay" in bringing cases against alleged perpetrators of violence.

Natal varsity subsidy hearing adjourned

Cape Times 29/2/88
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MARITZBURG. — The University of Natal's court application to have subsidy-linked disciplinary conditions, imposed on it by the state, declared invalid was adjourned on Friday.

The adjournment followed legal argument in the Supreme Court, and was taken to allow the court to study a recent Cape decision on a similar issue.

The presiding judge, Mr Justice Page, said he had examined the application by the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape.

He said the legal issues and the facts in that case were identical to those of the University of Natal case before him, but the reasons for the ruling in the Cape case had not yet been handed down.

The respondents in the Natal case are the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk.

In court on Friday Mr Malcolm Wallis, SC, for the University of Natal, argued that the conditions were invalid, as the power which the Minister of National Education was given in the Universities Act was being "used for an improper purpose" by the imposition of the conditions.

Mr De Klerk said the state had a responsibility to see to it that taxpayers' money was used responsibly. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Govt might act on AWB

CA Times Political Staff 327

THERE are strong indications that the government is planning to act against the militant AWB in terms of the new security legislation introduced last week.

A senior government source indicated that the weekend rally by armed AWB men — many of whom were in nazi-type uniforms — was being investigated seriously.

"The regulations which were published last week apply as equally to the right wing as they do to the left," said the source.

● AWB warns of violence — Page 3

Pik Botha tells SA spy's mother not to talk to press

CAPE TIMES 29/2/88 37

By CHRIS STEYN

THE mother of convicted South African spy Odile Harington disclosed yesterday that she had been ordered by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, not to discuss details of her visit to her imprisoned daughter early last week with the media.

Mrs Eone de Wet told the Cape Times she had received a letter signed by Mr Pik Botha which stated that "any releases to the media will be handled by me or my department".

Mrs De Wet, a well-known Johannesburg artist, visited her daughter in Harare's Chikurubi Jail last Monday.

The 27-year-old Odile was convicted of spying on the ANC and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

Mrs De Wet said she was happy to talk to the Cape Times about the visit, but only if the newspaper could obtain permission from Foreign Affairs. "I

am muzzled," she said.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that the department had to be approached officially today if the Cape Times wished to conduct an interview with Mrs De Wet.

"I assume that the minister will be interested in the trend of the interview. He might want to know how deeply political the questions will be," the spokesman said.

Mrs De Wet said some general details regarding the visit to her daughter were published in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper after the report had been submitted to Foreign Affairs for clearance.

Odile appeared in good health.

She asked her mother for earplugs, saying the prison was very noisy.

Odile shared a cell with other women and asked her mother for books so she could study an African language.



Odile Harington

SADF admits that Harare man was SA agent

Mr Tim's

29/2/88

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PRETORIA. — A Zimbabwean businessman, reportedly paid out R40 000 by the South African government after being allegedly duped into aiding a South African raid on Harare, was "regarded as an SADF agent", a Defence Force spokesman told Sapa yesterday.

The spokesman was commenting on a report in a Durban Sunday newspaper quoting London's Observer newspaper and several Zimbabwean newspapers.

The papers said Mr Richard Woodcroft, 44, was paid the money in an out-of-court settlement after he engaged a firm of London solicitors to sue Pretoria.

The Sunday Tribune said Mr Woodcroft spent 18 months in detention for alleged complicity in the May 1986 raid by South Africans on African National Congress establishments in Harare.

It was reported that Mr Woodcroft had been approached by the South African raiders, masquerading as tourists, to supply them with vehicles.

Immediately after the raid the vehicles were found abandoned, their keys still in their ignitions, at a deserted airfield south of Harare from which the raiders made their departure, it was reported.

Pay-out

The cars were traced to Mr Woodcroft and he was detained by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organization.

Sources in Zimbabwe said close friends of British-born Mr Woodcroft confirmed the pay-out. Mr Woodcroft was not in Zimbabwe any longer and was believed to be in Namibia.

Asked by Sapa if Mr Woodcroft had any connection with the SADF and if he had received any "pay-out", the Defence spokes-

man said: "The SADF confirms an amount was offered to Mr Woodcroft which he accepted.

"The amount was offered to him because the SADF regarded him as its agent and consequently wished to compensate him.

"The SADF, however, wishes to state clearly that this offer of compensation cannot in any way be interpreted as payment for so-called war damage."

Mr Woodcroft was released last March by Zimbabwe's Detainees' Review Tribunal after the body accepted legal argument that Mr Woodcroft was duped, the newspaper said.

Asked about the apparent discrepancy between his statement and an earlier one by the Department of Foreign Affairs which described the reports about Mr Woodcroft as "far-fetched in the extreme", the SADF spokesman said: "Perhaps they (Foreign Affairs) were thinking of someone else." — Sapa

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Kull's River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Paarl, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Rodepoort, Sasolburg, Simon's Town, Springs, The Cape, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, Wonderboom and Wynberg

AREA B: Bloemfontein, Camperdown, East London, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Ondendaalsrus, Pietermaritzburg, Potchefstroom, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Virginia, Welkom and Witbank

AREA C: Kroonstad, and Worcester

AREA D: In all other areas

TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL
1988 - MARCH

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Govern-

ment is to introduce legislation to prevent money coming into South Africa for political purposes.

The move, seen as part of its latest crackdown on extra-parliamentary opposition, was criticised by the Progressive Federal Party as an obvious attempt to deliver the death blow to organisations which were not affected by last week's restrictions.

A draft Bill giving effect to the legislation, the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, is expected to be tabled in Parlia-

Government set to axe foreign funds

Star 1/3/88

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ment today.

Yesterday, Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee gave notice in Parliament that he would move today that a joint committee be appointed to inquire into and report on the existence of circumstances making it necessary or desirable to enact further legislation.

● To prevent money being brought into South Africa to be used there to endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or to create a state of emergency or

prevent the termination of a state of emergency.

● In affirmation of the principles that political aims and objectives should be pursued in South Africa without instigation of feelings of hostility or violence and without interference, financial or otherwise, from outside the country.

The committee is to decide whether the draft Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill satisfied any of these needs which it might find to exist. PFP spokesman on Law and

Order Mrs Helen Suzman said it was not coincidence that three drastic steps had been taken by the Government to demonstrate its "kragdadigheid".

The first of these was last week's restrictions. Then there was yesterday's uncalled for heavy-handed action against churchmen who wanted to hand a petition to Parliament.

The third step was the announcement that legislation to cut foreign funding of extra-parliamentary organisations was coming, she said.

Mr Coetsee's notice in Parliament gives expression to the promise of President Botha on August 13 last year that the Government would consider amendments to legislation to "restrict the flow of funds from abroad to be used for undermining the State and promoting extra-parliamentary politics".

In the same speech, Mr Botha said the Government would be considering stricter control with regard to the issuing and renewal of passports "for South Africans who collaborate with South

Africa's enemies."

Mr Botha also said in the speech the Government was looking at taking steps to bring the staff of foreign embassies who were acting "off-limits" under control.

It is widely believed that the Government's latest step aimed at groups such as the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

This group, founded by former Progressive Federal Party leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert, was mainly responsible for organising last year's talks between a group of Afrikaner academics and the African National Congress at Dakar.

GOVT IN A MOVE TO BLOCK CASH

THE Government is moving to prevent money coming into South Africa for political purposes as part of its latest crackdown on extra-parliamentary opposition.

The new step follows last week's restriction of 18 organisations and 18 anti-apartheid activists.

In the week before that, the Government adopted a sharper and more belligerent policy towards the frontline states, while threatening to "eliminate" the ANC wherever it took shelter in Africa.

Justice Minister Mr. Kobie Coetsee gave notice in Parliament yesterday he would move today that

a joint committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the existence of circumstances making it necessary or desirable to enact further legislation:

- To prevent money being brought into South Africa to be used there to endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or to create a state of emergency or prevent the termination of a state of emergency; in affirmation of the principles that political aims and objectives should be pursued in South Africa without instigation of feelings of hostility or violence, and without interference, financial or

otherwise, from outside the country.

The committee is to further decide whether the proposed Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill satisfied any of these needs which it might find to exist.

The Bill, it is understood, is to be tabled today.

Mr Coetsee's notice in Parliament gives expression to the promise of President Botha on August 13 last year that the Government would consider amendments to legislation to "restrict the flow of funds from abroad to be used for undermining the State and promoting extra-parliamentary politics."

UMSA BOSS HITS OUT

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MANY organisations are driven underground by strong tactics from the South African Government such as the recent restrictions imposed on 18 organisations which enjoy the support of the black communities, the president of the United Municipalities of South Africa, Mr Tom Boya, said at the weekend.

Mr Boya was addressing the first annual general meeting of Umsa which was attended by delegates from around the country. He said Umsa condemned in the strongest possible terms the latest restrictions on the United Democratic Front, Azanian People's Organisation, Congress of South African Trade Unions and others.

"We are vehemently

opposed to the muzzling of these organisations which enjoy the support of the black communities. We believe that it is tactics like these which drive many organisations underground and thus missing on opportunities of attracting them to round table negotiations.

He said those members of black communities

who are involved in unaffected bodies become unfairly labelled as the Government's bedfellows. They and their organisations get labels such as "puppets and irrelevant."

Mr Boya also lashed out at councillors who are involved in acts of corruption and maladministration.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and other church leaders confront policemen outside St George's Cathedral in Cape Town shortly before their arrest yesterday.

International outcry follows Tutu's arrest and clampdowns

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International condemnation and calls for tougher sanctions have followed the arrests in Cape Town yesterday of prominent South African clerics protesting against restrictions on Cosatu and 17 extra-parliamentary groups.

Riot police arrested Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Allan Boesak and dozens of other churchmen and journalists. They were later released but charges against them are being investigated.

A statement from the US State Department said: "The United States strongly condemns the South African Government's forceful repression of peaceful demonstrators.

"By criminalising and suppressing the exercise of basic political human rights, the South African Government is shutting off avenues for non-violent change in South Africa."

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the House of Commons he had yet to receive the full facts, but "it seems that it was a peaceful protest that was broken up by the police".

"We are utterly opposed to the breaking up of a peaceful expression of protest of that kind."

Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Gerald Kaufman commented that "not even senior churchmen are safe from apartheid".

He contrasted the swift action against the church leaders with television footage at the weekend showing police "standing by helpfully" at the AWB rally, the "Nazi anti-black resistance".

Sir Geoffrey condemned the restrictions on organisations but repeated Britain's refusal to adopt tough economic sanctions against Pretoria.

● The Commonwealth's secretary-general yesterday called for tougher sanctions against South Africa.

In Malaysia's capital, Kuala Lumpur, Sir Shridath Ramphal said the crackdown showed the South African Government was not prepared to negotiate peaceful change with the black majority.

● Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops condemned the arrests of the churchmen, saying the action was an affront to justice.

● West German Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl called on South Africa yesterday to lift restrictions imposed on the organisations, his spokesman said.

● The UN Human Rights Commission condemned yesterday an "escalation of acts of terrorism" against blacks by South Africa and renewed its call for mandatory sanctions.

Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, arrested with Archbishop Tutu, said last night that Roman Catholics, with people of other Churches, had to be prepared to participate in symbolic, non-violent actions to demonstrate their stance on apartheid.

Preaching in Lansdowne, he said Christians had to question the political morality of the South African Government, which enforced "some of the most ferocious laws in the whole world".

A spokesman for Archbishop Tutu's office said today that the elimination of extra-parliamentary political organisations had prompted the Church to take on social campaigns and had led it into direct confrontation with the State.

The peaceful demonstration yesterday was fired by the belief of church leaders that the recent restrictions were a "blow directed at the heart of the Church's mission" in South Africa.

Moves to challenge clamps

Star 1/3/88

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At least four of the 18 organisations which have had their activities curtailed by wide-ranging Government bans are planning to challenge the clamps in court.

The organisations are the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Release Mandela Committee.

Cosatu has been prevented from performing a range of political activities while the other organisations have been rendered totally inactive.

Laywers will also challenge the restrictions placed on individuals.

GLEE RICH

Sowetan 1/3/88

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Arrested - and then released

TOP South African church leaders were yesterday released from police custody shortly after they were arrested outside St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, while attempting to march to Parliament to present a petition protesting last week's Government restrictions on anti-apartheid organisations.

SOWETAN Reporter and SAPA

Among the first to be released were Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the Methodist Church Dr Khoza Mgojo, and the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane. Archbishop Tutu's spokesman said.

As church leaders left Caledon Square Police Station, they said they were told charges against them were being investigated and that they had

Clerics on march

From page 1 Sowetan 1/3/88

Cathedral, Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak and a number of other people from Waal Street after they had taken part in "an illegal procession."

"The police displayed all possible reasonableness, warning those taking part in the

procession that their actions were illegal and requesting them to disperse."

In the House of Representatives, the Labour MP for Fish River Mr Carolus Koeberg asked why priests were arrested in a peaceful demonstration while no action was taken against armed members of the Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging at a demonstration at the weekend.

Mr John Douw (LP, nominated) said the AWP were a bunch of "lunatic cowboys" who were whipping up emotions.

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To Page 2

Anger in UK over arrests of clergy

From MICHAEL MORRIS
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Anger and astonishment have greeted news of the brief detention of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other leading churchmen in Cape Town.

The arrests are front-page news in most Fleet Street newspapers today, and The Times carries a photograph of Archbishop Tutu being led away by police.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told the House of Commons he had yet to receive the "full facts", but "it seems that it was a peaceful protest that was broken up by the police".

Contrasted

He added: "We are utterly opposed to the breaking up of a peaceful expression of protest of that kind."

Shadow Foreign Secretary Gerald Kaufman commented "not even senior churchmen are safe from apartheid."



Sir Geoffrey Howe

He contrasted the swift action against the church leaders with television footage at the weekend showing police "standing by helpfully" at the AWB rally — the "Nazi anti-black resistance".

In spite of high feelings in the Commons, Mrs Thatcher's Government comfortably beat

off an Opposition challenge to her stand on sanctions against South Africa yesterday.

At the end of the debate, during which speakers on both sides condemned the police action against Archbishop Tutu and other church leaders, an Opposition motion calling for comprehensive economic sanctions was defeated by 265 votes to 209, a Government majority of 56. A small number of Conservative backbenchers voted against the Government.

During the debate Mrs Lynda Chalker, Foreign Office Minister of State, ruled out any initiative by the Government to secure the withdrawal of the ambassadors of all European Community member states from Pretoria.

Contempt

Mr Kaufman accused Mrs Thatcher of being the "handmaiden of apartheid" for not supporting comprehensive economic sanctions. It was time her Government realised that soft words to the South African

Government would be treated with contempt. The only thing they took notice of was strong action.

In a prominent BBC television news report last night, British viewers were told by Cape Town's Dean King that the arm-in-arm march by the priests represented "open conflict" with the State. He and other churchmen were prepared to take the consequences of their action, he said.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has appealed to the South African Government to step up efforts towards a peaceful internal dialogue.

Spokesman Streidheim Ost said the chancellor was "very concerned". The recent crackdown, he said, was incompatible with South Africa's stated democratic goals.

Germany's SDP said it was angered by the action taken yesterday against Archbishop Tutu and others who had traditionally been reasonable with the Government.

SA back on prime-time TV

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — South Africa is back on prime-time American television news after being superseded by the Arab-Israeli violence and turmoil in Panama.

Last night viewers of at least two of the major networks saw scenes of events in Cape Town earlier in the day when Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak were detained briefly and police used high pressure water hoses against church protesters.

They also saw the rightwing protest in Pretoria on Saturday when flag-bearing demonstrators drove through the city and handed a message to the Government at the Union Buildings.

Commentators on both the ABC and NBC networks noted that the response by the authorities to the two events was sharply different.

Dean King told police of march on Parliament

Staff Reporters

DEAN Edward King, dean of St George's Cathedral, told police before the attempted march on Parliament that a group of churchmen intended to deliver a petition.

Confirming this today, Dean King said he acted on the advice of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

About 25 leading churchmen and more than 100 others were arrested and then released yesterday after the attempted march. Police used a water cannon to spray the procession.

IN POSITION

Dean King said today that when he went outside before the service in St George's Cathedral, the police were already in position in Wale Street.

He asked to speak to the officer in charge and told him of the intention to deliver a petition to Parliament. He was

warned that the action would be illegal.

"I thanked him for his advice and went back to the service," said Dean King.

The police public relations division in Pretoria said in a statement late yesterday that the police had no choice but to remove Dean King, Archbishop Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and "a number of other persons" from Wale Street after they had "taken part in an illegal procession".

"The police displayed all possible reasonableness, warning those taking part that their actions were illegal and requesting them to disperse."

"Notwithstanding this warning, the procession took place and after being requested to disperse the group ignored the call and sat down in the road from where the police were forced to remove them."

"A charge against them will be investigated in the normal manner," the spokesman said.

Vlok to answer for arresting 'kneeling clerics'

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Correspondent

LAW and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok is to be called to account to Parliament this afternoon why the police acted with such power to break up a peaceful procession of clerics while ignoring an armed procession of rightwing extremists.

The House of Assembly is to hold a snap debate this afternoon on yesterday's incidents in which more than 100 clergymen were arrested for trying to march to Parliament.

PFP spokesman on law and order Mrs Helen Suzman approached the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange, for the special half-hour debate, and her request was granted.

The debate will take place from about 6pm.

PETITION

Mrs Suzman will introduce the motion that the House adjourn to discuss the incidents that took place outside St George's Cathedral in Wale Street yesterday.

She will have 15 minutes to speak with the remainder of the half hour being allocated to other parties, including Mr Adriaan Vlok, if he wishes to respond.

Mrs Suzman said today she intended making known the contents of the petition which the clergymen had intended presenting to the State President and to Parliament before the police broke up their procession and took them away.

She also intended pointing out the absurdity of using so much police power against kneeling churchmen while no notice was taken of an armed group of AWB supporters descending on the Union Buildings in Pretoria to present a petition.

Mrs Suzman said: "As usual, the Government is its own publicist when it comes to giving South Africa a poor image abroad."

"It is a tragedy that we should have to ask for debates like this, when we should be discussing the pressing issues of our country."

● The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, today objected to the discriminatory application of certain laws although his party did not agree with these laws.

He said a number of peaceful, unarmed demonstrators had been arrested and charges were being investigated while an armed, vociferous group, the AWB, were allowed to go completely free without any action being taken against them.

been entered into in the Republic since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No 55 of 1949, and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) 28
(ii) 662
(iii) 160
(b) 19 June 1985 to 31 August 1987.

Publications Act: items declared undesirable

262. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Section 47(2)(a)
Section 47(2)(b)
Section 47(2)(c)
Section 47(2)(d)
Section 47(2)(e)
Section 47(2)(f)
(2) Yes

- (a) (i) Section 47(2)(a)
Section 47(2)(b)
Section 47(2)(c)
Section 47(2)(d)
Section 47(2)(e)
(ii) Section 47(2)(a)
Section 47(2)(a)
Section 47(2)(e)

Proclamation AG26/AG9: persons held in SWA

270. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under Proclamation (a) AG26 and (b) AG9: if so, (i) how many persons in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (a) (i) none
(ii) 15 February 1988
(b) (i) 29 persons
(ii) 15 February 1988.

Proclamation AG9: persons in detention

271. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

- (a) How many persons who are being held

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Transkei	Bophuthatswana	Venda	Ciskei
R350 516 000	R411 569 000	R67 070 000	R156 117 000
(1) (b)			
(i) Botswana	(ii) Lesotho		(iii) Swaziland
R284 962 000	R157 396 000		R134 928 000

- (2) The estimated balance in respect of customs duty, excise duty and surcharge amounts to R2 555 442 000.

Milk-powder exported/imported

285. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported from 1 September 1986 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported during that period?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The export and import statistics in respect of milk-powder for the period 1 September 1986 to 30 September 1987 are as follows:

- (a) (i) 800 964 kg
(ii) 14 222 924 kg
(b) (i) R2 744 717
(ii) R23 232 576

Gold made available for manufacturing purposes

286. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1987 to (a) jewellers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) 2 218 694,500 gram (1 064 522,300 gram in 1986).
(b) 503 608,200 gram (858 388,100 gram in 1986).

Compulsory military service: conscientious objections

354. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any legislative changes are being considered to provide for conscientious objection to compulsory military service on the same basis as religious objection: if

not, why not: if so, (a) what changes and (b) when will such legislation be introduced in Parliament:

- (2) whether any consideration is being given to reducing the period of alternative service for religious objectors: if so, when is it anticipated that changes will be introduced?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No, the hon member is referred to Hansard 1983, column 3548 in this regard. The situation is unchanged.

(2) The hon member is referred to the Defence Amendment Act, 1987 (Act 45 of 1987), in which this power is in fact vested in the Minister of Defence.

Mainline/computer passengers

377. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total number of (a) first-class and (b) third-class (i) mainline and (ii) commuter passengers transported by the rail services of the South African Transport Services in the Republic in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) 248 999
(ii) 75 918 186
(b) (i) 12 132 118
(ii) 522 686 438

Own Affairs:

Private schools: subsidies

11. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any private schools in (a) the Transvaal, (b) Natal, (c) the Cape Province and (d) the Orange Free State (i) have applied for and (ii) have been granted a subsidy for private schools in 1988 in terms of the Private Schools Act

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Protesters post soggy petition to PW

Religion Reporter

A SODDEN petition against restrictions on 17 organisations has been posted to President Botha after the attempt by church leaders to deliver it was broken up by police.

The 25 church leaders, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, who were among those arrested and later released, yester-

day vowed to take further action.

The petition was "a victim of the water cannon", but it would be posted to President Botha, according to the Rev Frank Chikane, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Archbishop Tutu said that if the Church did not follow up its action, it might as well have done nothing.

The march had not been de-

fiance, he said, but a positive statement that the Church would obey God.

If it meant consequences such as arrest "that is hard luck ... we are going to obey God and not man".

Bishop Olaf Theo Xulu, president of the Council of African Independent Churches, said he and his colleagues in the independent churches "have shown the international community

that the Church in South Africa is united against apartheid".

Cape Town's Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo said: "You can kill a dreamer, but you can't kill a dream. And that dream is freedom.

"No force on the part of the Government is going to kill our dream."

He said it was the duty of the Church to stand up and point out where basic human rights were absent.

APL Times 1/3/88
327 3028

Govt prepares for more crackdowns

By BARRY STREEK

THE first steps towards a parliamentary investigation into foreign funding of anti-apartheid organizations were taken yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he would propose today that a select committee be appointed to investigate whether tighter controls were necessary to prevent money being brought into South Africa that endangered public safety or the maintenance of public order.

The committee will also investigate whether a new bill, the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, ensured that political aims and objectives were pursued "without interference, financial or otherwise, from outside the Republic".

PFP spokeswoman on civil liberties Mrs Helen Suzman said her instinctive reaction was "to say that this will be an effort to deliver the final death blow to whatever is left of extra-parliamentary organizations after the recent banings".

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More crackdowns are on the way

Political Correspondent

THE Government has moved to crack down further on extra-parliamentary organisations through a measure aimed at preventing funds reaching them from overseas.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, is proposing a motion in Parliament today asking for a parliamentary joint committee to inquire how to prevent foreign money being used here to endanger security, and to affirm the principle that political aims and objectives should be pursued without causing hostility or violence.

If the committee believes legislation is necessary, the measure will be known as the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill.

IDASA

The committee will be asked to decide if a Bill satisfies such a need.

The Government's latest move is aimed at groups such as the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

It follows remarks President Botha made when he opened last year's session of Parliament.

He then warned against

overseas funding of activities which did not recognise the lawful and constitutional institutions and processes in South Africa.

The United Democratic Front's overseas funding was cut off in 1987 when it was declared an "affected" organisation.

DRASTIC STEPS

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on law and order said today that it was not coincidence that three drastic steps had been taken by the Government within a few days to demonstrate its kragdadigheid.

The first was last week's restrictions on extra-parliamentary bodies, then the heavy-handed action yesterday against churchmen who wanted to hand in a petition to Parliament and now the legislation to cut the foreign funding of extra-parliamentary organisations.

Meanwhile the Speaker of Parliament, Mr Louis le Grange, has granted a request by the PFP for a snap debate on events outside Parliament yesterday. It will take up the last half hour of today's session in the Assembly.

Police arrest 150 clergy

CMT TMAIS

11/3/88

327

Staff Reporters

ARCHBISHOPS Desmond Tutu and Stephen Naidoo together with Dr Allan Boesak were among a group of about 150 churchmen who were arrested outside St George's Cathedral yesterday after attempting to march to Parliament.

The group was trying to present a petition to the State President and members of Parliament in protest against last week's clampdown on 17 organizations.

'No choice but to remove ... illegal procession,' say police

PRETORIA. — The Police Public Relations Division said police had no choice but to remove Dean King of St George's Cathedral, Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak and a number of other people from Wale Street after they had taken part in "an illegal procession".

In a statement released later yesterday afternoon the Directorate of Police Public Relations said:

"The police were compelled today to remove from Wale Street in Cape Town Reverends King, Tutu, Boesak together with several others after they staged an illegal gathering.

"Police were reasonable in every possible way and warned those people participating in the illegal procession to disperse.

"Reverend King was personally warned in advance that the proposed procession was illegal, and that should it go ahead that police would be compelled to take action.

"Nevertheless the procession took place and after the people were asked to disperse, they refused and sat down in the street. This forced police to remove them and take them to Caledon Square where their particulars were taken. After that they were allowed to go home. A charge is being investigated."

The churchmen — clergy and some lay people — were later released after being warned that charges against them were under investigation.

At a press conference at the cathedral after the clergymen's

release, Archbishop Tutu said the church leaders who took part in the march represented 12 million Christians in South Africa.

They were not the "usual rabble-rousers" like himself

and Dr Boesak but "respectable" clergy, he said.

"We've committed ourselves. We are going to be with our people where it hurts in KTC and Lawaalkamp ... If being their witnesses has conse-

quences like being arrested, then hard luck."

The arrests are to be debated in the House of Assembly today.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, gave notice late yesterday afternoon of a motion for a special half-hour debate on the issue.

At the press conference the clergy signed the undelivered petition, which urges Mr P W Botha to reconsider last week's "severe steps". It was decided that the petition would be posted to Mr Botha.

The march, a sequel to a religious service in the cathedral, ended when a cordon of about 80 policemen stopped the procession near Government Avenue.

To page 3

P.T.O

March to Parliament



KNEELING ... Church leaders kneel on the pavement in front of a police cordon during a march to Parliament to present a petition to State President P W Botha and members of Parliament. From the left with their arms linked are: Dr Khoza Mgojo, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak who led the march.

Pictures: ODED ZILWA

From page 1

The churchmen had walked a short distance with arms linked when the cordon of police blocked their path. They were told the gathering was illegal in terms of the emergency regulations.

A police officer said that if the gathering failed to disperse "the necessary force will be used".

Police then moved in, took the leading ranks of clergymen to waiting police vehicles and then to Caledon Square police station. The clergymen were informed that charges against them were being investigated and were released on their own recognizance.

At the same time journalists, photographers and television crews on the spot were arrested, bundled into police vans and removed from the scene. Film and video material was confiscated. The newsmen were told that police were investigating contraventions of the emergency media regulations.

Journalists known to have been arrested — and later released — were Richard Atkinson and Mark Chisolm (BBC), John Rubythorn (CBS), Guy Tillim (Reuters), Geraldine Farley (BBC-Radio), Ben Amlen (Grassroots), Chris Everson and Greg Shaw (CBS) and Ronnie Morris (Cape Times).

Soon after the first arrests took place the rest of the procession, now reduced to 80 or so churchmen, crossed Wale Street and knelt on the pavement opposite the cathedral, singing hymns.

A police truck equipped with a water cannon moved up Wale Street from the Supreme Court and directed powerful jets at the protesters. Some were knocked flying. All were thoroughly soaked. They were then arrested and taken away in trucks.

Strict discipline

At Caledon Square, clergymen and others sang hymns while waiting for their names to be taken. They were warned that charges were under investigation and were released on their own recognizance.

The service was attended by diplomats from Britain, West Germany, France, the United States and Canada. The leader of the National Democratic Movement, Mr Wynand Malan, was also present.

Speaking in the cathedral earlier, Archbishop Tutu said the clergy, from many parts of South Africa, had gathered "as an act of witness and an act of protest" against last week's restrictions.

The Rev Syd Luckett, a marshal of the procession, called on the marchers to maintain strict discipline and not to "provoke the police in any way, verbally or otherwise".

The petition which was to have been taken to Parliament was addressed to the State President and MPs. It said the churchmen were "deeply distressed" and protested in the strongest terms at the restrictions.

"By imposing such drastic restrictions on organizations which have campaigned peacefully for the end of apartheid, you have removed nearly all effective means open to our people to work for true change by non-violent means."

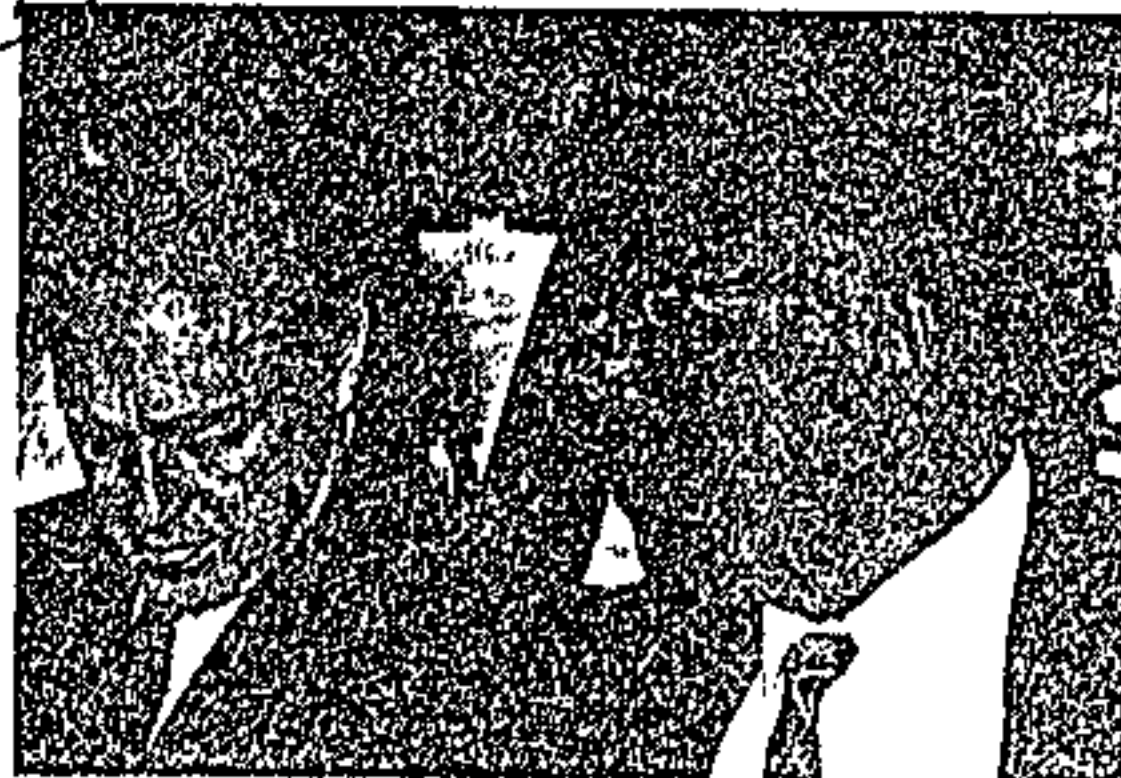
The church leaders said they were "horrified" at the restrictions placed on individuals and organizations who had been in the forefront of the struggle to bring peace to Maritzburg and KTC.

Mr Archie Gumede, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Willie Hofmeyr were a few among many who had been banned from working for peace, they said.

"We have not undertaken this action lightly, we have no desire to be martyrs. However, the Gospel leaves us no choice but to seek ways of witnessing effectively and clearly to the values of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and you give us no other effective and peaceful means of doing so."

The Rev Frank Chikane told the press conference the protest was a "significant and historical event in the life of the Church in South Africa".

Archbishop Naidoo, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, said: "Basic human rights have not been acknowledged in this country and it is our duty to stand up and point this out."



DIPLOMATIC PRESENCE ... Mr Richard Barkley, chargé d'affaires at the US Embassy (left), and Mr John Burroughs, US Consul-General, at the church service in St George's Cathedral yesterday morning before the march to Parliament.

Some of those arrested

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town.
Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.
Archbishop T W Ntongana, Apostolic Methodist Church of South Africa.
Archbishop N H Ngada, United Independent Believers in Christ.
The Rev Ron L Staal, chairman, United Congregational Church of Southern Africa.
The Rev James Gribble, chairman, Good Hope district, Methodist Church of Southern Africa.
The Rev Peter Stony, past president, SACC and Methodist Church.
Bishop Lawrence Henry, Catholic Church, Cape Town.
Pastor M D Aaser, general secretary, Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.
Bishop Osei Theo Kuku, president of the Council of African Independent Churches (CAIC).
Pastor T M Chere, Northern Transvaal Council of Churches.
Bishop George Swartz, Dean of the Anglican Province of Southern Africa and Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman.
The Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary, SACC.
Dr Allen Bousak, Moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk.
Bishop H B Senette, African Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev Dr Khoza Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.
The Rev John Scholtz, past president Methodist Church of Southern Africa.
Mustafa Faried Essack, Call of Islam, Muslim Judicial Council.
The Rev Canon Geoff Quinlan, suffragan bishop-elect, Cape Town (Anglican).
The Venerable Edward Mackenzie, suffragan bishop-elect, Cape Town (Anglican).
The Rev Samson A Khumalo, general secretary, Presbyterian Church of Africa.
The Rev Paul Makinobu, general secretary, CAIC.
The Very Rev Edward King, Anglican Dean of Cape Town.
The Rev Mmutlanyane Stanley Mogobe, general secretary, Methodist Church.
The Rev Syd Luckett, Anglican Board of Social Responsibility.

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ABOVE: Police in the foreground form a cordon while a truck-mounted water cannon shoots jets of water at clergymen and other people kneeling on the pavement opposite St George's Cathedral soon after church leaders were arrested.

LEFT: Church leaders, including Dr Khoza Mgojo, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Archbishop Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, Rev Frank Chikane join fellow clergy and the congregation in song at a church service in St Georges Cathedral morning before a march to Parliament.

Picture: OBED ZILWA

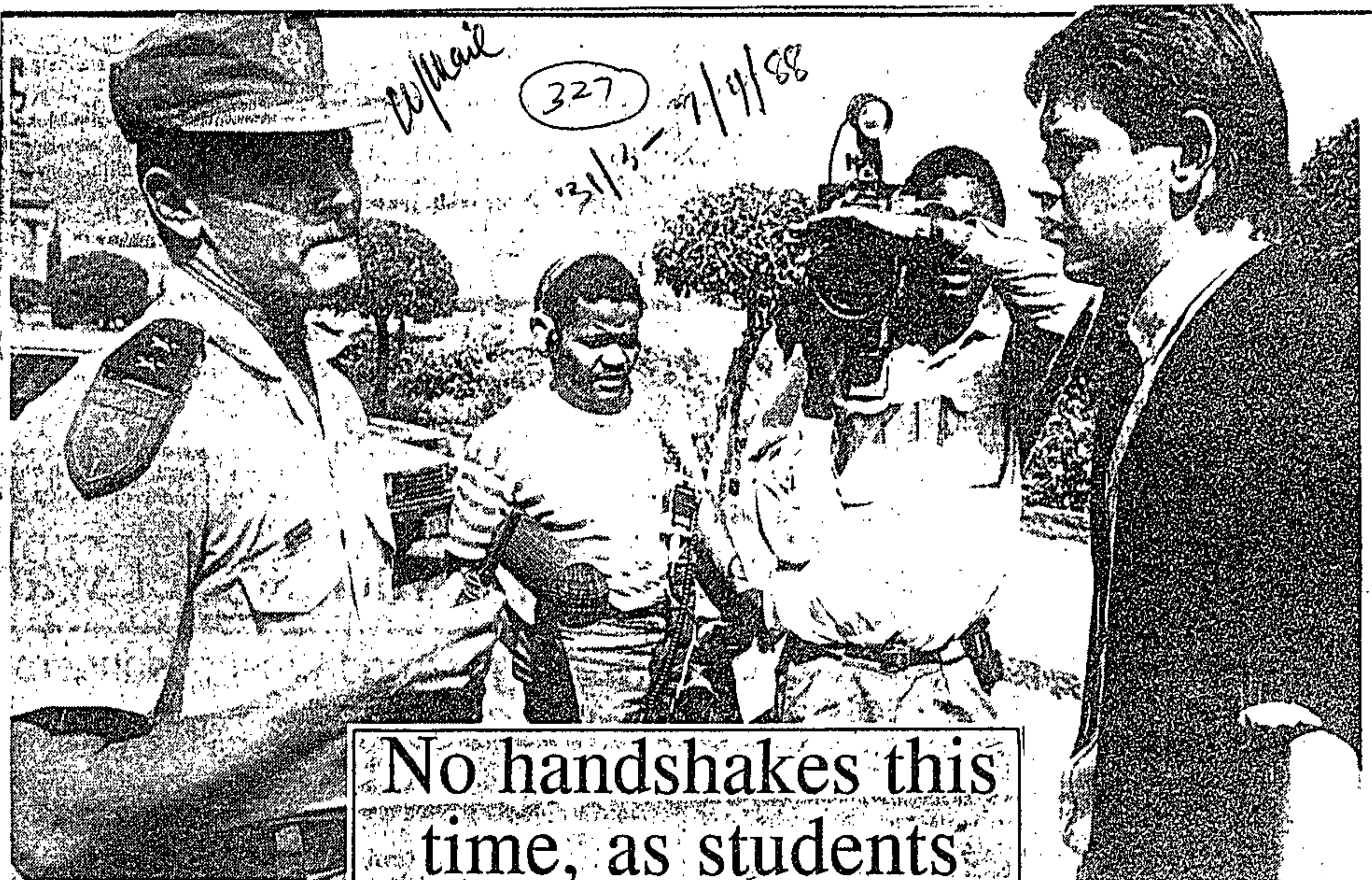
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Cape Times
333 teachers redundant 1/28/87 322/30

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 333 white schoolteachers were made redundant during 1987. Mr Clase also told Mr Burrows. The minister said 51 primary and 234 high school teachers had been made redundant in the Cape. There were 22 666 vacant places at white school hostels according to the most recent figures.



No handshakes this time, as students march on Pretoria

By VUSI GUNENE
ABOUT 70 members of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to protest against last month's banning of 18 organisations.

Dressed in academic gowns and led by Nusas president Steve Kromberg, the students marched 20 metres apart to avoid being accused of participating in an illegal gathering.

Each student handed a petition to a high-ranking police officer at the foyer of the Union Buildings.

As the procession approached, policemen turned away journalists, saying it was a security area.

The delegation represented residences, faculties, re-



Warm handshake ... Eugene Terreblanche in Pretoria

ligious groups, clubs and most representative group-societies. According to Kromberg, the protestors "constituted the largest and

ing (of white students) to participate in a national protest" against the ban-

Coolly polite ... Nusas leader Steve Kromberg in Pretoria

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI

nings.

At a news conference at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, reporters were told the delegation did not expect the government to heed the demands "as previous demands by the people of South Africa have been ignored".

The conference heard, however, that "the presentation of demands will publicly announce that students from the English-language campuses and significant numbers of students from the Afrikaans campuses believe that the National Party's repressive measures offer no solution to the current conflict".

THE CONGREGATION SINGS: ANOTHER CHURCH SERVICE? NO, A TRAIN BOUND FOR SOWETO See PAGE 11

31/3-7/9/88

Biko film set for SA debut in April — UIP

JOHANNESBURG — The film Cry Freedom, dramatising journalist Donald Woods's friendship with black activist Steve Biko, will be screened in South Africa from April 8 — barring any action by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The managing director of UIP, Mr Peter Dignan, said yesterday the release of Cry Freedom was going ahead as planned.

"We have heard nothing further from the authorities and we hope to release the film in April in 30 cinemas nationally."

Cry Freedom advertising would proceed as planned and would not be changed as a result of the furore surrounding previous ads that quoted Woods and Biko from the film, he said.

"The first two ads we ran were pre-release ads. The full-release ads will probably be the same as what we are successfully using in the UK at the moment."

"It shows Donald Woods and Steve Biko walking through a cornfield, with the usual review quotes on it."

Publications director Dr Braam Coetzee said the film had been cleared for distribution under the Publications Act.

"The only thing which could still hold up the release of the film is if the Minister of Home Affairs appeals to the Publications Appeal Board to review the film," he said.

The film was approved in November for release for general audiences. — DDC

Lift curbs says Kohl

BONN — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, yesterday called on South Africa to lift restrictions imposed on 17 organisations.

A spokesman said Mr Kohl had called on South Africa not to obstruct opportunities to begin negotiations which could lead to the peaceful end to apartheid.

Mr Kohl feared the crackdown could lead only to a further escalation of violence in South Africa.

In Hanover, West Germany's Evangelical (Protestant) Church called on the State President, Mr P. W. Botha to lift restrictions on the activities of opposition groups. — Sapa-RNS

Foreign funds under further govt scrutiny

CAPE TOWN — Government is to investigate a possible further clamp on foreign funds coming into the country for anti-government operations.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee is to ask Parliament to appoint a Joint Committee today and a draft Bill — the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill — is expected to be published at the same time.

Government already has several pieces of legislation through which the flow of foreign or other capital to its political opponents can be controlled.

The government's clear desire to tighten controls further was interpreted yesterday as another move against extra-parliamentary organisations and it was thought controls could be extended to include individuals.

Coetsee said the committee would 'inquire into and report on the existence of circumstances making it necessary or desirable to enact further legislation'.

FFP spokesman on human rights Helen Suzman said it was difficult to comment without seeing the proposed Bill.

"However, my instinctive reaction is that this will be an effort to deliver the final deathblow to whatever is left of the extra-parliamentary organisations after the recent bannings," she said.

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MARCH

No. 11168

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 411

1 Maart 1988

BEVEL DEUR DIE AFDELINGSKOMMISSARIS VAN
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE VIR DIE AFDELING
WESTELIKE PROVINSIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig, vaardig ek, Roy Peter During, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby met betrekking tot die gebied vermeld in Bylae A, die bevel uiteengesit in Bylae B uit.

R. P. DURING,
Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

BYLAE A

In die landdrostdistrik van Wynberg en in die gebied bekend as Nyanga woongebied, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1984 van 9 Desember 1960, die bewoonde grond van die gebied begrens deur Terminusweg, NY 78, NY 5 en Great Dutchsingel.

BYLAE B

Geen persoon wat nie sy gewone verblyfsplek in die gebied soos in Bylae A omskryf het nie, mag enige gedeelte van die gebied in Bylae A omskryf, betree of daarop of daarin aanwesig wees, sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 411

1 March 1988

ORDER BY THE DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER OF
THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FOR THE WESTERN
PROVINCE

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Regulations promulgated under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended, I, Roy Peter During, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby issue with reference to the area mentioned in Schedule A, the order set out in Schedule B.

R. P. DURING,
Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

SCHEDULE A

In the Magisterial District of Wynberg in the area known as Nyanga Township, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 1984 of 9 December 1960, the occupied ground of the area bordered by Terminus Road, NY 78, NY 5 and Great Dutch Crescent.

SCHEDULE B

No person who is not normally resident in the area as described in Schedule A, may enter on or be present on or in any part of the area as described in Schedule A, without the written permission of the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division.

Pretoria's rating in America is

Star 2/3 185

327

2500

Ominously low

That South Africa is in for a political rough ride in Washington this year is as sure as the coming of the cherry blossoms which grace the American capital each spring.

Both should happen at about the same time, and further economic sanctions seem inevitable in the present dark mood on Capitol Hill towards the South African Government.

Last week's crackdown on dissent has spurred pro-sanctions and disinvestment interests. The House of Representatives opens the bidding and debate on March 15 with HR 1580, the so-called Delums Bill aimed at ending almost all trade with South Africa and ordering American companies out within six months.

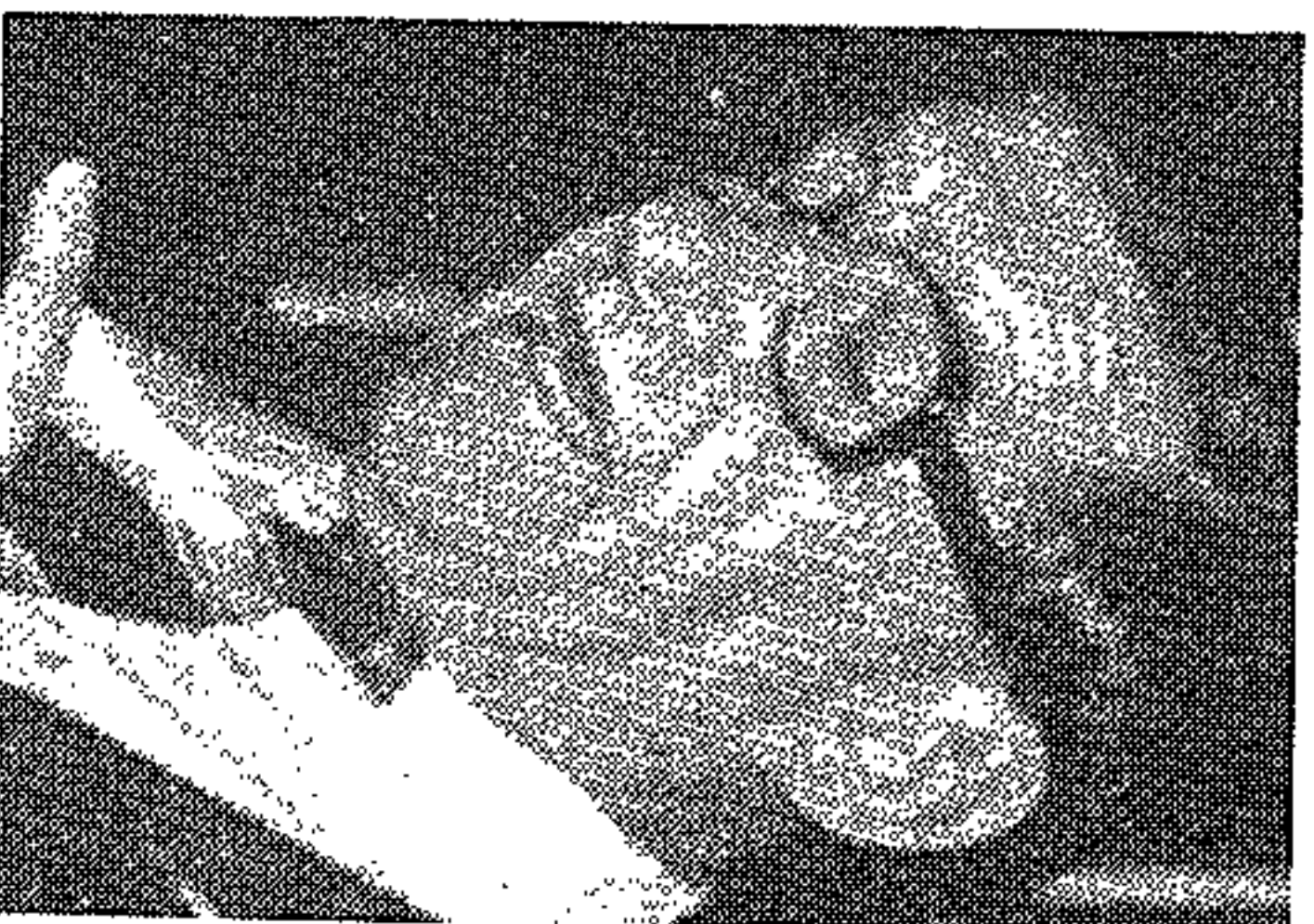
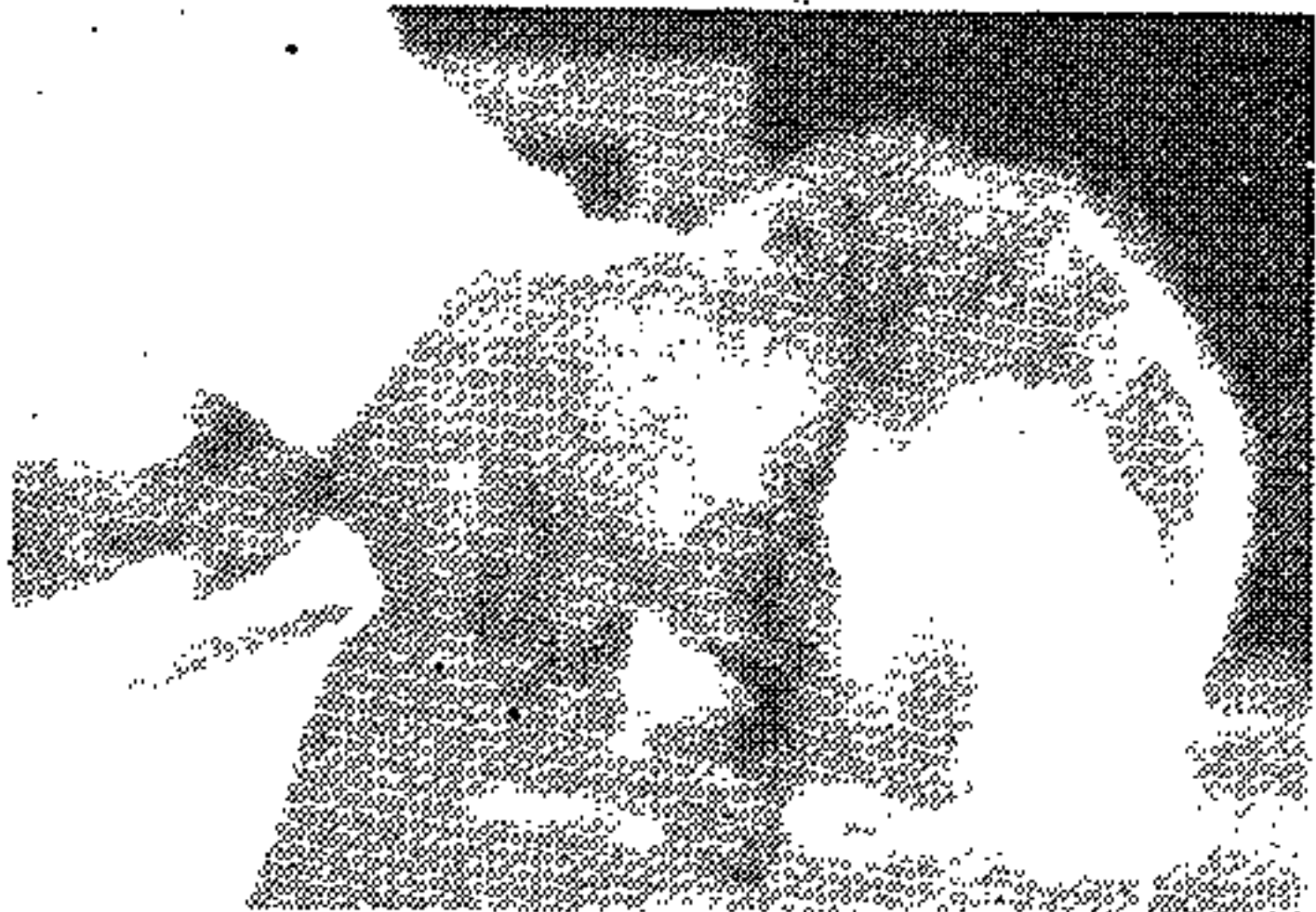
MORE IMPORTANT

But pungent rhetoric and a tough line were to be expected in the House which voted for total sanctions in 1986. Perhaps more important now are the temperatures of feelings towards South Africa elsewhere — in the Senate and the Reagan administration.

Both are ominously low. Early signs are that the senators will at least approve a tightening of restrictions already in place against South Africa, maybe milder than those passed by the House.

What will the State Department and White House do? So far, they have been doggedly against sanctions and disinvestment and have

The Government crackdown on South African extra-parliamentary organisations has incensed even some conservative members of Congress, writes Alan Dunn of The Star's Washington Bureau



Crocker and Kooornhof... stormy meeting.

taken political wounds for that stance as Congress snatched the reins of South African policy from them.

They too were incensed at the new prohibitions. Public statements

were tough but apparently pale against the words which passed when the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, summoned the South African ambassador, Dr Pieter Kooornhof, to let Pretoria know at

first hand last Wednesday how the Reagan administration felt. It is understood diplomatic cordite fumes filled Dr Crocker's State Department office.

It is impossible at this stage to spell out what Washington's outrage will produce by way of additional sanctions in coming months. Whatever emerges will be shaped by a lot of eager hands guided by a variety of attitudes and reactions, ranging from deep dismay and exasperation to outright loathing of the South African Government.

More disturbing, perhaps, than the certainty of more economic pressure have been the responses of some conservative/moderate politicians in the last week. They accused the South African Government of shutting avenues of peaceful black dissidence.

Said Senator Mitch McConnell, a Republican of Kentucky: "We must ask ourselves what options are now left for those who oppose apartheid?"

"What opportunities will reasonable South African men and women have to peacefully express their opposition to apartheid and pursue a course of change? The answer is none."


'RUTHLESS ACTION'

That view, from a politician who has up to now been prepared to hear out the South African Government, is where the danger lurks for the Government. So far, 13 senators have joined him in saying that last week's outlawing of political activities "ruthlessly eliminates peaceful, legal means to oppose the policy and practices of apartheid".


Members of Congress do not easily condone violence, but this — from people who are anything but Capitol Hill's fiery anti-apartheid rhetoricians — indicates that some may in future at least understand it in South Africa's case.

Responses have made it clear that attitudes in Washington are hardening along with the South African Government's measures. Even the State Department, which has always recoiled from the sanctions pack on Capitol Hill, said the Government had "dealt a major blow" to efforts for peace in South Africa.


Sometimes the Government clampdown has killed non-violent options open to blacks; others say it is narrowing them. How far down the road, then, is the point where Washington's understanding of violence boils over into sympathy for it?




Non-resident's tax abolished
Minimum tax system for companies
Rates of individual tax reduced



WORKING WIVES
More than R20 000:
22.5% concession
Under R20 000:
NO RETURNS



CIGS SPIRITS BEER
1.8c/10t
UP
2c for 10
UP
4.8c/l
UP



BLACK EDUCATION
LOWEST IN 10 YEARS
10.3%
LESS

INCOME TAX PAYABLE 1988 and 1989

Married and under 60

Income	No children		1 child		2 children		3 children	
	1988	1989	Reduction	1988	1989	Reduction	1988	1989
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 500	55	130	75	55	130	75	55	130
7 000	130	205	75	130	205	75	130	205
7 500	205	280	75	205	280	75	205	280
8 000	280	355	75	280	355	75	280	355
8 500	355	430	75	355	430	75	355	430
9 000	430	505	75	430	505	75	430	505
9 500	505	580	75	505	580	75	505	580
10 000	580	655	75	580	655	75	580	655
10 500	655	730	75	655	730	75	655	730
11 000	730	805	75	730	805	75	730	805
11 500	805	880	75	805	880	75	805	880
12 000	880	955	75	880	955	75	880	955
12 500	955	1 030	75	955	1 030	75	955	1 030
13 000	1 030	1 105	75	1 030	1 105	75	1 030	1 105
13 500	1 105	1 180	75	1 105	1 180	75	1 105	1 180
14 000	1 180	1 255	75	1 180	1 255	75	1 180	1 255
14 500	1 255	1 330	75	1 255	1 330	75	1 255	1 330
15 000	1 330	1 405	75	1 330	1 405	75	1 330	1 405
15 500	1 405	1 480	75	1 405	1 480	75	1 405	1 480
16 000	1 480	1 555	75	1 480	1 555	75	1 480	1 555
16 500	1 555	1 630	75	1 555	1 630	75	1 555	1 630
17 000	1 630	1 705	75	1 630	1 705	75	1 630	1 705
17 500	1 705	1 780	75	1 705	1 780	75	1 705	1 780
18 000	1 780	1 855	75	1 780	1 855	75	1 780	1 855
18 500	1 855	1 930	75	1 855	1 930	75	1 855	1 930
19 000	1 930	2 005	75	1 930	2 005	75	1 930	2 005
19 500	2 005	2 080	75	2 005	2 080	75	2 005	2 080
20 000	2 080	2 155	75	2 080	2 155	75	2 080	2 155
20 500	2 155	2 230	75	2 155	2 230	75	2 155	2 230
21 000	2 230	2 305	75	2 230	2 305	75	2 230	2 305
21 500	2 305	2 380	75	2 305	2 380	75	2 305	2 380
22 000	2 380	2 455	75	2 380	2 455	75	2 380	2 455
22 500	2 455	2 530	75	2 455	2 530	75	2 455	2 530
23 000	2 530	2 605	75	2 530	2 605	75	2 530	2 605
23 500	2 605	2 680	75	2 605	2 680	75	2 605	2 680
24 000	2 680	2 755	75	2 680	2 755	75	2 680	2 755
24 500	2 755	2 830	75	2 755	2 830	75	2 755	2 830
25 000	2 830	2 905	75	2 830	2 905	75	2 830	2 905
25 500	2 905	2 980	75	2 905	2 980	75	2 905	2 980
26 000	2 980	3 055	75	2 980	3 055	75	2 980	3 055
26 500	3 055	3 130	75	3 055	3 130	75	3 055	3 130
27 000	3 130	3 205	75	3 130	3 205	75	3 130	3 205
27 500	3 205	3 280	75	3 205	3 280	75	3 205	3 280
28 000	3 280	3 355	75	3 280	3 355	75	3 280	3 355
28 500	3 355	3 430	75	3 355	3 430	75	3 355	3 430
29 000	3 430	3 505	75	3 430	3 505	75	3 430	3 505
29 500	3 505	3 580	75	3 505	3 580	75	3 505	3 580
30 000	3 580	3 655	75	3 580	3 655	75	3 580	3 655
30 500	3 655	3 730	75	3 655	3 730	75	3 655	3 730
31 000	3 730	3 805	75	3 730	3 805	75	3 730	3 805
31 500	3 805	3 880	75	3 805	3 880	75	3 805	3 880
32 000	3 880	3 955	75	3 880	3 955	75	3 880	3 955
32 500	3 955	4 030	75	3 955	4 030	75	3 955	4 030
33 000	4 030	4 105	75	4 030	4 105	75	4 030	4 105
33 500	4 105	4 180	75	4 105	4 180	75	4 105	4 180
34 000	4 180	4 255	75	4 180	4 255	75	4 180	4 255
34 500	4 255	4 330	75	4 255	4 330	75	4 255	4 330
35 000	4 330	4 405	75	4 330	4 405	75	4 330	4 405
35 500	4 405	4 480	75	4 405	4 480	75	4 405	4 480
36 000	4 480	4 555	75	4 480	4 555	75	4 480	4 555
36 500	4 555	4 630	75	4 555	4 630	75	4 555	4 630
37 000	4 630	4 705	75	4 630	4 705	75	4 630	4 705
37 500	4 705	4 780	75	4 705	4 780	75	4 705	4 780
38 000	4 780	4 855	75	4 780	4 855	75	4 780	4 855
38 500	4 855	4 930	75	4 855	4 930	75	4 855	4 930
39 000	4 930	5 005	75	4 930	5 005	75	4 930	5 005
39 500	5 005	5 080	75	5 005	5 080	75	5 005	5 080
40 000	5 080	5 155	75	5 080	5 155	75	5 080	5 155
40 500	5 155	5 230	75	5 155	5 230	75	5 155	5 230
41 000	5 230	5 305	75	5 230	5 305	75	5 230	5 305
41 500	5 305	5 380	75	5 305	5 380	75	5 305	5 380
42 000	5 380	5 455	75	5 380	5 455	75	5 380	5 455
42 500	5 455	5 530	75	5 455	5 530	75	5 455	5 530
43 000	5 530	5 605	75	5 530	5 605	75	5 530	5 605
43 500	5 605	5 680	75	5 605	5 680	75	5 605	5 680
44 000	5 680	5 755	75	5 680	5 755	75	5 680	5 755
44 500	5 755	5 830	75	5 755	5 830	75	5 755	5 830
45 000	5 830	5 905	75	5 830	5 905	75	5 830	5 905
45 500	5 905	5 980	75	5 905	5 980	75	5 905	5 980
46 000	5 980	6 055	75	5 980	6 055	75	5 980	6 055
46 500	6 055	6 130	75	6 055	6 130	75	6 055	6 130
47 000	6 130	6 205	75	6 130	6 205	75	6 130	6 205
47 500	6 205	6 280	75	6 205	6 280	75	6 205	6 280
48 000	6 280	6 355	75	6 280	6 355	75	6 280	6 355
48 500	6 355	6 430	75	6 355	6 430	75	6 355	6 430
49 000	6 430	6 505	75	6 430	6 505	75	6 430	6 505
49 500	6 505	6 580	75	6 505	6 580	75	6 505	6 580
50 000	6 580	6 655	75	6 580	6 655	75	6 580	6 655

The above amounts are calculated on the basis that the taxpayer's wife has no income and he has no other dependants. Standard deductions for medical expenses and rebates for insurance premiums are allowed for the 1988 tax year.

'SA is on brink of sweeping changes'

INCOME TAX PAYABLE 1988 and 1989 Two breadwinner family

Salary		Site/Paye		Final tax payable	
Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	1988	1989
R	R	R	R	R	R
20 000	10 000	2 260	1 435	4 620	3 683
25 000	15 000	2 675	1 600	4 275	3 200
30 000	20 000	3 090	1 765	3 930	2 717
35 000	25 000	3 505	1 930	3 585	2 234
40 000	30 000	3 920	2 095	3 240	1 751
45 000	35 000	4 335	2 260	2 895	1 268
50 000	40 000	4 750	2 425	2 550	785
55 000	45 000	5 165	2 590	2 205	292
60 000	50 000	5 580	2 755	1 860	200
65 000	55 000	5 995	2 920	1 515	107
70 000	60 000	6 410	3 085	1 170	15
75 000	65 000	6 825	3 250	775	100
80 000	70 000	7 240	3 415	380	213
85 000	75 000	7 655	3 580	35	326
90 000	80 000	8 070	3 745	300	439
95 000	85 000	8 485	3 910	655	552
100 000	90 000	8 900	4 075	1 070	665
105 000	95 000	9 315	4 240	1 485	778
110 000	100 000	9 730	4 405	1 900	891
115 000	105 000	10 145	4 570	2 315	1 004
120 000	110 000	10 560	4 735	2 730	1 117
125 000	115 000	10 975	4 900	3 145	1 230
130 000	120 000	11 390	5 065	3 560	1 343
135 000	125 000	11 805	5 230	3 975	1 456
140 000	130 000	12 220	5 395	4 390	1 569
145 000	135 000	12 635	5 560	4 805	1 682
150 000	140 000	13 050	5 725	5 220	1 795
155 000	145 000	13 465	5 890	5 635	1 908
160 000	150 000	13 880	6 055	6 050	2 021
165 000	155 000	14 295	6 220	6 465	2 134
170 000	160 000	14 710	6 385	6 880	2 247
175 000	165 000	15 125	6 550	7 295	2 360
180 000	170 000	15 540	6 715	7 710	2 473
185 000	175 000	15 955	6 880	8 125	2 586
190 000	180 000	16 370	7 045	8 540	2 699
195 000	185 000	16 785	7 210	8 955	2 812
200 000	190 000	17 200	7 375	9 370	2 925
205 000	195 000	17 615	7 540	9 785	3 038
210 000	200 000	18 030	7 705	10 200	3 151
215 000	205 000	18 445	7 870	10 615	3 264
220 000	210 000	18 860	8 035	11 030	3 377
225 000	215 000	19 275	8 200	11 445	3 490
230 000	220 000	19 690	8 365	11 860	3 603
235 000	225 000	20 105	8 530	12 275	3 716
240 000	230 000	20 520	8 695	12 690	3 829
245 000	235 000	20 935	8 860	13 105	3 942
250 000	240 000	21 350	9 025	13 520	4 055

327 B/day 2/3/88

PARLIAMENT

Clamps on foreign funding introduced

PARLIAMENT — Legislation to "absolutely prohibit" political parties and any other organisation or individuals from receiving money from abroad intended for political aims or objects was introduced yesterday.

The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, 1988, will also empower the Minister of Justice to declare organisations or people who receive money from abroad for activities which may endanger public safety and order to be "restricted".

This means all monies received will have to be paid over to the Registrar of Restricted Organisations, who will "sift" it.

Only money which would not be used for the said activities will be paid back, while other funds will "either be returned to the foreign source, or dealt with as determined by the Minister".

Another section of the Bill provides for any person who "says or does anything" to foment hostility or violence between people of different groups, nationality, cultural and religious groups to be guilty of an offence and liable to a maximum fine of R4 000 or two years imprisonment or both.

A following clause empowers the Minister to "identify" by notice in the

Government Gazette any display in public of any flag, standard, banner, badge, emblem, mark or slogan which may have the effect of fomenting hostility or violence.

Anybody who displays any of these signs will be guilty of an offence and also liable on conviction to a fine of R4 000 or two years' jail.

Loopholes

Provision is also made for the similar prosecution of anybody who attends or remains present at any gathering or exhibition where these emblems or slogans are shown.

Also included are amendments to the Fund Raising Act, with the main object, according to the Bill's accompanying memorandum, being "to bring about better control of the collection of contributions from the public" and increasing penalties for contravention of the regulations.

The main clause, prohibiting receipt of money from abroad for political aims, reads:

"No political party as defined ... may directly or indirectly receive any money from outside the Republic and no other organisation or person may directly or indirectly receive from outside the Republic, any money which is intended to be used, or in the discretion of that organisation or

person may be used, to further, propagate, pursue or oppose any political aim or object."

The next clause provides for the Minister to declare, without a hearing, any person or organisation "restricted" if he is satisfied that person or organisation:

☐ Engages or participates in the furthering, propagation, pursuing or opposing of any political aim or object.

☐ Is being used as a channel for introducing money which, in the Minister's opinion, is to be used for financing activities which may endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order in the Republic, or the termination of a state of emergency ... declared in the Republic.

☐ Has received or receives money from outside the Republic.

The Minister may at any time, by similar notice, withdraw the restriction.

The Registrar of Restricted Organisations and Persons, a post to be created, will have the power to direct any organisation or person to transfer or deliver to him any money received from outside the Republic before it was declared "restricted".

Any further money received from abroad must also be handed over.

Another clause excludes any court action to declare the Minister's restriction notice invalid. — Sapa.

New Bill completes crackdown

Govt extends clamps to foreign funds

327
B/day
2/3/88

GOVERNMENT yesterday moved against extra-parliamentary opposition for the second time in a week with the tableting of a Bill which would cut off overseas financial aid to anti-apartheid groups.

The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, tabled in Parliament by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, would enable government to cut off tens of millions of rands being channelled into the country and used by anti-apartheid groups for a wide range of purposes, including education and health care.

The Bill is intended to give the Minister the power to restrict any organisation which receives such funds and will establish a Registrar of Restricted Organisations to monitor the funds.

It also seeks to outlaw slogans, flags or symbols which may engender racial hostility. It makes provision for a R4 000 fine or two years in prison or both.

MIKE ROBERTSON reports from

Business Day Reporters

London that the EC's R70m package of "positive measures" to end apartheid could be jeopardised. EC officials were last night studying the measures and assessing the impact they would have on the programme which was intended as an alternative to sanctions.

While most of the R70m made available this year has been allocated to humanitarian projects, some has gone to organisations such as the SA Youth Congress which was restricted last week.

The money is channelled into SA through the Kagiso Trust, the SA Council of Churches (SACC), the SA Catholic Bishops Conference and trade unions.

Anti-Apartheid Movement general-secretary Mike Terry said the latest action would bring the SA government in direct conflict with the EC.

ANTHONY JOHNSON reports that

● To Page 2

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2/3/88

Govt extends clamps to funds

government spokesman in Parliament indicated the clamps would be used against a wide range of organisations, including trade unions, church, student and community organisations, and groups using foreign funds for legal-aid purposes.

Opposition MPs said government's latest move would pave the way for another Schlebusch-type witchhunt, to smear its opponents and amounted to a "total onslaught" against anti-apartheid groups.

The measures were the subject of a heated debate in the House of Assembly during a motion calling for a parliamentary select committee to examine the draft legislation.

Coetsee said the Bill aimed to create a climate in SA in which "reform can take place". He said it was necessary to extend existing legislation as that only made provision for organisations and not individuals.

PFP MP Dave Dalling said government already had sufficient legal power

at its disposal to stop foreign money being used by organisations or people to endanger public safety.

The motion was finally accepted by the House after a division called by the PFP in which the CP and the NDM voted with the NP.

ELSABE WESSELS reports SACC general-secretary Frank Chikane predicted the restrictions would "anger Christians and mobilise people to take a stand against government".

He said 96% of SACC funding was received from "overseas partners" who donated the money to help "victims of apartheid".

The SACC's budget for 1986 was R17.6m of which R12m was used to help, among others, detainees and detainees' families and to fund legal suits.

ALAN FINE reports Cosatu said it would comment on the Bill once it had been studied.

● From Page 1

Cape Times 2/3/88

KTC declared no-go zone

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

KTC squatter camp in Nyanga was yesterday declared a restricted area, open to residents only, in terms of an order issued in terms of the emergency regulations, by the Divisional Commissioner of the Western Cape, Brigadier Roy During.

In terms of the order published in the Government Gazette the restricted area is the, "occupied ground bordered by Terminus Road, NY 78, NY 5, and Great Dutch Crescent."

This area is, in effect the strife-torn KTC camp. "No person who is not normally resident in the area, may enter on or be present on, or in any part of the area without the written permission of the Divisional Commissioner," the order states.

The Reverend Syd Lockett, a member of the mediating committee which has been trying to establish peace in KTC and director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, said last night "it would make a mockery of my ministry if I allowed myself to be bound by these restrictions."

"By its decisions and actions of the past week the government has clearly set itself on a collision course with the church of Christ and the State President should pay heed to the words of Jesus: "The gates of hell will never hold out against the church".

A police spokesman in Cape Town said he was unable to comment on the restriction order. There was no unrest in the township, he said.

Nyanga is now out of bounds

CAPE Town's Nyanga township has been declared a restricted area open to residents only, according to a police order published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The order signed by Divisional Commissioner of the SAP for the Western Province, Brig R P During, proclaimed that "no person who is not normally resident in the area" — known as Nyanga township — "may enter on or be present on or in any part of the area" without the written permission of the Divisional Commissioner of the SAP for the Western Province Division.

The order — Government Notice No 411 as published in Government Gazette No 11168 issued yesterday — reads in part:

"No person who is not normally resident in the area as described in Schedule A, may enter on or be present on or in any part of the area as described in Schedule A, without the written permission of the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province division". — Sapa.

Prizes on offer, contestants
puzzle correctly, have
and telephone number/s
and have accompanied
donation of R1. All the pro-
of the OES/Northern Cape

RULES

outlawed under new Bill

Political Staff

A PROVISION in a new Bill curbing foreign funding of organisations could be used against the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

This is a clause prohibiting emblems which could cause racial hostility or could insult any group.

The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill tightens prohibitions on overseas funding and incorporates prohibitions in existing legislation on the stirring-up of racial, cultural or religious animosity.

A new clause provides for a fine of up to R4 000 or imprisonment of up to two years, or both, for the display of "certain flags, standards, badges, emblems, marks or slogans" or for attending meetings at which these are displayed.

It is the opinion in parliamentary circles that the provision could be used to curtail AWB activities.

● The National Democratic Movement (NDM) of Mr Wynand Malan emphasised today that it was not backing the harsh Bill.

However, it had decided to support a parliamentary investigation of foreign political funding.

The move to appoint a committee was supported by the National and Conservative parties but opposed by the Progressive Federal Party and independent Claremont MP Mr Jan van Eck. One of the committee's aims will be to consider whether the new Bill is the best way of preventing foreign interference in South African politics.

The Bill gives the Government enormous powers to declare organisations "restricted" and then to seize their funds to decide if they are being used for unauthorised purposes.

Explaining the NDM's support of the committee investigation, Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, said the NDM would try to use the inquiry to attack the Bill. He said the special committee would provide greater scope for investigation of foreign funding than a normal parliamentary standing committee.

● See page 10.

CHARGED
for fund
raising

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Three members of the Detainees' Support Committee (Descom) appeared in the Maritzburg Regional Court yesterday on allegations of illegally collecting R31 172 for the organization.

Prof Colin Gardner and Mr Chris Merrett, both from the University of Natal (Maritzburg), and Mrs Gay Spiller are to be tried under the Fund Raising Act.

They have been charged in their capacities as chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of Descom.

No charges were put to the three and they were not asked to plead. The hearing was adjourned to March 15.

Their appearance follows investigations by the security police into extra-parliamentary organizations.

Lawyers and organizations which have been investigated say the prosecution will be the first of its kind under the Act. It is seen as a crucial test on the interpretation of the Act.

The magistrate was Mr J W Strydom. Mr J A van Heerden appeared for the State and Mr M E Kaje for the accused.

Crackdown

Police TV statement 'complete nonsense'

Political Staff

POLICE handling of a protest march on Parliament by about 150 people on Monday had been "reckless" and "indiscriminate", Houghton MP Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She said the police statement that they had no choice but to use a water-cannon as had been stated on Network was "complete nonsense".

If the churchmen had been allowed to present their petition, it would have prevented the "sensational publicity" throughout the world which had added further fuel to the campaign for sanctions against SA.

"Can it be that the reason for this ridiculous police over-kill is due to two pending by-elections."

"This is but an incident in a series of actions by the government designed to demonstrate to the voters of Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke

that the government is not soft on law and order."

● British Deputy Foreign Secretary Mrs Lynda Chalker said she welcomed Mrs Helen Suzman's decision to read out part of the church petition during the emergency debate in parliament yesterday.

● The Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) yesterday strongly condemned the arrest of the church leaders.

"Petitioning parliament is a traditional way in which people, particularly those who have no representation in government, have been able to express their views."

● UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said the detention of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other religious leaders showed an intensification of the crisis in SA.

He called the incident "an extremely worrying development".

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Showdown on clamps

• FROM PAGE ONE

Other organisations challenging their bans are the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Release Mandela Committee.

A Cosatu lawyer this week described the restrictions on the union federation as "so vague as to be meaningless".

One example was a section prohibiting Cosatu from commemorating "the death of a person ... belonging to a category of persons".

"Taken literally this outlaws commemoration of Easter by union members," the lawyer said, adding that the restrictions were full of this kind of obscurity.

He questioned whether sections which referred blandly to Cosatu "meddling in" and "stirring up" politics had any legal meaning.

Many of the 19 clauses of the ban on Cosatu were so wide as to limit legitimate trade union activity, he said.

The Cosatu application is likely to be heard in court early in April - about the same time as the union federation will be convening a special national congress to discuss union responses to the restrictions and to a planned new labour law which will severely limit black workers' rights to strike.

Outraged criticisms

A major target of the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill appears to be the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa) of former liberal parliamentary opposition leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert.

Slabbert's Idasa last year drew outraged government criticism for leading a delegation of 60 prominent white Afrikaners to Dakar, Senegal, to meet leaders of the outlawed African National Congress opposition movement.

The bill is likely to target virtually every recipient of foreign funding. It empowers government officials to establish and police a list of "restricted" organisations similar to that established under the Affected Organisations Act.- Agenda Press Services, SOUTH reporters.



The country's top clergy on the march against the new curbs More pictures Page 13

Showdown!

THE government crackdown on extra-parliamentary activity is provoking a showdown with internal opposition.

The 750,000-strong Cosatu is among five organisations preparing to challenge the government's actions in court.

Protest rallies are being organised in the Western Cape and other parts of the country while top community and religious leaders are uniting to hammer out a counter strategy.

And Cosatu has warned that if its special congress to discuss the crackdown is banned it will "take protest action" from April 11 to 13.

The reaction came as the government moved swiftly this week to con-

solidate its attack on extra-parliamentary groups in tabling the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill to "absolutely prohibit" foreign funding of those groups.

In the Western Cape, a series of meetings have already been held.

Lawyers are preparing five separate court challenges to last week's government ban on the activities of 18 organisations and individuals.

The major challenge comes from Cosatu, the country's dominant union grouping which was last week banned from participating in any political activity except an extremely narrow range of factory-floor unionism.

Lawyers acting for Cosatu will be filing a court application against the restrictions by the weekend.

Lawyers for three other opposition groups, among them the United Democratic Front (UDF) - banned from participating in any activity except keeping its accounts and consulting lawyers - are expected to file similar challenges soon.

Three UDF officials, co-president Archie Gumede, local secretary A S Chetty and Simon Gqubule, are banned from taking part in peace talks with Inkatha to end township fighting in Maritzburg.

Now lawyers are also expected to file challenges on their behalf.

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South Africa
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out against restrictions

The leaders of the South African Council of Churches issued this statement in protest to the government's latest draconian measures. The SACC states that the new measures are a blow directed at the heart of the church's mission in South Africa.

WE, the leaders of South African Council of Churches, have held an emergency meeting in Khotso House, Johannesburg to discuss the crisis in our country which was created by the South African government when it banned the operations of 17 of our people's organisations, prohibited many activities of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and restricted 18 of our leaders.

We believe the restrictions represent a desperate attempt by weak people to hold onto power in the face of an ever-increasing determination by the oppressed people of our country to bring about justice, democracy and peace.

The government's drastic and brutal action removes nearly all effective means open to our people of working for true change by peaceful means, and if there is violent reaction to its action, this government must take the responsibility.

The ban on the activities of the 17 organisations is a blow directed at the heart of the church's mission in South Africa.

Firstly, the organisations which have been banned are the organisations of and for our people.

Secondly, the activities which have been prohibited are central to the proclamation of the gospel in our country. We must make it quite clear that, no matter what the conse-

quences, we will continue as a matter of course to campaign for the release of prisoners, to call for clemency for those under sentence of death, to call for the unbanning of our political organisations, to call for negotiations involving the true leaders of our country to bring about a transfer of power from a minority to all the people of our country, to commemorate significant events in the life of our nation, to call upon the international community to apply pressure to force the government to the negotiating table.

Our mandate to carry out these activities comes from God and no man and no government will stop us.

If the state wants to act against the church of God in this country for proclaiming the gospel, then so be it.

Thirdly, at least one prominent church leader known to us has been banned and house arrested in terms of the regulations. Dr Simon Gqubule, principal of the Methodist Church's John Wesley College, has been restricted to the Pietermaritzburg district and has been placed under house-arrest between 6 pm and 5 am.

We know Gqubule to be a man dedicated to justice and peace in our country and condemn the restrictions on him - as we condemn the restrictions placed on all our other leaders - in the strongest terms we can muster.

We find it particularly horrifying that the government has restricted two leaders - in the persons of Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Archie

Gumede - who were until their restrictions tireless workers in the cause of peace in two of the most desperate crisis areas in our land.

Mrs Sisulu has been struggling to bring about peace between opposing groups in KTC, Cape Town. It is widely acknowledged that Gumede has been a key advocate of peace in the fighting in Pietermaritzburg.

We believe the time has come to state the truth clearly as we see it: from the government's banning of these two leaders, from its harassment of peacemakers in KTC, from its detention of leaders in Pietermaritzburg, and from its failure to arrest people against whom there is clear evidence of murder and assault, we must conclude that the authorities are deliberately obstructing peace in our country and encouraging violence amongst our people. Their purpose is to use surrogate forces to smash effective opposition to their heretical policy of apartheid, and to ensure as far as possible that it is the blood of black people, and not of white people, that is spilled in pursuance of their aim.

In responding to the current crisis, we feel we must address primarily the oppressed people in our land, for it is they who will decide in the final analysis when apartheid is going to be abolished.

We urge the oppressed to intensify the struggle for justice and peace in accordance with the gospel and we encourage them not to lose hope, for victory against evil in this world is



The SACC's Frank Chikane

guaranteed by our Lord.

For our part, we commit ourselves to exploring every possible avenue for continuing to carry out the activities which have been banned, as we believe they are mandated by the gospel.

To the white voters of South Africa, we must say - without too much hope of being heard - that you are being deceived by the government.

Your fellow South Africans want nothing more than to live in a just and peaceful country. Your position is becoming untenable and we believe that you must dissociate yourselves from this government.

Apartheid is a heresy. You can't reform a heresy, and if you are to assure your futures, you must join the real struggle for democracy.

We now hope the international community - and especially South Africa's major trading partners - will wake up to the fact that this illegitimate government is threatening their interests as well as the lives and security of black and white South Africans.

It has shown quite clearly that it has nothing to offer but instability and bloodshed. It must be isolated to force it off the awful path it has chosen.

Crisis deepens for State

3-9/3/88 (327) Sufu

THE serious crisis in which the Botha regime finds itself is reflected in the latest restrictions imposed upon the UDF, Cosatu, NECC and other organisations and individuals.

The basic cause of the crisis is the defeat which the regime has suffered at the hands of the mass democratic movement over the past decade.

Such is the effect of censorship and massive ruling class propaganda that many of us are unable to see the giant strides our liberation struggle has made.

Suffers defeat

In truth, the State of Emergency has not halted the struggle. The latest restrictions are an admission that politically the regime has suffered another defeat.

It desperately wants the October apartheid local authority elections to succeed - and to bludgeon the oppressed masses into participation. It does not matter who wins the elections or who loses.

For to vote, is to vote for the regime. And this is what matters to the apartheid government.

But the elections represent only one

UDF Western Cape chairperson Abdullah Omar says the crisis for the apartheid regime has deepened with the introduction of the latest curbs on organisations and individuals while the democratic movement has retained its moral-political authority.

aspect of the dilemma facing the rulers. Already, the tricameral parliament has proved a disaster.

On the trade union front, education front, housing and sport, the crisis has deepened. Look at the restrictions imposed on Cosatu.

Less than 10 years ago came the Wiehahn strategy - recognition of the right of black workers to take part in collective bargaining BUT KEEP THEM OUT OF THE POLITICAL ARENA!

Restrict their activities to the factory floor! No fighting for political rights - let alone working class political power!

The bosses saw the long-term value of such a strategy and acquiesced. And indeed some unionists did try (and still try) to draw the political teeth of the working class.

But what has happened? The actual experiences of workers drove them to

enter the political arena. And now barely nine years after Wiehahn comes the Emergency measure directed against Cosatu - admission of another political defeat.

In short, it is my view that in spite of the demoralising and disorganising effect of the State of Emergency, the political position of the apartheid regime has deteriorated.

Crisis deepens

The year 1976, symbolised the decline of the regime's moral political authority. The decline of that moral-political authority has increased - not diminished.

The regime cannot survive without repression. The more Emergency measures it adopts, the more it compounds its own problems. The more the crisis deepens.

And more and more layers of the oppressed learn vital political lessons.

Why then has the government not banned the UDF altogether? Why allow it still to exist?

I think that an important reason for this is the regime's international isolation and pressure (albeit faint-hearted) from the business world.

Even Botha's best friends in the imperialist world - Reagan, Thatcher, Chirac and so on — do not think that he is managing the estate satisfactorily.

International pressure is mounting for some negotiated settlement in the region - a settlement which would safeguard "investments and western influence". These pressures are reflected in the way the restrictions have been imposed.

But what about the democratic movement?

The repression through which we are living has certainly caused and will cause further disorganisation. But the

general political climate remains overwhelmingly favourable for the mass democratic movement.

The general support and sympathy among the oppressed masses for the democratic movement have allowed it to withstand every assault.

The regime batters our organisations. Its vast propaganda machine churns out "public opinion" day in and day out. It has mounted a massive attack on the ideas and politics of the democratic movement.

Broad masses

Not only has the movement survived, it retains its moral-political authority among the broad masses.

In 1960 it was possible to put the struggle back and cause demoralisation by banning the organisations of the people.

That was a different epoch and a different setting. The year 1988 is a different proposition. The fundamental optimism, dedication and courage of workers, students and non-student youth will ensure that the latest restrictions will fail to achieve their purpose.



Mrs Marks at Kalk Bay Harbour

Life will be difficult in the Marks' home

MRS Magdalena Marks, wife of Western Cape UDF vice-president Joseph Marks, will find life a bit more difficult now that her husband and son Joey have been restricted.

Joey Marks is Joint Western Cape secretary of the UDF. The restrictions mean that her husband, a fishmonger and hawker, is unable to buy fruit and vegetables early at the market or work after

6pm.

Mrs Marks said she had problems, because she cannot drive and does not know how to go "for the best deal".

"I will now have to get somebody to do the buying and driving for me, and I will obviously have to pay that person," she said.

"I am going to have a problem collecting money because our clients receive their wages or pensions at different times. It

means a driver will have to be hired every time.

"We can now only go the market once a week and if we can't sell all our products they will rot," she said.

"I have a problem with the children who are used to getting fruit after school, but now I have to tell them there is nothing. We will definitely feel the pinch at the end of the month," said Mrs Marks.

Tinto - a life of resistance

CHRISTMAS Tinto, former vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Western Cape, was born on Christmas Day in 1925 in the Transkei.

From an early age he campaigned for issues he believed to be important. He was expelled from St John's College in Umtata for playing a leading role in a protest against inferior food.

Tinto then left the Transkei to seek work on the Reef. In 1943 he was contracted to work for a mine in Boksburg.

On his first day at the mine he became involved in a strike over wages and was told to leave. At a later stage he was arrested and deported to the Transkei. He then headed for Cape Town, where he found a job in a dairy, from which he was also dismissed after calling a meeting to discuss poor wages.

In 1951 he attended a meeting of the African National Congress (ANC) in Cape Town, where he met an old school friend who advised him to join the ANC. He joined the Langa branch in September



Christmas Tinto with Mama Dorothy Zihlangu

1951.

Herman Toivo ja Toivo and other future Swapo leaders joined the Langa branch of the ANC. When they returned to Namibia they launched Swapo.

In March 1960 Tinto took part in the march of 30 000 workers from Langa to Caledon Square. This led to a State of Emergency being declared.

In 1963 he was charged with sabotage and sentenced to six years imprisonment on Robben Island. He

appealed against his sentence and was released after six months.

In 1976 he was detained and held in Pollsmoor Prison. As a result of injuries sustained in prison, Tinto was admitted to Valkenburg hospital.

He was subsequently charged with recruiting students to undergo military training with the ANC. He was found guilty and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. A

successful appeal against his sentence led to his release after 16 months.

His first wife, Pauline Nontombi, died shortly after his release.

In August 1983 Tinto was elected vice-president of the United Democratic Front at its national launch in Mitchell's Plain.

He has played an important role in various UDF campaigns, including those against community councils and the tricameral Parliament.

In 1986, following the imposition of the State of Emergency in the Western Cape, Tinto went into hiding. He was detained by police on January 27 1987, and released from Victor Verster last week.

Tinto has always been a keen soccer player and fan, and is known to scores of admiring young soccer players in the townships as Fernando - a famous international soccer player.

Tinto, who hawks second-hand clothing, married his second wife, Cindy Gajana, in 1983. They have twins and live in Guguletu.

Tinto has five children from his first marriage.

All for the white voters

THE recent action by the government against the UDF and other organisations has to do with white politics.

It is yet another indication that the government is more concerned with the reaction of white voters than with the possible reaction in the black community and overseas.

In a way it is also further proof that continuous threats against the state can be counter-productive.

And it is another attempt

Ultimately the government is more likely to pander to the CP than the UDF, says former editor of Die Vaderland HARALD PAKENDORF.

confidence and discounted actual and potential sanctions.

And also no to any attempts to reform and restructure society on any other terms than its own. Which, incidentally, is not a strange way for any government to think.

It would be remarkable if a government, any government, would allow outside forces to dictate to it how it should govern.

That is, so long as it feels itself to be in control, as the South African government certainly feels it is.

So in essence, the CP in

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All for the white voters

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It is yet another indication that the government is more concerned with the reaction of white voters than with the possible reaction in the black community and overseas.

In a way it is also further proof that continuous threats against the state can be counter-productive.

And it is another attempt at consolidating its position so as to give its policy of co-option a better working chance.

These would seem to be the reasons why the government put an end to the political activity of the UDF and other organisations.

Obviously the government explained its actions, tying ANC statements into possible UDF activity, declaring that it was attempting to cut off the revolutionary potential by doing so.

There have been hints over a period that the government was intending some kind of move. What raises questions is the way it came and its timing.

After the upheavals over the last three years, the government has gradually managed to get the situation under control internally, has turned the economy around, restored

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confidence and discounted actual and potential sanctions.

Why then, one could ask, was it felt necessary to act against the UDF? After all, there is no immediate perceived threat to its control. Why risk turning the UDF into an underground organisation and why risk strong foreign reaction and possible further sanctions?

This is the year of elections. There have already been by-elections and others are in the offing. And of course there is the municipal election in October.

The government feels that it can in no way give its voters the impression that it is not as tough on security matters as before.

It does not want to be outflanked by the right on this issue.

Reform, yes. Sharing of power and drawing blacks into governmental structures, yes. But appear to be soft on security, no.

And also no to any attempts to reform and restructure society on any other terms than its own. Which, incidentally, is not a strange way for any government to think.

It would be remarkable if a government, any government, would allow outside forces to dictate to it how it should govern.

That is, so long as it feels itself to be in control, as the South African government certainly feels it is.

So in essence, the CP in the mind of the government is still more important than the UDF.

And the same goes for foreigners. The United States has put itself beyond the pale and has no influence on the thinking of Pretoria.

The Anti-Apartheid Act saw to that. After all, why be concerned with a country which kicks you in the back when, in your mind, you are valiantly trying to address the very questions it is raising?

There is no indication that sanctions will go away. Better then to find ways of getting around the sanctions, and they are being found, than to bother with the sanctioners.

And the more the United States and other countries makes noises about punitive action against South Africa, the less obliging Pretoria will be.

Two appeals with major implications for media

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

JUDGEMENT was reserved this week in two Appeal Court hearings which could have far-reaching implications for press freedom in South Africa.

The appeals, both made by the state, were heard on Monday in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

The state is appealing against an earlier decision by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court which had declared invalid, *inter alia*, media regulations that sought to restrict comment and media coverage of unrest and "security action" and other restrictions.

The appeal follows a successful application brought by the United Democratic Front and the Release Mandela Campaign, heard by Natal Judges N Page and B Galgut.

The judgement, handed down in April last year, declared invalid a substantial number of regulations under Proclamation R224 of 1986.

The Natal full bench declared valid a prohibition on the publication of blank spaces intended as a reference to the effect of the media regulations. On appeal it was contended on behalf of the UDF and the RMC that this regulation was invalid *inter alia* because it appeared to countenance written comment, satire or criticism but not the leaving of blank spaces.

The state is further appealing against a decision by Justice R Leon in the Durban Supreme Court which invalidated those provisions in the media regulations which gave the commissioner of police the power to identify certain acts, the reporting of which would amount to publication of a subversive statement.

The application was brought in 1987 by the RMC, the Black Sash and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Because the court found the commissioner of police did not have such powers, it also made an order that a notice published by the commissioner on April 10, 1987 was invalid.

The notice sought to identify as a subversive statement the "participation in any campaign, project or action aimed at accomplishing the release of persons, for example by signing a petition calling upon the government to release certain persons, wearing in public a sticker or any article of clothing or exhibiting in public a poster protesting against or disapproving of the detention of certain persons, attending a gathering held or performing any act as a symbolic token of solidarity with such persons."

Opposing the first appeal, the UDF and RMC argued that the regulations were invalid on the grounds that in their proclamation in terms of the Public Safety Act, the state president had exceeded the authority conferred on him by parliament in that he had made regulations which could not have been within the contemplation of parliament.

It was also argued that the regulations were vague in that they left persons, including editors and reporters, uncertain as to what they could and could not do.

It was further put that the state president had in certain instances conferred discretionary powers on subordinate officials, without indicating the guidelines according to which that discretion could be exercised in law.

The state submitted that the president was fully empowered by the Public Safety Act to make such regulations.

A media lawyer commented that although the former appeal concerned the validity of media regulations proclaimed under the previous 1986/1987 State of Emergency, the outcome of the appeal was nonetheless important because the principles laid down would be relevant in determining the limit of the state president's powers to make media regulations in an Emergency.

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WASHINGTON — That South Africa is in for a political rough ride here this year is as sure as the oncoming of the cherry blossoms which grace this city each spring.

Both should happen at about the same time, and further economic sanctions against the Republic seem inevitable in the present dark mood on Capitol Hill towards the South African Government.

Last week's crackdown on dissent has spurred pro-sanctions and disinvestment interests here.

The House of Representatives opens the bidding and debate on March 15 with the so-called Dellums Bill ending almost all trade with South Africa and ordering American companies out within six months.

But pungent rhetoric and a tough line were to be expected in the House which voted for total sanctions in 1986. Perhaps more important now are the temperatures towards South Africa elsewhere — in the senate and the Reagan Administration.

Both are ominously low. Early signs are that the senators will at least approve a tightening of restrictions already in place against South Africa, maybe milder than those passed by the House.

What will the State Department and White House do? So far they have been doggedly against sanctions and disinvestment, and have taken political wounds for that stance as congress snatched the reins of South Africa policy from them.

They, too, were incensed at the new prohibitions. Public statements were tough but apparently pale against the words which passed when the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, summonsed the South African Ambassador, Dr Piet Koornhof, to let Pretoria know at first hand last Wednesday how the Reagan Administration felt.

Outrage

It is understood diplomatic cordite fumes filled Dr Crocker's State Department office.

It is impossible at this stage to spell out what Washington's outrage will produce by way of additional sanctions in coming months.

Whatever emerges will be shaped by a lot of eager hands guided by a variety of attitudes and reactions, ranging from deep dismay and exasperation to outright loathing of the South African Government.

SA GOVT IS IN FOR POLITICAL ROUGH RIDE

Crackdown on dissent spurs hostile groups



CHESTER Crocker



PIET Koornhof

**SOWETAN
FOREIGN
SERVICE**

FOCUS

Most disturbing, perhaps, than the certainty of more economic pressure have been the responses of some conservative/moderate politicians in the last week.

They accused the South African Government of shutting avenue of peaceful black dissidence — said Senator Mitch McConnell, a Republican of

Kentucky: "We must ask ourselves, what options are now left for those who oppose apartheid?"

"What opportunities will reasonable South African men and women have to peacefully express their opposition to apartheid and pursue a course of change? The answer is none."

That view, from a politician who has up to now been prepared to hear out the South African Government, is where the danger lurks for the government.

So far, 13 senators

have joined him in saying that last week's outlawing of political activities "ruthlessly eliminates peaceful, legal means to oppose the policy and practices of apartheid."

Members of congress do not easily condone violence, but this — from people who are anything but Capitol Hill's fiery anti-apartheid rhetoricians — indicates that some may in future at least understand it in South Africa's case.

Responses have made it clear that attitudes in Washington are hardening along with the South African Government's measure. Even the State Department, which has

up to now recoiled from the sanctions pack on Capitol Hill, said the Government had "dealt a major blow" to efforts for peace in South Africa.

Some say the Government clampdown has killed non-violent options open to blacks, others say it is narrowing them. How far down the road, then, is the point where Washington's understanding of violence boils over into sympathy for it?

Lest we forget



New bid to curb funding

Scup
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3-9/13/18

THE introduction in Parliament this week of a Bill that will severely tighten control over foreign funding came as no surprise to community and extra-parliamentary organisations.

Some had been expecting the move for several months.

Several community organisations were investigated under the terms of the Fund-Raising Act by the Department of Home Affairs last year.

The books of these organisations were taken away by detectives from the commercial branch of the South African Police and returned two or three months later. No action has as yet been taken against them.

Some of the organisations known to have been investigated include the Foundation for Peace and Justice, of which Dr Allan Boesak is a director, the Oudtshoorn Resources and Advice Committee, the Theological and Ecumenical Movement (Team), and Grassroots Publications, among others.

Mr Mansoor Jaffer, co-ordinator of Grassroots, said they had been expecting funding curbs for more than a year.

Won't collapse

More than half of the organisation's income came from abroad, he said.

"We are going to be hard-hit if funds are cut. But we will take the necessary steps to survive. It may necessitate generating our own income, cutting costs and streamlining our projects, but we are not going to collapse."

In terms of the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, introduced this week, the Minister of Justice can cut off foreign funding of an organisation which he believes to be propagating political aims endangering the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order.

The new Bill is aimed at closing loopholes in the Affected Organisations Act.

Under the new Bill a registrar of restricted organisations or persons will be appointed to appropriate foreign funds and return them where necessary to the original sources.

The registrar and his staff can inspect the affairs of any organisation restricted by the Government.

Funeral restricted

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PEOPLE were turned away from the funeral of Bhongolethu resident Mr William Dunjana, 20, last week who died in a prison hospital in Paarl recently.

Restrictions were placed on the funeral by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Oudtshoorn.

A postmortem had shown that Dunjana died of an asthma attack, the prison's services said in a telex.

Dunjana had been jailed for five years for arson.

According to the restrictions, only 200 mourners arriving by car would be allowed to attend the funeral. Banners and freedom songs were banned. The service would not be permitted to exceed four hours and had to be conducted by an ordained priest. A specific route for the funeral was laid down.

Residents claimed there was a high

police presence and they were prevented from entering the church.

"Police stood at the gate and in the churchyard. They counted the people as they were entering the church. After they counted 200 people, they stopped the others from entering and chased people away with sjamboks," said a witness.

Police confirmed that people were turned away from the funeral in terms of the restrictions.

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Restricted

Olifant's livelihood affected

REGGIE Olifant, 40, United Democratic Front (UDF) president in the Southern Cape, has been restricted to his home between 6pm and 5am, may not be in the company of more than ten people, and may not address or attend political meetings or take part in political activities.

He has been restricted from participating in the activities of the Bhongolethu Civic Association (BCA), Bhongolethu Youth Congress (Boyco), Bhongolethu Womens Organisation (BWO) and Oudshoorn Youth Congress (Oyco).

Olifant, who works for a book company, was a teacher for 13 years. He was transferred by the Department of Education and Culture to Kenhardt — 900 km from home.

Olifant said he was sure his transfer was

politically motivated.

For many years he served as the president of the South Western Districts Primary Schools Sports Association, a Sacos affiliate.

He taught in Kenhardt for three months, but decided to return to his family. He applied to the department for another teaching post, but was told it would only be granted if he agreed not to teach in Oudshoorn. He refused.

Olifant is the father of five and the sole supporter of his family.

"I am going to challenge these restrictions in court. It has affected my work."

"I work for a major book company and sell books to schools throughout the Southern Cape region," said Olifant.



Students at the University of Cape Town protest

'Released into another prison'

FORMER Cape Youth Congress president Roseberry Sonto, 34, was restricted last week after spending nearly a year in detention.

He is not allowed to participate in the activities of Cayco and the UDF, or address meetings where the government is criticised or the safety of the public is endangered. He is restricted to his home between 7pm and 6am.

Sonto was detained in March 1987 under the State of Emergency. He told SOUTH his release was a transfer from one prison to another.

"The restrictions are vague. They do not state whether I can attend meetings. It states I am not allowed to participate."

The restrictions affect his movements and he cannot easily visit relatives and friends living in other townships.

"My release does, however, mean I can communicate freely with my family and friends."

His involvement in politics became stronger in 1983 when Cayco was formed, he said.

He was co-opted to the executive in 1984 and became vice-president. In 1985 he was elected president.

Sonto spent three months in detention during the State of Emergency in 1985.



Roseberry Sonto

Community paper will suffer

DEREK Jackson, 28, full-time organiser of the community newspaper Saamstaan, has been restricted to the Oudshoorn magisterial district.

Jackson, the newspaper's only skilled journalist, has been restricted to his home between 6pm and 5am, may not be in the company of more than ten people, and may not address or attend political meetings or take part in political activities of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Jackson is one of the founder members of Saamstaan. In 1983 he worked on Suid Kaap Nuus, the pilot edition of Saamstaan.

In 1984 he was a voluntary worker for six months on Saamstaan, assisting Munsoor Jaffer and Humphrey

Joseph, before becoming a permanent staff member.

Jackson attended journalism workshops organised by Grassroots newspaper in Cape Town.

Saamstaan has three full-time workers. One will be going on maternity leave at the end of this month, and another is about to undergo an operation on his arm. His arm was broken when he was shot several times by a special constable.

"Saamstaan has really been hit hard by my restrictions. I have to go to Cape Town once every six weeks to have the paper printed. I am also the only person trained to do the layout of the paper."

"We have to find temporary people to do this work, but it is difficult to find them in Oudshoorn," said Jackson.

'Fight for space'

ACTIVISTS must continue the fight for legal space, says rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

Reacting to the Government's restrictions on anti-apartheid organisations, he said it would be difficult to convince people now of the need for peaceful change.

Gerwel told RYLAND FISHER that the gains made by organisations like the UDF in recent years would not simply be wiped away by a government ban.

What do you think are the reasons for the curbs?

There has been a lot of speculation as to what goes on in the minds of people in government. Some people say the restrictions may be linked to the parliamentary by-elections and the municipal elections.

I don't think it is worthwhile going into these arguments. There is not always that kind of

logic in the mind of a repressive regime.

One was not expecting them to become less repressive. Their latest action fits in with the repressive mode into which they have gone.

Since the tricameral constitution was implemented, their policy has been one of co-option and in that process they had to create some space within which legal extra-parliamentary organisations developed and flourished.

The latest restrictions mean they are closing down that space in a repressive way. It is an acknowledgement that their co-option strategy under the tricameral system does not work.

They are conceding that popular resistance grew rather than the co-option policy succeeding.

What do the restrictions mean for extra-parliamentary organisations?

In a sense we are back in the 1960s, but with a significant difference. The

banned organisation the virtue of UDF organisation similar.

It is an administration which with the time is an ultra are played games. to the movement that the movement international the movement

Previous say to he the work can't do

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The people e points to democracy only cond organisation is a much



Lawyer Essa Moosa chatting to Christmas Tinto, Roseberry Sonto and Mama Dorothy Zihlangu

Mama Zihlangu

MAMA Dorothy Zihlangu, who was released and restricted last week, was born on Christmas Day more than 66 years ago.

But Christmas Day 1987 was not a joyous occasion for her.

It should have been a special day to share with her eight children and 13 grandchildren. But this day saw no Christmas presents and no birthday cake for Mama Zihlangu. She was in Pollsmoor Prison.

It was her fourth time in detention and the third consecutive Christmas she'd been forced to spend away from her family.

All she had to celebrate was her unvanquished spirit.

That spirit kept her buoyant through her four months in detention, even though she began to suffer from arthritis.

Her diabetes also gave her cause for

concern: "I'm supposed to be on a special diet, but it's impossible with prison food."

She was released a day. Government announced its on 18 organisations.

Now Mama Zihlangu is back in Guguletu, surrounded by her family, deciding where to go from here.

Under the conditions of her release, she cannot take part in the activities of several organisations including the United Women's Congress (UWC), the Federation of South Africa (Fedsaw), which she served as Western Cape president.

She is restricted to her home between 7pm and 6am.

She had been restricted from participating in causes she's devoted her life to, but Mama Zihlangu says she gives up without



The town protesting against the restrictions last week



Clergymen including Dr Allan Boesak, the Rev Frank Chikane, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Archbishop Steven Naidoo leading the protest march

It for legal must go on

of a banning of the organisations in 1960 and the virtual banning of the UDF and other organisations now are very similar.

It seems to me the administrative way in which they are dealing with the organisations this time is different. It is not an ultra vires ban, but they are playing administrative games. I think, partly due to the moral high ground that the democratic movement holds and the international recognition the the liberation movement enjoys.

Previously they could say to hell with the rest of the world. Today they can't do that.

Secondly, the democratic movement internally has captured social terrain which the State can't recapture simply by banning organisations.

The protests by church people earlier this week points to the fact that the democratic movement not only consists of political organisations anymore, but is a much broader people's

movement that you can't get rid of by administratively banning organisations.

Q: What, in your opinion, are the options left to people fighting for change in South Africa?

We must continue to fight for our legal space. People in civil positions, like churchmen, those in cultural life, academics and people like myself have an extra responsibility now to fight for our legal space.

We should challenge the government on the contradictions of its own arguments. They are purportedly fighting the revolutionary climate. But by banning the legal organisations, they are in fact driving people underground and deliberately fanning the so-called revolutionary climate.

Do you think it will now be more difficult to convince activists to fight for legal space?

A: One should always

realise that a repressive government is by definition a violent one. Violence as such is always present in the process of change. In South Africa the question has always been about how much violence.

Legal organisations are seriously affected by the new restrictions. This will disenchant more people, convincing them that violence is the only way out. Whatever people decide, one should still fight for legal space and legal options. But it will be much more difficult to convince people of this.

Do you think activists may be forced to consider entering parliamentary politics?

I have heard whispers of considering parliamentary politics. But if this was seriously considered, this latest move by the government certainly laid the ghost to it.

Further repression on the part of the State would be a further indication of the polarisation of our society. It does not mean that the

party being repressed would enter parliament. Instead, they would become more committed to take up other forms of extra-parliamentary resistance.

You can't beat people into submission and expect them to crawl into parliamentary politics.

How has the university been affected and how will you respond to the curbs?

Sansco (SA National Students Congress), one of the affected organisations, is a major organisation on our campus. We will have to react to that.

We will also have to react because a change-seeking university like ours is one of the areas of legal space available. When the legal space is affected in other areas, we will have to respond.

How we will do this will have to be done in consultation with community organisations. This process is presently underway.



Professor Jakes Gerwel

Mama Zihlangu knows she's doing nothing wrong

"I'm supposed to stick to a diet, but it's impossible to do that," she says.

Released a day after the announcement of its clampdown on organisations.

Zihlangu is back at home, surrounded by her family, but she can't go from here.

Conditions of her release she took part in the activities of organisations including the ANC's Congress (UWCO) and the South African Women's Congress (SAWC) which she served as the vice-president.

Restricted to her home between 10am and 4pm.

She has been restricted from going out in causes she's devoted her life to. Mama Zihlangu gives the impression of a woman who would not give up without a fight.

Partially blind, she recently spent 22 months in hiding, an experience that reinforced her reputation as a survivor.

It was difficult, she acknowledges, living a week here and a fortnight there.

"Now that I'm home I don't know where to start collecting all my clothes because I lived in so many places during that period."

She'd gone into hiding in 1985 after police raided her home at 2am one morning.

"They came with guns and a Casspir and even climbed onto the roof of my house."

Mama Zihlangu shakes her head in bewilderment. "Why should they need to treat an old lady like that?"

"And those police who raided me were just young boys. Young boys! If they had knocked on my door and approached me civilly I would not have fled. But I

was so shocked when I saw those guns," she says.

So Mama Zihlangu slipped out of her back door and became a fugitive at 65.

The police finally caught up with her on October 22 last year. She was arrested at DF Malan Airport, while on her way to Harare as the Cape Town delegate for a Lutheran Church conference.

At the time of her detention she was working with the "Manyanos" — township church women — as part of her drive to form a broad united front of women in Fedsaw.

Mama Zihlangu has had it tough for most of her life. Her childhood in Alice she remembers as "a time of no money". As a young woman living in Cape Town in the late thirties she worked as a nanny to support her widowed mother.

Then she met and married Mr Welcome

Zihlangu, who was to become the chairperson of the Langa branch of the ANC in the 1950s.

"I didn't know he was politically involved in the early days of my marriage," she recalls.

"He would disappear from the house for days and tell me afterwards he was at church meetings. When I eventually learned the truth I was very confused and worried."

It took the legendary Mama Dora Tamana of the ANC Women's League to make Mama Zihlangu politically aware and to inspire her to join the struggle.

In the early 1950s Mama Zihlangu was detained for 14 days.

She and her husband were both detained during South Africa's first State of Emergency in 1960.

Mama Zihlangu was held at a prison farm in Paarl along with her three-year-

old daughter Nontobeko and her two-year-old son Nassar. Mr Zihlangu was held at Worcester.

Shortly after being detained Mama Zihlangu discovered she was pregnant and her son Melisizwe ("Stand for the Nation") was born two days after her release.

Mr Zihlangu died in 1965. Since then Mama Zihlangu has fought on alone.

From 1982 to 1984 she worked tirelessly as the chairperson of the United Women's Congress. When Fedsaw was re-established in the Western Cape in August 1987, she was elected its first president.

People talk of Mama Zihlangu's remarkable composure even in times of crisis.

Mama Zihlangu ascribes it all to faith. "That and the knowledge that what I am doing is right," she says.

KTC ban 'a threat to peace efforts'

Staff Reporter

POLICE restrictions barring non-residents from the KTC squatter camp have jeopardised the chances of peace, residents claim.

At a press conference yesterday members of the Masincedane committee said they were unhappy and feared peace talks would be unable to continue.

They would be unable to meet their rivals, the steering committee, without the presence of the mediating committee, whom they trusted.

The police order bars non-residents from KTC without permission from the divisional commissioner.

ARCHBISHOP TUTU

This effectively prohibits the mediating committee of church leaders, Congress of South African Trade Unions and United Democratic Front members from operating in the area. The committee has been meeting both sides almost daily to try to resolve conflict.

The Masincedane committee said: "We see Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak as our leaders. As our leaders they should be free to come into our area, whenever they want to."

Masincedane members rejected claims by the Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier Roy During, that the mediating committee wanted only to encourage a Marxist revolution.

"We value the work of the mediating committee. They have done a lot to bring peace to our area. We want them to go on with their work. We are not sure the police are sincere when they say they want peace in our area."

Protest over Govt curbs

Sowetan
3/3/88

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FOUR media organisations are hosting a public meeting today to protest last week's banning of 17 organisations and prominent individuals as well as the curbing of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

The meeting is at the Central Methodist Church in Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, at corner of Von Brandis Street, and near the Rand Supreme Court.

The four organisations, the Anti-Censorship Action Group (ACAG), the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ), the Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ) and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), have called the meeting in the belief that these latest curbs are yet another infringement of the people's right to be heard and to be informed. — Sapa

least R120m from overseas every year, according to one estimate, and a cut-off of funds would be seriously crippling. Some may even cease functioning.

The big issue will be just what activities of the organisations will be regarded as "political" enough for government to stop funds.

Government threats to foreign funding are not new, but they reached a peak at the time of last May's general election, when statements by State President P W Botha and other Cabinet Ministers made it clear action would be taken and new legislation might be introduced.

Before the election it was disclosed that government's Directorate of Fund Raising was investing a number of anti-apartheid organisations under the Fund Raising Act, which can prohibit individuals from collecting money without government authority. The directorate denied it was

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ROGER SMITH

European Community (EC) special fund for the victims of apartheid, which is split, with about R9m going to the Trust and R9m going to the churches and unions.

Trust director Achmat Dangor has said the money was made available from Brussels as projects submitted to the EC administration were approved.

The SACC's Reverend Beyers Naude said last year that 95% of their funds were from overseas donors, of which about 80% was used to help victims of apartheid, detainees' families and victims of vigilante action.

It is understood that this includes funding for the legal costs in "political" cases, although there are apparently other funds in SA

and overseas for this purpose.

Last year it was reported that the US Ford Foundation listed donations aimed at furthering human rights in SA as follows (figures are approximate): Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies (R600 000); UCT Centre for Applied Legal Studies (R280 000); Natal University Centre for Legal Studies (R600 000); Black Sash (R400 000); Grahamstown Rural Action Committee (R50 000); and the Western Cape Mens' Hostel Association (R40 000).

For furthering education, the foundation gave UCT R500 000; Rhodes University R10 000; Wits R140 000; Education Operations Trust R300 000; Sached R300 000; Drama Outreach Project R10 000; and Loy Films R22 000.

The foundation also disclosed that it donated about R300 000 to black student support programmes at UCT, Wits and the University of Western Cape received R1,6m.

the Phelps-Stokes Foundation in New York for bursaries for SA political refugees, and about R400 000 to the pro-sanctions lobby Transafrica.

The diverse nature of the sources of funding and the organizations they go to leaves it unclear what the extent of government's crackdown might be in terms of the new legislation.

For example, the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, which provides legal aid to individuals and communities who cannot afford it, receives 60% of its funds — more than Rlm — from different organisations overseas.

SIPHO NGCOCO reports that the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (Sabmawu) received R70 000 from the French-based Public Service International (PSI), to which it is affiliated. PSI is its major source of finance.

Wayne Mitchell said his organisation received much of its funds from West Germany, the Scandinavian countries and the US.

One of the organisation's sponsors in the US was a group called "The Friends of Idasa," which is chaired by former US Democratic Party Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE/David de Kock

Assocom warning on Govt crackdown

CAPE TOWN — In a series of meetings which ended yesterday between the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), President Botha and members of his Cabinet, the association drew attention to the "possible international repercussions" of the restrictions imposed on 18 organisations last week and hoped that the situation would revert to normal as soon as possible.

PRIVATISATION

Assocom also:

- Welcomed the privatisation policy and supported the need for accelerated privatisation.
- Reaffirmed support for the broad economic strategy outlined by the President and undertook to address price discipline in the private sector as an

important element in the general strategy to reduce inflation.

- Agreed that the economy required stable growth and that "stop-go" policies should be avoided. The forthcoming Budget on March 16 would have to be geared accordingly.

- Emphasised the need to continue deregulation and supported the "interim steps" which the Government was taking.

- Urged the Government to remain aloof from the collective bargaining process and to allow industrial relations issues to be basically settled by negotiation between employers and employees.

Assocom also outlined its support for the broad recommendations of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act. — Sapa

MILLIONS COULD BE SEIZED UNDER BILL

MILLIONS of rands of overseas funding to local extra-parliamentary organisations could be forfeited if the Government goes ahead with legislation limiting foreign assistance.

The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill states that any money in the possession of a named organisation or person will have to be handed to the Government to be placed in a trust fund.

Meanwhile Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, which has been named as one of the possible targets of the legislation, yesterday slammed the legislation as well as the latest clampdown on extra-parliamentary organisations.

In an interview soon after he arrived back from an extended overseas trip yesterday, Dr Slabbert warned that the general clamp on extra-parliamentary organisations and the latest legislation would further isolate South Africa internationally.

Govt clampdown on foreign funding of local organisations

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said no list had yet been drawn up of the organisations and people who could be affected by the legislation if it is approved by parliament.

Millions of rands are being pumped into various organisations from the South African Council of Churches, to Inkatha, to Idasa, to the United Democratic Front by a variety of foreign organisations including substantial amounts from foreign governments.

The money is used for anything from the defence in security legislation court cases to the support of detainees to major development projects as well as for education.



VAN ZYL SLABBERT

Dr Slabbert said: "If anything showed Parliament to be a legislative laundry machine for all power extra-parliamentary executive to conduct witchhunts on its perfectly legal opponents, this Bill proves it."

Dr Slabbert warned he had no doubt that "the attempt at criminalising all peaceful opposition that is not prepared to accept or work within the Government's self-imposed structures" is going to polarise the country even more and increase militancy and irrationality on both the left and right.

He said the banning of the 18 organisations was headline news in both the United States and Europe.

"The reaction was not only one of anger but also a feeling that punitive action was going to be inevitable.

"I had a very strong feeling of intensified isolation for South Africa".

He condemned the effective bannings as "total brutal over

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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, March 3 1988

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Mopp: govt inconsistent

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — The government was inconsistent in its approach to allegedly illegal demonstrations near Parliament and in other areas, the United Democratic Party MP for Border, Peter Mopp, said yesterday.

Speaking on his own motion condemning police action against clergymen outside St George's Cathedral in Cape Town on Monday, Mopp said groups wishing to make representations to ministers or diplomats had previously been allowed to gather at the gates of Parliament.

But on Monday the police had used the law which prohibits such gatherings to act against the churchmen.

He said there were "numerous" other

Political Staff

examples of the government's inconsistency in that regard. He referred to the lack of police action against an AWB demonstration at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Saturday which included armed people who had been convicted on arms charges and who were on parole.

But when the clergymen demonstrated, the police used a water cannon against them, he said.

He said the police tried to humiliate the clergymen by using a water cannon, but only succeeded in further uniting the country's oppressed people.

Bill might curtail some embassies' aid programmes

Star 3/3/88

(327)

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Community, religious, labour and many other organisations could be in danger of losing substantial portions of their cash assets if a new Bill to confiscate foreign funds intended for political purposes becomes law.

Foreign embassies involved in funding, running to many millions of rands, of a wide range of activities in South Africa expressed private concern yesterday that some of their aid programmes could be caught in the net that the Government intends casting.

RETROACTIVE CLAUSES 'OFFENSIVE'

The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, introduced to Parliament this week, provides for the State to direct any organisation that it declares is restricted to deliver any money in its possession — received from outside South Africa — before the organisation was declared restricted.

A person declared restricted might be asked to hand over money received before the restriction.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday that the Bill's retroactive clauses were among the many offensive aspects of the proposed measure.

Crackdown on foreign funds for activists

D/D 2/3/88

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Daily Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The government moved yesterday to starve anti-apartheid activists and organisations of all future foreign funding.

Replying to a debate in Parliament on the measures, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said that funds being sent from overseas to certain organisations in South Africa were "like petrol on a fire".

Government spokesmen in Parliament served notice that the sweeping new clamps would be used against a wide range of organisations, including trade unions and church, student and community groups.

The funding crackdown will also affect groups using foreign funds for legal aid purposes.

Among those likely to be affected are organisations such as the SA Council of Churches and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, last night condemned the move as part of a "whole range of tactics used to undermine every kind of opposition to apartheid".

Most of the overseas aid received by South African organisations was used for humanitarian purposes and "although the church abhors all attempts at restrictions, the church cannot be affected by this law because we are not involved in political strategising," he said.

A spokesman for Idasa said the proposed bill would have severe implications for the work of many organisations which were working towards a peaceful, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

Anti-government MPs charged that the government's latest move would pave the way for another Schlebusch-type witchhunt to smear its opponents. The meas-

ures amounted to a "total onslaught" against anti-apartheid groups already reeling under last week's new emergency regulations.

The motion was accepted by the House after a division called by the PFP in which the Conservative Party and two National Democratic Movement members, Mr Wynand Malan and Peter Gastrow, voted with the National Party.

The proposed measures, contained in the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill tabled yesterday, were the subject of a heated debate in the Assembly during a motion calling for a parliamentary select committee to examine the draft legislation.

The bill, which consolidates, closes loopholes and extends existing legislation prohibiting foreign funding, also makes it easier for the Minister of Justice to clamp down on the display of any flag, standard, banner, badge, mark or slogan which he adjudges to have the effect of fomenting hostility or violence between groups.

The minister said the aim of the investigation and the bill was to create a climate in South Africa in which "reform can take place", but as long as foreign money was coming in this could not be done.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Roelf Meyer, said the legislation was essential because it would prevent attempts to create the impression that the current government was not the legitimate or de jure government of South Africa.

In addition, it was necessary to uphold the image of Parliament. "We dare not allow this parliament to be rejected as irrelevant."



Second wave of flood waters to hit Douglas

D/D 2/3/88

(56)

JOHANNESBURG — A second wave of flooding is expected to reach the little northern Cape town of Douglas this morning after heavy rains fell in the catchment area of the Kalkfontein Dam at the weekend.

A Water Affairs spokesman said a mass of water that would raise the level by 4.7 metres was racing towards Douglas at a rate of 4 000 cubic metres per second (cumecs) following heavy downpours in the Kalkfontein Dam area on Saturday, which caused the Riet River to swell once again.

Water, flowing at a rate of 6 200 cumecs, will then move on to Prieska on the banks of the Orange River early tonight and the level could rise by 8 metres, the spokesman said.

the Kromrivier Station near Three Sisters also had to be evacuated.

At Hutchinson a stream of water about 2 km wide flowed through the coloured residential area after a dam wall collapsed.

The thunderstorms caused extensive damage to railway lines and trains between Cape Town and the north were delayed.

Two Blue Trains and the Trans-Oranje express are stranded by new flooding in the Karoo and rail freight has been delayed by freak winds which swept the Worcester area yesterday, blowing down powerlines.

The Blue Train on its way to Cape and the other to Durban, were stranded at De Aar and were unable to proceed beyond Biesiespoort.

A spokesman for South African Transport Services said that would transport passengers to from which it left.

At Upington, the level of the Orange River is to drop yesterday and supplies were being lifted to stranded on the river.

Airforce planes flew in food, technical supplies and firewood.

Not the blue(s) 1

D10 2/3/88 (327)

Hawke condemns arrest of clerics

CANBERRA — South Africa was guaranteeing bloodshed by stifling Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other voices of peaceful protest, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said.

"Tutu is a man whose integrity is beyond reproach," Mr Hawke commented on the brief detention on Sunday of Archbishop Tutu and other churchmen yesterday.

"If the regime in South Africa is going to ensure that the voices of the Tutus are stifled, then they are guaranteeing bloodshed," he said.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, rejected opposition calls immediately to sever ties with South Africa, saying it was important to maintain links with the black majority at least for the time being.

He said Pretoria's ambassador to Ottawa had been called in to explain the brief detention of churchmen. "The situation is becoming more and more unacceptable," Mr Mulroney told the House of Commons.

In Pretoria, the Southern African committee of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers has condemned the "draconian measures" used to silence the opposition in South Africa. — Sapa-RNS-DDC

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Parliament and Politics

Tough law to cut foreign funds mooted

Political Staff

TOUGH new legislation aimed at putting a stop to external financing of political parties and organizations and allowing the government to declare a person or organization restricted was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday appointed a select committee to examine the efficacy of the Bill.

Section 2 of the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill prevents political parties, organizations and individuals from receiving money to be used to advance political aims or objects either directly or indirectly from outside the country.

Section 3 allows the Minister of Justice to declare an organization or person restricted on the grounds of:

- Engagement or participation in furthering a political aim;
- Acting as a channel for introducing money to be used to finance activities from outside the country; and

- Endangering the security of the Republic or public order or delay the termination of the state of emergency.

The effect of this is that the restricted organization or person will have to hand over any money to the Registrar of Restricted Organizations and Persons if ordered to do so.

The money will then be sifted and only money which will not be used for prohibited activities will be returned while other funds will be returned to the source or dealt with as determined by the Minister.

Another section of the Bill, which could be used against the AWB, makes it an offence for any person to say or do anything which may "reasonably" have the effect of:

- Fomenting hostility between persons of different nationalities or cultural or religious groups;
- Insulting or injuring the feelings of such groups; and
- Inciting members of such groups to commit violence against a member or members of the same or other groups.



Mr Kobie Coetsee

The penalty for such an offence is R4 000 or or two years or both.

A further clause empowers the Minister to "identify" a flag, standard, banner, badge, emblem, mark or slogan if he believes it will have the effect of arousing hostility between groups and the ban the display or exhibition of such insignia.

It will also be an offence to attend or remain present at a gathering where such emblems or slogans are exhibited.

CHT File 7/5/88

Q174 7mrs 2/3/88
Dossier
opened
on AWB

Political Staff

THE extremist right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is currently being investigated in terms of the Internal Security Act, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

Speaking during a snap debate on events outside St George's Cathedral on Monday, the Minister issued a tough warning to the AWB and other radical organizations.

His announcement that a dossier has been opened on the AWB comes in the wake of Saturday's march on the Union Buildings and on the eve of by-elections in Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton.

Since the AWB meeting at the Skilpad Saal police have been collecting evidence on comments by AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

Bannings will hurt
the economy

ECONOMIC growth has steadily undermined apartheid structures and practices. For the first 20 years of its rule since 1948, the National Party sought to resist the liberalising consequences of growth, but in more recent years it has switched to a policy of trying to accommodate and contain them. Which are the main social and political issues that still need to be addressed? Among the 10 broad categories are:

SOCIAL SEGREGATION: the remnants of so-called "petty apartheid" have to be removed, whether this is on Durban's last "whites only" beach or Johannesburg's buses — whose drivers, believe it or not, still have the authority to kick black passengers off.

It is necessary in my view not only to repeal the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, but to replace it with a law forbidding racial discrimination in public amenities.

Restrictions

BLACK BUSINESS: many of the restrictions aimed at stifling black business have been lifted since the mid Seventies, but black businessmen are still subject to restrictions aimed at them in particular — in addition to the plethora of bureaucratic and ideological controls applicable to all business.

EDUCATION: government has acquiesced in the steady erosion of apartheid in universities and at private schools, and the racial quotas applicable to technicians are about to be abandoned. But government schools and teacher training colleges remain rigidly segregated.

With an increase of 3 500% in State expenditure on black education in the last 15 years, substantial progress has been made in reducing the per capita spending gap between white and black school-children, from 18-to-one in 1971/2 to seven-to-one today.

This seems like a major achievement — until one remembers that the gap was seven-to-one in 1953, when Dr Verwoerd nationalised the mission schools. So what appears like real progress has really done nothing more than bring us back to square one.

HOUSING: the estimate one most frequently sees in the Press is that the black shortage is around

500 000 units. These figures overlook the homelands, and if one takes them into account the shortage is closer to 1.1-million.

TRANSPORT: the main problem here is one of cost rather than of backlogs. Because of the Group Areas Act, the distances black people have to travel to work are among the longest in the world.

Because black people are the poorest in the country, huge subsidies are necessary — South African Transport Services thus lost R600m on commuter services alone last year because (mainly black) suburban commuters pay only a third of the economic fare.

It is tragic that the proceeds of government's privatisation programme, instead of carrying SA on to a new and higher social and economic plateau, will merely go some of the way towards making up the backlogs caused by apartheid.

Subordinated

The State, in other words, will be selling off public assets not to gain new ground but merely to make up lost ground, and even then there are disturbing signs that privatisation will also be subordinated to ideology.

On one hand government has accepted black urbanisation as a *fait accompli* by abolishing the pass laws, but on the other it casts long, lingering looks over its shoulder at its costly and largely futile decentralisation policies.

I don't wish to decry the need to

QUOTE:

It is tragic that the proceeds of government's privatisation programme, instead of carrying SA on to a new and higher social

and economic plateau, will merely go some of the way towards making up the backlogs caused by apartheid



upgrade rural areas, whether in or outside the homelands. I am not one of those people who thinks that money should not be spent in the homelands — where, after all, half the black population lives. But policies designed to manipulate development in furtherance of racial ideology have surely done enough damage to this country already.

The key political issue facing the country is quite simple to define: it is to devise a formula for legitimate government — that is, a constitution acceptable to the majority of adult South Africans.

The questions is: how do we get there? It applies not only to national government, but also to lower levels of government, notably local government, where black dissatisfaction runs extremely high.

The only level of government where any progress has been made towards legitimacy is at the provincial level, where the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, after eight months of arduous negotiation, devised a formula for majority rule tempered by special protections for minorities.

At national level, government proposes to set up a national council as a forum in which black leaders can negotiate with it about a new constitution. So far, no blacks with real political clout have agreed to join the council so that it is likely to be stillborn.

The restrictions imposed last week on various black and non-racial political and other organisations have probably effectively sabotaged the council anyway.

The clampdown imposed teaches us a number of lessons.

Firstly, government has become complacent about further sanctions. It must know that the restrictions will be privately welcomed by pro-sanctions lobbyists abroad, and that they have substantially weakened Margaret Thatcher's position within the Commonwealth.

Secondly, opponents of government have also allowed themselves to be lulled into a false sense of complacency. In one sense it is surprising the clampdown has been so long in coming. To my mind it has always been extraordinary that in the 10 years of his rule President Botha has allowed a resurgence of militant black opposition.

Strategic lesson

After all, his predecessor, Vorster, waited no more than 16 months after the outbreak of violence in Soweto in 1976 before banning all 18 of the organisations he believed were responsible. Dr Verwoerd had waited barely two months when he banned the ANC and PAC after the Sharpeville disturbances.

Thirdly, the strategic lesson is that one should avoid confronting government from a position of weakness. There is absolutely no substitute whatsoever in politics for the hard grind of organisation, including squeezing membership fees out of your supporters.

The financial assistance that some of the restricted organisa-

tions received from foreign sources is no substitute for the consolidating and binding effect of funding from your own membership base.

This, after all, is how the black trade unions survived the onslaught of both government and employers in the early and middle part of the Seventies.

What reaction can one expect? There is very little love lost between the great majority of whites and the restricted organisations, so that government has little to lose on that front.

Weakness

As far as reaction in black ranks is concerned, the structural weakness of most of the organisations in question, plus the earlier emergency restrictions on them, plus the deep political divisions within the black community, will probably combine to ensure that government gets away with its actions.

One negative consequence, from its point of view, is that the national council will not get off the ground. Government was probably coming to realise that it never had much chance anyway.

Well, then, why should there be any reservations of a realpolitik nature about the restrictions? Quite simply because, historically, bannings do not work in the long term. The high profile of the ANC 28 years after it was banned testifies to this, and needs no elaboration.

Secondly, if banning certain organisations is intended to strengthen other organisations and encourage them to negotiate with government, this does not work either. The banning of supposed radicals make it more, not less, difficult for supposed moderates to negotiate.

Natoc, Umsa and Inkatha are among the organisations which have demanded the release of Nelson Mandela as the very minimum before they will negotiate with government. They are now simply going to have to add to the list of preconditions.

Thirdly, bannings may stabilise things in the short-term, but they radicalise and polarise in the long-term. Anyone familiar with the last 28 years is familiar enough with this for it to need no elaboration.

Funding

Mr. T. M. S.

2/3/88

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JAWS- NEWS

Political Staff

THE government yesterday moved to starve anti-apartheid activists and organizations of all future foreign funding.

Replying to the debate in Parliament on the measures, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said funds being sent from overseas to certain organizations in South Africa were "like petrol on a fire".

Government spokesmen in Parliament served notice that the sweeping new clamps would be used against a wide range of organizations, including trade unions and church, student and community groups.

The funding crackdown will also af-

fect groups using foreign funds for legal aid purposes.

Among those likely to be affected are organizations such as the SA Council of Churches and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA (Idasa). The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said last night the move was part of a "whole range of tactics used to undermine every kind of opposition to apartheid".

Most of the overseas aid received by SA organizations was used for humanitarian purposes and "although the church abhors all attempts at restric-

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tions, the church cannot be affected by this law because we are not involved in political strategizing". Archbishop Tutu said.

A spokesman for Idasa last night condemned the proposed bill and said its introduction would have severe implications for the work of many organizations which are working towards a peaceful, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

Anti-government MPs said that the government's latest move would pave the way for another "Schlebusch-type witch-hunt" and amounted to a "total onslaught" against anti-apartheid groups already reeling under last week's new emergency regulations.

The proposed measures, contained in the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill tabled yesterday, were the subject of a heated debate in the House of Assembly, during a motion calling for a parliamentary select committee to examine the draft legislation.

The motion was accepted by the House after a division called by the Progressive Federal Party, in which the Conservative Party and National Democratic Movement members, Mr Wynand Malan and Peter Gastrow, voted with the National Party.

The bill, which con-

solidates, closes loopholes and extends existing legislation prohibiting foreign funding, also makes it easier for the Minister of Justice to clamp down on the display any flag, standard, banner, badge, mark or slogan which he judges to have the effect of fomenting hostility or violence between groups.

The minister said the aim of the investigation and the bill was to create a climate in South Africa in which "reform can take place". As long as foreign money was coming in, this could not be done.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Roelf Meyer, said the legislation was essential because it would prevent attempts to create the impression that the government was not the legitimate or de jure government of South Africa.

In addition, it was necessary to uphold the image of Parliament. "We dare not allow this Parliament to be rejected as irrelevant."

The NP MP for Parow, Mr Hernus Kriel, said "the revolution" could not succeed without foreign funding.

Opening the debate, the PFP MP for Sandton, Mr Dave Dalling, said the State President already had "sweeping powers" to prohibit the receipt of any money whatsoever

by any organization or person. It was clear that the government was aiming at another Schlebusch-type investigation, like the one which had destroyed the United Party in the 1970s, he said.

Why the UDF can't be banned

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PARTS of South Africa recently experienced some of its worst floods, wreaking havoc and devastation as never seen before.

At about the same time, but in another part of the country, a catastrophe of an entirely different nature was unfolding.

History will undoubtedly record both tragedies, but with one major difference. The one was unavoidable, the other was actually contrived. Its consequences, to use the words of John Vorster, being "too ghastly to contemplate".

Restricted

At a stroke of the pen, 18 organisations have been curbed and at least 22 people restricted.

These actions were taken in terms of draconian measures promulgated under the State of Emergency Regulations by State President PW Botha, probably in consultation with his security council.

The truth is that no one really knows if the Cabinet or the ruling National Party caucus was consulted on these drastic measures. Apparently, the news also came as a shock to some of

It has refined this programme to the extent that some speak of the "reasonableness" and "fairness" of the procedures outlined in the regulations affecting the press, terminology like "restrictions" are used instead of banings, organisations like the UDF are politically castrated, but allowed to exist in name, legitimate and accepted things in daily life are illegalised, and the government acts against the "far right" and "far left".

AWB

It is the latter which has now boomeranged. While the government included a right-wing publication, Die Stem, in its actions against certain media, it has not been able to act against the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) which parades an armed task force on its meeting platforms.

Not that it is too weak to act — it may yet be obliged to remove this cancer — but it is too scared of the consequences. Similarly with the UDF and Cosatu. It cannot ban these organisations — Botha is too concerned about the consequences abroad and in the business world.

A MAJOR American newspaper invited SOUTH editor Rashid Seria to write a commentary on the new measures introduced last week by the Nationalist government.

of people of colour turning their backs on the poll.

In spite of the possibilities being very remote, it could not, on the other hand, allow any participation whatsoever in the local elections by UDF individuals.

The recent crackdown has been described as the worst since the October 1977 banning of 17 black consciousness organisations, a church body, three newspapers, and seven people.

Perhaps it would also be appropriate to draw comparisons with the 1960 clampdown when the African National Congress (ANC) was outlawed, leaving violence and working underground as the only real options left to the black opposition.

As was the case then, the Nats are again seriously limiting the avenues of non-violent protest.

Already, many political activists have gone underground and the violent option is being openly canvassed.

But unlike in 1960, the government cannot hope to kill black political opposition and create the demoralisation and despondency which marked the decade following the banning of the ANC.

Political

It cannot turn back the political tide. Uncanny as it may sound, by acting against the UDF the government has made the ANC a much more attractive proposition to many. Today this "banned" organisation is more popular

than every before. Its banning is more de jure than de facto. At almost every funeral of victims of apartheid the organisation's flag is raised. And almost on a daily basis, people in different parts of the country appear on some or other charge related to ANC activities. And at meetings the organisation's colours are paraded.

The tide can only be halted — temporarily — not turned back. Students are clamouring for action, the clerics are on the march, protest prayer services are taking place, and organisations are taking place, and organisations — affected or not — are discussing the measures at all levels. And it is conceivable that new curbs are to be defied. The people are certainly not taking this latest onslaught on their organisations and leaders lying down.

Not that these elements are in any-way opposed to such a crackdown. Rather, it underscores once again that even state structures are bypassed as the country continues to fall under the military dictatorship of a small clique.

In spite of laws like the Internal Security Act - under which organisations, individuals and newspapers have in the past been banned - Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has now been armed with additional powers to act against political opponents.

As has been the case with the alternative press and universities, the government apparently finds the procedures laid down in present legislation to be too cumbersome and too laborious.

A short cut to act was needed, a more streamlined process to kill off political opposition. To hell with hearing the other side (*audi alterem partem*), or observing the rules of natural justice. To hell with even the tricameral parliament!

Vlok argues that the actions were necessary to stop the so-called "revolutionary onslaught". What experts the Nats are in semantics, how well they use phrases to cover their own oppressive apartheid rule.

It is the "revolutionary onslaught", Vlok argues, which is prolonging the end to the State of Emergency.

The truth is that the Emergency will not be ended, not as long as the Nats are in power. On the contrary, the prospect of martial law should not even be ruled out. And the slide to totalitarianism, that the Reagan administration is so concerned about, is almost complete.

Maintain

The point that many in the outside world fail to accept is that this government will go to any length to maintain power - and the worst is still to come.

Let us look at recent actions in the government's programme of oppression. First, it was the alternative press, then the universities. And now the democratic movement. Who's next?

UDF

Acting against Cosatu will most certainly unleash a backlash on the factory floors in this country, possibly strike action, and will anger big business.

Banning the UDF may finally incur the wrath of Britain, opening the way for European economic sanctions.

Internally and on the borders, it may escalate the "armed struggle" of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we-Sizwe — and the latest remote-control bomb blast in Benoni may be a subtle warning to Botha and his military experts.

So it cannot ban the UDF but leaves very little legal space for the organisation to operate by acting against the leadership through restrictions, detentions, harassment or driving them underground; by bringing extended treason trials and other court cases against symbols of the organisation; by banning meetings; by acting against the organisation's overseas funds; by banning the organisation's publications and acting against newspapers seen to be supportative of the organisation — in fact, by using every trick learnt from its American and Israeli masters.

Yet, in spite of the State of Emergency, in spite of the all the repression, organisations like the UDF and Cosatu have a very proud record of political achievements.

Tricameral

From virtually grounding the lift off of racism's grand plan of tricameralism to creating an unprecedented militancy on the factory floor, these organisations have taken - and will continue to lead - their constituencies in head-on confrontation against apartheid and exploitation.

No wonder the State has now come with one of the worst crackdowns in history.

With the first country-wide local elections coming in October, it cannot tolerate a repeat of the 1977 tricameral debacle when the UDF's "don't vote" campaign led to hundreds of thousands

Vlok: We're not scared of AWB

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday gave his strongest indication yet that the government is to act against the AWB.

Mr Vlok said in response to an interjection: "That member must not tell me we are scared of the AWB. He must still see what we are going to do with the AWB."

He had been criticized by MPs for the police's failure to act against armed members of the AWB following a rally in Pretoria at the weekend, while peaceful clerics were "humiliated" by a police water cannon and arrested on Cape Town on Monday.

Mr Peter Mopp, United Democratic Party MP for Border, introduced a motion, unanimously adopted, in which the arrest of the churchmen was condemned "in the strongest possible terms".

Mr Vlok, in his response, said: "We will act against these people (the AWB). He added that MPs "must be a little patient and see what we plan to do".

On Tuesday Mr Vlok announced that the AWB was being investigated in terms of the Internal Security Act. He said no action had been taken against the AWB on Saturday because the organization had not broken any laws.

He said that when the AWB arrived at the Union Buildings to present their petition they were warned by the police and then "ran away" whereas the churchmen outside St George's Cathedral were bent on confrontation and were guilty of "civil disobedience of the worst form".

Prof: SA legal system 'dying'

By PETER DENNEHY

SOUTH AFRICA'S legal system is on the brink of dying, a UCT professor told a youth meeting yesterday.

It is being replaced with "rule by regulation" by the military and the police, Professor Dennis Davis, an associate professor in UCT's Faculty of Law, said.

Professor Davis was addressing a crowd of about 150 at a Gardens Youth Congress meeting in St George's Cathedral Hall to protest against last week's effective banning of the UDF.

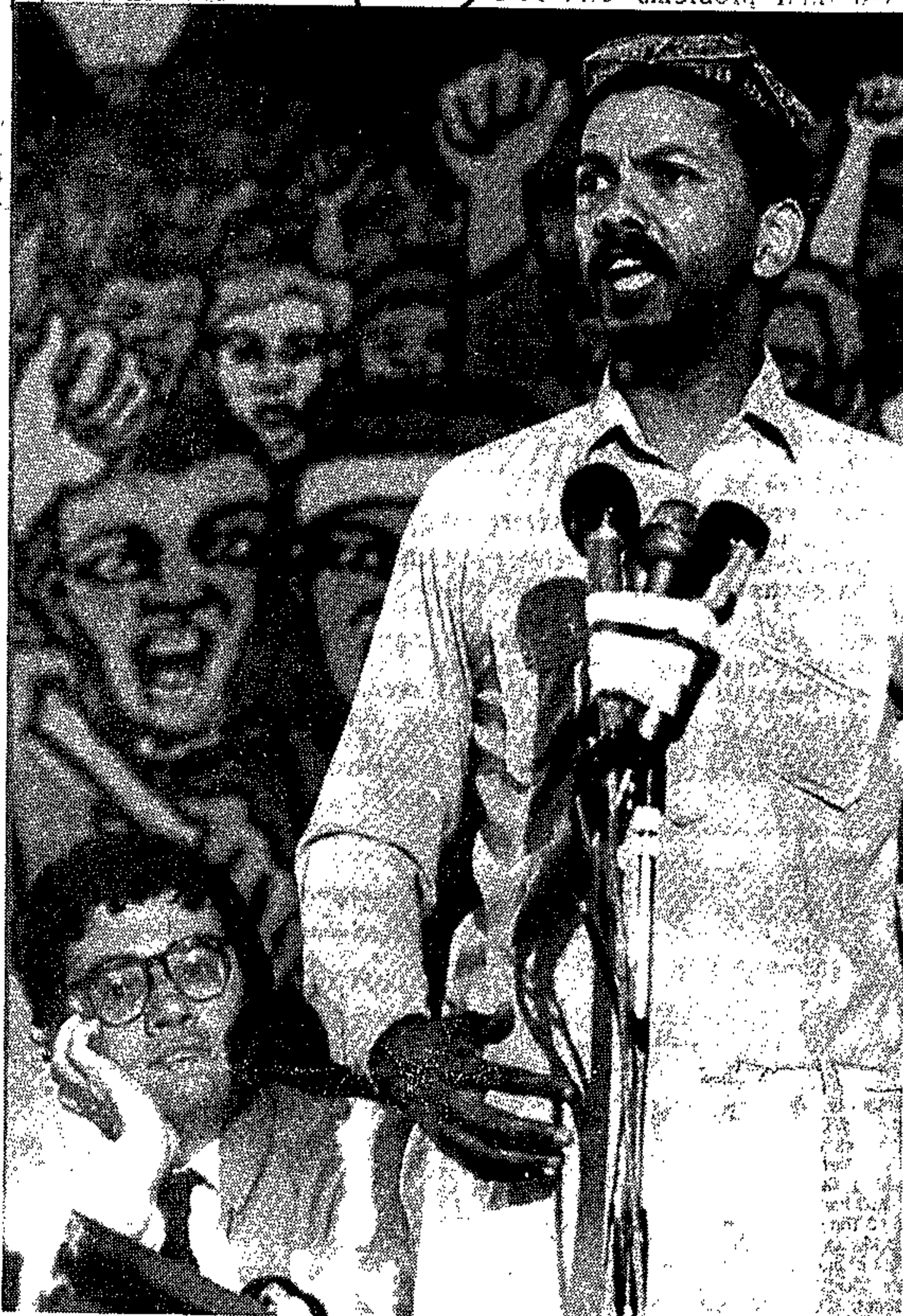
Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, was "examining the situation" of the AWB, Professor Davis said, and it would have been very nice had he done the same in the case of democratic organizations.

"The South African legal system is used by this government not simply to protect law and order, but also to impose a constitutional dispensation with a minimum of opposition," he said.

"What could be more antithetical to law and order than a bunch of armed horsemen advancing on the Union Buildings? What could be more threatening than a bunch of psychopathically myopic individuals who believe that the National Party is a threat from the left?"

In a recent human-rights survey, South Africa had been granted two out of 11 possible points — along with Libya, Iraq and Russia, he said. South Africa was becoming one of the most authoritarian states in the world.

Moulana Faried



IN FULL CRY . . . Moulana Esack at yesterday's meeting. On the left is Professor Dennis Davis. The backdrop is a Gardens Youth Congress poster.

Picture: ANNE LAING

Esack, chairman of the Call of Islam, told the meeting that many of the people in Parliament today were "the very people who refused to

fight nazi Germany".

The state would bear the responsibility for the consequences when the possibility of all peaceful protest was closed,

he said.

The UDF would continue to exist, and its gains over the past four years would not be lost, Moulana Esack said.

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ASSOCOM met President P.W. Botha and members of the cabinet in the city yesterday and drew attention to the "possible international repercussions" of the restrictions imposed on 17 organizations last week.

Assocom said it had expressed the hope that the situation would be normalized as soon as possible.

In a separate meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, Cosatu met employer bodies and expressed concern about recent acts of government repression. Cosatu said afterwards that it had doubts as to whether it could look to employers for support in defending democracy.

After meeting in Cape Town, Assocom issued a statement saying it was also concerned by the increased sophistication of armed robberies and undertook to make recommendations to the authorities.

In addition, Assocom:

- Welcomed the privatization policy and supported the need for accelerated privatization;
- Reaffirmed support of the broad economic strategy outlined by the President and undertook to address price discipline in the private sector as an important element in the general

Assocom warns PW, cabinet on restrictions

strategy to reduce inflation;

• Noted that the economy required stable growth and that "stop-go" policies should be avoided. The budget on March 16 would have to be geared accordingly;

• Emphasized the need to continue deregulation and supported the "interim steps" which the government was taking; and

• Urged the government to "remain aloof" from the collective bargaining process and to allow industrial relations issues to be settled through negotiation between employers and employees.

It also outlined its support for the broad recommendations of the President's Council report on the Group Areas and hoped that the government would announce its reaction soon.

Cosatu met the FCI, Assocom, the AHI, the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association, the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the German Chamber of Commerce to discuss the Labour Relations Amendment Bill and recent bannings and restrictions.

Cosatu said no common plan of action emerged to defend the labour relations system, which it believed was threatened. Cosatu and the employers had agreed, though, that it was wrong for new labour legislation to be imposed without the consent of both employers and labour.

The employers had denied they were party or privy to the clamp-down and denied they had the clout to influence government.

Journalists protest at new clamps

By Sally Sealey

Journalists' organisations joined forces in Johannesburg yesterday to protest against the Government's virtual banning of 18 organisations.

The meeting, which was called by the Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ), the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) and the Anti-Censorship Action Group (ACAG), was attended by about 350 people.

Chairing the meeting, Mr Khulu Sibiyi, editor of *City Press*, said: "Journalists have a duty to their readers and to society as a whole. As a symbol of this resolve we will read statements made by the 18 organisations the Government hoped to silence."

Ms Pat Sidley, SASJ president, said: "Journalists have long been used as a conduit for lies, wittingly or unwittingly. The Government seeks to use journalists as a key part of their strategy but it is our duty to provide free and accurate information."

Reform will carry on, says Worrall

STW 2/3/88 (327)

The National Party's recent clampdown on lawful extra-parliamentary organisations did not mean the end of reform, but in future its reform would consist of pragmatic adjustments only, the leader of the Independent Movement, Dr Denis Worrall, said yesterday.

Addressing the German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg, he said the Government would, through pragmatic adjustments, not solve the psychological problems South Africa faced.

"This approach to reform is unlikely to overcome the distrust of the

Government, and the whites in general, which runs deeply within black South Africa. Neither will it allay the fears and anxieties which white South Africans understandably experience regarding the future."

However, right-wing sentiment did not spring from confidence or arrogance, but from insecurity and uncertainty. For the past three decades white South Africans had become used to living with a Verwoerdian recipe for the future consisting of black national states and white self-rule. That vision had failed, and the Government had recognised that it had failed but was unable to replace that policy.

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by H.W. Tyson, content approved by R.G. Anderson and J.M. Patten, and political cartoons by D. Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

Demo against SA clamps

WASHINGTON — Sixty-two protesters were arrested during a demonstration near the South African Embassy against Pretoria's clampdown on black opposition. — Sapa-Reuter.

Canada slams clampdown

OTTAWA — Canada condemned South Africa's crackdown against opponents of apartheid but said it would be the wrong time to sever diplomatic and economic ties. — Sapa-Reuter.

Mamelodi: investigation into deaths on 21 November 1985

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 268 on 8 September 1987, the further investigation by the South African Police into the deaths of persons killed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985 has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action has been taken as a result of this investigation;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes
(a) 27 October 1987
(b) and (c) The Attorney-General instructed that an inquest should be held.

- (2) No

Accident at Halt Road, Elsie's River: member convicted

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 28 July 1987, any departmental action has been taken against the member of the South African Police convicted of culpable homicide as a result of an accident in Halt Road, Elsie's River, on or about 19 August 1986; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No. Because evidence could not be found that the member concerned made himself guilty of any contravention of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958), or the Regulations promulgated by virtue of the Act.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No

Treasury: remuneration paid

304. Mr A E NOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) What total amount (a) was spent in each specified financial year from 1982-83 up to and including 1986-87 and (b) is it estimated will be spent in the 1987-88 financial year on (i) wages and salaries, (ii) bonuses, (iii) housing subsidies, (iv) contributions to medical schemes and funds, (v) contributions to pension schemes and funds, (vi) motor-car schemes, (vii) leave and retirement gratuities and (viii) other forms of direct and indirect expenditure, in respect of persons whose remuneration is paid from the Treasury;

- (2) what percentage of the (a) total State revenue, (b) total State expenditure and (c) gross domestic product does the total of the above-mentioned expenditure comprise in each of these financial years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) and (b)	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
(i) Wages and salaries	3 964 882	4 561 731	5 876 099	6 478 157	7 905 088	9 715 013
(ii) Bonuses	216 341	255 597	341 379	277 375	411 270	594 971
(iii) Housing subsidies	92 447	158 444	277 190	359 294	392 931	449 069
(iv) Contributions to medical schemes and funds	71 643	92 348	123 031	173 525	278 462	215 254
(v) Contributions to pension schemes and funds	701 170	764 084	998 134	1 132 011	1 552 090	1 842 701
(vi) Motor-car schemes	8 284	10 817	11 005	16 487	15 582	21 573
(vii) Leave and retirement gratuities	36 076	34 585	57 673	94 238	73 684	109 084

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(viii) Other forms of direct and indirect expenditure

TOTAL

	249 214	287 479	345 118	394 487	378 439	474 017
	5 340 057	6 165 085	8 029 629	8 875 574	11 007 546	13 421 682

(2)	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
(a) Total State Revenue	28.8%	28.9%	31.9%	28.7%	31.6%	33.5%
(b) Total State Expenditure	26.7%	26.2%	28.7%	26.1%	26.4%	27.9%
(c) Gross Domestic Product	6.5%	6.7%	7.4%	7.1%	7.5%	7.6%

Remark: In terms of Resolution no 2, Second Report of the former Select Committee on Public Accounts, 1981 (2), detailed information regarding spending is no longer submitted to the Treasury and is therefore not available at a central point. The only source from which the information can properly be obtained, is the control pay sheets. In terms of Archive instructions these documents are kept for three years only, after which they are destroyed. Departments no longer have all the information at their disposal and calculations had to be made for the various items reflected in the question. Consequently the Treasury cannot unconditionally endorse the correctness of the information.

Sentenced prisoners: deaths from natural causes

332. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes in 1987;
(2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) and (2) Of the one hundred and fifty (150) sentenced prisoners who died from natural causes during 1987, eighteen (18) died of pneumonia.

Offences against security of State: sentences served

335. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1987 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) 10 years, (ii) 5 years and (iii) 2 years?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) 145
(ii) 95
(iii) 48
(b) (i) 1
(ii) 7
(iii) 3

Awaiting-trial prisoners in custody

345. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1987, were as follows:

31 January 1987	21 829
28 February 1987	21 373
31 March 1987	20 668
30 April 1987	20 429
31 May 1987	20 501
30 June 1987	19 030
31 July 1987	18 603
31 August 1987	18 609
30 September 1987	17 727
31 October 1987	18 450
30 November 1987	19 508
31 December 1987	20 090

Crimes against security of State: sentences served

346. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

On 31 December 1987 the figures were as follows:

- (a) Whites 10
- (b) Coloureds 11
- (c) Asians 5
- (d) Blacks 282

Crimes against security of State: sentences served

351. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

How many South West African/Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

None.

I also wish to refer the hon member to my reply to question No 30 and No 210 of 18 March 1986 and 23 February 1987, respectively.

Land and Agricultural Bank: employees

635. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance:

With reference to his reply to Question No 84 on 17 February 1988, (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Indian and (iv) Coloured persons were employed by the Land and Agricultural Bank, (b) how many loans had been issued to employees in respect of each race group, (c) how many loans of (i) over R100 000 and (ii) between R50 000 and R100 000 had been made in respect of each race group, and (d) what rate of interest was being charged in respect of these loans, as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) 1 010

(ii) 135

(iii) None

(iv) 27

(b) Whites — 511

Blacks — 7

Indians — None

Coloureds — 11

(c)

(i) Whites — 1

Blacks — None

Indians — None

Coloureds — None

(ii) Whites — 297

Blacks — None

Indians — None

Coloureds — None

(d) 3%

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SA envoy storms out of UN meeting

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — South Africa's chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley, told the 15-nation Security Council in effect to go to hell as he defended the Government's crackdown on dissident organisations as a necessary step to maintain order and stability.

"We will not bow to your threats and demands," Mr Manley told members.

"We reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damndest."

While delegates, including those from the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, sat in shocked silence, Mr Manley got up from the council table and led his delegation out of the chamber.

The council meeting was called at short notice by members of a group of African states to consider what they loosely called "the question of South Africa", although the chairman, Mr Tom Kargbo of Sierra Leone, made it clear at once that the subject was the crackdown.

He said it must now be obvious, "even to the Afrikaner mind", that it was not possible to talk peace in South Africa when people there were denied the right to speak.

Mr Manley's walkout did not mean that the South African delegation might not return to the debate, according to officials, who acknowledged that the ambassador's statement was perhaps the strongest heard here from a South African spokesman.

Declaring that the Government's measures were neither arbitrary nor repressive, he said it was not unaware of the total lack of the right to express dissent in a large number of UN member states, "including members present here today".

"The hypocrisy which permeates this very discussion is almost comic," said Mr Manley.

Asserting that there were members who did not want South Africa to solve its problems, he said: "This meeting is part of this vindictive vendetta."

But the Republic would strive to attain a negotiated settlement and do so while maintaining law and order and vigorously opposing the forces of destruction and violence, he said.

"Neither will we tolerate outside interference in our domestic affairs.

"A debate such as this one is not only devoid of any sense of realism, it is irrelevant," he said.

4-10/3/88

327

Wpaine



A familiar end to another peaceful protest. A march to protest last week's bannings by leading clerics ended in the searing spray of police water cannons. It had begun with a clear statement of peaceable intention. "We have gathered here as an act of witness and protest ... and we intend to walk to Parliament to present a petition," Archbishop Desmond Tutu told the crowd in St George's Cathedral. The marchers, singing quietly, were met by a cordon of police. Tutu and the leaders were picked off and slung into vans, the water cannons then drove off the rest

ay, March 4, 1988

CMB T/m/s
4/3/88

Pressure against SA increases

WASHINGTON. — More than 60 anti-apartheid demonstrators were arrested after about 900 people, including legislators, marched near the South African embassy to protest against Pretoria's clampdown on black opposition and urge global sanctions against the government.

And in New York, Sierra Leone and Zambia have requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council on South Africa.

The Washington arrests followed a rally protesting at the SA government's decision to outlaw public dissent, which led to the arrest on Monday of Nobel Peace Prize winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Cape Town.

Mr Randall Robinson, a leader of the Free South Africa Movement which has organized similar protests at the South African Embassy since 1984, told a crowd of about 300 people that the demonstration marked "the beginning of a new phase of the battle against apartheid".

He said America needed to move

"the UN Security Council toward global sanctions and a president who will take the lead with our allies ... to totally isolate South Africa".

Meanwhile Canada condemned South Africa's latest crackdown against opponents of apartheid, but said it would be the wrong time to sever diplomatic and economic ties with that country.

MIKE ROBERTSON reports from London that new attempts to tighten European Community (EC) sanctions against SA will be made this weekend at a meeting of EC foreign ministers.

While the advocacy of tougher measures by the EC is not new, Britain and West Germany, the staunchest sanctions opponents, have had the ground cut from beneath them by the moves to block funds from abroad going to organizations with broadly-defined political purposes.

According to EC officials, this new measure will make it impossible for the EC's 25m ECU (R65m) programme of aid to victims of apartheid to operate in the way it does at present. — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent

- (2) whether any persons originally detained under one section of the above-mentioned Act were subsequently detained under another section of the Act; if so, (a) how many, and (b) under which section were they detained (i) originally and (ii) subsequently, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 484 persons on 12 February 1988

(b) Section 29

- (2) Yes

(a) 20 persons

(b) (i) Section 29

(ii) Section 31(1)

Soweto West: offences

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

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto West police district in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
JABULANI	192	84	632	634	216	530	231	465	278	—
MOROKA	295	139	841	976	357	661	360	641	496	—
KLIPTOWN	117	81	750	1 467	169	363	275	786	672	—
LENASIA	33	22	193	467	52	149	289	274	481	13
NEW CANADA	7	2	37	18	12	46	1	20	29	—

Soweto East: offences

67. Mr H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto East police district in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
ORLANDO	251	121	1 178	1 178	363	595	425	704	451	—
MEADOWLANDS	183	56	1 015	848	227	410	227	499	217	—
DOBSONVILLE	35	5	549	289	68	101	77	129	115	—

Joint management centres established

68. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(a) How many joint management centres had been established as at 31 December 1987, (b) where are these centres located, (c) who (i) is the chairman and (ii) are the members of each of these centres and (d) what tasks do these members perform in respect of these joint management centres?

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

- (a) 11

(b) Cape Town

Port Elizabeth

Durban

- (c) Functionaries of state departments and provinces and officers of the security forces. Chairmen are elected annually. Chairmen and members of joint management centres change constantly as they are transferred.

- (d) To provide departmental inputs at re-

regional level so that actions can be coordinated at regional level.

It is noticeable that the SACP and ANC constantly complain about the existence and activities of the JMCs and identify them as targets in their commentaries. It is indicative of the successes that are achieved.

Pietermaritzburg: offences

85. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
PIETERMARITZBURG	64	13	292	476	25	381	467	196	1 121	—
INCHANGA	27	14	121	92	25	66	15	49	225	—
MIDDELOU	22	9	48	19	4	12	3	19	49	—
ALEXANDRA ROAD	10	11	42	133	16	41	214	77	676	—
BISHOPSTOWE	17	1	53	28	2	11	6	24	36	—
BOSTON	1	4	17	12	—	3	4	13	50	—
CAMPERDOWN	22	20	159	89	28	76	48	46	271	—
CRAMOND	17	7	71	21	3	10	6	5	68	—
HILTON	3	3	31	29	5	20	26	17	212	—
HOWICK	32	17	285	134	22	38	56	87	381	—
IMPENDLE	15	2	85	51	10	15	3	2	82	—
MOUNTAIN RISE	61	36	444	947	69	185	211	626	704	4
NOTTINGHAM ROAD	6	3	55	38	8	6	13	11	101	—
PLESSISLAER	623	96	916	823	197	430	129	769	1 203	—
PRESTBURY	1	—	3	12	1	8	39	11	298	—
RICHMOND	43	6	189	98	15	26	23	50	352	—
THORNVILLE	6	8	101	69	7	29	11	29	96	—
TOWN HILL	4	13	5	19	6	20	55	12	250	—
HAMMERSDALE	149	28	276	281	99	233	52	320	512	—
PIONEER	3	—	7	10	—	7	2	7	20	4

Proclamation No R103 of 1973: detainees

86. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons have been detained under Proclamation No R103 of 1973, as amended by Proclamation No R226 of 1978, in each magisterial district since its promulgation in 1973 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(2) yes

(b) 19 February 1988

(2) whether any persons are being detained under this proclamation at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what alleged offences and (c) for how long has each been in detention?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

NOTE: Detentions in terms of this proclamation in KwaZulu are not included in these figures.

Sowetan 4/3/88

Govt warns SACC

Sowetan 4/3/88
THE SA Council of Affairs office warning us, Churches has been that unless we complied informed by the Minister with their request, legal of Home Affairs, Mr J C steps would be taken G Botha, that its refusal against us in terms of to submit copies of the regulation 7B(4) without SACC journal, *Ecunews*, further notice. "The national execu- to his department rendered the SACC guilty tive committee of the of criminal offence." SACC met on October

The SACC said in a 13-14 1987 and resolved statement yesterday that not to comply with the they were ordered by the order because any Minister in September compliance with this last year to supply the state of emergency director general with a proclamation would copy of the monthly negate and militate publication in terms of against the very mission of the church in South the emergency regula- Africa. On October 22 tions. 327 this decision was

"On September 26 communicated to the 1987 we received a relevant Minister." — telegram from the Home Sapa.

Funding bill: The targets are vague, but not the powers

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4-10/3/88 W/Neil

IT is still unclear who the proposed drastic and arbitrary controls on foreign funding are aimed at, but the "Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill" will give total power to the Minister of Justice to ban any organisation or individual from receiving money from abroad.

The decisive clause three in the Bill leaves no doubt that it is up to the minister to decide whether to restrict an organisation or an individual from receiving funds from outside South Africa.

"If the Minister is satisfied that an organisation or person engages or participates in the furthering, propagating, pursuing or opposing of any political aim or object," he may cut off foreign funds for that organisation or person.

Or "if the Minister is satisfied that an organisation or person is being used as a channel for introducing money which in the opinion of the Minister is to be used for the financing of activities which may endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public in the Republic or which may delay the termination of a state of emergency the existence of which has been declared in the Republic, from outside the Republic into the Republic" he may cut off foreign funds.

The minister of justice will have the power "without prior notice to that organisation or person and without hearing any person" to publish a notice in the government gazette declaring an organisation or person "restricted".

That could mean anyone or any body: for instance, a freelance journalist writing for an overseas newspaper could be stopped from being paid.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, David Dalling, said any organisation — "be it Idasa, be it the South African Institute of Race Relations, perhaps even the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba" — could be "restricted" if it engaged in politics or if it was used as a channel to bring funds into the country to be used for "subversion".

In the short debate in the House of Assembly this week, none of the National Party speakers, including Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, disputed his interpretation.

What did emerge from government MPs is that they believed foreign funds were being used to set up front organisations for banned movements and to promote revolution.

Coetsee put it graphically: the aim was to create "a climate in South Africa which will lead to reform taking place. As long as there are funds pouring into our land, it will not take place, because such funds are like petrol for a fire."

Coetsee argued that the Affected Organisations Act, which had been used previously to restrict the funding of certain organisations, had shortcomings, one of which was that individuals could not be declared affected. "It is a fact that persons are also used as agents to bring in funds."

He also suggested that use of the Affected Organisations Act would cut

Own Correspondent,
Cape Town

off all funds but the new proposal would mean that a person's business would not be totally destroyed and would ensure that such funds which were brought in were used for "good, laudable aims".

However, Coetsee did say the Bill had been drafted in keeping with the principal that internal politics should be conducted in the best interests of the country and it was not in best interests if hostility or violence were instigated.

"The acceptance of funds from outside the country for the pursuance of political objectives inside the country lays the recipient open to be prescribed to by the donor. The risk that foreign donors will act in their own interests and not necessarily in the interests of the recipient country is overwhelming."

But, he said, the Bill was a document "which may serve as a point of departure and does not purport to bind either the government or those participating in the committee."

In key respects, the bill proposes a similar system to that used in the Fundraising Act.

There will be a registrar of restricted organisations and persons. This registrar will have enormous powers, including the right to appoint inspectors to search premises without prior notice. The inspectors may search all records, accounts and documents, as well as examine any office-bearer of a restricted organisation.

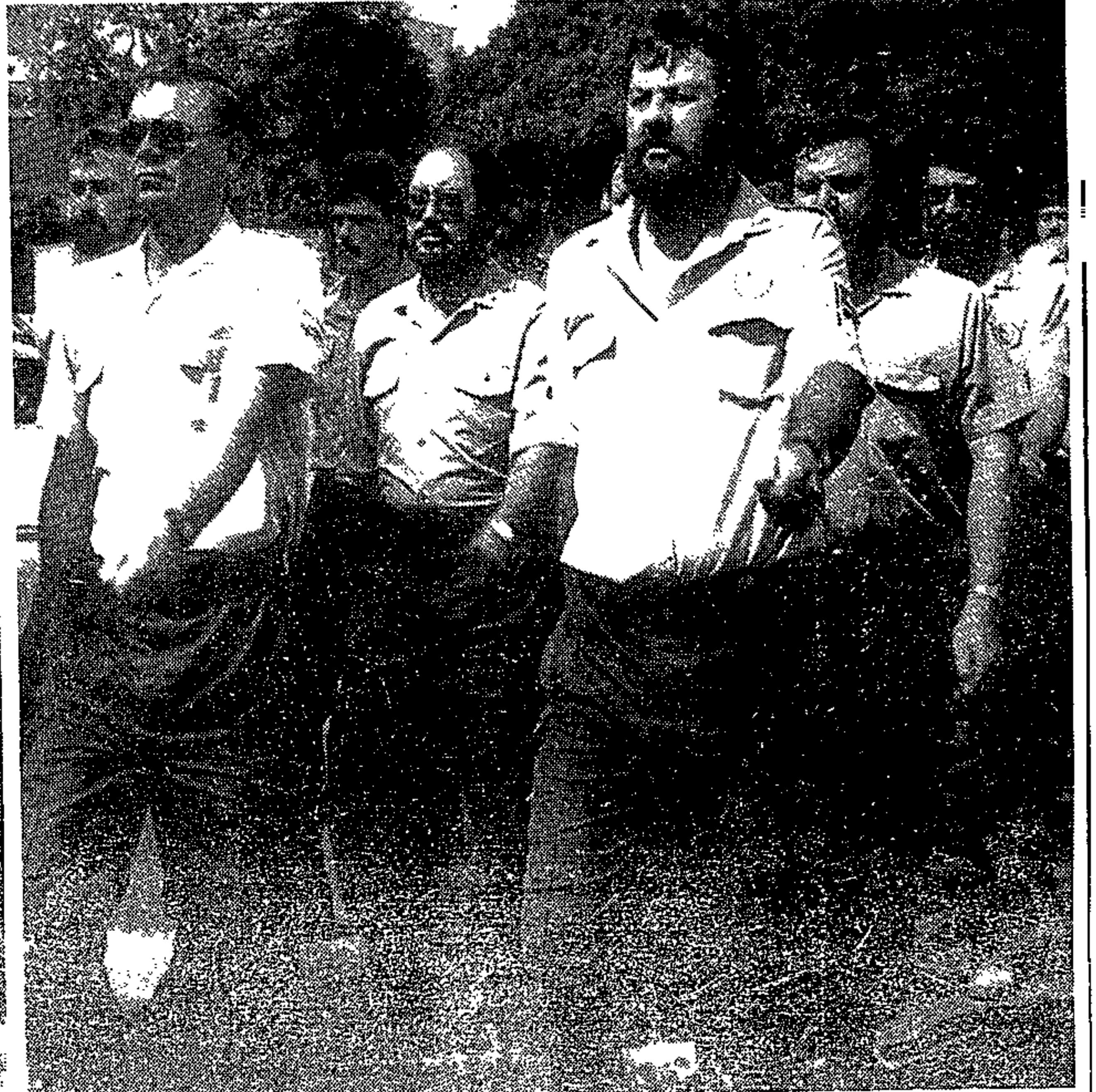
Money received by a restricted organisation from a foreign source will be returned but if this is not practicable it may be disposed after consultation with the minister of national health and population development.

People who contravene the main provisions of the bill may be fined up to R20 000, or to a fine equal to twice the amount of money involved, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both

Safe to walk the streets again. For some

ONE kind of opposition was ordered to close down quietly and hide its face. Another stepped out into the streets to do exactly as it pleased. In the week when PW Botha said he was banning 17 organisations to make South Africa safer, the only group left free to roam the streets was the one carrying weapons. While cautious

protest against the clamps on the United Democratic Front, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, the South African Youth Congress and others flickered around the country, the authorities seemed unwilling or unable to stop the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging from marching through Pretoria.



Wits University students protest all they can, while the AWB strides through Pretoria. One of these marches is a threat to peace.

Pictures: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix



The "Bend the Bars" concert sings a song for Jenny Schreiner, detained for 165 days. An AWB member hails his leader

Pictures: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix



An inter-faith service for Ivan Toms and (below) a willing participant at the AWB's Majuba day meeting

Pictures:
ANNA ZIEMINSKI and
ADIL BRADLOW, Afrapix

Hands of friendship? Students join in protest. AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche meets the man guarding PW's offices

Pictures: AFRAPIX

VACANCIES



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The Civil Rights League is seeking to expand its activities and to offer its resources to its members and the public. It is therefore looking for a part-time organising secretary/conference planner, resident in Cape Town.

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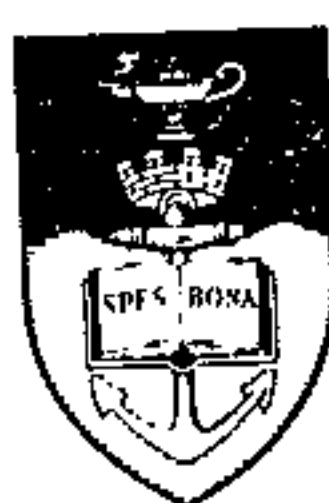
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Moutse's agony may end in a court this week

THE two-year battle Moutse residents have been waging against incorporation into KwaNdebele could be settled in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court next week.

If the decision is in favour of the residents of Moutse, it will end the alleged assaults and torture by the "homelands" police and kitskonstables, (special constables) that set the community ablaze at the beginning of 1986.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele in terms of Proclamation 227/1985 on 31 December 1985 and gazetted on the January 1 1986.

Mr Justice Spoelstra granted the legal team acting for the Moutse community leave to appear. The grounds of the appeal include:

● The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the National States Constitution Act in that it disregards considerations of ethnicity.

● The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the Act in that it seriously interferes with a number of fundamental rights.

● The judge erred in not holding that the consequences of the proclamation are so inequitable and unreasonable that they could not have been authorised by the National States Constitution Act.

This proclamation angered the Moutse residents and sparked off violence in the homeland.

KwaNdebele's *Mbhokodo* vigilantes allegedly launched a vicious attack on the Moutse community. About 300 people were abducted by armed vigilantes and held prisoners in Siyabuswa's community hall.

There were alleged beatings and torture by police witnessed by the late Ministers SS Skosana and Piet Ntuli.

The community vigorously opposed incorporation. This resulted in numerous people being detained and charges of arson, public violence and intimidation being brought against community members.

On another level, the community responded by boycotting KwaNdebele's "independence".

The KwaNdebele government tried to take over the administration of Moutse but this was thwarted by the non-cooperation of the community. Throughout 1986 and 1987, the South African government officials still remained in control of the area.

In an attempt to assert control, Moutse teachers were paid with KwaNdebele government cheques from the beginning of 1987. Attempts were also made to try and involve Moutse's chiefs and headmen in the KwaNdebele administration.

By mid-1987, the KwaNdebele government's patience seemed to have worn thin. In July Moutse businessmen were ordered to obtain KwaNdebele licences or have their shops closed, taxi-drivers and car-owners were told to get KwaNdebele registration plates and licences or take their cars off the road, and pensioners were told that pension applications would not be accepted unless they took out KwaNdebele citizenship.

But the residents resisted these moves. Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, of the Bantoane tribe and chairman of the Moutse Regional authority, refused to endorse citizenship forms and sent pensioners back to the magistrate's offices with a letter stating that citizenship was not a legal requirement for pension applications.

Businessmen also obtained letters from their attorneys stating that until the outcome of the appeal was heard, the question of licenses could not be solved.

This enraged KwaNdebele officials who had no choice but to accede to

The extraordinary tug-of-war between residents of Moutse and the KwaNdebele government could be resolved by the Appeal Court this week, ending two bitter years of bloodshed and political manoeuvring. VUSI GUNENE reports

the request of the chief and his people.

This anger was fuelled by a supreme court challenge brought by Mathebe and the secretary of Moutse Civic Association against KwaNdebele's stringent Emergency regulations. The case was settled out of court and the Emergency order were withdrawn at the same time the citizenship issue was being challenged.

At the end of August Mathebe and other community leaders were invited to the opening of a KwaNdebele police station at Dennilton. The chief refused to go as did most of the Moutse residents, including school children.

The *kitskonstables* are allegedly have retaliated by commandeering buses and forcing large numbers of people to attend the ceremony.

This was the spark that set Moutse aflame. After anonymous pamphlets were circulated calling for stayaws and boycotts, the *kitskonstables* carried out door-to-door raids. Men, boys and men were assaulted and detained, roadblocks were erected every few kilometres and a witch-hunt began for those suspected of being behind the Moutse community's resistance to incorporation.

At the height of this crackdown senior KwaNdebele policeman, Lieutenant Fourie, and his son were assassinated near Dennilton and a police station was attacked. Many were detained and some have claimed in affidavits that they were tortured in an effort to establish their involvement in the shootings.

In late 1987, the KwaNdebele police began to operate on the Witwatersrand in order to detain leading activists. Three executive members of the South African Youth Congress were abducted from a Johannesburg hotel as were three members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). Two executive members of the Moutse Civic Association were taken from their homes in Alexandra.

An urgent court interdict challenging the right of the KwaNdebele police to operate outside KwaNdebele was successful and those detainees were released. They all gave accounts of torture and assault.

However, the supreme court did not restrain the KwaNdebele police. In January Peter Xaba, secretary of the Unemployed Workers' Union in Johannesburg, and Dudu Mathebe were abducted and taken to KwaNdebele. They were later released after threat of court action.

Chief Mathebe's sons were accused of being responsible for the shooting as well as the general political unrest in the "homeland". Members of his family have been assaulted and detained. Mathebe has received regular visits from the police and at times been told not to leave his home.

At the beginning of February of this year, the Moutse magistrate banned all indoor and outdoor meetings and gatherings in the area until the March 31 1988. This has restricted the activities of the Moutse Civic Association making it difficult for them to communicate with members of the community.

If next week's appeal is successful it could end the period of harassment and intimidation.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

A total of 234 people aged 17 or under were being held in detention in South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands"), Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament last month. There were five 15-year-olds, 89 aged 16 and 140 17-year-olds. Of those, 169 were detained in Natal, he said.

During last year 290 people aged 15 or under were detained in South Africa under the Emergency regulations, according to Vlok.

At least 3 050 women were detained in the first 18 months of the State of Emergency, according to a Detainees' Parents Support Committee report published shortly before the organisation was banned.

The DPSC said women constituted 12,2 percent of the 25 000 people known to have been detained under the Emergency regulations. About 1 250 of the female detainees were aged 18 years and younger.

A further 394 women were detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act — 17,5 percent of all section 29 detainees, the DPSC said.

SADF FIGURES

Two more South African soldiers were killed in Angola last week, and one SA Air Force fighter pilot was "presumed dead", according to the South African Defence Force. This brings to 51 the number of SADF and SWATF soldiers the SADF has announced have died in Angola since September last year. One airforce pilot is still officially "missing". The dead and missing soldiers and airmen are believed to include 38 conscripts, 10 Permanent Force members and four SWATF soldiers; 29 were either officers or non-commissioned officers.

A total of 46 people were killed between June 1 1986 and February 15 1988 after contact with the electrified fence on South Africa's eastern border, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said in parliament. From August 1985 to February 15 1988, six people died as a result of contact with the northern fence.

Seventy-two members of the SADF were killed during 1987, Malan said in parliament.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ZWELAKHE SISULU, 37, the editor of the *New Nation*, was detained under the Emergency regulations on December 12 1986.

Sisulu's journalistic career started 13 years ago when he joined the SA Associated Newspapers as a cadet. After working on the *Rand Daily Mail*, *Sunday Express* and *Eastern Province Herald* he became news editor of the *World* until it was banned in 1977. He joined the *Sunday Post* and was its news editor until its banning in 1981. He then worked for the *Sowetan*. In 1984 he was awarded a Nieman Fellowship and spent a year at Harvard University. He has been editor of the *New Nation* since January 1986.

In 1979 he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for refusing to answer questions in connection with a Terrorism Act trial involving a colleague, but the sentence was later set aside. He was banned for three years in 1980 when, as president of the Media Workers' Association of Southern Africa, he led a two month strike by black media workers. In 1981 he was detained and held in solitary confinement for nine months. He was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 28 1986 and was released after three weeks, before being redetained five months later. In all he has spent over two years behind bars without having been convicted of any offence.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

For You Comrade, on Shifidi Day, 30 November 1986 (Council of Churches, Namibia, Windhoek); Noma Siyaboschwa, Save the 37 Vol 1 No 4 October/November 1987 (not stated); Comrades and Compatriots — pamphlet (not stated); Why do we say: Build Socialism (Workers Committee, Johannesburg); Justice and Service No 12 Vol 2 December 1987 (Lutheran World Federation, Harare); Azania Vrij Jaargang 13 No 4 1987 (Azania Komitee, Rotterdam); Black History calendar 1988, the struggle continues — calendar (Antonio Maceo Community Centre, England); Azayo our blood shall not spill in vain, Azania shall be free — T-shirt (not stated); Azania shall be free — pamphlet (Azania Youth Organisation); The Plunderers (Jonathan Black); Kerk van die Skepper (Ben Klassen, Jan S Smith); Not Tonight: A cartoon guide to sex and the British (Riana Duncan); Giggles and Gags No 132 (Viclen Promotions, Turffontein); Prank No 143 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Pty) Ltd, Jeppe, Johannesburg); National Spa and Pool Institute 1987 Design Award — advertising pamphlet (not stated); Lady Avenger — film; Booby Trap — film; The Serpent and the Rainbow — film; Laughing Woman — film.

Unbanned:

Politics in Africa: Prospects South of the Sahara (Herbert J Spiro); Umuntu Akanambulelo (Bertrand M Bomela); The Struggle for Kenya (DH Rawcliffe)

COURT ORDERS, MEETINGS, REGROUPINGS ... THE OPPOSITION REACTS TO THE NEW CURBS

Regrouping, court challenges, protests ...
ANTON HARBER on how the opposition has regrouped

Staggering to their feet

Opposition groups adapt to the new curbs

OPPOSITION and human rights organisations were this week picking themselves up and dusting themselves off after the two body blows they have received in the last 10 days.

As organisations were staggering from the restrictions on 17 organisations and 17 individuals last week, the government delivered a second blow: a Bill tabled in parliament which, if enacted, could threaten the funding of many political, human rights and other resistance organisations.

It is too early to know how the restricted organisations will survive the clampdown, and the Bill will take some time — and probably undergo some changes — before it is passed. But it is clear the two government actions will change the face of resistance politics.

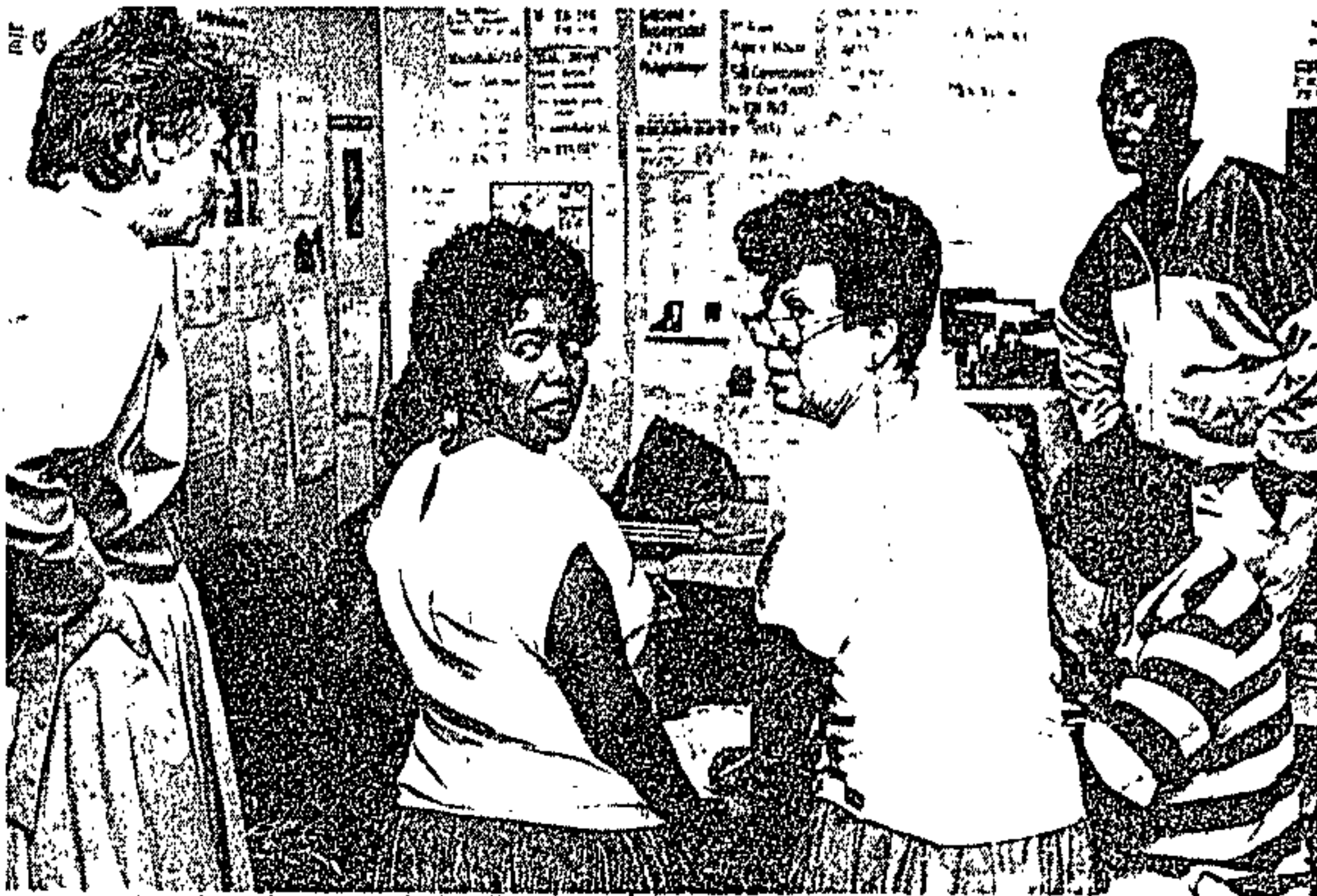
The swiftest and most decisive response came this week from individuals in the black consciousness camp. Two BC organisations — the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Azanian Youth Organisation — were hit in the clampdown.

On Monday, the formation of a new body, the Azanian Co-Ordination Committee (Azacco), was announced in a press statement.

Azacco, according to a representative, is an interim structure intended to ensure the continuity of existing projects.

Although it is made up mostly of former leaders of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), whose previous posts were made redundant by the restrictions, and current leaders of National Forum, it denies any intention to replace other organisations.

Describing itself as "a concerned group of Azanians", the committee says it will facilitate activities to address the "needs and ... liberatory efforts" of the people, to ensure that "the initiative of the people is dictated by the oppressed" and to ensure the



Big Brother knocks — and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee is banned

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

"continuity of the numerous community-based programmes".

Azacco will co-ordinate activities in areas such as "labour, education and community issues such as rent and detentions"; it will "consult with the oppressed and exploited of Azania" and voice issues affecting the community; and it will "assist preparations for national days", particularly the March 21 commemoration of the Sharpeville shootings.

Finally, the statement added, Azacco will facilitate efforts towards resolution of the Pietermaritzburg conflict.

To this end, it is already planning a public meeting: a major peace rally in Pietermaritzburg.

Azacco consists of Lusiba Ntloko (chief co-ordinator), Thabo Sehume (deputy co-ordinator), Ruweida Halim (secretary), Jackie Hlapolosa (publicity secretary) and Charles Mabitsetla (national organiser).

In an interview this week, Hlapolosa said Azacco was not a substitute or front for any organisation.

He emphasised that it was an interim committee, intended to play a caretaker role. It would consult a broad range of organisations across the ideological spectrum of resistance.

Asked where Azacco placed itself on that spectrum, Hlapolosa said "it would be suicidal to approach it in this manner."

"Given the material conditions, the committee would kill itself if, even before it began consultations with other organisations, it adopted a particular ideological line," he said.

Azacco plans to open an office soon.

Its quick formation recalls the creation of Azapo itself, which was formed within six months of the government's 1977 clampdown.

The response of most other organisations will hinge on court challenges to the new regulations. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Release Mandela Committee (RMC) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC)

have announced that they will be filing papers to challenge the government's actions.

The application is not being made a matter of urgency and is not expected to be heard for some weeks.

At least some of the work of the DPSC is continuing. According to leading DPSC member Max Coleman, other organisations have taken up aspects of their welfare and human rights monitoring work.

The DPSC office in central Johannesburg closed the day after the publication of the new regulations. However, this week an administrative official was answering the phone and referring queries to other organisations, such as the Black Sash or the South African Council of Churches' Dependents Conference.

Meanwhile, the effect of the clampdown on other UDF affiliates has been made clearer. According to Krish Naidoo, an attorney acting for the UDF, police headquarters had officially informed him that only those affiliates individually listed in the government proclamation would be affected.

Others could continue their activities as normal.

The severity of the clampdown on the UDF was demonstrated this week by the lack of a representative to speak for the largest umbrella body of the non-racial resistance movement.

The UDF, which was already reeling from extensive detentions, raids, and trials, now faces the future with all of its national spokesmen in prison or severely restricted.

The detention — and subsequent charging — of Patrick "Terror" Lekota and Popo Molefe in 1985, removed the first generation of UDF representatives. Their successors, Mohanuned Valli and Murphy Morobe, were both detained last year under Emergency regulations and are still being held.

Three national representatives remained: two presidents, Archie Gumede and Albertina Sisulu, and treasurer Azar Cachalia.

All three are now severely restricted. The third president, Oscar Mpethe, is serving a prison sentence.

Most of the UDF's regional spokesmen — such as Trevor Manuel in the Western Cape and Reverend Arnold Stofile in Border area — are also in prison.

Although the clampdown hit some of the UDF's biggest and most active affiliates — such as the South African and Soweto youth congresses and the SA National Students Congress — these organisations were effectively semi-underground anyway.

Previous repression had forced them to hold all their meetings in secret and their leadership to remain in hiding — and this experience is likely to mean they are the organisations best equipped to adapt to the latest restrictions.

The campaign to save the "Sharpeville Six", and others sentenced to death for political or unrest-related activity, will be severely affected by the clampdown. Many of the organisations playing a leading role in the campaign — the DPSC, the RMC and the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) — were among those restricted.

It is believed a new campaign will be launched under different auspices.

A total of 17 restriction orders have now been served on individuals — with police apparently still looking for the 18th person on their list.

The 17 are UDF presidents Albertina Sisulu and Archie Gumede, Transvaal Indian Congress vice-president RAM Saloojee, the Release Mandela Committee's Jabu Ngwenya, UDF treasurer Azar Cachalia, Natal Indian Congress vice-president AS Chetty, Methodist Church leader Simon Gqubule, UDF Western Cape leaders Joe Marks and his son "Joey" Marks, UDF Western Cape president Zolli Malindi, former UDF vice-president Christmas Tinto, Cape Youth Congress leader Roseberry Sonto, Federation of SA Woman Western Cape president Dorothy Zihlangu, UDF Cape leader Willie Hofmeyr and three people involved in the Oudtshoorn community newspaper, *Saamstaan*: Derek Jackson, Reggie Oliphant and Mbulelo Grootboom.

Crisis congress planned as Cosatu goes to court

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) kick off its campaign against the government clampdown on anti-apartheid organisations early next week when it lodges supreme court proceedings against the restrictions.

Cosatu has also announced plans to hold an emergency national congress on April 9 and 10 to discuss the restrictions and impending clampdowns on unions' factory floor organisation contained in the Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

The 800 000-strong federation this week warned there would be widespread protest by its members if the special congress was banned.

The decision to challenge the restrictions in court was taken at a special meeting of Cosatu's central executive committee last weekend.

After the meeting, Cosatu lawyer Halton Cheadle said the federation would argue that the restrictions were made meaningless by their wide and vague nature.

As an example, he noted that the restriction on Cosatu commemorating the death of any person was so wide that it would prohibit union

Cosatu will argue in court that the restrictions on them are vague and meaningless, reports
EDDIE KOCH

members from observing Easter.

Cheadle also said the Public Safety Act excluded areas covered by the Labour Relations Act (LRA) from being affected by ministerial regulations issued in terms of the State of Emergency. He said many of the restrictions on Cosatu infringed worker rights protected by the LRA — such as the right to observe May Day and June 16, which Cosatu affiliates have already won in negotiation with some employers.

Meanwhile, "Cosatu's campaign against the Labour Relations Amendment Bill gathered momentum this week as thousands of members of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CIWU) held placard and sticker demonstrations in factories across the Rand to oppose the Bill.

CIWU representative Chris Bonner said the protests were in response to the failure by employers to sign letters to the minister of manpower rejecting the proposed changes to the country's labour laws.

"Further steps are now being planned and other branches of our union are getting ready to take part in the campaign," she said.

Two of Cosatu's strongest affiliates, the National Union of Metalworkers and the Food and Allied Workers' Union, have also been holding meetings in factories to discuss the issue.

Cosatu has slammed major employer associations for refusing to issue a statement condemning the clampdown on Cosatu's political involvement. The federation on Wednesday held a joint meeting with the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), the Afrikaner Handelsinstituut and the German Chamber of Industries to discuss the clampdown and the Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

A statement issued by Cosatu after the meeting said some employer groups had "indicated acceptance of political unionism, adding that curtailment of freedom of expression should only be imposed by the courts" but had denied they had the clout to persuade the government to withdraw the clamps.

"Cosatu called on employers to reveal the names of those who participated in secretive and unaccountable government structures such as the State Security Council and the JMC's," the statement said.

"This employers were unwilling to do so. Employers also denied that they were privy or party to the clampdown on democratic organisations."

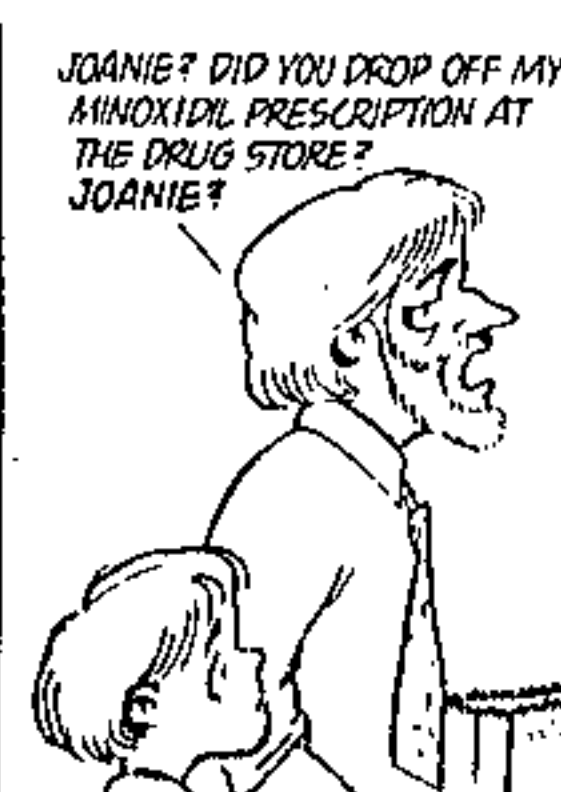
Cosatu said the employers had disagreed that the Labour Relations Amendment Bill was a "devastating attack on the labour relations system ... Both parties agreed it was wrong for new labour legislation to be imposed by the state without the consent of the main players, namely labour and employers. However management refused to reject the Bill, as they believed the government would pass it nonetheless."

Comment from Assocom and the FCI was not available at the time of going to press.

Cosatu concluded its statement by saying it had not fully assessed whether there were any gains from its meeting with the employer groupings but noted that the response was in "sharp contrast to the wave of outrage from the democratic community and even from conservative Western governments."

"The question facing Cosatu and its members now is: can Cosatu as an upholder and defender of democracy look to employers for support in this time of crisis?"

Doonesbury



BY GARRY TRUDEAU

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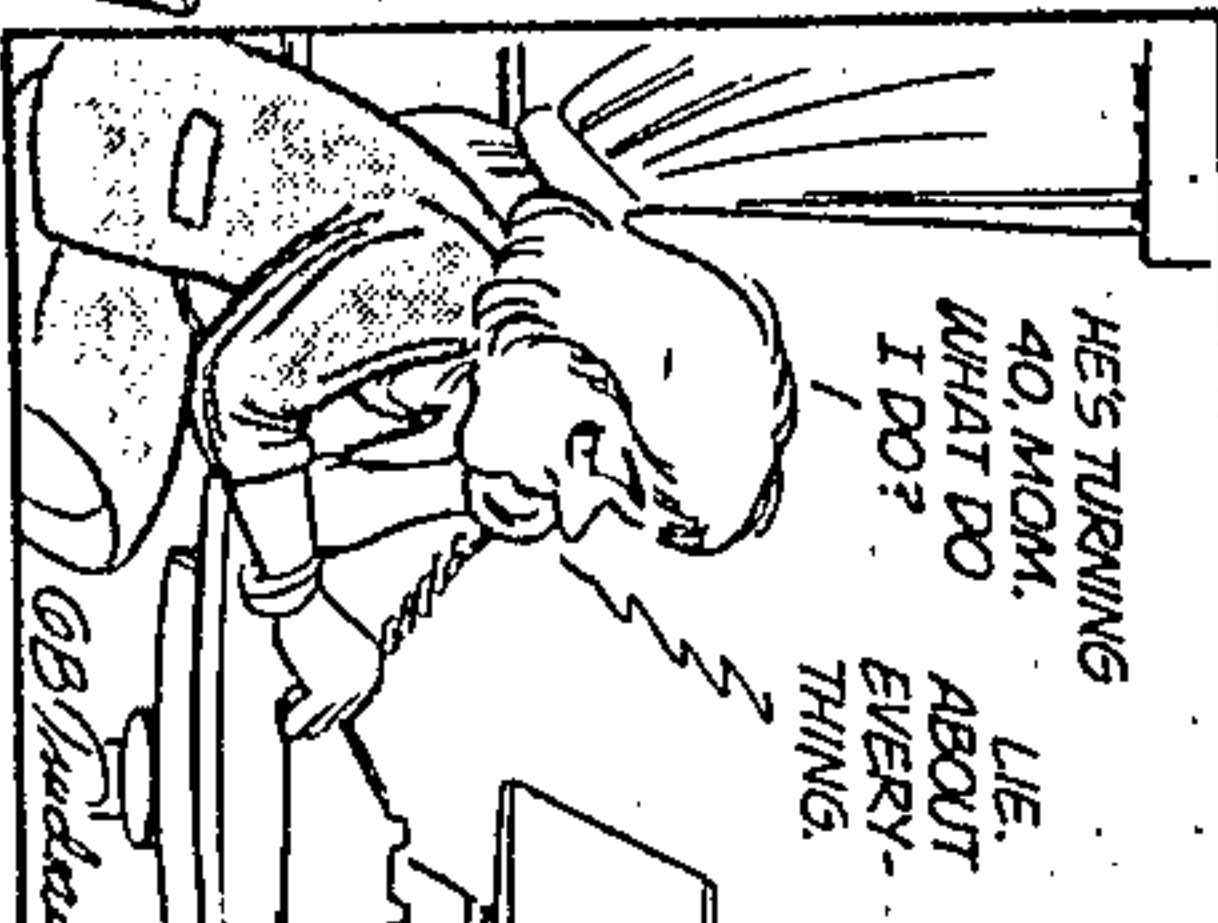
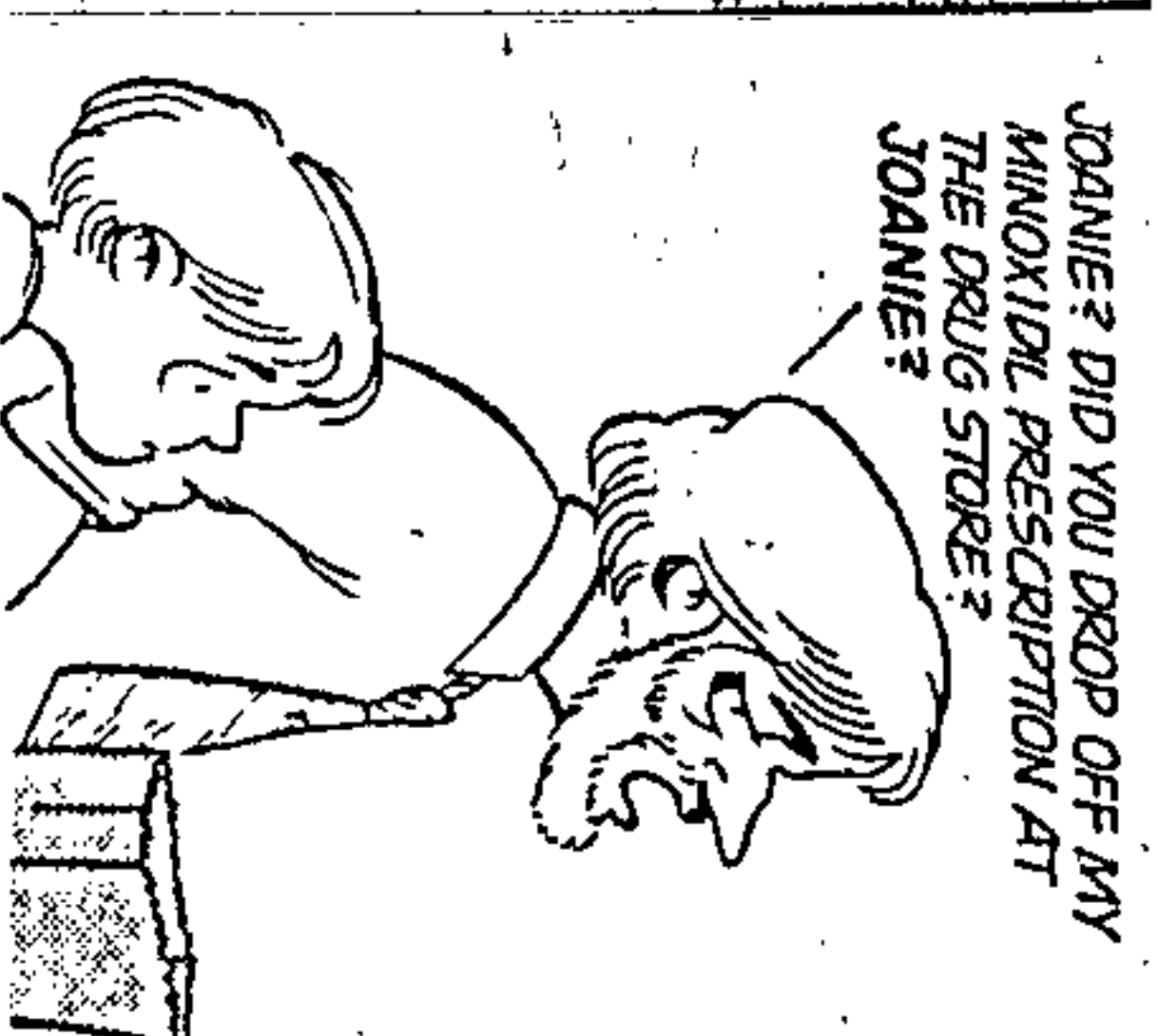
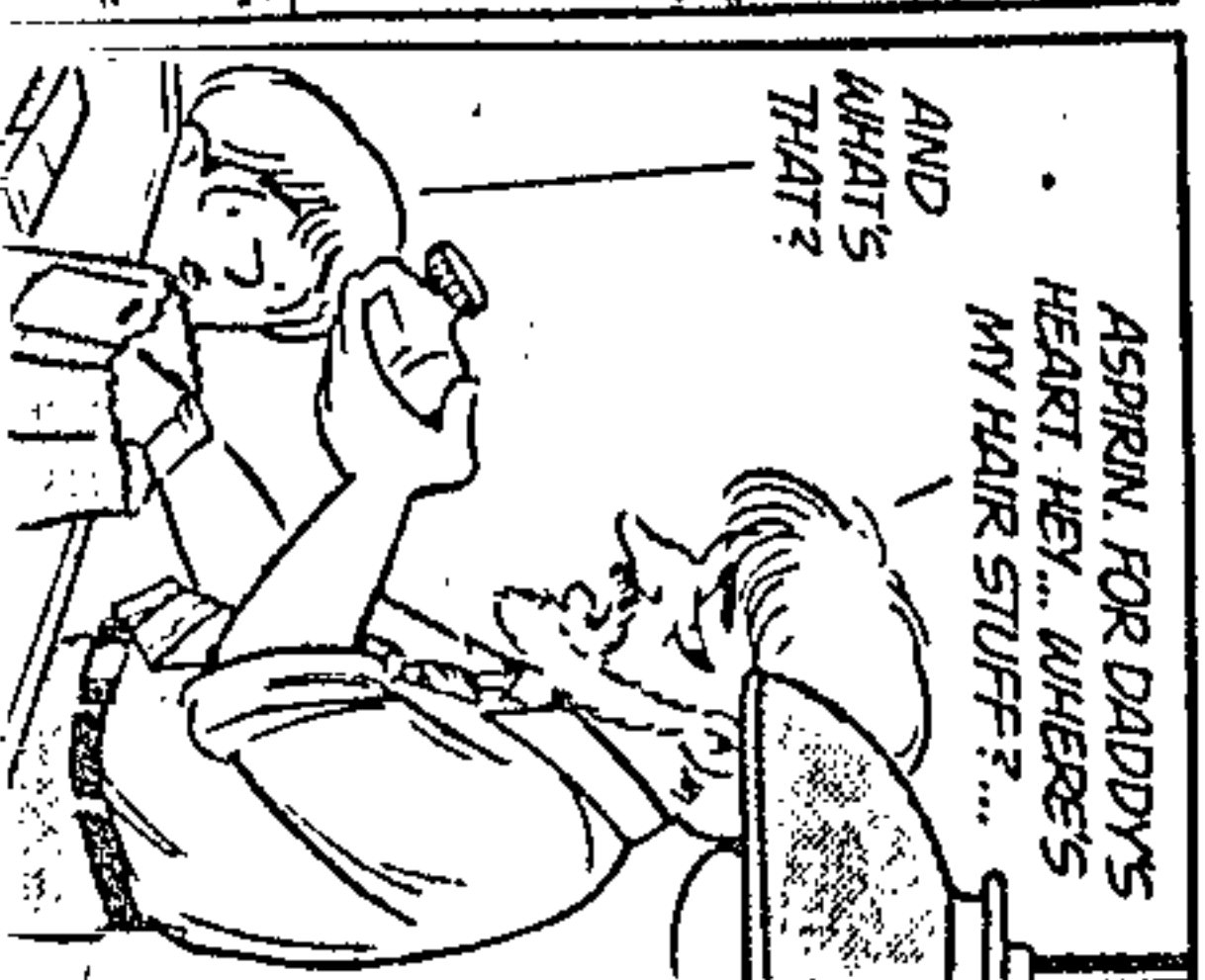
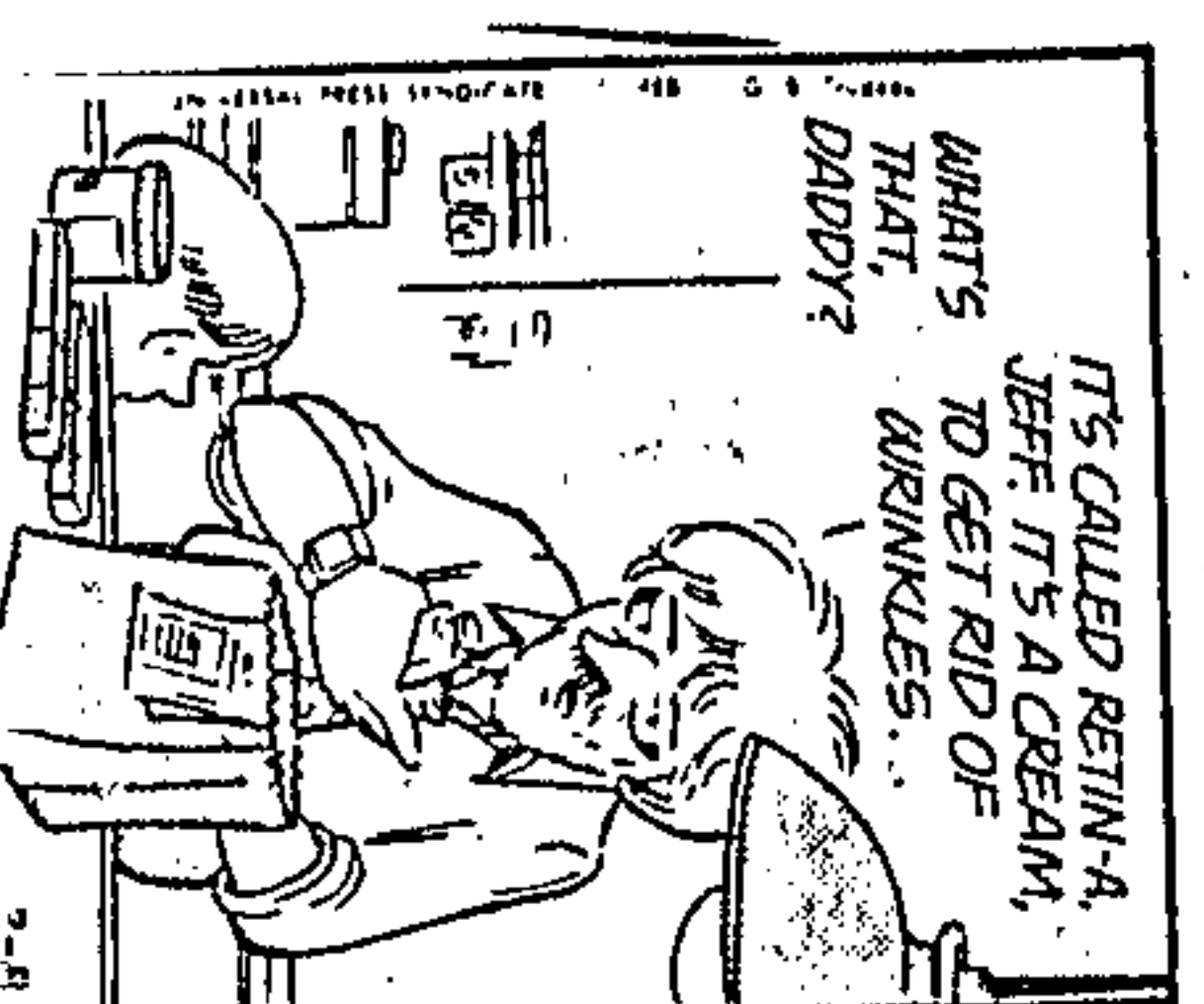
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Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Attwood

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Financial assistance for advancing of culture
4. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether, during the period 1 June 1987 to 31 January 1988, his Department granted financial assistance to any organizations and/or societies for the purposes of advancing culture; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of these organizations and/or societies, (b) what amounts were granted in each case, (c) for what purpose was each such amount granted, (d) what criteria were applied in making such grants and (e) who determined the amounts of these grants:
- (2) whether any organizations and/or societies were refused such financial assistance during the above period; if so, (a) why, (b) what are the names of these organizations and/or societies and (c) what was the amount of the financial assistance requested by each?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a)
- | | (b) |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| The Ramakrishna Centre of S.A. | R |
| Clairwood Tamil Institution | 4 400 |
| Islamic School Council | 1 905 |
| Dravida Society of S.A. | 15 050 |
| Lower Umfolozi Cultural Arts Society | 1 730 |
| Tamil Advancement Society | 3 840 |
| | 4 950 |
- (2) Yes.
- (a) It was considered that the activities of the organization did not fall within the ambit of "Culture" Promotion.
- (b) Boy Scouts of South Africa.
- (c) R16 200.
- (e) The Minister on the recommendation of the Culture Promotion Sub-directorate.
- (i) The conditions, governing applications for financial assistance had to be complied with.
- (ii) The projects had to be of cultural benefit to the community.
- (iii) The grants had to be treated as subsidies.
- (iv) Grants were awarded on a one-off basis for projects that were of a non-religious and non-profit making nature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Detainees: representations for payment of allowances

56. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances to detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1987; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances; if not, why not; if so, how many;
- (3) whether any allowances are being paid to detainees; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Section 28(1) of Internal Security Act: detainees
57. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons were detained in 1987 under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many of them were still being detained as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) None.
- (b) and (c) Fall away.

Internal Security Act: notices issued/withdrawn/expired

62. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18(1) and (b) section 20(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1987; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) None.

Internal Security Act: restricted persons

63. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons in the Republic were restricted under each specified section of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many restricted persons left the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) None on 15 February 1988.
- (b) None for the year 1987.

Mamelodi: inquest into deaths

101. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice: Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 23 June 1987, the Attorney-General has reached a decision regarding the inquest into the deaths of the persons killed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (i) when was the inquest held and (ii) what were the findings?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

- (i) and (ii) The inquest commenced on 11 January 1988 in the Magistrate's Court.

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confiscated by the South African Police in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (i) Dagga 10 584 813 (a) (b)
kilogramme R10,58
(ii) LSD 6 927 units million R69 270,00
(iii) Heroin 1 830
gramme R457 500,00
(iv) Cocaine 1 402 R350 500,00
gramme
(v) Mandrax 14,9 million R74,3 million
tablets
(vi) Other Opium 26 R5 200,00
gramme
43 868 R214 340,00
tablets

NOTE: The amounts furnished in paragraph (b) represent estimated values.

Turkey: import or customs duty on goods
222. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Economics Affairs and Technology:

- (1) Whether any changes were effected recently in the rate of import or customs duty on goods from Turkey; if so, (a) when were the changes implemented, (b) what is the nature of the changes and (c) why were they effected;
(2) whether organizations which are affected by the changes were (a) advised of the changes and/or (b) asked for comment on the proposed changes; if not, why not; if so, when;
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (1) Yes.
(a) 1 January 1988.
(b) A maximum *ad valorem* rate of duty of 3 per cent is levied on all goods imported from Turkey.
(c) In an endeavour to bring about an equilibrium in the imbalance of the trade between Turkey and South Africa.
(2) (a) Yes, by means of a notice in the Government Gazette.
(b) Yes, by means of a notice in the Government Gazette.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) No. Comment prior to publication of the notice was not sought because of the sensitivity and urgency of the matter. The matter is, however, at present being discussed with the industries concerned.

- (3) Not at this stage.

Internal Security Act/emergency regulations: persons arrested for attending prohibited gatherings
248. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1987 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 316 persons.
(b) 56 persons.

Companies/Individuals: income tax

288. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of income tax assessed for the 1986-87 tax year in respect of (a) companies and (b) individuals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Companies:	AMOUNT ASSESSED	%
Mining	R1 136 595 736	
Non-mining	R1 050 288 131	
Total	R2 186 883 867	24,76%
(b) Individuals	R6 232 422 689	67,00%
The statistics in (b) above do not include taxpayers under the Final Deduction System.		

Individuals/companies: income tax written off as irrecoverable

289. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any income tax was written off in the 1986-87 financial year as irrecoverable; if so, (a) in respect of how many (i) individuals and (ii) companies and (b) what was the amount of tax written off in each category?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) (i) 6 223
(ii) 321
(b) (i) R6 142 297,48
(ii) R3 819 555,68

Taxpayers

290. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1986-87 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The statistics are not complete, because ± 25 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

Loss	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
0 —	12 174	213	269	34
5 001 —	125 444	36 259	13 299	33 826
10 001 —	165 894	63 903	24 364	82 972
15 001 —	194 077	51 276	26 651	60 794
20 001 —	174 777	26 179	13 991	18 527
25 001 —	167 402	12 851	7 813	6 086
30 001 —	140 224	6 098	3 991	2 288
35 001 —	107 427	2 979	2 272	910
40 001 —	72 215	1 566	1 267	395
45 001 —	45 000	863	715	195
50 001 —	28 212	428	401	108
55 001 —	28 840	299	352	91
60 001 —	11 994	80	144	19
65 001 —	5 850	31	70	14
70 001 —	3 553	12	57	7
75 001 —	12 231	14	36	4
80 001 —	4 585	16	56	5
85 001 —	1 292	6	18	1
90 001 —	473	1	6	1
95 001 —	680	2	6	1
100 001 +				
TOTAL:	1 302 968	203 076	95 778	206 278

NOTE: The above statistics do not include taxpayers under the Final Deduction System.

Mining/non-mining companies: tax collected

291. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount in company tax was collected from (a) mining and (b) non-mining companies in each month of 1987?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

	(a) Mining	(b) Non-mining
(a) & (b)		
January	28 680 268	557 552 319
February	1 094 021 972	225 309 525
March	150 780 390	441 870 569
April	1 283 303	443 394 890
May	236 581 298	68 944 397

Individual taxpayers/tax expressed as percentage of total tax

292. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What was the (i) number of individual taxpayers in each income category and (ii) tax assessed in each income category expressed as a percentage of the total tax

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Subsequent representations received, were from:

(i) Mr Dooley's attorneys, who on 10 July 1987, confirmed that a civil action between Mr Dooley and Lynton Investments is pending in the Durban Local Division of the Supreme Court. The quantum in the action is, according to the attorneys, more than R1½ m.

(ii) Messrs Meskin and Levy, who on 23 July 1987, on behalf of Lynton Investments, expressed their client's surprise at the granting of permission to Mr Dooley to reside in the country for a further "5 months". The Department was also informed that their client "even went as far as to undertake without prejudice to their rights to recover the costs, to pay, for Mr Dooley's repatriation costs." They further requested on behalf of their client to advise them as a matter of urgency the exact position with regard to Mr Dooley and in particular the reasons for the apparent change in attitude towards this particular person who has a "long" criminal record.

(iii) Mr M J Ellis, MP for Durban North, who personally discussed the matter with the Director-General: Home Affairs on 5 August 1987, and who subsequently in a letter dated 8 September 1987, wrote *inter alia* as follows:

"To date I have not heard from your Department as to whether Mr Dooley has been successful in his attempt to obtain permanent residence or even an extension of his temporary residence permit. However, I have had information from other sources to the effect that Mr Dooley is expecting to receive a favourable and positive reply from your office in response to his various applications.

I wish to draw your attention again to his unfortunate record and the fact that he has a criminal record overseas. There is no reason whatsoever for him to be given residence — either of a permanent nature or an extension of his temporary residence status.

I would be extremely grateful to know as soon as possible what decision your department comes to with regard to Mr Dooley. If for any reason whatsoever your department does decide to give him an extended stay in South Africa, again, either of a permanent or tempo-

rary nature, I should be grateful if you would let me know on what grounds this permission was granted.

Mr Dooley has caused a number of people a great deal of embarrassment and frustration. Taking all into account, including his overseas record, he has little to offer this country — a point you yourself agreed to when I discussed the matter with you."

In view of all the representations received both in favour of the termination of Mr Dooley's sojourn in the country and in favour of his continued residence here, the Department, in a submission dated 8 September 1987, recommended to me that a work permit be issued to Mr Dooley to work at Sandsdowne Developments (Pty) Ltd. One of the reasons advanced for the granting of the work permit, was to afford the contesting parties in this matter an opportunity to have their claims and counter claims tested in the civil action which Mr Dooley had instituted.

On 14 September 1987 I referred the matter back to the Department with the request that all documents and facts be investigated and considered again and that a further submission be made to me before I take a decision.

On 28 September 1987 the matter was once again submitted to me with the following recommendation by the Department:

"Everything taken into consideration it would appear to be fair and reasonable to, as previously recommended, issue a temporary work permit to Mr Dooley in order to take up employment with Sandsdowne Developments (Pty) Ltd. His temporary residence in the Republic will enable him to finalise his civil action against Lynton Investments and in the meantime it will also give him the opportunity to clarify his directorship at Sandsdowne Developments (Pty) Ltd with the court."

I have, in terms of section 8 of the Aliens Act, 1937, and section 13 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, a discretionary power to exercise with regard to the withdrawal of temporary work permits or to declare a person as an undesirable inhabitant of the Republic. In the exercising of that power in this particular instance, I have applied the *audi alteram partem*-rule in order to arrive at a fair and balanced decision.

Lynton Investments relied heavily on the alleged previous convictions of Mr Dooley in their efforts to have Mr Dooley's sojourn in the RSA terminated. Mr Dooley did not deny the convictions. He in fact indicated that he had fully compensated the injured parties and he furthermore intimated that at least one of the directors of Lynton Investments was aware of these convictions.

When I exercised my discretion in this matter, I also took that information into account. However, I also had to bear in mind the following factors which weighed in favour of Mr Dooley's prolonged residence in this country. These factors were the following —

Mr Dooley and his family would have suffered unduly if his sojourn were to be terminated summarily as demanded by Lynton Investments.

Such termination would furthermore have a serious effect on the business operations of the company established by Mr Dooley, which appears to be well needed in the area in which it is functioning.

Whilst the parties in this matter are having an opportunity to have their claims and counter claims tested in the civil action instituted in the Supreme Court, the termination of Mr Dooley's sojourn in this country would most probably have a prejudicial effect on that action.

After careful consideration of all the relevant facts and representations, I decided to approve the issue of a work permit on the following terms as notified in the letter from the Director-General: Home Affairs to Mr Ellis MP dated 21 October 1987.

"Dear Mr Ellis

WORK PERMIT: MR P J DOOLEY

I refer to our discussions in the above regard and regret that, due to several contradicting representations received by Mr J C G Botha, Minister of Home Affairs and of Communications, a full investigation into the activities of Mr Dooley had to be conducted, and it was therefore not possible to furnish you with a reply at an earlier date.

Minister Botha now had the opportunity to study all the facts at his disposal and I wish to inform you that he has, after careful consider-

ation, decided to approve the issue of a temporary work permit to Mr Dooley. The permit will be valid for an initial period of 12 months and on expiry thereof the Minister will, once again, take the whole matter into reconsideration."

The Department has furnished the SA Police who is investigating this matter with all relevant information at its disposal. After completion of the Police investigation and with due regard to the outcome of possible legal steps, Mr Dooley's position will be reconsidered.

New Questions:

Tresspass: Blacks arrested

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

How many Black persons were arrested by the South African Police for trespass in the PWV area of the Transvaal from 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The South African Police keeps statistics only with regard to the total number of people prosecuted for trespassing. These statistics do not distinguish between the different races and also do not indicate whether the persons were arrested, summonsed or cautioned to appear in court.

To gather information of this nature for the PWV area will be a voluminous and time-consuming task. Therefore, I do not consider it practically feasible to furnish the information.

Curfew regulations: persons arrested

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

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1987 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

None.

All measures that controlled movement of people in the Republic, were repealed. I also refer the hon member to my reply to written question No 225 of 23 February 1987 (Hansard col 321).

EC to protest against aid cuts

KONSTANZ — The European Community (EC) said yesterday it would lodge a formal protest against South Africa's ban on anti-apartheid groups and its planned laws to limit foreign aid programmes to the black majority.

The West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told a news conference after a two-day meeting of 12 Community foreign ministers: "We will in particular stress our expectations that the positive measures the EC has initiated to support human rights organisations, unions, churches and other groups are not impeded."

The Community has made \$36 million available in the past two years for such groups, of which \$30 million have already been committed to 113 projects. A further \$24 million is budgeted for this year.

Mr Genscher said the EC protest would be handed over in South Africa by the ambassador of West Germany, current president of the Community.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told reporters: "The potentially disturbing extension of the South African government's power to act against foreign anti-apartheid groups ... is a matter of grave concern to all of us."

Sir Howe disclosed that the EC was currently assessing the size of South African embassies in Community capitals, a move officials said could pave the way for diplomatic measures against South Africa.

A similar assessment of Libyan embassies in 1986 — in a diplomatic chill after alleged Libyan involvement in the bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin — led to an order to Tripoli to scale back its representations within the Community. — Sapa-RNS

EC to protest at SA bannings, aid laws

KONSTANZ. — The European Community said yesterday that it would lodge a formal protest against South Africa's ban on anti-apartheid groups and its planned laws to limit foreign aid programmes to the black majority.

West German Foreign Minister Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a news conference after a two-day meeting of 12 Community foreign ministers that the group planned to make representations to the South African government, firstly on the measures already taken against human-rights groups and unions, and secondly on planned legislation.

"We will in particular stress our expectations that the positive measures the EC has initiated to support human-rights organizations, unions, churches and other groups will not be impeded," Mr Genscher said.

Mr Genscher said the EC protest would be handed over in Pretoria by the ambassador of West Germany, the current president of the community. — Sapa-Reuter

Added 7/3/88

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NATIONAL IN

Curbs on foreign funds: Stern warning from EC

The Argus Foreign Service
KONSTANZ (West Germany). — The European Community is to warn the South African Government not to interfere with EC aid programmes for human rights groups and trade unions in South Africa.

The warning, to be delivered at ambassadorial level, is in

... now 27

response to South Africa's draft proposals to block foreign funding for organisations with broadly defined "political purposes". The move was agreed to at a meeting of the EC's foreign ministers here yesterday.

"Disturbing"

Ministers are also to ask officials to assess the size and strength of Pretoria's diplomatic missions in the EC, a move which diplomats said could be a first step towards requesting a cut in the number of South African officials.

Both steps mark a small but significant intensifying of pressure. So far, the EC has been

able to agree on limited sanctions against apartheid.

Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister chairing the session, said: "The intention is to let South Africa know what our expectations are, that their actions will not impede the community's aid for human rights organisations, churches and trade unions".

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe called Pretoria's planned crackdown "a potentially disturbing extension of the South African Government's power to act against foreign-funded anti-apartheid groups".

The West German and British foreign ministers did not know if the draft laws, unveiled in Pretoria last week, would present a total block on EC aid to anti-apartheid groups.

Brussels has committed Ecu 25-million (nearly R80-million) over the past two years out of a total allocation of Ecu 30-million to 113 South African human rights projects. A further Ecu 20-million is proposed for the current year.

The assistance comes under the "positive measures programme", set up to counter criticisms that EC sanctions against Pretoria were inadequate.

Trade under threat

Backlash

after SA

clamp on

activists

Star 7/3/88

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Staff Reporters and The Star's Foreign News Service
South Africa's crackdown on activist groups is having widespread international repercussions.

Japanese trade links with South Africa are in the balance, the European Community is moving to warn South Africa on any interference with EC aid programmes, and the president of the United Nations Security Council has sharply rapped the South African ambassador, Mr Les Manley, for his defiant "do your damndest" speech to the council last Thursday.

South African industry sources warned today that disinvestment by Japanese companies would have serious repercussions if the cut-offs spread to other areas of trade.

Japan, which last year emerged as South Africa's largest trade partner, recently requested companies to practise "self-restraint" in trade with the country to avoid resentment from countries opposed to the apartheid system.

The request by Foreign Minister Naoto Kan last week was directed at Japan's powerful Federation of Economic Organisations, the Keidaren, which asked its members to implement the step immediately.

Officials have since announced that several major Japanese electronics makers, including Pioneer, NEC and Fujitsu, would end sales to South Africa.

At the same time, Japan's External Trade Organisation, a quasi-government body, has decided to close its office in South Africa.

Significance

The main contributors to Japan's trade with South Africa are its vehicle makers which accounted for about 40 percent of total exports last year — thus the significance of a recent announcement by Toyota and Nissan that they intend to reduce sales.

Analysts also point out that if Japan really wanted to hurt South Africa, it would buy less local coal — imports last year amounted to about \$500 million — and gold. In 1987 Japan bought South African gold to the value of \$3 billion, via America and Europe.

The Star Bureau in Konstanz, West Germany, reports today that the European Community is to warn the SA Government not to interfere with EC aid programmes for human rights groups and trade unions in South Africa.

The warning comes in response to South Africa's draft proposals to block foreign funding for organisations with broadly defined "political purposes".

From the United Nations, The Star's special correspondent reports that the Security Council president, Mr. Dragoslav Pejic of Yugoslavia, described SA ambassador Mr Manley's defiant speech last week as an affront to the international community.

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Churchmen make their point

ONE of the most dramatic points of protest against the government's curbs on 18 organisations was expressed in Cape Town this week when about 200 clergy and laymen attempted to march on Parliament to hand over a petition to the State President.

Police stopped the church leaders from reaching their destination, but they had made their point.

As Archbishop Desmond Tutu said at a Press conference hours after the march when asked if the church leaders would march again: "We obey God. We obey Him every day."

Clerics ignored police warning

CP Correspondent
CHURCH leaders ignored a police warning that action would be taken against them before their march on Parliament.

The Dean of St George's Cathedral, Dean Edward King, has confirmed he told police before the attempted march on Parliament, that a group of churchmen intended to deliver a petition.

He had acted on the advice of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

About 25 leading churchmen and more than 100 others were arrested and then released after the attempted march.

King said when he went outside before the service at St George's Cathedral, the police were already in position.

He spoke to the officer in charge and told him of the intention to deliver a petition to Parliament. He was warned that the action would be illegal.

The Police public relations division in Pretoria said in a statement that the police had no choice but to remove King, Archbishop Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and "a number of other persons," from Wale Street after they had taken part in an illegal procession.

"A charge against them will be investigated in the normal manner."

Before the march, Tutu, addressing a number of people in St George's Cathedral, said: "We have gathered here as an act of witness and an act of protest against what the South African government did last week. We intend, after this short service, to walk to Parliament to present a petition."

And during the service SACC secretary-general Rev Frank Chikane read out the petition in which the churchmen vowed to continue opposing the government.

It read: "By imposing such drastic restrictions on organisations which have campaigned peacefully for the end of apartheid, you have removed nearly all effective means open to our people to work for true change by non-violent means."

"We regard your restrictions not only as an attack on democratic activity in South Africa, but as a blow directed at the heart of the church's mission."

"We must make it clear that, no matter what the consequences, we will explore every possible avenue for continuing the activities which you have prohibited other bodies from undertaking."

"We will not be stopped from campaigning for the release of prisoners, from calling for clemency for those under sentence of death, from calling for the unbanning of political leaders to negotiate the transfer of power to all the people of our country, from commemorating significant events in the life of



(From left) Khoza Mgojo, Stephen Naidoo, Desmond Tutu, Allan Boesak and Frank Chikane lead a group of clerics towards Parliament.

our nation, from commemorating those who have died in what you call 'riots' or from calling on the international community to apply pressure to force you to the negotiating table.

The church leaders, including Dr Allan Boesak and Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, set off on their march just before noon.

Police lined Wale street from St George's Cathedral to the entrance of Parliament Street waiting for the clergymen to emerge

from the service in the cathedral.

Police formed a barrier in front of Government Avenue and the group sat down. Police warned them their meeting was illegal and ordered them to disperse.

A policeman moved towards them and arrested Allan Boesak.

Then, one by one, the more prominent members of the group were led away.

They were Tutu, Naidoo, Dr Khoza Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church and Chikane.

Others arrested included the Rev Ron Steel, chairman of the United Congregational Church, the Rev Peter Storey, former president of the Methodist Church, Moulana Farid Escak of the Call of Islam, the Rev Samson Khamaop, general secretary of the Presbyterian Church and several members of the Council of African Independent Churches.

After their release, Boesak said they had been told they had broken the law relating to demonstrating near Parliament and would

be arrested again if they attempted to repeat the march.

After the clergymen leading the procession were arrested, a group of about 70 were sprayed with water as they sat in the street singing a hymn.

At about 12 noon, the rest of the procession, led by Rev Syd Luckett, director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, stood up and walked towards police vehicles parked at the corner of Wale and St George

streets.

The group of about 70 sat down in rows of four in Wale Street as a police water canon which had been parked near Government Avenue drove slowly towards them.

The vehicle stopped near the first few rows and sprayed them with jets of water.

The group did not move and vans arrived to take them away. Each member of the group said the Lord's Prayer as he climbed in.

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Saamstaan warned

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PORT ELIZABETH. - This week the Oudshoorn newspaper Saamstaan received a warning from Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha. This follows the effective banning a month ago of a Saamstaan organiser, Mr Derick Jackson.

Jackson was informed that he had a fortnight to respond to Botha's letter or face a gazetted warning and a possible three-month suspension of the newspaper. Saamstaan, a six-weekly newspaper for the Southern Cape, is the latest publication to receive a warning from Botha under the emergency media regulations promulgated on August 28 last year.

Aimed at preventing "subversive propaganda", the regulations were used last week to suspend the New Nation for three months, after its first official warning on October 2.

Other newspapers to receive warnings include SOUTH, The Sowetan, Work in Progress and The Weekly Mail.

Jackson, 28, was one of 18 people served with restriction orders in February at the time of the banning of the United Democratic Front and 16 other community based organisations. Botha informed Saamstaan that the last three editions of last year were examined and found to contravene the media regulations.

The eight articles found offensive to Botha include a piece on the Harare conference in November, a story on a public violence prisoner who returns home after a two-year imprisonment and an article welcoming home former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Govan Mbeki.

Jackson, who has been restricted to the Oudshoorn magisterial district, has not been forbidden to speak to the press.

He said a copy of Botha's letter had been sent to the Saamstaan lawyers who would make the necessary representations within two weeks. - PEN

Sudden petition will go through the post to PW

CP Correspondent

THE petition which church leaders had intended to hand to President P.W. Botha at Parliament on Monday fell victim to a water cannon.

But the sudden document was produced at a press conference at St George's Cathedral hours after the march on Parliament, which ended with the arrest of about 150 clergy and laymen.

It will be posted to the State President with the signatures of 25 church leaders, including Dr Allan Boesak and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

"The South African government, through its

security forces, does not want any non-violent actions. One always hears that our people start using violence and then the security forces come in, but today proved that the government is the enemy of non-violent peaceful changes," said Dr Khoso.

hard luck. We are going to obey God and not man".

that the Church in South Africa is united against apartheid."

Tutu told the Press conference that if the churches did not follow up the march with further action, they might as well have done nothing.

Bishop Olaf Theo Xulu, president of the Council of African Independent Churches, said he and his colleagues came to identify with our brothers and sisters and to express our horror at the banning of those political organisations.

It was not the task of the Church to replace what was done by the restricted organisations as they should be free to carry on their work, but while a vacuum existed the word must be spoken and action taken by ourselves."

The march had not been defiance, but a positive statement that the Church would obey God.

If it meant consequences such as arrest "that is

Rev Peter Storey, a former president of the SACC and the Methodist Church, said the government believed it could "wipe out the aspirations of 30-million people with the stroke of a pen."

New group steps in to fill the bannings void

6/3/88 C/Pers. (327)

CP Correspondent

HEROES' Day could still be commemorated despite the government's crackdown.

Restrictions placed on 18 organisations last week barred them from, among other things, planning commemorations to observe certain days of historical importance to blacks.

But a new organisation has stepped in to see that the day when blood

flowed in Sharville - March 21, 1960 - is remembered.

The Azanian Co-ordination Committee - formed only days after the government announced the new restrictions - held a Press Conference on Monday at which it announced that it would assist with preparations for all national days.

It was disclosed that preparations for a major

rally to be held in Maritzburg this weekend were underway and people from within the communities of the strife-torn areas would address it.

Explaining the formation of Azacco, publicity secretary Jackie Hlapolosa told newsmen that a group of "concerned people from a broad spectrum of backgrounds

joined together to ensure the continuity of the numerous community-based

programs".

Co-ordinator, Lusibo Ntloko stressed that the curbs had been imposed by the government, not only to throw "the organisations of the oppressed" into disarray, but also "to thwart the resistance efforts of the masses in general".

Azacco, he pointed out, would co-ordinate and monitor developments in general. It would pay particular attention to the labour front, education, community issues like rent grievances and political detentions.

Ntloko also stressed that Azacco was a non-sectarian and non-party political committee.

Denying any link with black consciousness

movements, Hlapolosa told the conference in reply to questions: "We are an interim committee. We are not a substitute for Azapo or any other organisation."

"The future of Azapo is in its own hands and not in the hands of this committee."

Reporters heard at the conference that Hlapolosa, Azapo's projects, co-ordinator, together with Azacco organiser Charles Mabitsela, a senior Azapo executive official had resigned as members of Azapo.

The fourth and fifth persons to make up the Azacco interim committee were secretary Roweida Halim and assistant co-ordinator Thabo Sehume. - Ano

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donations.

Chairman of the
Relief Fund,

Visser, has
assurance to all
persons that their
funds will be shared
among everyone
in need. The fund
operates at almost
no cost.

Despite the flood of
funds the Orange
Free State is
facing one of its
worst droughts in living
memory. The majority of
the population in the districts
of Pekaia, Pofadder
and Pekaia last had
any rain in 1979,
and many of them in this
area are still receiving
relief from five drought
relief schemes.

Department of
Affairs has
yet another
meeting at the Vaal
to make an effort to cre-
ate perfect conditions
for the final round of
the African bare-
knuckle wrestling cham-
pionship. — Sapa

See also page 2

Bannings: envoy's challenge to UN

NEW YORK — The
United Nations Security
Council was to resume
debate yesterday on
South Africa's ban on
anti-apartheid groups, a
day after Pretoria's en-
voy challenged it to "do
your damnedest".

"We will not bow to
your threats or demands
and we reject your accu-
sations with contempt
and invite you to do your
damnedest," Mr Leslie
Manley said before
walking out of the de-
bate that began late on
Thursday.

He insisted that the
regulations "are specifi-
cally directed at the
maintenance of internal
order and to neutralis-
ing, in a non-violent
way, those forces ac-
tively involved in under-
mining authority and
stability".

The security council
is meeting at the request
of African nations, who
are working on a resol-
ution that expresses
"outrage" at the new re-
strictions and calls for
them to be lifted. —
Sapa-AP

Subsidies: 'Ulterior motive', says judge

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C.M. 1/1/88
5/3/88

THE imposition of the subsidy conditions on universities last year was prompted by an "ulterior motive", Mr Justice C T Howie said yesterday when reasons for invalidating the conditions were made available.

In a joint challenge, the universities of the Western Cape and Cape Town asked that the conditions be declared invalid and without force and effect.

The universities submitted that the minister exceeded his powers, the conditions were vague, and involved "unreasonably oppressive or gratuitous interference" with their rights.

The conditions were imposed by the Minister of National Education in identical form on all South African universities in October last year.

Referring to a statement made by the minister at a meeting with university authorities, Mr Justice Howie said a dominant motive behind the imposition of the conditions was "the implementation of action to combat lawlessness and to counter what was regarded as revolutionary conduct".

"That motive was at least as strong as any motive to achieve the better functioning of the universities."

'Interference with procedures'

The object of protecting the public purse and promoting the better functioning of the universities was not the "sole motivation in the case".

The minister was apparently aware of the undesirability of intruding upon the autonomy of the universities.

"But however much that may be so, implementation of the conditions would result in interference with a university's disciplinary procedures and control by the minister of a university's disciplinary council's disciplinary powers.

"The paramount consideration must be that justice must be seen to be done.

"Parliament's prescribing minimum sentences to courts of law is one thing — that is undesirable enough.

"Placing the university disciplinary tribunals under pressure to pass or sanction sentences that may stave off withdrawal of the university's subsidy is not only an unwarranted intrusion upon a counsel's powers to administer discipline, but an intolerable interference with its duty, and the accused's right, to have those powers exercised freely and fairly," Mr Justice Howie said.

Black church leaders show a new mood of defiance

5/3/88
Weekend Argus Correspondent (372)

JOHANNESBURG. — Black church leaders, in a new mood of defiance, are bracing themselves for a showdown with the Government over the crackdown on anti-apartheid activists, organisations and their funding.

Leading churchmen, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Allan Boesak and the Rev Frank Chikane, all gave notice this week that they were not prepared to sit back and watch the State crush extra-parliamentary opposition.

The mood among the clergymen was captured by the Rev Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who said Christians had an obligation to take over the activities of the 17 organisations banned by the Government.

After last week's crackdown, the SACC, which largely represents the mainline English churches, warned: "We must make it quite clear that, no matter what the consequences, we will continue to campaign for the release of prisoners, to call for clemency for those under sentence of death, to call for the unbanning of political organisations, to call for negotiations involving the true leaders of the country to bring about a transfer of power to the majority, to commemorate significant events in the life of South Africa and to call upon the international community to apply pressure to force the Government to the negotiating table."

White church members have generally not supported this stand. There was a dismal response from white churches to the SACC's call to hold protest services against the restrictions. But, church leaders are not prepared to compromise.

The SACC said: "Our mandate to carry out these activities comes from God and no man and no government will stop us. If the State wants to act against the Church of God in this country for proclaiming the Gospel, then so be it."

The Government's response has been equally resolute and it has made it clear that it will not allow "radical" churchmen to be politically active.

The attitude is manifest in a statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha, who said clergymen, including Dr Boesak and Archbishop Tutu, had been "asking for trouble" when they were arrested this week after trying to present a petition to Parliament.

The Government's recent steps against extra-parliamentary organisations have hit churches and clergymen as well.

The State restricted 18 people, including the Rev Simon Gqubule, principal of the Methodist Seminary and former head of the Methodist Church.

A number of church workers have been detained under emergency regulations, including the acting secretary of the Border Council of Churches, Ms Nomvuzo Tshetu.

The coming crackdown on foreign funding may be extended to the SACC, which has a budget this year of R15-million, financed almost entirely by foreign donors.

'Trojan horse': Family reaction

By CHRIS STEYN

LATE on an October afternoon in 1985 a woman walked along Thornton Road in Athlone and saw death jump from large black crates on the back of a seven-ton railway truck.

She saw the truck with several wooden boxes cruising past a group of schoolchildren standing on the pavement.

The truck returned to the scene later and as it approached the children, it came under a hail of rocks and other objects. Some of the missiles shattered the windscreen.

Then the woman saw the wooden crates pop open and five or six policemen jump up. They opened fire with pump-action shotguns.

Mayhem followed, with people

screaming in agony and fear as they ran away. The bodies of two dead boys lay in the wake of the "Trojan Horse".

Three children were shot — including one who was standing at the window of a house opposite the road.

Some of the injured children ran into a nearby home — but they were followed by security force members who kicked the door down and fired birdshot through the window.

In December last year an inquest started in Wynberg Magistrate's Court into the deaths of the "ghost truck's" victims. They were Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Johnathan Claasens, 21.

Sergeant James Sayer, who was in the cab of the truck, was asked whether there was any opportunity for

people to get away before the shooting started. "I won't say there was," he said.

The commanding officer on the "ghost truck", Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, said he fired seven shots — without warning — in the direction of one of the three victims.

He told the court that he had not identified himself, had given no warning and fired seven shots as fast as he could, emptying the magazine.

On Thursday this week, the inquest court found Lieutenant Vermeulen and his eight-man task force on the "Trojan Horse" were negligent and caused the death of the three victims.

The magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, said there was not a "shred of evidence" to

show that Miranda and Claasens had thrown stones and although Lieutenant Vermeulen identified Magmoed by a green shirt, he found the teenager had not thrown stones either.

Mr Hoffmann said a state of emergency was declared 11 days after the incident and the police "could not hide behind a state of emergency".

The matter now rests with the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, who said that the magistrates' finding did not mean that the policemen "would automatically be prosecuted".

But the families of the victims said they were "glad that justice had been done". They intended taking legal action against the policemen.



THE TROJAN HORSE... Security force members jump from big wooden crates on the back of a railway truck and open fire on stone-throwing youths in Athlone.

CH1 7/15/88

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Kitscop 'contempt' case

Can Times 12/3/88 Own Correspondent

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GRAHAMSTOWN. — A special constable from Thembalesizwe township at Aberdeen has till the end of the month to show why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court.

Papers before the Grahamstown Supreme Court allege that Joseph Phindile Gomo, one of 12 special constables subjected to a court order in January this year, assaulted two Thembalesizwe residents about two weeks ago.

The residents, Mr Herbert Claasen and Miss Thelma Claason, allege that the assaults are a flagrant breach of the court order and brought the urgent application this week.

In terms of the court order, Mr Gomo, 11 other special constables and two members of the regular police undertook not to assault unlawfully or act in any unlawful manner towards any inhabitants of Thembalesizwe township.

CLERICS

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The pulpit power show

by MICHAEL HORNSBY
of The Times

LONDON. — The spectacle of clergymen of all races being marched off to waiting police vans and uncere- moniously hosed down by a water cannon outside Parliament in Cape Town earlier this week has thrown dramatic light on the way in which the church is being thrust into the forefront of the slowly, and fitfully, accelerating racial conflict in South Africa.

As the Press and most extra-Parliamentary organisations have been progressively circumscribed by legislation, the churches have come increasingly to be seen as the last unfettered channel for the expression of black hopes and frustrations. But it is unlikely that the churches can ever do more than offer a voice of protest.

Politics and religion have been intertwined in South Africa since white men first settled the Cape more than 300 years ago. The biblical imagery which has sustained Afrikaner whites over this long period has also provided a fertile source for the "liberation theology" of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and other modern prelates.

Dr Boesak is the moderator of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, the branch of the Dutch Reformed Church set up to administer exclusively to the mixed-race Coloured community. When he condemns apartheid as heresy, and champions the cause of liberation, he does so from the same Calvinist tradition that has enabled Afrikaner theologians to claim that apartheid is part of God's order.

When President Botha complains, as he often does, that Archbishop Tutu, Dr Boesak and other turbulent priests are meddling in politics, he is denying, or perhaps merely overlooking, a large part of his own people's history and a tradition of intimate church-state relations going back at least to the days of the early Boer republics.

What has happened is that today the government finds itself faced by churches which no longer provide spiritual and theological support for the state but condemn it as illegitimate and offer in its place a new order — God's order — which, translated into political terms, means black majority rule. "This is an illegitimate government that deserves no authority and does not have it, that deserves no obedience and must not get in," Dr Boesak told a church meeting last weekend.

The main vehicle for church opposition is the South African Council of Churches (SACC), which claims the membership of some 12 million predominantly black South African Christians and to which all the European missionary churches belong apart from the white

branches of the Dutch Reformed Church. The SACC has come close to accepting that violence, in certain circumstances, could become a justified form of resistance to the government.

COURAGEOUS

Tutu's fame has given the Anglican Church in South Africa an importance that in some ways it does not deserve. The Roman Catholic Church has a black following almost twice as big and has arguably played a more courageous pioneering role in opposing apartheid, despite being for a long time more politically cautious.

The Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Reverend Denis Hurley, was put on trial (and acquitted) three years ago for accusing the army and police of atrocities in Namibia. Father Smangoliso Mkhathshwa, secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was jailed from June 1986 to June 1987 and claimed he was tortured. The Catholic Church also funds the radical weekly ita! New Nation unita! whose editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been in prison without trial since December 1986.

One way in which the government could act against the SACC would be to cut off its access to foreign funds, which account for a large part of its resources. A Bill tabled in parliament Tuesday, which would prohibit any organisation or individual from receiving foreign funds for political purposes,

would give the government the power to do just that. It is expected to become law later this year.

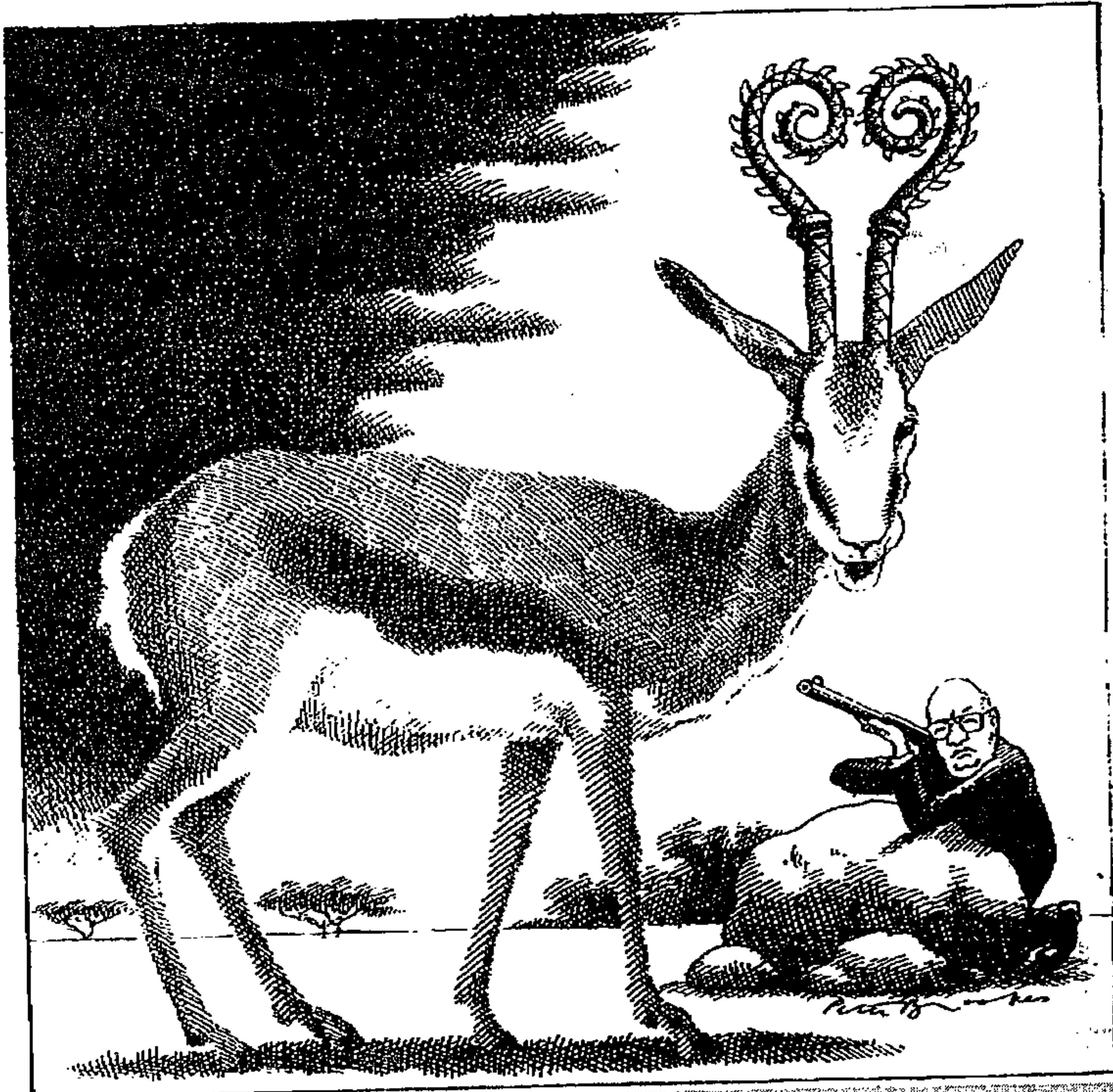
Outside the SACC, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK), the main branch of the Dutch Reformed Church, to which most white Afrikaners belong, still broadly supports the government's reforms, but like most other Afrikaner institutions is in a state of ferment. Last year a minority of right-wing ministers broke away to form the new Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk, which backs the old-style apartheid of the Conservative Party of Andries Treurnicht.

CRITICAL

More than a million blacks also belong to the segregated black branch of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is known as the NGK in Afrika. Although conservative in outlook for many years, it has become more critical of the government but is heavily dependent on the white mother church for financial support.

There are in addition millions of blacks who belong to independent African churches outside the SACC which have severed all links with the European missionary churches. They are generally politically quietist, some promising justice only in the after-life. One of the biggest of these churches, the Zionist Christian Church, which claims several million followers, teaches the faithful that they must 'obey

the civil laws of the earthly government as cheerfully as they obey the higher laws of God'. So President Botha, who was guest of honour at the ZCC's annual Easter gathering of pilgrims three years ago, is not entirely without church allies.



Curbs fuel calls for sanctions

9/3/88 Business Day Reporters

GOVERNMENT'S intended crackdown on foreign funding has added new impetus to calls for economic sanctions on SA.

European Community Foreign Ministers will meet this weekend to discuss what implications the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill has for the EC's R65m package.

The drive for European sanctions—coal is being widely spoken about—is being led by Denmark and the Netherlands.

While those countries' advocacy of tougher measures is not new, Britain and West Germany, the staunchest sanctions opponents, have had the ground cut from beneath them by the moves to block funds.

EC political affairs spokesman Hermann Dar Fonseca Wollheim said: "It is certainly true that some member states agreed to limited restrictive measures only because there was a range of positive measures included in the package. If the EC is no longer able to make funds available to anti-apartheid groups it might be difficult for some member states to maintain the present position and justify it to their own public opinion."

Evidence

The sanctions call would be bolstered by Commonwealth Foreign Ministers who were gathering evidence which could result in a wider, tighter and more intense application of sanctions, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said in the House of Commons in Ottawa this week.

Clark said Canada had contacted other Western governments with strong economic ties to SA to co-ordinate sanctions action. Although Canada's trade with SA was less than 1% of its trading total, his government was investigating whether it could take more effective action alone.

Clark called the SA action "perverse and brutal".

He said the need for assistance for the opponents of apartheid had suddenly become more urgent "and we intend to provide it".

Sapa-AP reports the US State Department has denounced an SA government proposal to block foreign financing of political groups and individuals.

"Coming on the heels of last week's effective outlawing of most anti-apartheid organisations, this is further evidence that the SA government, not content with being isolated by others from the rest of the world, is determined to isolate itself from Western democracies and the world abroad."

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Bannings called futile

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — It was not necessary for opponents of apartheid to form an organisation to replace the United Democratic Front because the UDF symbolised a decision by the South African people "that the days of white domination are just about over," Dr Allan Boesak said here yesterday.

The leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches told a press conference that bannings would not stop the "tidal wave of freedom in our country".

"And the South African Government must just get it through its thick collective skull that you cannot ban a decision that has already been taken," he added.

Speaking after an hour-long meeting with President Robert Mugabe, Dr Boesak again castigated Western countries for their failure to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on Pretoria.

Dr Boesak, in Harare for an inter-

national conference on child survival, predicted that the church would have to assume a far more visible role in future.

This would mean taking over some of the functions of organisations on which restrictions had been placed.

The time had already come for church to support and initiate specific acts.

"We have arrived at a time when the government does not deserve loyalty or respect, and it must not get it," he said.

Dr Boesak said the churches would have a difficult time ahead, and the great challenge for them would be persuading people not to respond to the violence of the government.

"I believe this is one of the things that the South African Government is hoping for, that we in the church will become just like them, just as violent, just as careless about human life and human dignity."

If Christians succumbed to the



DR BOESAK

temptation of violence their chances of exposing the South African Government for what it was would be reduced.

While some white parishioners might be lost to the main line churches, some right wing, other people might say that for the first time the church was doing its duty.

Rhodes students, staff stage protest march against bans

Daily Dispatch Reporter
GRAHAMSTOWN — Two protests against the government's actions on 17 organisations were held simultaneously here yesterday.

About 800 Rhodes University students and staff members held a protest march on campus, while at the same time a motorcade of about 15 vehicles followed the annual rag route to deliver a petition addressed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, to the senior magistrate, Mr H. van der Merwe.

The motorcade bore a number of senior academics all in academic dress, while police watched. No incidents were witnessed.

Dozens of marshalls on campus organised the students' march and directed traffic when the motorcade returned. The function ended with a huge protest meeting in the Great Hall.

The petition to the minister noted specifically the banning of the South African National

Students' Congress (Sansco).

This is the only organisation affected that is represented at Rhodes — it was petitioned that the restriction on all 17 organisations be lifted.

The petition noted that the academic staff were at first dubious about the wisdom of black students bonding together.

"However, recently the preparedness of the local Sansco affiliate, the Black Students' Movement, to enter into the debate about the university's future, and to join with white students and staff in seeking common ground in an endeavour to build a truly non-racial university had been impressive."

That these endeavours should be jeopardised by the blunt instrument of blanket restrictions tantamount to banning orders was a cause of considerable concern.

It noted that black students at "white" universities already suffered

enough disabilities.

The petitioners also said that they believed an effective pan-University organisation of black students had a constructive role to play in the future of white universities.

The restriction of Sansco was unlikely to promote peace or good race relations on campus.

The minister was asked to reconsider his policy on Sansco and the 16 other peaceful extra-parliamentary organisations.

Church organisations on campus, like the Catholic and Anglican societies, also registered protest against the restrictions on "organisations committed to a just, non-racial future for South Africa".

Added to their voices were those of speakers at the mass meeting who called for freedom, peace and justice.

The meeting ended with the singing of God Bless Africa.

After the meeting the

Rhodes University Council issued the following statement:

"We note with concern that the government has silenced a number of organisations and has thus limited the rights and opportunity of free expression and debate which we regard as a fundamental principle of a university education.

"We are concerned that the university may stand to be penalised under the conditions for the granting of subsidies promulgated last year, unless it takes steps which may alienate it

from its own members. In this sense the government's actions place the university in a painful dilemma.

"We therefore reiterate our belief that the open debate of South Africa's political future is not only a necessary means to ensure a viable dispensation acceptable to all the country's citizens, but also a fundamental prerequisite for the pursuit of a university's proper functions, namely freedom of enquiry and freedom of speech within the context of the rule of law."

— Sapa

Violence not the answer Boesak

CHP Turk 4/3/88
231 387
HARARE. Churches in South Africa faced difficult times, and the great challenge for them would be persuading people not to respond to the violence of the government, Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said yesterday.

Dr Boesak, speaking at a press conference after an hour-long meeting with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, predicted that the church would have to assume a far more visible role in future, taking over some of the functions of organizations on which restrictions had been placed.

He said the South African government's clamp-down on 17 groups last week would not stop the "tidal wave of freedom in our country".

But he said if Christians succumbed to the temptation of violence their chances of exposing the SA government for what it was would be reduced.

Dr Boesak, in Harare for an international conference on child survival, predicted that action against churches would worsen under the proposed law banning foreign funding of some SA churches.

He told journalists that President Mugabe had promised Zimbabwe's continued support in the struggle against apartheid.

"We talked about the consequences ... for the whole region as the South African government increasingly becomes desperate."

● Anglican bishops in Zimbabwe yesterday aligned themselves with the church in South Africa in the struggle for justice, peace, reconciliation and human rights, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Cap Times 4/3/88
**Church won't
submit paper
to censors**

JOHANNESBURG. —
The SA Council of
Churches has been in-
formed by the Minister
of Home Affairs, Mr Stof-
fel Botha, that its refusal
to submit copies of the
SACC journal, Ecunews,
to his department ren-
dered the SACC guilty of
a criminal offence.

The SACC said in a
statement yesterday
that: "On September 26,
1987, we received a tele-
gram from the Home Af-
fairs office warning us
that unless we complied
with their request, legal
steps would be taken
against us in terms of
Regulation 7B (4) with-
out further notice."

The SACC national
executive committee
had resolved not to com-
ply with the order be-
cause any compliance
with the state of emer-
gency proclamation
"would negate and mili-
tate against the very mis-
sion of the church in
South Africa". — Sapa

Trojan Horse task force 'negligent'

By YVETTE VAN BREDA

A LIEUTENANT and his eight-man task force on the "Trojan Horse", which entered Athlone at the height of unrest in 1985, were negligent and caused the death of three people when they suddenly opened fire on a crowd in Thornton Road.

This was the finding of a Wynberg inquest into the death of Shaun Magmoed, 16, Michael Miranda, 11, and Jonathan Claasens, 21, who died of multiple bullet wounds.

Making the finding, the magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, said three commanders in the area — of the SADF, SAP and SAR — had decided to send an unmarked seven-ton railways truck on a predetermined route into Athlone on October 15, 1985.

Wooden crates

Three wooden crates were placed on the back of the truck with two armed policemen inside each. The driver and co-driver in the cab wore grey dust coats to create the impression that this was an ordinary delivery truck.

Previous evidence was that as they neared the intersection the truck was stoned and the police at the back stood up and fired at the crowd.

Mr Hoffmann said Major Christiaan Loedolff, who was commander of the Regional Task Force of the former South African Railways police at the time of the incident, said the goal of the operation was to identify and arrest the "ringleaders".

Lt Douw Vermeulen, who was in command of the operation, said he was instructed not to endanger the

lives of his men and to arrest stone-throwers.

Mr Hoffmann asked who had to identify and arrest the ringleaders and when were they supposed to be arrested.

He said the police had exaggerated the events and had contradicted themselves.

Stones thrown

From the BBC and CBS videos taken at the time of the shooting, Mr Hoffmann saw that only one brick and two or three stones were thrown at the truck although the police said the truck was bombarded with stones.

He said 39 rounds of ammunition — AAA and buckshot — had been fired into the crowd. It was naive to think that stone-throwers would stand still if the police fired at them.

Mr Hoffmann said there was not a "shred of evidence" to show that Miranda and Claasens had thrown stones and although Lt Vermeulen identified Shaun Magmoed by a green shirt, he found that Shaun had not thrown stones either.

He said a state of emergency was declared 11 days after the incident and the police "could not hide behind the existence of a state of emergency".

The 1½-metre-high crates were impractical and as cumbersome to jump from as a Casspir, Mr Hoffmann said.

"Did the use of a ghost truck ease the task of the police? No," he said.

The matter will be forwarded to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether prosecution will follow.

Mrs S Swart led the evidence. Mr A H Veldhuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order. Mr J Gauntlett, instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co, appeared for the Magmoed and Miranda families. The Claasens were not represented.

CAH TWP
4/3/88

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Justice done, say Trojan families

CAPE TOWN 4/3/88
Staff Reporter

THE families of the people shot dead by police in the "Trojan horse" incident said they were "glad that justice had been done" after an inquest magistrate found that the police had been negligent.

Mrs Hilary Magmoed, mother of Shaun Magmoed, 16, said: "I'm very glad that everything's over and justice has been done."

Mrs Magmoed said she intended suing.

Mrs Georgina Williams, mother of 11-year-old Michael Miranda,

said her son was a friendly, quiet boy who had attended Heatherdale Primary School. She had discovered he had been shot only the day after the incident.

Michael's uncle, Mr Ismail du Toit, said: "I'm so glad it's over. Only half of the justice has been done. I'll be glad to see the police charged."

"What threat was Michael to the state security? He was only 11 and a lovable youngster."

Mr Du Toit said legal action was being taken against the police.

The Attorney General of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, last night said the magistrate's finding did not mean that the policemen "would be automatically prosecuted".

"The onus is on the state to prove beyond reasonable doubt that they are guilty," he said.

"We are aware of the finding and will be having another look at the papers in terms of the Inquest Act," Mr Rossouw said.

● Trojan Horse task force 'negligent' — Page 3

State of emergency censorship restrictions apply to a wide range of reporting, comment and opinion. The Cape Times

Cape Times 4/3/88
**Assocom did
not warn PW**

THE chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, yesterday issued a statement clarifying an earlier statement issued by the association in connection with meetings held between Assocom, the State President and members of the cabinet.

It said that the original statement could have given the impression that the question of the restrictions placed on certain organizations had been raised with the State President.

This had not been the case.

Although the matter had been raised with several cabinet ministers, the issue had not been formally raised when the delegation paid a courtesy visit to the State President, Mr Parsons said. — Sapa.

● The original statement from Assocom was accurately reported by the Cape Times on page 3 of yesterday morning's edition under the headline: "Assocom warns PW on bannings". This was not so, as now made clear by yesterday's statement. The headline was based on that part of the statement which has now been clarified.

Nactu hits ^{Sowetan} out at 8/3/88 curbs ³²⁷

THE National Council of Trade Unions yesterday "unreservedly" condemned the banning of 17 anti-apartheid organisations and curbing of the Congress of SA Trade Unions.

Nactu, whose central executive committee met at the weekend, pledged solidarity with Cosatu and the 17 banned organisations.

Nactu said: "The federation has a reason to believe that big business is directly or indirectly responsible for the Government's clampdown against the trade union movement.

"Big business has consistently accused the Industrial Court of being biased and of being in favour of trade unions and repeatedly asked for Government protection".

Nactu challenged the Government to "show where it draws the line differentiating political from labour issues since it is abundantly clear that part of the day-to-day trade unions' responsibilities" were to address:

- The citizenship of their members;
- High rentals paid by union members in the townships;
- Problems resulting from the inferior system of education designed for black children; and

Nactu would hold meetings starting on Thursday to protest the Government measures.

The first meeting will be held at Lekton House on Thursday, and starts at 1pm.

Anti-Govt front

Cape Times 8/3/88

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A NEW front to fight the government's crackdown on anti-apartheid opposition was launched in Cape Town yesterday.

The front, called the "Committee for the Defence of Democracy", has already set the scene for a showdown with the government by calling a mass meeting at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) for this Sunday.

Formed with the aim of "defending democracy and human rights", the front is an informal alliance of church, educational and sports leaders which has pledged to "pick up the gauntlet" thrown down by the government when it recently silenced leading anti-apartheid opposition groups.

Among those at its forefront are Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu; Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Roman Catholic

Archbishop Stephen Naidoo; Black Sash president Mrs Mary Burton; SA Council on Sport president Mr Frank van der Horst; president of the WP Council of Churches, Rev Lionel Louw; and University of the Western Cape vice-rector Prof Jaap du Randt.

Speaking at a press conference after the alliance's inaugural meeting yesterday, Archbishop Tutu said: "We consider the defence and upholding of human rights to be our sacred duty."

He called for people to come forward "in the defence of democracy" and said he hoped the informal committee "will take off as part of the people's response from those committed to working towards a non-racial, democratic society."

The committee was a first step towards "defending and upholding democracy" in the face of the government's "draconian" violation of human rights in recent weeks. Archbishop Tutu said he

expected churches and organizations representing women, the youth and trade unions to be among those attending Sunday's mass rally "to show there is something which comes from the people who desire a new South Africa".

The Archbishop thanked the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, for "bringing anti-apartheid groups together."

Dr Boesak said the initiative aimed to demonstrate that "people have not decided to lie down" and were not resigned to the government's crackdown.

"This is to say to the government, you have thrown down the gauntlet and we will pick it up."

"The battle for freedom of our people is far from over," he said.

Dr Boesak said the latest opposition drive was not a move to "substitute" for organizations effectively banned last week.



DEFENDING DEMOCRACY . . . Dr Allan Boesak, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector and vice-chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, at yesterday's meeting at the university.

Picture: ADL BRADLOW

CH/6 Trip 8/3/68
257 327
Unrest Unit trial resumes

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The trial of two Unrest Unit policemen resumed in the Supreme Court here yesterday after a break of 11 days.

Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, are charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents in Cradock when a section of the unit was sent there to monitor a funeral on July 26, 1936.

Yesterday, the cross-examination of W/O De Villiers — who has spent four days in the witness box so far — continued.

He was asked about the instructions he had been given for the trip and why he had chosen to demonstrate "house

penetration" to his unit.

He said he had been told it was expected that six or seven terrorists would attend the funeral and the youngsters who comprised 80% of his section had not been trained to combat urban terrorism.

He tried to brief them on the positions they would assume if the terrorists were located, and show how he and Constable Goosen would "penetrate" a house if they took shelter.

He said a total of 34 policemen had been sent from Port Elizabeth to assist at the funeral.

Mr Justice Zietsman asked the Attorney-General, Dr J A van S D'Oliveira, to leave "every little turn and detail" of the route the police took and get to the important differences between the state and defence versions. The trial continues today.

DID 8/3/88

Bells toll while Sash protests

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Muffled bells tolled from the cathedral tower at lunchtime yesterday as the Albany Black Sash held a half-hour protest against restrictions placed on 17 organisations by the government.

Among the placards displayed by single

members of the Sash at the entrance to the cathedral was one with a John Donne quotation — "for whom the bell tolls".

The protest, which drew a mixed reaction, drew several groups of bystanders and was without incident. —
DDR

Curbs are challenged

AN application by the weekly publication, *New Nation*, to have the latest emergency curbs on the media declared unlawful, was heard by a full Bench in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The regulations under fire were promulgated in August. They empower

the Minister of Home Affairs to suspend newspapers and magazines if, after being warned by notice in the *Government Gazette*, these publications continue to produce material which the Minister considers fans revolution or encourages

the overthrow of the Government.

The *New Nation* is one of several publications which have been warned by notice in the *Government Gazette*. The present application also challenges the lawfulness of this warning.

On the Bench are Mr

Justice B J Curlewis, Mr Justice P T Spoelstra and Mr Justice A M van Niekerk.

If the Minister of Home Affairs followed emergency provisions and appointed unnamed persons to exercise their

● To page 2

Page 2

SOWETAN, Tuesday

● From Page 1

"entirely unfettered discretion" in censoring newspapers before publication, he would be acting unlawfully, the court was told.

The submission was made by Mr Jules Browde, SC, representing the *New Nation*.

The Minister forms his opinion by scrutinising a series of issues of the publication. He is obliged to warn the publication by notice in the *Government Gazette* that he is considering acting against it.

He is also bound to give the publishers notice before issuing warnings and suspension orders and to afford them the chance to make written submissions about the proposed actions to be taken against the publication.

The suspension is brought into operation if the publication continues to publish material about which the Minister has warned it.

According to court papers, a decision to suspend the *New Nation* between January and April had already been

Paper fights Govt curbs

taken but its implementation was preempted by the present court action which was launched in January and postponed.

As an alternative to suspension the Minister may order that material to be published be submitted to a censor nominated by himself.

Mr Browde argued that the Minister would be acting *ultra vires* in appointing an unnamed person whose powers which were not merely administrative but were discretionary.

Parliament, he argued, had given awesome powers expressly to the State President and he alone was bound to shoulder them.

The hearing continues.

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WETAN REF

UNITY organisation to the public for unfounded rumours at

also repeated their should report any in their nearest police eater Soweto Chamber said yesterday there "senseless".

amber's president, statement that his general Undertakers filled with the "ing to the burial coes and unrest."

amber appeals to pe ed unfounded rum

ewly-formed Aza called for a firm se

Don't block aid EEC warns

BRUSSELS. — Mr Willy de Clercq, the European Economic Community's top foreign affairs official, yesterday summoned the South African ambassador to warn against interfering with EEC aid.

EEC sources said Mr De Clercq delivered a stern warning to Mr Bhadar Ranchod, South Africa's envoy to the 12-nation Community, against blocking financial aid to church groups, trade unions and other anti-apartheid organizations.

One EEC official said the Com-

munity was considering a variety of measures to put pressure on Pretoria, including the reduction of its Brussels mission.

In further recation:

● Mozambican Education Minister Mr Graca Machel said Western governments could only help war-torn and impoverished African frontline states by taking action against South Africa's government.

Mr Machel, in London to launch a festival of African women's cul-

ture, told journalists that governments opposing economic sanctions as a way to end apartheid were defeating the object of food and development aid to frontline states.

● In Tokyo, Zambian Foreign Minister Mr Luku Mwananshiku asked Japan to pressure South Africa to end its apartheid policy and refrain from armed attacks against its neighbours.

Mr Mwananshiku described Japan as "influential" toward South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Public violence judgment

JUDGMENT was reserved in an appeal against a jail sentence for a second-year University of Cape Town student in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last week.

Moegamat Abdol Samaai, 20, was convicted on a charge of public violence and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the Wynberg magistrate's court in November 1985.

The state alleged that Samaai was part of a group of 30 to 40 people who stoned a police vehicle in Parkwood in September 1985.

He left the group and set two tyres alight. He was then shot in the hand and buttocks, and arrested.

Samaai, a second year Bachelor of Commerce student at UCT, was in matric at the time of his conviction.

He was sentenced in the Wynberg magistrate's court in November 1985.

In 1986 an appeal against his sentence and conviction was turned down by the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice was then petitioned for appeal against the conviction but without success.

10-76/3/08 sent

New Nation bid to stay closure

JOHANNESBURG. — New Nation will make another court bid this week to stay government attempts to shut down the newspaper for three months.

Earlier, an application before the full Bench of the Rand Supreme Court to halt the closure was dismissed with costs.

However, leave to appeal was granted and the paper will apply for a temporary interdict to stay the closure pending the outcome of the appeal. Papers have to be submitted by noon on Thursday.

Pending the decision on the temporary interdict, the respondent is prohibited from issuing an order suspending the newspaper.

New Nation's application was the first court challenge since the new curbs on the Press were introduced in August last year.

New Nation challenged the validity of the regulations that empower the Minister of Home Affairs to appoint a censor at his own discretion. New Nation said the regulations were vague and uncertain and that the State President had acted mala fide (in bad faith).

Political issue

Mr Justice D J Curlewis, assisted by Mr Justice T T Spoelstra and Mr Justice A M. van Niekerk, said if the State President had decided he was going to make a regulation giving the Minister the power to pass an opinion on the newspaper then it was "legally correct".

"The issue being dealt with is not a legal issue. It is a political issue."

On the allegation that the wording of the regulation was "vague and uncertain", Curlewis said the regulation was "abundantly clear" so that the person concerned with the censoring, be it the Minister or an appointed censor in a newspaper office, could concern themselves solely with the regulation and the affect on public safety.

He added the Minister did not have to give reason why certain matters offended him. "He doesn't have to give a judgment."

Curlewis said the applicant had not shown that the opinion of the Minister was not bona fide. Mala fide was also not proved.

The Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha, examined three issues of New Nation last year, one before the media curbs were promulgated on August 28 last year.

Media curbs

He decided there was a systematic publication of material which could affect public safety and communicated this to New Nation on October 1 last year.

After correspondence between the Minister and New Nation, a warning to the newspaper was published in the Government Gazette on November 27.

On December 5 the Minister told the publishers of New Nation that he had examined the December 3 issue and was considering steps against the newspaper.

The newspaper then decided to challenge the media curbs and impending three month suspension.

Mr Jules Browde, SC, for New Nation, argued the regulations were unlawful as "only the State President was authorised to delegate power to specifically known people."

He said the structure to set up to "help the Minister form his opinions" was not administrative but quasi-judicial. Such power could not be delegated to an unknown person.

Curlewis said the fact that the State President had empowered the Minister to act according to his own opinion was not illegal.

Not confusing

He said the regulations were not confusing as put forward by Browde.

"If there are two offending articles in an issue in the opinion of Minister, this could also be considered repetitive or systematic publication of offending material as would two separate articles in separate issues. In every case the matter must endanger public safety."

Curlewis said the real deficiency in the applicant's representation was not so much the alleged failure to understand the regulations, but of a politician he was dealing with.

Censorship was "very much like a guillotine and there is very little use growing honeysuckle up a guillotine".

— Correspondent.

Questions in the Houses

Corporal punishment

10/3/88

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JPR

In the year ended June 1987, 21 223 blacks, 11 977 coloureds, 1 086 whites and 404 Indians were sentenced to corporal punishment not coupled with other sentences, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said in written reply to a question from Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point).

Group Areas prosecutions

The only three people prosecuted last year under the Group Areas Act were convicted, he said in reply to another question from Mr Van Der Merwe.

164 people executed

One hundred and sixty four people were executed last year, none of them women — 102 were black, 53 coloured, and nine white, Mr Coetsee said in reply to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

Police 'afraid of assault charges'

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers could not explain to the Supreme Court yesterday why, if the shooting of Mr Mlungisi Stuurman was an accident, five members of the unrest unit alleged it was intentional.

W/O De Villiers, 36, and Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, are charged with two counts of murder — including that of Mr Stuurman, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise from alleged incidents at Cra-dock where 10 members of the unrest unit were sent to monitor a funeral on July 26, 1986.

During the fourth day of his cross-examination, W/O De Villiers was asked why five members of his squad should allege that Mr Stuurman's death was deliberate — a murder.

He suggested that it was because they were afraid of being charged with assault and as accomplices.

But he agreed that if they were to be charged as accomplices it would be better to be blamed for an accidental death and assault than for murder.

He said that on the way back to the township he decided not to report the accident. This was because they had been outside their duty area, because he was shocked and because he was under the influence of liquor.

He agreed that he was required to account for all ammunition fired by his section and that he had not accounted for the shot.

The trial will continue today, its 52nd court day.

9 1988

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Maties back crackdown on 17 organisations

Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH University students have come out in support of the Government's effective banning of 17 anti-apartheid opposition groups.

A motion proposed by students' representative council president Mr Francois Beukman defending the Government's crackdown was passed at an SRC meeting last night.

Mr Beukman said in his motion many organisations wished to make the country ungovernable through the dissemination of revolutionary ideas.

The "moderate black man" should be protected, he said.

Three members voted against the motion.

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THIS is the Argus relief jigsaw store in form which last week lishing on saw on day, in until Monday fit year and donation the floor first eight drawn M-Net subscri months. copies o vant to

Woman held, film confiscated at demo

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police briefly held a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women yesterday and confiscated film from TV crewmen after Fed-traw members demonstrated outside the Chamber of Mines.

Fedtraw member Ms Margaret Stofile was held briefly and released on the scene.

A police spokesman, Lieutenant Pierre Louw, confirmed the incident and said police confiscated videos and camera film.

"A number of journalists were taken to John Vorster Square where police viewed their films. This was done in order to ascertain whether the emergency regulations had been transgressed. None of the journalists was arrested or detained."

The demonstration took place after about 50 Fed-traw members gathered outside the chamber's offices and asked to present a petition to the general manager. They were told he was away on business.

The petition called on the chamber to oppose the Labour Relations Amendment Bill and set up a delegation to pressure the government to lift restrictions against organizations and individuals.

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

GENEVA — Mr Leonard H Marks, general counsel and treasurer of the World Press Freedom Committee, says that a free Press is becoming an "endangered species" because of increasing news censorship around the world. The World Press Freedom Committee represents 31 international news media organisations.

He made the comment at a Press conference in Geneva. He accompanied representatives of four leading world Press organisations who testified before the UN Commission on Human Rights and urged the principal UN human rights body to consider cases of violation of Press freedom as violations of human rights.

"We have come here, to the Human Rights Commission meeting, for the first time to present illustrations of Press censorship and efforts by governments to control the output of the media," Mr Marks said.

"The reports from all parts of the world are disturbing proof that censorship is increasing to the point that a free Press is becoming an endangered species."

Press censorship is taking three basic forms:

"First, there's outright censorship of copy — South Africa, Nicaragua, and the Eastern European and the Soviet countries are illustrations of that."

"Secondly, intimidating reporters through arrest, beatings and disappearances." Mr Marks said that last year 34 journalists in 12 countries were murdered, 29 were beaten, and 43 were shot. "In Haiti alone, 10 journalists were killed," and "reports from all over the world indicate more than 400 were harassed, arrested or otherwise deterred from getting the story," he said.

"Finally, there are subtler forms of media control," Mr Marks said. He cited the control of newsprint supply, the compulsory licensing of journalists — "if they don't go to the right school and pass an examination by the government they are not permitted to work for newspapers or radio-broadcast stations" — and the refusal to grant permits to import news equipment.

Mr Marks said Article 19 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights pro-

vides that "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

The media organisations testifying before the commission were the International Press Institute (IPI), the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ) and the International Federation of the Periodical Press (FIPP).

Threatened

Mr Raymond Louw, editor and publisher of *South African Reporter*, also testified. Mr Louw, who came from South Africa to report to the commission on Press conditions in his country, said that "accurate, credible information in South Africa is threatened with extinction."

He said the main threat to Press freedom is

"rigorous censorship". In addition, "unidentified state officials, armed with extremely wide powers under the emergency regulations and operating as the Directorate of Media Relations in secret... have the power to recommend the closure of publications for three months or the installation of censors in their offices", he said.

Detention

"Other threats come from harassment and assault of journalists," Mr Louw said. He also mentioned the five journalists currently in detention in South Africa "under various security laws" and others held for various periods "sometimes interrogated, sometimes threatened".

Deportation of foreign correspondents has become a "major feature" of censorship in South Africa, Mr Louw said.

Peter Galliner, director of the International Press Institute, told the commission that "harassment and persecution of journalists continued" in 1987, and that over the last 12 months the IPI sent out 63 protests to 31 countries.

"The situation in countries such as Chile and Paraguay in Latin America, and South Africa and some countries in black Africa continues to be of special concern," he said. "In Malaysia, the government, in November, imposed prison sentences of up to three years for news coverage considered 'maliciously... false', that is 'likely to alarm public opinion'."

"In China the correspondent of AFP (Agence France Presse, the French news agency) was

expelled for 'unacceptable activities', inconsistent with the status as a journalist," Galliner said, adding that the correspondent had apparently only reported on student demonstrations. "In India, there is a call for penal measures against 'false reports' or a 'smear campaign' directed at public figures."

Welcoming the "new spirit of openness" in the Soviet Union, Mr Galliner expressed the hope that the international conference on human rights, which the USSR is hoping to host in Moscow next year, will discuss "violations against journalists, including arrests and imprisonments, the closing down of publications, expulsion of foreign correspondents, censorship and related issues."

Light

Mrs Diane Seligsohn, speaking on behalf of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ), focused in particular on the lack of Press freedom in the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries.

She welcomed the new policy of *glasnost* (openness) in the Soviet Union, but warned that it is a "chink of light in an otherwise black picture" as far as Press freedom is concerned.

"With one or two exceptions, all accepted media are owned and run by states for their own ideological purposes and any independent attempts to spread and interpret information are fiercely repressed," she said.

For example, she said, in October 1987, the Soviet Council of Ministers decided to outlaw the creation of independent publishing

and printing co-operatives, which had been formed in several Soviet cities in response to legislation promoting private businesses.

"Despite the official policy of *glasnost*, it seems that the Soviet Union has no intention to permit the free publication of independent general circulation newspapers or magazines," she said.

Mr Ignacio E Lozano, president of the Inter-American Press Association, told the commission about the state of Press censorship in Latin America. He first drew attention to the case of Cuba, "which for nearly 30 years has enjoyed no freedom of expression and no independent Press at all".

He said that Press freedom is also absent in Paraguay, Chile and Panama, and that the IAPA is watching carefully the situation in Nicaragua and "the relaxation of government control over the Press". — Courtesy of USIS.

Lest we forget...

THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 450 days;

- Brian Sokutu, Eastern Cape freelance journalist, 634 days;

- Vincent Mfundisi, of SABC-TV, has been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for 158

Censorship threat to world Press

FOCUS



BOTHAS WIN CASE

**Judges
uphold
right to
suspend
papers**

By
**SOWETAN
Reporter**

A FULL Transvaal Bench has upheld the right of the Minister of Home Affairs to suspend publications for periods of up to three months and to install censors in the offices of newspapers and magazines in order to screen them before publication.

Innocents victimised



THE Soweto Council continued with its crackdown on rent-owing households yesterday, evicting scores of families for being in arrears.

Six families were evicted and their furniture confiscated during

rent raids in Senaoane. Some of the families were told by council officials they owed as much as R2400.

Among those left homeless were these three children — innocent victims of the evictions.

These powers, vested in the Minister by virtue of emergency regulations, are applicable only to those publications considered by the Minister to systematically publish material detrimental to public order and which have continued to do so after receiving an official warning.

The judgment made in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice D J Curlewis, with Mr Justice T T Spoelstra and Mr A M van Niekerk concurring, came half way through the second day of an application by the weekly newspaper, *New Nation*, which challenged the validity of the media curbs imposed in August.

The application was dismissed with costs and *New Nation* was given leave to appeal.

The newspaper was

• To page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.



Bothas win case

• From page 1

also granted immediate relief in the form of a temporary interdict preventing the Minister from imposing an order suspending the paper or appointing a censor for the publication.

This temporary interdict was granted in the light of the fact that *New Nation* had already received a formal warning that the Minister intended to act against it and that the Minister had indicated in the course of the application that he had intended to suspend *New Nation* from January to April.

The bringing of the application had pre-empted the execution of the order.

Mr Justice Curlewis made it clear that the interdict applied only to an order which was made as a consequence of the warning mentioned in the application and was not a general suspension of the powers of the Minister.

If the interdict were not made, it was possible that the Minister could issue an order in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* and immediately ban the newspaper.

New group to oppose Government

ANTI-apartheid campaigners from churches, education and sport launched a new front on Monday to fight the South African Government's crackdown on black dissent.

Church leaders Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak, academic Jakes Gerwel and sports administrator Frank van der Horst were among about a dozen people of all races who formed the group to protest against last month's virtual banning of 17 anti-apartheid organisations.

"This is to say to the Government: You've thrown down the gauntlet, we're actually picking it up," Dr Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told a news conference.

The new group will be known as the "Committee for the Defence of Democracy." One of its first actions was to call a mass rally in protest at the new restrictions at the University of the



DR ALLAN BOESAK

Western Cape, near Cape Town, on Sunday.

The South African Council of Churches meanwhile called on all Christians to observe a day of prayer on Sunday to protest "against repression" and remember people detained without trial under a 21-month-old state of emergency.

Professor Gerwel, rector of the University of the Western Cape, said the new committee was "a citizen's response to a situation where democracy is threatened."

Archbishop Tutu said: "We consider the defence

and upholding of human rights to be our sacred duty."

• A resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions against South Africa was submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations on Monday. This was a sequel to Pretoria's latest crackdown on anti-apartheid organisations.

The resolution, citing the UN Charter's rarely-invoked Chapter VII enforcement provisions, would impose mandatory sanctions ranging from a cessation of further investment in South Africa to a ban on the import of its iron and steel.

It would also end all promotion of and support for, trade with South Africa, prohibit the sale of Kruggerrands and other coins minted in that country, halt all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with Pretoria, particularly the sale of computer equipment, and halt the export and sale of oil to South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Scouten
9/3/88

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Wednesday March 9 1988

New Nation given leave to appeal as ... Minister's right to censor is upheld

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A full Transvaal Bench has upheld the Minister of Home Affairs' right to suspend publications for periods of up to three months and to install censors in the offices of newspapers and magazines in order to screen them before publication.

These powers, vested in the Minister by virtue of emergency regulations, are applicable only to those publications considered by the Minister to systematically publish material detrimental to public order and which have continued to do so after receiving an official warning.

The judgment — made in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice Curlewis, with Mr Justice Spoelstra and Mr Justice van Niekerk concurring — came half way through the second day of an application by the weekly newspaper, *New Nation*, which challenged the validity of the media curbs imposed in August.

TEMPORARY INTERDICT

The application was dismissed with costs and *New Nation* was given leave to appeal.

The newspaper was also granted immediate relief in the form of a temporary interdict preventing the Minister from imposing an order suspending the paper or appointing a censor for the publication.

This temporary interdict was granted in the light of the fact that *New Nation* had already received a formal warning that the Minister intended to act against it and that the Minister had indicated in the course of the application that he had intended to sus-

pend *New Nation* from January to April.

The bringing of the application had pre-empted the execution of the order.

Mr Justice Curlewis made it clear the interdict applied only to an order made as a consequence of the warning mentioned in the application.

If the interdict were not made, it was possible that the Minister could issue an order in an extraordinary *Government Gazette* and immediately ban the newspaper.

COULD EFFECTIVELY BE BANNED

It would be technically more proper for the interdict to be granted only after a fresh application was brought by *New Nation*, the judge acknowledged. But the practicality was that the newspaper could effectively be banned before it had a chance to return to court.

Mr Justice Curlewis ordered that a formal application to extend the interdict until the Appeal Court sat should be made as soon as possible, and that the applicant should file papers by tomorrow.

The court found that the State President was fully entitled, in terms of the Public Safety Act, to delegate to the Minister of Home Affairs certain functions pursuant to the preservation of public safety.

The judgment added that it was not open to publications to question the grounds on which the Minister formed an opinion that a publication was presenting material that fanned revolution, promoted unrest, caused hostility towards various authorities and promoted the public image of banned organisations.

WEDNESDAY, 9 MARCH 1988

what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

(a) 34.

(b) and (c):

Number of Period
Persons

1

1 day as on
31.12.87

Crime

2

1 month and 8 days as on
31.12.87

Murder and attempted murder.
Murder, rape, housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft and attempted theft.
Murder, kidnapping, robbery, intimidation and assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm.

4

3 months and 6 days as on
31.12.87

5

4 months and 24 days

9

5 months and 15 days

1

5 months and 26 days

3

6 months and 12 days

5

6 months and 14 days

Non-Whites hanged for crimes of violence against Whites

343. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were hanged in 1987 for crimes of violence against Whites;
- (2) how many Whites were hanged in 1987 for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) 37

(b) 15

(c) 0

(2) (a) 3

(b) 0

(c) 0

The following information is also furnished for the hon member's information:

(a) There were also 6 Whites executed during 1987 due to crimes of violence committed against other Whites.

(b) Number of Blacks executed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

Blacks

Coloureds

Indians

3

(c) Number of Coloureds executed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

Coloureds

Blacks

Indians

3

0

(d) No Indians were executed during 1987.

Posts filled by non-Whites

360. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) (a) What percentage of the posts in his Department is filled by non-Whites and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether he appointed any persons to senior positions in his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available; if so, (a) to what specified senior positions and (b) which of these positions were filled by non-Whites?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 1.5%.
- (b) As on 22 February 1988.
- (2) (a) Yes, from 23 February 1987 until 22

WEDNESDAY, 9 MARCH 1988

February 1988 in the following posts:

Director
Deputy Director
Assistant Director
Chief Language Practitioner
Chief Librarian
Chief Sport Promotion Officer
Chief Archivist
Control Programmer
Cultural Attaché
Senior Personnel Officer

(b) None. However, I want to draw attention to the fact that, during the past twelve months, 29 posts of senior officer and equal or higher grading were advertised, and that no applications from members of population groups other than Whites were received.

Identity documents: persons charged/convicted/acquitted

382. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of and (iii) acquitted on a charge of not being in possession of an official identity document during the latest specified year for which figures are available; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department.

Criminal Procedure Act: persons referred for inquiry

420. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

In how many cases in 1987 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of section 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their acts as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 1 587 persons.
- (b) 397 persons.

WEDNESDAY, 9 MARCH 1988

Development corporations: manufacturing concerns/employees/amount invested

445. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by development corporations in each of the self-governing territories where decentralization concessions or incentives are applicable?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Gazankulu	31/12/1987	125	5 908 R33 337 275
KaNgwane	31/12/1987	57	2 027 R11 189 084
KwaNdebele	31/12/1987	116	6 982 R61 351 500
KwaZulu	31/12/1987	195	32 952 R225 086 000
Lebowa	31/12/1987	234	7 375 R70 347 000
Owaqwa	31/12/1987	203	19 500 R67 847 000
Total		930	74 744 R469 157 859

Public violence: persons charged/convicted

458. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many persons were charged with public violence in each specified magisterial district during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 and (b) what total number of the persons so charged was subsequently convicted.

(2) whether bail was granted to the accused in any of these cases; if not, why not; if so, in how many cases;

(3) whether any charges of public violence were withdrawn; if so, how many;

(4) whether any of the persons so charged were under the age of 18 years; if so, how many;

(5) whether these persons were prosecuted in terms of the provisions of the Children's Act, No 33 of 1960; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department.

Illegal strikes: workers charged/convicted

463. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Justice:

How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

(a) Whites	0
Coloureds	1
Asiatics	0
Blacks	126
Total	127
(b) Whites	0
Coloureds	1
Asiatics	0
Blacks	19
Total	20

Public violence: persons charged

465. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What total number of persons in each magisterial district was charged with public violence in 1987 and (b) how many of them were (i) under the age of 18, (ii) between the ages of 18 and 21 and (iii) over the age of 21 years;

(2) whether any of these persons were convicted on these charges; if so, (a) how many in each age category and (b) how many of those convicted were sentenced to terms of imprisonment without the option of a fine;

(3) whether any of the persons so charged had the charges against them withdrawn; if so, how many in each of these age categories?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The hon member is referred to my reply to Written Question No 458 of 1988.

Males/females executed

469. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in 1987 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) Males	
Black	102
Coloured	53
White	9
Total	164

(ii) No females were executed during 1987.

(b) Murder	Black men	86
	Coloured men	51
	White men	9
Rape	Black men	2
	Coloured men	1

Robbery with aggravating circumstances:

Black men	3
Coloured men	1

More than one offence:

(i) Murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances:

Black men : 5

(ii) Murder and rape:

Black men : 3

(iii) Murder, housebreaking with the intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances:

Black men : 3

Companies placed under compulsory liquidation

476. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Cape of Good Hope	198
Northern Cape	14
Eastern Cape	43
Orange Free State	17
Natal	123
Transvaal	946
	1 341

Persons declared bankrupt

477. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were declared bankrupt in each Division of the Supreme Court in 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Cape of Good Hope	538
Northern Cape	92
Eastern Cape	195
Orange Free State	446
Natal	289
Transvaal	2 533
	4 093

Human Sciences Research Council: research directives by Government

499. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the Government has given any research directives to the Human Sciences Research Council since 1 January 1987; if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) what is the nature of each of these directives and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (a) (i) 27 | (ii) 1. American public opinion towards South Africa. | 19. The development of a training course in communication for senior officers (SA Defence Force). |
| 2. Developing a procedure to evaluate clerical counter services in government departments. | 20. Identification of the needs for negotiations skills among staff of the Department of Post and Telecommunications and the implementation of the findings in a newly designed training course. | 20. The monitoring of perceptions of socio-political change among Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks in South Africa. |
| 3. An enquiry into the attitude of Indians and Coloureds regarding a career/work in the SADF. | 21. Optimization of communication on nature conservation for Blacks. | 18. The experience of members of Gay organisations in Southern Africa regarding the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in South Africa. |
| 4. Demand for and supply of manpower. | 22. Evaluation of career education in the schools of the Department of Education and Training. | 17. The monitoring of perceptions of socio-political change among Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks in South Africa. |
| 5. Survey of the income and expenditure patterns of households in Ciskei and Transkei. | 23. Job opportunities for the disabled. | 16. An assessment of the impact of intensive agricultural development on the inhabitants of the Makathini Flats. |
| 6. The development of a selection battery for illiterates and semi-literates. | 24. The informal sector and zoning in Black areas. | 15. Investigation into foster care. |
| 7. The qualitative evaluation of management training in South Africa. | 25. The value of training in prisons as seen by the prisoners themselves. | 14. The development of a crisis-intervention programme for victims of sexual crimes. |
| 8. Investigation into the development concept and the development of suitable training inputs. | | 13. Perceptions of the public concerning aspects of the family-planning programme. |
| | | 12. Preventive health needs of men in the PWV-area. |
| | | 11. Determining contraceptive continuation rates. |
| | | 10. A follow-up study among family planning workers in respect of attitudes towards occupational activities. |
| | | 9. Estimation of under-enumeration during the census of 1985. |

Pretoria North and was adjourned until 20 June 1988 for the hearing of evidence. Greater Edendale, Pietermaritzburg: prosecutions

143. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in connection with recent incidents of violence and murder in the Greater Edendale area of Pietermaritzburg; if not, why not; if so, (a) against how many individuals have prosecutions been instituted for murder and (b) in how many such prosecutions have the cases been brought to trial;

- (2) whether there is a backlog in regard to cases relating to the said incidents of violence and murder in the (a)(i) district and (ii) regional courts and (b) Supreme Court; if so, (aa) what is the extent of the backlog in each court and (bb) how long is it anticipated will it take to eliminate these backlogs;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) There are at present approximately 165 unrest-related cases on the roll in the lower courts which were postponed for further investigation. Approximately 400 accused are involved.

- (b) One case in which 9 accused and 13 deceased persons are involved, is on the roll for trial in the Supreme Court. The trial will start on 29 February 1988.

- (2) No.

- (3) No.

Internal Security Act: notices issued/withdrawn/expired

202. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) were issued, (b) were with-

drawn and (c) expired in 1987; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) how many such notices were of effect as at 31 December 1987;

- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No.

- (i) Falls away.

- (ii) None.

- (2) Falls away.

Internal Security Act: cases referred to Board of Review

206. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many cases were referred to the Board of Review in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1987;

- (2) whether the Board recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) 154 cases.

- (2) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Group Areas Act: prosecutions for offences

257. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons were prosecuted in the Republic for offences in terms of the Group Areas Act in 1987 and (b) how many of these persons were (i) acquitted and (ii) convicted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 3.

- (b) (i) 0.

- (ii) 3.

Offences in terms of Group Areas Act: cases referred to Attorneys-General

258. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- Whether any cases involving offences in terms of the Group Areas Act were referred to the

Attorneys-General for decisions regarding prosecution in 1987; if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many of these cases did the Attorneys-General order that prosecutions be instituted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

- (a) 361. I may add that as far as can be ascertained there are at present about 100 police dockets awaiting the decision of the Attorneys-General.

- (b) 2—One case involving two persons, and the other, one person.

Men sentenced to corporal punishment

259. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many males (a) under the age of 18 years, (b) aged 18 to 21 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1987;

- (2) how many strokes were inflicted in respect of each category of persons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

Race	Corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment	Corporal punishment not coupled with other sentences
Whites:	12	1 086
Coloureds:	51	11 977
Indians:	2	404
Blacks:	190	21 223

Republic/self-governing territories: amounts spent on housing

300. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What amounts did his Department spend on Black housing in the (a) Republic and (b) self-governing territories in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The following amounts were made available under the item self-build loans in:

	(a)	(b)
1985: (1984/85 financial year):	R4 395 000	R11 532 000
1986: (1985/86 financial year):	R5 200 000	R11 108 992
1987: (1986/87 financial year):	R17 902 000	R42 702 000

In addition the following amounts were made available for the supply of infrastructure such as roads, water, sanitation and electricity:

	(a)	(b)
1985: (1984/85 financial year):	R9 469 500	R26 773 500
1986: (1985/86 financial year):	R12 443 000	R26 408 000
1987: (1986/87 financial year):	R49 994 000	R176 934 200

(The 1986/87 amounts included additional funds made available.)

Persons sentenced to corporal punishment

323. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons of each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The hon member is referred to my reply to written question No 259 of 1988.

Section 28 of Internal Security Act: detainees

324. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

What total number of persons in each race group was in detention in each specified region in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

None on 19 February 1988.

Section 28 of Internal Security Act: detainees

325. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Govt censor appointment 'ultra vires'

CAP-TIME 8/3/88
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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, would be acting beyond his powers if he attempted to impose a censor on the New Nation or any other publication, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

It is the first court challenge to the media curbs since they were introduced in August last year.

A Full Bench of three judges heard New Nation's application which seeks to prevent the minister from suspending the newspaper for three months.

Mr Jules Browde SC, for the New Nation, argued that emergency regulations imposed in August last year were unlawful.

He said only the State President was authorized to delegate power to specific known persons. These persons could not then delegate this power to further unknown persons, such as a censor, since this was clearly ultra vires.

Purely academic

He argued that the censor's actions could not be purely mechanical. Such a person would undoubtedly administer discriminatory powers, beyond his jurisdiction.

The Bench submitted that the minister had two options available to him in terms of restricting the New Nation — he could either appoint a censor or suspend the paper. Since his intention from the start had been to suspend the paper, the Bench wondered whether Mr Browde's argument on censorship was not purely academic.

Mr Browde responded that the argument was not only applicable to the specific case relating to the suspension of the New Nation, but reflected upon the validity of the media restrictions as generally applied.

The hearing continues today.

Casspir 'drove past dying man'

Supreme Court Reporter

A CLERGYMAN told the Supreme Court yesterday that when he had gesticulated to a passing police Casspir in KTC to stop and attend to a seriously injured man, the vehicle did not stop or slow down but drove past.

Testifying in the R312 000 damages action brought against the Minister of Law and Order by the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes when most of KTC was destroyed by vigilantes, the Rev John Freeth, an Anglican minister, said the incident happened on June 9, 1986.

He told the court that after he failed in his efforts to stop the Casspir, the man died of his injuries.

Mr Freeth said "absolutely nothing at all was done by the police or by the patrolling Casspirs to restrain" witdoek aggression.

"The only sad conclusion that one could draw was that the police did not really make a serious and committed effort to prevent the violence and were happy to see KTC being destroyed in the same manner as Crossroads.

"It was possible, in the light of a lack of any satisfactory explanation, that police had orders from the government to permit the destruction of KTC," Mr Freeth said.

The hearing continues today. Mr Justice De Kock presided. Mr H P Viljoen SC, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr C D Griesel SC and Mr L Visser SC, with Mr C Y Louw and Mr F D J Brand and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

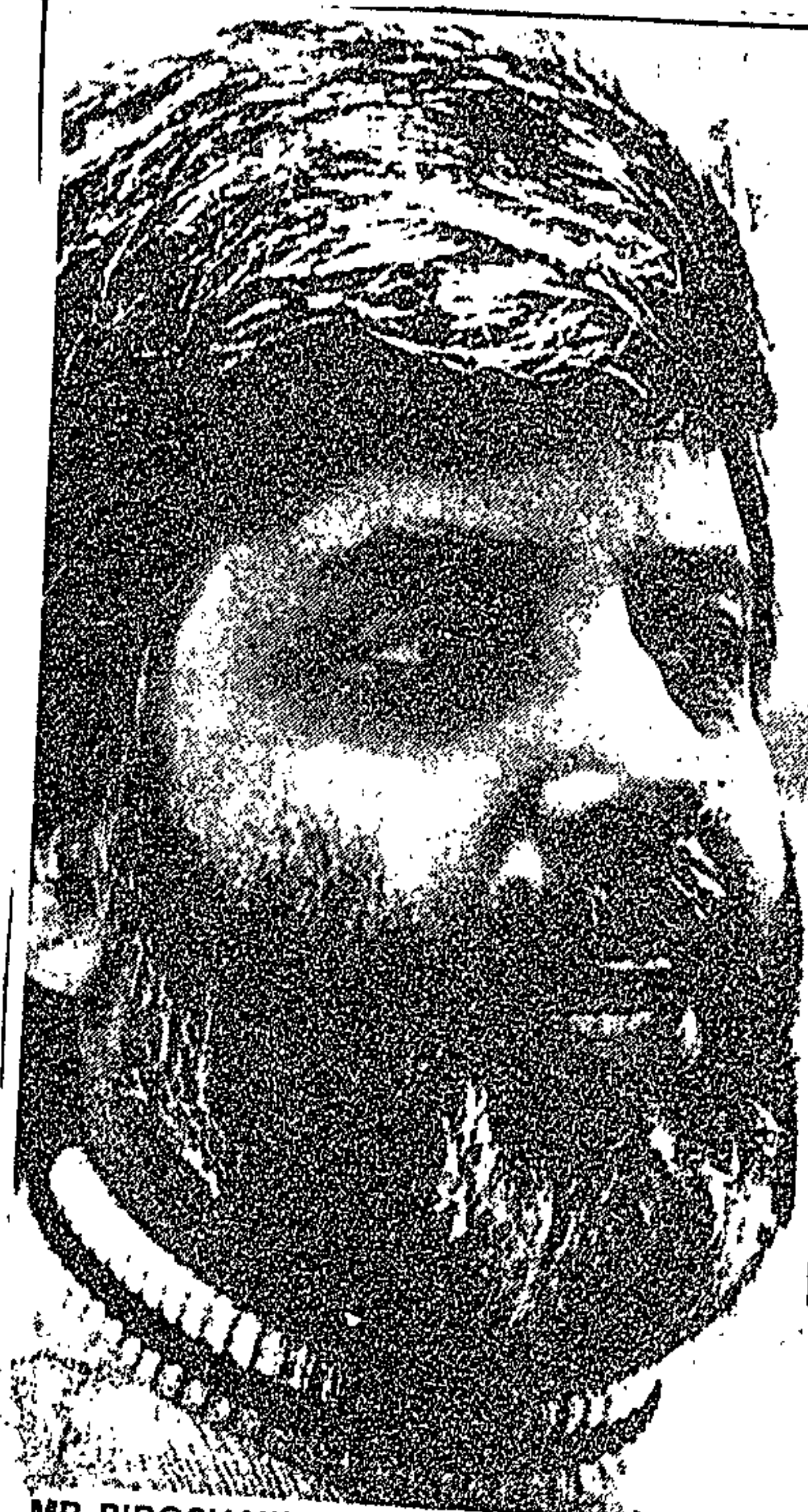
CARE TAKEN
**Vlok mum
on unrest**

37
Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday declined to say whether anyone had been arrested for offences committed during unrest in Crossroads in May 1986 and the KTC area in June 1986.

He had been asked by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) whether anyone had been arrested in connection with arson, theft, malicious damage to property, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, common assault, murder and attempted murder in Crossroads in May 1986 and the KTC area in June 1986.

Mr Vlok said he "did not consider it desirable in the public interest to furnish the information".



MR PIROSHAW Camay . . . Nactu's general secretary.

THE National Council of Trade Unions is to hold a public meeting in Johannesburg today to protest against the recent banning of 17 community organisations and restrictions placed on the Congress of SA Trade Unions.

Nactu has pledged solidarity with Cosatu and the banned organisations and has offered "to do whatever we deem necessary to ensure that they continue to serve their members fully."

The meeting, which starts at

Protest against bannings

1pm, will be held at Lekton House, 5 Wanderers Street, Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the federation said a series of meetings

would be held throughout the country from today to protest against "the continued harassment of the trade union movement, Cosatu and other community organisations".

"We invite all organisations to attend the protest meetings," the spokesman said.

Nactu said it had reason to believe that big business was "directly or indirectly responsible" for the Government's clampdown against the trade union movement.

Can. Times
10/3/88 327 Ca

Unit had 'moering tools' on patrol

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers told the Supreme Court that he had meant sjamboks and batons when he instructed his section to take "slaangoed" and "moering tools" on patrol in a black township.

WO De Villiers, 36, and Const David Patrick Goosen, 26, are being tried before the Supreme Court here on two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents on Saturday, July 26 last year, when a section of the Unrest Unit was sent to Cradock to monitor a funeral.

At the conclusion of cross-examination, Mr B P Loots, an assessor, asked WO De Villiers about the "slaangoed" and "moering tools" he instructed his section to take on patrol. WO De Villiers said he meant that the men were to take sjamboks and batons.

Common sense

He had relied on their common sense and training to know what he meant.

He denied he carried the fireman's axe exhibited before court or that he saw Const Goosen with a diver's knife, Const P Krans with a bayonet, Sgt E W Lombard with a hunting knife or Const M D Neveling with a butcher's knife.

He agreed with Mr J van der Riet, the other assessor, that the Unrest Unit had a two-fold task — to counter violence with violence and to improve the image of the police.

Access to JMC papers blocked

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE government yesterday denied lawyers — acting for KTC residents in a R312 000 damages action — access to documents regarding Joint Management Centres (JMCs) because it would “endanger state security”.

Mr H P Viljoen, SC, for the Methodist Church and the 21 KTC families in the action, said a subpoena was served on a Commandant Henn to testify and submit all JMC documents produced in May, June and July, 1986, which referred to events near KTC and/or Crossroads on June 9, 10 and 11 that year.

Correspondence between the Legal Resources Centre — the instructing attorneys — and the State Attorney's office was submitted.

In response to the subpoena, the Deputy-Minister of Law and Order, Mr Roelf Meyer, issued a certificate in terms of the Inter-

nal Security Act blocking access to documents in the interest of state security.

The State Attorney asked that a list of questions to be put to Cmdt Henn, be compiled. His answers would then be submitted to the Mr Meyer who would consider their bearing on state security.

If the list was not submitted, counsel for the State would have to ask for an adjournment after each question.

Mr Viljoen replied: “We know very little about the involvement of the so-called JMCs in the events which concern the court in this case, but do have reason to believe that one or more such centres were involved in those events. We wish to investigate this.

“We had and have no reason to believe that the activities of JMCs, which apparently operate throughout the country, are confidential.”

The subpoena served on Cmdt Henn made it quite clear that he was to submit all JMC documents

relating to the destruction of KTC.

Mr Viljoen said the certificate issued by Mr Meyer followed those issued by the Ministers of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and of Defence, General Magnus Malan, with regard to documents in their possession.

It would be “practically impossible” to formulate a list of questions which they wished to put to Cmdt Henn.

“It does not seem to us that there is any duty upon us to do so or any right in the Minister, or any other organ of the executive government, to prescribe beforehand ... which questions may and may not be answered in a court of law.”

Mr Viljoen said they would oppose an application for a postponement after each question has been put.

The hearing continues today:

Mr Justice De Kock presided. Mr H Viljoen, with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr H M Scholtz appeared for the government yesterday. Mr CD Griesel SC, and Mr L Vleser SC, with Mr CY Louw and Mr F D J Brand and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Minister.

'Eliminate' top cop — evidence

CME 7/9/85
10/3/88
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THE police sergeant standing trial with the suspended head of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, Captain Johannes Hendrik La Grange, said in a statement submitted to the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he was told by his senior colleague they were to "eliminate" Brigadier Basie Smit.

Sergeant Robert van der Merwe's statement was made to a magistrate on December 8 last year.

He and Captain La Grange have pleaded not guilty to murdering two alleged drug dealers, Mr Bennie Ogle and Mr Peter Godfrey Pillay, and the attempted murder of a third, Mr Ernest Molokoane.

It is alleged they shot Mr Ogle at his Ennerdale home on September 28 last year and Mr Pillay at Crown Mines on October 4.

The state also alleges the pair attempted to murder Mr Molokoane on September 29 last year.

In his statement, Sergeant Van der Merwe said Captain La Grange told him he had been summoned to head

office to eliminate two ANC members who were smuggling drugs.

Sergeant Van der Merwe described in his statement how he and Captain La Grange drove to an Ennerdale house where they told an unknown man they were from the vehicle branch. Sergeant Van der Merwe said he fired five shots at the man.

He said they had also gone to a house in Soweto, where he shot a man five times.

About a week later the captain said it was necessary to eliminate an informant.

He also told Sergeant Van der Merwe the order had come from Brigadier Basie Smit. Sergeant Van der Merwe said they met the man at Van Wyksrus and drove to Riverlea.

Sergeant Van der Merwe described how Captain La Grange said "now" and he (Van der Merwe) shot the man five times.

Later Captain La Grange asked him if he knew of the dossiers from Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad sent to head office and told him they were to "eliminate" Brigadier Basie Smit.

164 hanged in 1987

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— A total of 164 people were executed in SA last year, 43 more than in 1986 and by far the greatest number in the last 10 years.

Excluding the TBVC homelands, which carry out their own executions, 1 218 people have gone to the gallows in the past 10 years.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in a written reply to a question yesterday that 102 black men, 53 coloured men and nine white men were executed last year.

Mr Coetsee said that 86 of the blacks had been hanged for murder; two for rape, three for robbery with aggravating circumstances, and 11 for committing more than one of

Political Staff

these offences.

Of the coloured men executed, 51 had been convicted of murder, one of rape and one for robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Replying to another question from Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), the minister said 37 blacks and 15 coloureds had been executed for crimes of violence against whites and three whites for crimes of violence against blacks.

Six whites were hanged for crimes of violence against other whites.

In reply to another question from Dalling, Coetsee said that 20 death sentences had been commuted in 1987.

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Khan in court on ANC charges

FARIEDA Khan, 27, of Grassy Park, appeared briefly in the Cape Town Regional court recently on charges of contravening the Internal Security Act.

Khan was not asked to plead and no charges were put to her.

Counsel for Khan, Mr Michael Donen, requested a postponement and handed in a medical certificate stating his client suffered from anxiety.

Furthering the aims

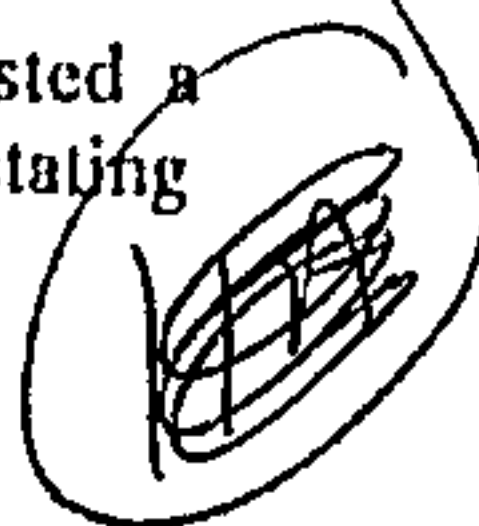
According to an indictment Khan was charged for unlawfully being an official or a member of the banned African National Congress.

Alternative charges are that she participated in the activities of the ANC or furthered the aims of the ANC knowing that it was a banned organisation.

The case was postponed to April 13 1988 and Khan's bail was extended.

Khan was detained on June 27 last year and held for three months under the Internal Security Act.

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CITY/NATIONAL

UCT students hand petition to police

Staff Reporters
AN attempted protest march to Parliament by about 250 University of Cape Town students was stopped by police as the procession made its way from the campus towards Rhodes Drive.

The students were protesting against the Government's effective banning of Cosatu, the United Democratic Front and 16 other organisations.

The procession was headed by three members of UCT's Black Staff Association, who handed police a resolution taken at a protest meeting.

At 2.46pm yesterday police gave the students and journalists six minutes to disperse after announcing that the gathering was prohibited under the emergency regulations.

The students returned to the upper campus.

Shortly before the warning was given two members of the Progressive Federal Party's unrest monitoring and action committee, Mrs Val Rose-Christie and Mr Jasper Walsh, and UCT vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders talked to the officer in charge of the 20-strong police contingent which had assembled next to Rhodes

Drive with a water-cannon parked nearby.

The march followed a meeting in Jameson Hall attended by over 2 000 students, academics and campus workers.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Professor Mike Savage of the Sociology department, acting vice-chancellor Professor John Reid and Mr Dullah Omar, advocate and regional chairman of the United Democratic Front.

Professor Reid said in a statement on behalf of Dr Saunders that it was "right and proper" for people to organise

around issues in a peaceful manner.

The restrictions on the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco), which played a "positive and useful role on campus", should be condemned in the strongest terms, he said.

Dr Saunders said the students had ignored his warning not to proceed with the march. "I was very pleased that the police did not use force."

A small group of students took part in the march. I warned them not to do so. I disapprove of the fact that they did," he said.



PROTEST: UCT students display placards declaring solidarity with the South African National Students' Congress and the United Democratic Front.

Knocking peace off the rails

10-16/3/88
Samp



WITH the gazetting of the order that effectively banned 18 organisations and numerous individuals, and prohibited many activists, the Government attempted to close the doors on most anti-apartheid activities that were aimed at bringing about non-violent change in South Africa.

Last week it seemed the Government wished to deliver the coup de grace to non-violent action, with the promotion of the Orderly Internal Politics Bill to halt the foreign funding of organisations, legal or illegal.

Violence

The repressive measures introduced on February 24 meant that organisations working for peace could not continue activities even if they received funds. Add this to last week's Bill, and the outlook for progressive organisations looks bleak. Organisations that will continue to receive funds will largely be those that support, directly or indirectly, the apartheid system.

What we have experienced in the State's rhetoric is a startling example of Orwellian doublespeak.

A non-violent protest by church leaders and clerics to protest against the banning of organisations is seen as making a choice for violence.

The Government now justifies its latest draconian legislation by placing the responsibility for the State of Emergency on the shoulders of the victims of this Emergency.

Individuals, like Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Archie Gumede, who were working for peace in KTC in Cape Town and Natal were singled out for restriction notices.

Peace in these areas has become a threat to government "law and order".

Funds which were channelled to South Africa

THE Government is attempting to deliver the coup de grace on anti-Apartheid forces with the introduction of a new bill in Parliament to curb foreign funding.

This was the reaction of South Africa's most powerful church organisation, the South African Council of Churches (SACC), to the Orderly Internal Politics Bill tabled last week.

The outlook for progressive organisation looks bleak, says the SACC in the following statement:



South Africa's leading clergymen, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, are in the forefront of opposition to curbs

from the European Economic Community (EEC) to be used for work for peaceful change, are now threatened to be cut off through sanctions applied by the South African government.

Looking at the Bill is an eye-opener.

Clause 16 of the Bill states that it is an offence for anyone to say or do anything which causes hostility between different national, cultural or religious groups, or hurts or insults members of the groups or incites violence against them.

From reading the remainder of the Bill, which

is aimed at ensuring that "political aims and objects ought to be pursued in the Republic without interference, monetary or otherwise, from abroad", one should most logically and rationally deduce that the organisation that would need to be acted upon, is the Nationalist government.

No other grouping is as responsible for causing so much hostility between race groups as the Government, and it relies on international monetary loans for its operations which are political and many of which are directed against the victims of

apartheid.

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) is aware that it may become a target if the latest Bill becomes law, depending on what the definition of political is.

The restrictions are intended to prevent any political activity being financed from abroad, and the non-violent work of the SACC, according to the Government's definition, may be seen as political.

This is evident from the fact that the "political activities" Cosatu last week was prohibited from performing, are according to

the church, central to the proclamation of the gospel in our country.

If the Bill is passed, the concept and practice of humanitarian law in South Africa is further eroded:

- Inspectors can search organisations' offices without warrants.

- Any court action to declare the minister's restriction notice invalid, is excluded.

- Organisations who use their funds for legal aid to "political organisations" might also be restricted.

- The retrospective nature of the Bill makes allowance for money to be seized from restricted organisations or individuals that was in their possession before the restrictions came into operation.

Funds

- Anybody who attends or remains present at any gathering or exhibition where emblems or slogans are shown that the minister might identify in the Government Gazette as having the effect of fomenting hostility or violence, may be prosecuted.

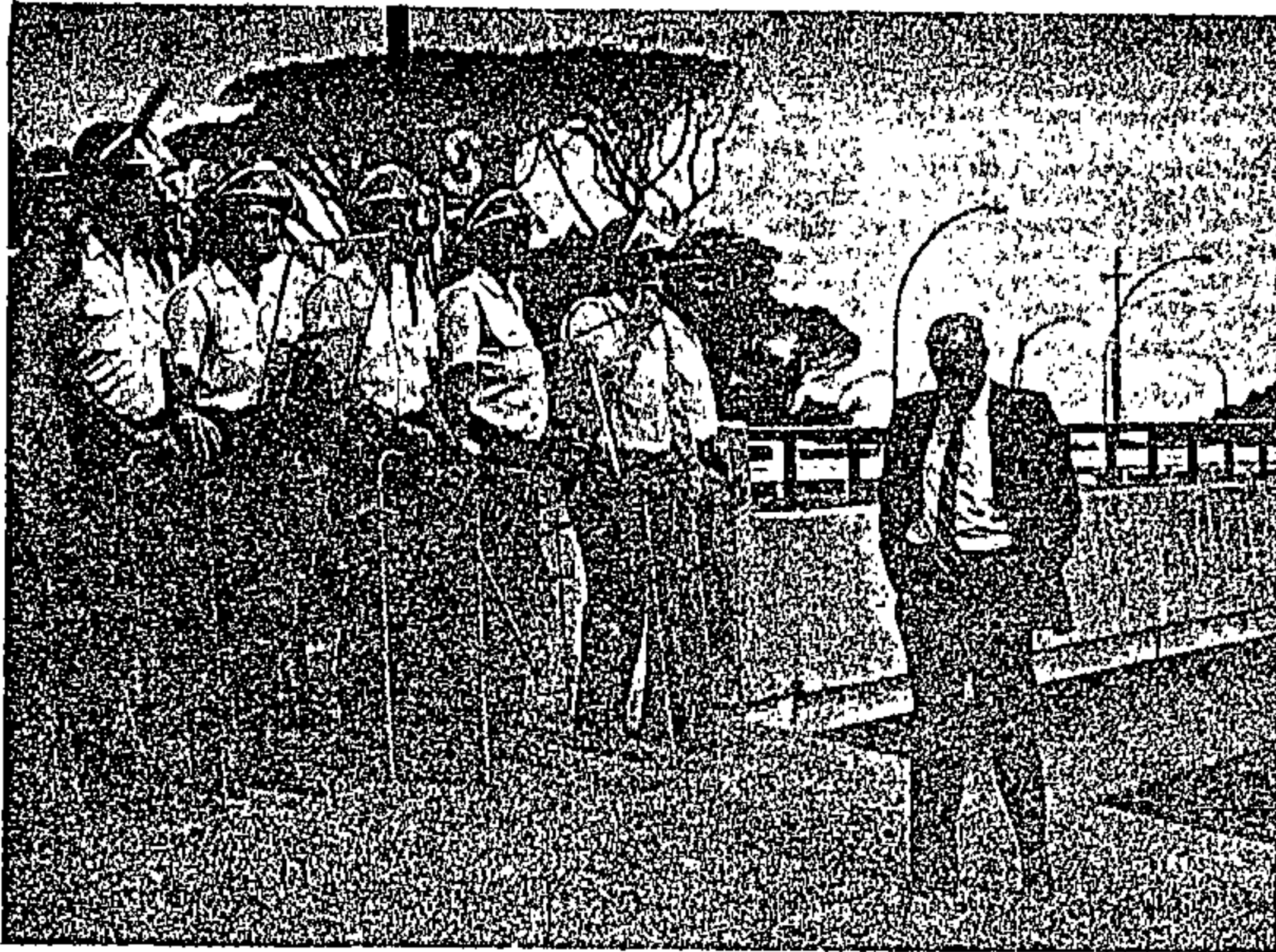
All these actions seem to be pushing our chances of achieving peaceful change in this country further away.

The SACC, however, is committed and bound by its belief in Christ and his call to work for justice and peace, to continue unceasingly with our work.

We, therefore, call on the international community, in the light of the Government's repressive actions against the progressive organisations working desperately for peaceful change, to apply direct mandatory sanctions against this apartheid regime.

We appeal to them in God's name to use this as a necessary resort to prevent more desperate violence on the part of our people, as they see all paths to peaceful change systematically closed down.

Police block UCT students' march to Parliament



LEFT: The Vice-Chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, waits for a column of students to meet up with police. He tries moments when the police hesitated before accepting the students' resolution. **RIGHT:** UCT students stop on Woolston Road. Moments later, the students dispersed.

400 UCT students, staff on march

By PETER DENNEHY

ABOUT 400 University of Cape Town students, academics and staff attempted a march to Parliament from the campus yesterday to present a resolution protesting the effective banning of 17 anti-apartheid organizations.

However, the protesters agreed to hand over the resolution — which had been made at a mass meeting of about 1,000 students on the campus — when the march was stopped by a platoon of police with a water cannon close to the access road to De Waal Drive.

The march also stopped when Dr Stuart Saunders, UCT's Vice-Chancellor, pleaded with students to turn around and go back.

"Do you think this is the way to preserve the university?" he asked. "Do you think this is democracy?"

Mr Omar Badsha, a member of the Black Staff Association, and two other staff members eventually handed the document to the police.

Cape Times 10/3/88 (2) (327)

Sowetan 11/3/88 327

Cosatu fights curbs

THREE of the anti-apartheid groups affected by a South African Government clampdown filed legal challenges yesterday, calling the rules vague and unlawful.

Johannesburg lawyer Peter Harris said his firm filed applications in the

Cape Town Supreme Court on behalf of the 650 000-member Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

He said a third application was filed for the United Democratic Front, the country's

biggest opposition movement, which claims to represent about 2,5 million people.

"We will argue that the new restrictions comprise so fundamental an inroad into the ordinary rights of citizens that they could never have been contemplated by

parliament," Harris said.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok published regulations on February 24 prohibiting any activity by 17 anti-apartheid organisations and banning political activities by Cosatu, the country's biggest black labour federation.

drug dealer

Brigadier denies giving order to kill

CAL TRAVIS 11/13/88

207 2444

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Brigadier Basie Smit, head of the security branch in the Northern Transvaal, yesterday declined to elaborate on submissions that he had ordered the "elimination" of two ANC members involved in drugs and firearms dealing.

Brig Smit was giving evidence in the Rand Supreme Court at the trial of former East Rand Murder and Robbery head Capt Johannes Hendrik la Grange and Sgt Robert van der Merwe.

Both have pleaded not guilty to murdering drug dealers Mr Bennie Ogle, 30, on September 28 last year and Mr Peter Godfrey Pillay, 39, on October 4, and the attempted murder of Mr Ernest Molokoane on September 29.

Brig Smit's appearance followed disclosures contained in a confession by Sgt Van der Merwe alleging that Brig Smit ordered the elimination of two ANC members. Brig Smit denied yesterday that orders of this sort could emanate from him.

A state witness and co-conspirator, Mr Julius Davis, told the court he pointed out to Capt La Grange the house where Mr Molokoane lived in Mapetla, Soweto. This followed a discussion between Mr Pillay, now deceased, and a certain Mr Boetie Brand when it was agreed that Mr Molokoane should be "wiped off the map".

Mr Davis, who knew Mr Pillay was a sometime police informer, also travelled to Mr Ogle's house in Ennerdale near Benoni during September, before Mr Ogle was fatally shot outside the house. Mr Davis said he had been wearing a

bullet-proof vest for his own protection and produced the vest in court yesterday.

At the start of his evidence, he was warned he would be asked questions which might incriminate him in the crimes as co-conspirator. He was told that if he answered all questions to the court's satisfaction he would not be prosecuted.

Mr Davis said he was a friend of Mr Pillay's from 1965 and was married to Mr Pillay's cousin.

He first met Capt La Grange in 1984 when he went with Mr Pillay to the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad to pick up a letter in connection with a firearm licence. He said Mr Pillay already knew Capt La Grange and the licence was granted.

Mr Pillay ran a taxi business and had also smuggled mandrax tablets, he said.



WITNESS ... Brigadier Basie Smit who gave evidence in the trial of two top detectives yesterday.

Cosatu, RMC to test govt ban in court

By PETER DENNEHY

SOUTH AFRICA'S largest trade union organization, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), yesterday issued a legal challenge to the state of emergency and last month's crackdown on 18 organizations.

Papers were lodged in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, by Cosatu, the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), according to Mr. Peter Harris, a Johannesburg attorney.

All three organizations gave notice that they

would challenge the validity of the state of emergency and of the February 24 orders restricting 18 organizations.

Mr Harris added that the United Democratic Front had not yet filed papers in the same matter, but was expected to do so today.

The respondents were the State President, the government of South Africa and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Harris said.

The validity of Regulation 6 (a) of the Emergency Regulations and the February 24 orders made in terms of it would be challenged.

Ms Andy Durbach, a local attorney, said the Deputy

Sheriff had told her he would serve the papers on the respondents yesterday afternoon.

The respondents would be given 14 days to indicate whether they would oppose the application, another 14 to file opposing affidavits, and the applicants would then be given seven days to reply.

The Supreme Court would be in recess from April 1 to April 17, so the matter could be set down for hearing late in April or early in May, she said.

The applicants sought orders declaring that the June 11 1987, state of emergency proclamation was "of no force and effect"; that Regulation 6 (a) was beyond the powers conferred on the State President

by the Public Safety Act; and that the orders restricting Cosatu and the DPSC — government notices 33 and 334 respectively of February 24 — were "of no force and effect in law".

Cosatu and the DPSC are represented by Chasle Thompson and Hayson in Johannesburg and Ber nadt, Vukic and Potash in Cape Town.

The RMC is represented by Priscilla Jam an Associates in Johannesburg and Mallinicks in Cap Town.

The UDF will be represented by Krish Nallu i Johannesburg and E Moosa and Associates in Cap Town.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTION

A total of 219 people were in detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on February 12 this year, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament. Of these detainees 214 were African, three "coloured" and two white.

He said 185 Internal Security Act detainees had been held for longer than three months, 73 of these for more than six months. Twenty had been held for between three and four months, 41 for four to five months and 51 for five to six months.

Last year 519 people were detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act and 81 of these had been charged. Vlok did not say how many had been convicted. This means that 14,8 percent of all people detained under section 29 last year were charged.

He refused to say how many people had been detained under the Emergency regulations. According to PFP Law and Order representative Helen Suzman, at least 25 000 people have been detained since June 12 1986, "and this figure is probably an underestimate".

Vlok said that 312 Emergency detainees had been charged with "a variety of offences" since March 26 last year. According to previous Detainees' Parents Support Committee figures this represents about three percent of all people detained in this period. Vlok did not say how many had been convicted.

The minister released in parliament last week the names of a further 66 Emergency detainees who had been held for 30 days or longer. This brings the official number of detainees who have been held for more than 30 days since June 11 last year, when the Emergency was re-imposed, to 2 622. The official number of detainees who have been held for 30 days or longer since June 12 1986 is 17 596.

DEATHS IN DETENTION

Vlok told parliament that two people died in detention last year while being held under the Emergency regulations. Benedict Mashoke, 20, died on March 26 in Burgersfort and Nobandla Elda Bani, 56, died in Port Elizabeth on July 29 last year.

There were also at least four deaths in police custody of people arrested under circumstances which appear to have been politically related: on February 16 1987 an unknown 17-year-old died in the PWV area, Edwin Cele, 22, died in Durban on July 9, Ashley Kriel, 20, died in Cape Town and on November 4 Ndiko Marune died in Sasolburg.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND TORTURE OF DETAINEES

According to the last DPSC report before the organisation was restricted, during 1987 there were at least 24 court actions involving at least 49 applicants relating to allegations of assault and torture of security and Emergency detainees. The DPSC stressed this was only a partial list.

COURT APPLICATIONS FOR RELEASE OF DETAINEES

According to the DPSC report of January 31 1988, during 1987 there were 59 court applications involving 182 detainees, for release from detention. Of these 29 were granted (including releases while application was still in progress), 27 refusals and three applications which were still pending.

COURT CHALLENGES TO EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

During 1987 there were 14 court applications for changes to the Emergency regulations (two in Johannesburg, one in Pretoria, three in Durban, three in Pietermaritzburg, two in Cape Town and three at the Bloemfontein Appeal Court).

Six of the applications related to regulations concerning the media and six challenged regulations concerning the position of detainees. Two of the applications included challenged to the validity of the Emergency and one challenged the promulgation of orders under the State of Emergency which applied specifically to the KwaNdebele "homeland".

Nine of these applications led to new rulings, two were unsuccessful, two were withdrawn and one was postponed.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

DAN MONTSITSI, 30, United Democratic Front Transvaal Youth Secretary, was detained under the Emergency regulations on January 5 this year.

Montsitsi first became politically active as a high school student in Soweto in the early 1970s. In 1976 he was elected Soweto Students Representative Council president. He was detained in 1977 and held for nearly two years. He later successfully sued the Minister of Law and Order for torture during this period. In 1979 he was convicted for activities relating to the 1976 uprising, and spent over three years on Robben Island.

On his release in 1982 he helped form the Soweto Youth Congress and served on its executive. In 1985 he was elected to the UDF Transvaal executive and served as its youth secretary. He also played a central role in the formation of the South African Youth Congress.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for importation and distribution:

son Mandela, Die Hoffnung Suid Africas (Mary Benson); For a Free South Africa, Sun September 14 1986 (not stated); AA Enterprises, Winter 1987-88 mail order catalogue (AA Enterprises, London); Stir, Vol 1 No 3 (not stated); The Advocate, September 16 1986, Issue 455 (Liberation Publications Inc, Los Angeles); Mystere d'Amour (Anne-Marie Villefranche); Non-Stop Sex Swap Neighbourly Lust (E Rexsean, Alice Q Cumber); Little Boys' Plaything (Rod Strong); Sex-Filled Days, Up All Night (Marsh Mallows Barbie Dahl); Unemployment, Lady's Lust (Jake Hooler); The Hot 'n Healthy Times (Eroticus Publications, San Francisco); Visual Aids to Drawing the Nude: Supplementary art studies, Vol 4 (Alfred J Heinecke); 1988 Calendar, also illustrating a seated nude girl — breasts prominent (Yelland Engineering, Durban); Domestic Partners Vol 8 No 4 January 1987 (Coming Up Inc, California); Naked Teacher's Secret (Randy Jackson); Man, Maid, Lust (Richard Trookis); The Fighters — film; Night of the Creeps — film; Homework — film.

Conditionally unbanned:

South Africa: The violence of apartheid (A Sachs — confined to lending libraries); Time of Our Darkness (Stephen Gray — may not be sold, hired or lent out to children under 18 or on mail order).

Unbanned for possession:

South Africa's Secret Trial: The PAC Bethal case (David Sibeko).

Unbanned:

The Paper Chase (John Jay Osborne).

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THE NEW NATION was born into a socio-political crisis that was unprecedented in the history of apartheid.

The political climate was extremely repressive and the government was showing no signs of abandoning apartheid rule.

It was an extremely hostile environment for a newspaper, advocating peace, non-racism and democracy, to be born into. But the plan was, nevertheless, put into motion.

The NEW NATION's editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, was given a brief to produce a newspaper that would reflect the daily struggles and aspirations of the oppressed majority. And the paper set out to do that from the day it was launched on January 16, 1986.

The newspaper was launched after five years of intense debate, consultation and research.

The need for an alternative to the mainline newspapers owned by large monopolies was debated against the

A tradition of truth and justice

background of growing attacks on the freedom of expression.

After a national tour and consultation with democratic structures around the country, a draft plan of what was required of a national alternative newspaper was drawn up.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), having studied the proposals and debated the need for an alternative newspaper, set the wheels in motion — and the first copy rolled off the press on the evening of January 15.

Initially only 20 000 copies were printed every two weeks. But it soon became apparent that the demand was grossly underestimated.

The print order was

gradually increased to cope with the growing demand. But increasing print orders alone was not enough — readers demanded that the newspaper be published with increasing frequency. The fortnightly production cycle was abandoned and in January 1987, the NEW NATION went weekly.

That was not the only progress that took place. The newspaper built strong democratic structures in the newsroom, and decisions affecting it were taken collectively.

At the same time, the NEW NATION honoured its commitment to make the newspaper an organ of the voiceless majority. It continued to hold itself accountable to the broad democratic movement and held regular consul-

tations to so as to serve the needs of our communities more effectively.

Communities, both rural and urban, were invited to participate in newsgathering. In this way the NEW NATION gave meaning to the slogan "people's journalism".

During our two years of existence, only the government and its allies have questioned the paper's goals. Institutions around the world have recognised the value of the NEW NATION as a news medium. This recognition has come in the form of a number of prestigious awards, among them the Louis M Lyons Award for "Conscience and Integrity in Journalism" from Harvard University and the Culture in Another SA (CASA) Media Award presented "in recognition of the struggle for a democratic press in SA".

And then the NEW NATION was banned, exactly 26 months after its launch — because, according to the government, it "threatened public safety".

Messages of support

THE following messages were received by the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company:

THE United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid is deeply concerned about the banning of the NEW NATION.

In the face of stringent restrictions on the press and recent bans on anti-apartheid organisations and individuals, the draconian measures taken against the NEW NATION is a further attempt by Pretoria to silence the voice of the black majority and to keep from public scrutiny any and all reports on its inhuman policies.

The Special Committee is confident that the message of resistance and hope for a non-racial, unitary and democratic South Africa, spread by the NEW NATION, will not disappear altogether. Major General Joseph N Garba, Chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

WE salute the NEW NATION for the work it has done in reporting on issues of concern to the majority of people, in exposing repression and in giving a voice to democratic organisations like ours, who are denied a say through the official media.

The government seems committed to eliminating or restricting all democratic

Institutions.
From: COSATU.

WE join in national and international condemnation of your suspension and express our solidarity with you in your courageous attempts to reflect the truth in our country. A government that does not allow the aspirations of the majority to be harnessed by their leaders is too scared to allow media that will reflect those aspirations.
From: Staff of Indicator.

WE wish to express our total solidarity with you and take this opportunity to state our confidence in and admiration of your tremendous work. The NEW NATION may be off the streets but no one can silence the authentic voice of the South African people.
From: Cafod.

WE extend our sympathies to all on the NEW NATION. May you be back on the streets before three months, solidarity and all the best.
From: The Namibian.

WE are distressed to hear the bad news about the NEW NATION. This will be a terrible loss, not only for the people in SA for whom NEW NATION so steadfastly spoke out. Stay strong.
From: CIIR, London.

WE support you and all those

struggling for a free press in South Africa.
From: Agenda Press Services and The Other Press Service.

THE Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ) in support of the NEW NATION, forward to a free press in a free society!
From ADJ.

WE support the stand made by the NEW NATION in its fight for a free press. We urge Minister Stoffel Botha to reconsider this action, and to allow all South Africans freedom of information.
From: Five Freedoms Forum

AN attack on the NEW NATION is an attack on us all. All of us at the Weekly Mail stand by you.
From: Weekly Mail.

WE demand for the NEW NATION, and for the press as a whole, the right to expose the true face of our society.
From: Black Sash and TRAC.

FREEDOM of the press is indivisible from freedom of the individual. We support the NEW NATION's right to publish.
From: Kagiso Trust.

SILENCING the NEW NATION would be a denial of the most basic freedoms of expression.
From: Anti Censorship Action

Group.

DON'T close the NEW NATION. We need its voice.
From: The South African Society of Journalists.

WE support the NEW NATION and all those fighting for freedom of expression of the press.
From: Namda.

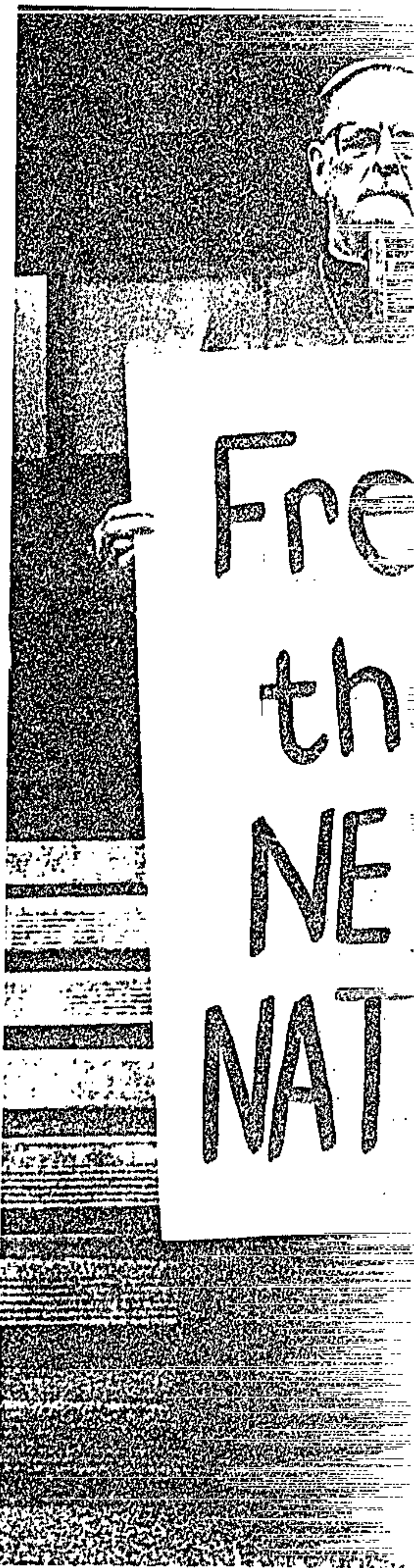
THE closure of the NEW NATION is a threat to all progressive newspapers.
From: The International Federation of Journalists.

POTWA supports the NEW NATION in its fight for freedom of expression. If the state, in its fight against the press, is to suppress the truth then we view that aggression as a fight against the entire democratic struggle in SA.
From: Potwa.

WE support the NEW NATION in its honest and courageous stand in informing the people of South Africa, of all they need to know and say.
From: Rev Chikane, General Secretary of SACC.

THE New Nation leads the way in breaking the silence around events in this land. We condemn the closure of the NEW NATION.

From: The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee.



SAVE THE New Nation

SAVE THE New Nation

SAVE THE New Nation

Order your 'Hands Off the New Nation!' T-shirt

Now is your chance to order your own 'Hands Off the New Nation!' T-shirt. Use this code below to order yours. Just send your order or cheque to The New Nation, P O 10674, Johannesburg 2000. Make your order or cheque to The New Nation. The shirts cost R12.50 including postage and packaging.

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WHY THEY

GAGGED

In this article we examine the background to the banning.

NEW NATION

Free
the
NEW
NATION!

NEXT Sunday will be exactly three years since the "Winterveld Massacre".

On that day the Bophutatswana army and police shot dead 11 people who had gathered at the local stadium to discuss community issues.

A commission of Inquiry was set up — but two years later, we are still waiting for the findings of the commission.

The closure of the NEW NATION means you will not be able to hear what the Bophuthatswana government said when asked to comment on why the findings had not been made public.

And last Sunday, a Soweto councillor called a meeting of residents in White City to discuss the sale of houses.

Naturally, people came in large numbers — and the councillor got cold feet.

Because of the banning, the NEW NATION will not be able to tell you why the meeting appears to have been one of several planned by councillors as a build-up to the elections in October.

Neither will it be able to tell you how the people at the meeting planned to react to the Soweto council's attempts to break the rent boycott.

Next Tuesday, 14 people are scheduled to appear in the Wynberg regional court in Cape Town charged with treason and terrorism.

At an appearance last week, one of the accused failed to appear in court and

the police said he was still held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Again because of the banning, the NEW NATION will not be able to tell you that the man had in fact recently been admitted to hospital.

The closure of the NEW NATION is the beginning of the government's attempt to deny you your basic right to be informed.

The government does not want you, the reader, to know what is happening in your own country.

It does not want you to know about vigilante violence against democratic organisations.

The government feels you should not be told about the involvement of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) supporters and members of tribal organisations in vigilante attacks.

The government does not want you to know about arbitrary bannings of organisations, mass detentions and restrictions.

The government does not want you to know about the conditions under which detainees are held.

It does not want you to know that some detainees are prepared to embark on a hunger strike to demand their release.

Nor are you allowed to know the effects of these hunger strikes on detainees, who include our editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu.

In banning the NEW NATION, the government is denying you — and millions of other people — your right to bridge the deficiencies of apartheid education through the Learning Nation.

The government does not want you to get a true history of the country instead of the distorted version published in some history books.

We believe the government is afraid to let you know about developments in the labour movement. To know about the exploitation and racism that still exist in some workplaces.

The government does not want you to know about rent raids and the killing of unarmed victims.

In short, the government wants to pull the wool over your eyes to make you, and the outside world, believe all is well in South Africa.

But the government needs to be warned that the flow of information cannot be suppressed for ever — even in the most repressive societies.

They need to know that we do not need press reports or "outside agitators" to inform us of our oppression, the indignities to which we are subjected or our lack of opportunity.

Nobody needs to tell South Africans they are suffering. Every time a person is detained, every time an organisation is restricted, every time a newspaper is banned, they are made aware of that.

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' Nation!' T-shirt

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SAVE
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THE *New Nation* newspaper faces an uncertain future following the Rand Supreme Court ruling this week.

A full bench upheld the opinion of the Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, that three issues of the Catholic Church-owned newspaper had contravened Emergency regulations. This empowers the minister to suspend the publication for three months or to impose a censor on it.

Mr Justice BJ Curlew, assisted by Mr Justice PJ Spoelstra and Mr Justice AM van Niekerk, dismissed the application brought by Jules Browde SC for *New Nation*, with costs.

The judge also gave the paper leave to appeal and said the court would hear argument on whether the minister could act against the paper while the appeal was pending. He ruled that no action could be taken until this argument had been heard.

The paper has until Thursday to lodge an appeal.

A temporary interdict has been granted to allow an application for

Uncertain future faces New Nation

leave for appeal. This will ensure that the minister does not act against *New Nation* until this application is heard. The *New Nation* has been given until Thursday to file an appeal.

The application was made on the grounds that the regulations were invalid, vague and unreasonable, that the minister had an ulterior motive, was acting in bad faith or had not applied his mind to the matter.

However, the judge waved aside Browde's allegations that the regulations were "vague and uncertain". He said the regulations were "abundantly clear".

Browde had argued that phrases such as "fanning the revolution" were incapable of a precise definition. "Does it not give impetus to revolution already there, as flames in a fire are fanned?"

"The editor cannot publish anything which foments 'feelings of hostility'. How can you define feelings? They

Having lost its court case, *New Nation's* future depends upon one more decision this week.

By KAREN EVANS and MZIMKULU MALUNGA

are a result of emotions which are unpredictable," Browde said.

Delivering judgement, Judge Curlew said that the minister did not have to give reasons why the three issues of *New Nation* offend him. Applicants failed to understand they were dealing with an opinion and not a court judgement, he said.

"It is not our job to pass opinion on a minister's opinion," he said.

He found that the State of Emergency was a political issue, "not a legal issue". He said the state president was empowered to make such regulations as he considered suitable.

Browde had argued that one of the

offending issues of *New Nation* was published before the new Emergency media regulations were promulgated on August 28 last year. This issue could not be punishable, he said.

Justice Curlew ruled that "it is not unfair to tell someone what he has done innocently wrong is punishable now."

Browde questioned the right of the minister to appoint an unspecified censor, giving him powers deemed fit only for a state president. Justice Curlew said in his judgement that when the state president tells the minister to issue an order, he can appoint anyone to do "what an editor should be doing" in stopping articles which fanned revolution, promoted unrest, caused hostility towards authorities or promoted the public image of "unlawful organisations".

"In my opinion" the judge said, "the editor should know what words mean and, if in doubt, don't publish. There

is no way of knowing exactly the opinion of the minister.

"The *New Nation* should not publish what could be offendable. The editor will have to speculate, but speculation does not arise from a vagueness of the regulations," the judge said.

Browde had argued on Monday that the presence of a censor is "clearly *ultra vires*."

"We don't know who the man is and have to assume he'll do the job properly. The censor will have to decide what is against public safety and what is not," he said.

On the minister's suggestion that the *New Nation* had published "negative" statements on the police, Browde said there was no legislation which prohibited people from making derogatory statements about the police.

He added that he could not see how publishing ANC president Oliver Tambo's photograph could be considered to be furthering the aims of the ANC.

Growing honeysuckle on the guillotine

THERE was a sad irony watching four trainee journalists in the press gallery at this week's *New Nation* court case.

Their jobs — and their future as symbols of the independent press — were being placed on the line by the judgement, one of the most severe during this State of Emergency.

The four were covering the court case as part of a newspaper training project.

A full bench of the Rand Supreme Court decided the Catholic Church-owned newspaper, *New Nation*, had no case in either trying to stop the Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, from closing the paper (as he had told the court he hoped to do) or in contesting the validity of the regulations he was using against them.

It has opened the way for Botha, to proceed towards closing the publications he had warned in terms of the regulation: *New Nation*, *Weekly Mail*, *South*, *Work In Progress* and the *Sowetan*.

The judgement had several other consequences. For one thing, Mr Justice BJ Curlew defined "constitutional activity" — the activity the government keeps referring to as legitimate and legal. His definition is narrow: activity aimed at persuading people how to vote.

And this bench of the court believed the meaning of the word "revolution" was clear and did not have to have the word "violent" before it to make it understandable to an editor.

At the time the regulations were promulgated in August last year, the minister told editors that these terms could not be easily defined and he could only recommend a reading list to give them an idea of what was in his mind on such topics as "revolution".

The judgement took an hour of quick reading, interspersed with a few remarks, and came after a break of only half an hour at the end of the argument.

The state's argument was cut short, with the judge saying he and his colleagues had made their minds up on most issues from the papers filed and from the argument presented by the *New Nation's* counsel, Jules Browde SC. This set the tone, along with some of the judge's remarks.

"Censorship is like a guillotine," the judge said. "And there is very little use growing honeysuckle up against a guillotine."

Earlier, he had asked Browde what he thought the point was in the minister asking for representations from the newspaper when he issued a warning to it. "There is very little you can do about it."

What the judgement did, in essence, was uphold the concept that whatever is in the minister's mind by way of an opinion on public safety can legally be held against the newspaper.

The judge said *New Nation's* case was deficient. "It is not so much a failure to understand the regulations as a failure to understand that, he

Censorship is like a guillotine, says the presiding judge in the *New Nation* case, and there is no using growing honeysuckle up it. PAT SIDLEY reports

(Browde) was dealing with the opinion of a politician and not the judgement of a court of law."

He dismissed *New Nation's* submissions that the regulations are too vague and uncertain to work with, they had not been carried out correctly in any event and they were so grossly unreasonable that parliament could not have intended them to be used in this way.

It was irrelevant, the judge said.

What may pose problems, the judge said, was the fact that an opinion formed in terms of the regulations would depend on where one was in the political spectrum and whether one was white or black.

For much of the rest of *New Nation's* arguments, there was an "extraordinary unreality with which words or phrases are dealt with in those judgements (referred to by Browde to support his argument)."

Ironically, *New Nation* had been arguing that the regulations should allow other factors to be taken into account. The regulations did not allow it, but the minister had nevertheless brought other factors into his argument, such as a document produced by a group of rightwing Catholics claiming the *New Nation* was an exponent of liberation theology and international communism.

EEC plans to continue funding groups in SA

DJP 11/3/88 (327)

STRASBOURG (France) — The European Economic Community said yesterday it would continue financial aid to South African opposition groups.

The EEC Commission Vice President, Mr Lorenzo Natali, told the European Parliament the EEC has already paid \$30,5 million to anti-apartheid groups and planned to spend another \$24,4m this year.

The European parliament also condemned South Africa's ban on anti-apartheid groups.

However, it rejected a call from some members for an economic boycott of South Africa.

Mr Natali said the EEC has stepped up its effort to help South Africa's neighbours to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

He said the 12-nation EEC was paying "civil expenses" for Mocambican troops guarding EEC aid projects, including "operational costs".

● Meanwhile the Anglican Diocesan Council of Johannesburg has rejected the recent silencing of 17 organisations and called on the government to lift the restrictions.

"The genuine anger of substantial opposition groups to the government's policy cannot be expressed if they are silenced without any recourse to words or actions," the council said.

The council called on the government to lift the restrictions, the state of emergency and to "involve all the people of South Africa in the decisions affecting their lives".

● Three of the anti-apartheid groups affected by a South African Government clampdown filed legal challenges yesterday, calling the rules vague and unlawful.

A Johannesburg lawyer, Mr Peter Harris, said his firm filed applications in the Cape Town Supreme Court on behalf of the 650 000-member Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

He said a third application was filed for the United Democratic Front (UDF), the country's biggest opposition movement, which claims to represent about 2,5 million people.

"We will argue that the new restrictions comprise so fundamental an inroad into the ordinary rights of citizens that they should never have been contemplated by Parliament."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, published regulations on February 24 prohibiting any activity by 17 anti-apartheid organisations and banning political activities by Cosatu, the country's biggest black labour federation.

The government, whose action has been condemned by much of the western world, announced its plans to halt the foreign funding of opposition groups after this move.

The UDF, backed by more than 600 affiliated groups, and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which advised the families of people imprisoned without trial, were two of the main targets of the crackdown.

The committee's Johannesburg office, usually crowded with people seeking help, has been manned since the restrictions by one person directing callers to other agencies that might be able to help.

"We are hopeful of some success in Cape Town, but it will be at least a month before our application comes to court," Mr Harris said.— Sapa-AP-RNS

BUSINESS

LABOUR
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DICK
USHER



Unions are likely to close ranks

IT'S very likely that there will be a closing of ranks in the "democratic" trade union movement following the Government's latest round of restrictions.

These have effectively banned a series of community organisations and attempt to restrict the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to "trade union" matters, as distinguished from "political" matters.

The movement does not accept that such a distinction is possible, as made very clear in a statement from the other major union federation, the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), after a central committee meeting last weekend.

"Charterist"

The two federations roughly represent two tendencies within unionism and the broader black community.

Cosatu represents the "Charterist" tendency which generally echoes the ANC line, while Nactu reflects, broadly speaking, the PAC/Black Consciousness tradition and supports the Azanian Manifesto.

There is both rivalry and co-operation between affiliates of the two federations, but the Nactu statement makes it clear that although Cosatu is presently under attack this is viewed as an attack on the whole movement.

And elements within the statement have strong parallels with the Cosatu living wage campaign.

Challenging the Government to show where it draws the line in differentiating labour from political issues, Nactu says it was clear that addressing matters such as citizenship, taxation of voteless members, rent-

als, inferior education, the creation of "apartheid institutions" and Joint Management Committees are part of a union's day-to-day responsibilities.

Most of these are also planks of Cosatu's living wage campaign, which also argues that these are not "political" issues but real concerns of any genuine trade union movement.

Inferior education is seen as fitting the children of workers only to be workers themselves, inadequate wages as restricting opportunities for economic advancement, taxation of the voteless as an attempt to make them pay for their own oppression.

And both federations would argue that these are factors which restrict equal opportunity, condemning those at the bottom of the economic pile to remaining there and leading, in their fight for existence, to a host of social ills such as gangsterism, crime and prostitution.

"Macro" demands

It's likely that more and more "macro" demands (those relating to the overall situation of workers as opposed to "micro" demands relating to purely shopfloor issues) will form part of the negotiating agenda.

Questions will be raised about what the company is doing to create equal opportunities and break the cycle of inferiority.

With these and other issues in mind, the Institute for Personnel Management has put together a two-day equal opportunities seminar which will look at aspects of what it means, why it is necessary and how some firms have come to grips with it.

Bookings can be made through Avril Ebbs at ☎ 64 2221.

route, killing at least five people, the government-owned New Vision reported yesterday.

British nurses strike

LONDON. — Thousands of nurses at hospitals across Britain held strikes, rallies and marches yesterday in a last-minute attempt to get the Conservative government to allocate more money to the National Health Service in the spring budget. Bus services were halted or slowed on dozens of routes as crews at some transport centres here walked out in sympathy, said London Regional Transport spokesman Mr Graham White.

Opposition walks out

NEW DELHI. — Opposition members of the Indian parliament staged a walk-out yesterday ahead of a one-day national strike to protest against Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's policies and demanded an election before the government's term ends next year.

Soccer stampede probe

KATMANDU. — Home Minister Mr Nirajan Thapa announced that the government has begun an investigation into a storm-triggered stampede at a soccer stadium that left 70 people dead, but said the disaster probably could not have been prevented.

Mitterrand in talks

PARIS. — President Francois Mitterrand yesterday flew to West Germany for his second-to-last round of foreign talks before the French presidential elections just six weeks off, while at home certainty mounted that he will soon declare his candidacy. Most experts believe Mr Mitterrand, 71, intends to run, but the wily Socialist has so far kept the nation in suspense.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters-AP and UPI.

Natal University curbs invalid

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Subsidy-linked disciplinary conditions imposed by the government on the University of Natal last October were declared invalid by a Supreme Court judge here yesterday.

Mr Justice Page declared the conditions imposed by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, and set out in his letter to the chairman of Natal University, to be of no force and effect.

The respondents in the application were Mr Clase and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk. They were ordered to pay the costs of the application.

Last month a Full Bench of the Cape

Town Supreme Court declared the subsidy conditions imposed on the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape to be invalid.

The conditions required university councils to enforce strict campus discipline or risk losing their state subsidies.

The principal of the University of Natal, Professor P. Booysen, said he was "clearly, extremely pleased" at the outcome of the court action.

"I hope the matter will now be allowed to rest there and that the universities of South Africa be allowed to get on with the matter of regulating their own lives and their own communities, in such a way that we can meet our educational objectives," Professor Booysen said.

UCT 'core' plan for subsidy cuts

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town had developed a long-term plan to preserve its "core activities" of teaching and research, following the slashing of government subsidies to universities.

In a statement yesterday, the acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor J V O Reid, said in response to a statement from the chairman of the Committee of University Principals, Professor C F Crouse, that there was a danger of "undesirable crisis management" at universities.

The cut at UCT is believed to be 26,8% of the approximately 64% of its budget subsidized by the state. Earlier it was reported that UCT's operating budget was about R108 million.

Sapa reported Professor Crouse as saying that government university subsidies had been cut by up to 29% of the "mutually agreed full funding".

This had caught universities "completely off guard" and would lead to "undesirable crisis management".

He urged the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, to spell out guidelines to enable universities to plan ahead.

His statement followed a meeting between a CUP delegation and Mr De Klerk on Friday.

Prof Reid said yesterday that UCT had anticipated a substantial cut in the annual subsidy and had taken action to minimize its effect.

However, "the late announcement of the subsidy cuts and the unexpected severity thereof — from a source of revenue on which all universities should reasonably be able to rely — made effective planning unnecessarily difficult".

Prof Reid said action taken by UCT included a policy of not replacing staff who retired or resigned without subjecting the post to the "closest possible scrutiny".

● The Committee of Technikon Principals (CTP) is to meet Mr F W de Klerk on March 23 to appeal against serious underfunding in terms of the subsidy formula and subsidy cuts.

CTP chairman Dr Isak Steyl said yesterday that the subsidy formula and similar subsidy cuts held serious implications, particularly for teaching staff.

Foreign trade
losses could
reach R7,5bn

Finance Staff

IF West Germany decides to impose sanctions on South Africa with traditional German thoroughness, this country could face a drastic decline in foreign trade of about R7,5bn.

In money terms West Germany would suffer more in that South Africa's imports from that country are greater than the exports to it. But trade with South Africa is relatively unimportant to West Germany, whereas for this country Germany is a major trading partner.

Sanctions by Germany would have a far greater impact than those applied by the US.

SA's exports to Germany have already been falling back. Sanctions could hit the sale of Kruggerands, copper, ferro alloys and primary products which are worth around R2,5bn a year.

Imports from Germany are hi-tech machinery, electronic equipment, motor cars and chemicals worth around R4,5bn a year.

CAT Times 15/3/88

Bonn rethinks SA sanctions

HARARE. — West Germany is reappraising its policy of firm opposition to economic sanctions against South Africa after Pretoria's latest crack-down on internal opposition, West German President Mr Richard von Weizsaecker said yesterday.

"The position in South Africa is deteriorating," he told a news conference here as he wound up a six-day state visit.

"It is the government in South Africa itself that makes it more and more difficult for other countries in the world to go on asking for peaceful dialogue to end the country's racial conflict," the West German head of state declared.

He said the banning of opposition groups by South Africa was leading to a reappraisal in Bonn and other northern hemisphere capitals of the measures that might be taken to bring apartheid to an end.

He cited West Germany's abstention in a March 8 vote in the United Nations Security Council on sanctions against South Africa as a departure from Bonn's previous line.

"This position has to be, and will be, understood by the South African government as a clear signal."

Mr Von Weizsaecker said plans by the SA government to bar anti-apartheid groups from receiving financial help from abroad would be another blow against peaceful reform.

He said he had hoped to meet two leading church critics of apartheid — Dr Allan Boesak and Dr Beyers Naude — during his Harare visit. Both had been forced to cancel the trip to give priority to protests inside South Africa.

Mr Von Weizsaecker, an active member of the German protestant church before becoming president, said apartheid "tramples underfoot my personal concept of Christianity in its respon-

sibility for the world, for society and for fellow human beings".

He said Bonn would step up efforts to persuade France and the United States to revive joint Western diplomatic efforts for the independence of Namibia — the former German colony ruled by Pretoria in defiance of the United Nations.

Zimbabwe has called on West Germany to sever economic and trade ties with South Africa as part of the international sanctions campaign to end Pretoria's apartheid policy.

A spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the government could not comment on press reports that Bonn was reassessing its anti-sanctions policy following the crackdown against opposition groups in SA.

The spokesman said that Mr Botha, who was in Geneva, would not comment on statements made by Mr Von Weizsaecker till the precise text had been received. — Sapa-Reuter and Political Correspondent

Readings:

JLR 4/2

SALB 9/6

WIP 7

DID 15/3/88
Banning:

party

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327

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The United Democratic Party (UDP) walked out of Parliament yesterday "until further notice" to protest against the government's effective banning of the fledgling Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD) at the weekend.

Before leading his eight members out of the House of Representatives, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Jac Rabie, said the pull-out was in response to "the tyranny and abuse" of the Public Safety Act in terms of which the government had prohibited the CDD from carrying on or performing any acts whatsoever.

This action, following the previous clampdown on various other democratic bodies, was steering South Africa on a road to conflict.

Mr Rabie said the only organisations that were affected by the Public Safety Act were those within the black, coloured and Indian communities, whereas the AWB and the Blankebevrydigingsbeweging (BBB) could act with impunity.

Other protest over the restriction order against the CDD came from the National Democratic Movement which said the government had become the captive of its own "total onslaught propaganda".

Inquest decision challenged in court

Supreme Court Reporter

MORE than a mere "mail order inquest" was needed on cameraman George De'Ath, who was slain in KTC in 1986, counsel for his sister, Mrs Elizabeth Tiley, has told the Supreme Court.

Mrs Tiley has applied to the court to have the decisions of the inquest on her brother set aside.

The application was originally brought by Mr De'Ath's father, Mr William Jesse De'Ath, who has since died.

Mrs Tiley asked the court to set aside the findings of magistrate Mr Wessel Marais in August 1987, and his decision not to subpoena for oral evidence people who made affidavits for the inquest.

Mr Marais found Mr De'Ath was "extensively assaulted by a person or persons unknown to the State".

Miss Justice van den Heever and Mr Justice Berman yesterday reserved judgment.

HEAD INJURIES

Mr De'Ath, 34, and his soundman, Mr Andile Fosi, were assaulted on June 10, 1986. Mr De'Ath died of head injuries four days later.

In argument Mr J J Gauntlett, for Mrs Tiley, said Mr Marais had acted beyond the powers of the Inquest Act and had not properly applied his mind to certain evidence.

Mr Marais' decision was clearly vitiated because he privately and independently of the court viewed a police video filmed soon after Mr De'Ath was injured.

This and the fact that he asked policemen at the unit what had happened to Mr De'Ath's final footage and learnt that "it had been sent to London", was a "serious irregularity", Mr Gauntlett said.

In his inquest affidavit Mr Fosi said he could identify three of about 20 men who attacked him and Mr De'Ath, but Mr Marais said he formed the opinion that their identities would not be cleared up by hearing oral evidence.

Mr Gauntlett said Mr Marais was not entitled to draw the inference that Mr Fosi could not give him the men's names.

DISCRETION

Mr P Hodes, SC, for Mr Marais, said the Inquest Act left the question of oral evidence totally to the discretion of the magistrate.

"The sole purpose of the Act is to determine the identity of the deceased, the date and cause of death and whether any act or omission which constituted an offence was responsible for the death.

"An aspect of this case is whether it was 'witdoeke' or 'comrades' who perpetrated this foul deed, but to find that out would be a meaningless exercise. It would take the matter no further."

Mr Marais, who denied not exercising his discretion properly, said in an affidavit that in his opinion it was not the aim of the Act and unnecessary for the inquest findings to make decisions on whether police were assisting the "witdoeke" and whether police were involved in "tampering with" Mr De'Ath's last tape.

Those who publish the truth will not be spared

When the Government banned the *New Nation* this week, no one could deny that it had dropped all pretences of being ruled by democratic principles.

But the implications of the banning go a lot further than just exposing this Government's determination to entrench apartheid at all costs.

By silencing the *New Nation*, it hopes to silence a vast majority that is denied a voice in parliament.

It has tried to silence the millions that have been oppressed and colonised for centuries.

The vast majority has spoken out against the banning, which came just weeks after the silencing of 19 black organisations and 18 leaders.

Conspicuously absent from the rounded condemnation of this senseless action, has been the response of the "liberal" anti-apartheid constituency which in the past has repeatedly shouted slogans against censorship and demanded freedom of expression.

Their voice has also been absent from the worldwide condemnation of the continuing detention of our editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu. And we cannot help but be guided by the age-old advice that silence means consent.

But there could be one other reason — and that is that the liberal community has not fully grasped the implications of the silencing of the *New Nation*.

A cursory examination of this Government's record is enough to convince even the most ignorant that it spares no one that dares to publish the truth.

NOTEBOOK

Gabu Tugwana

Acting Editor of *New Nation*



Stoffel Botha's rule is "dissent and be damned". The banning of the *New Nation* is therefore a continuation of the press repression that the Government is hooked on. And in the same way that it has progressively eroded what little democratic space was left, it will relentlessly gnaw away at whatever freedom of expression remains.

This Government has a notorious record of repression.

Nationalist policies have landed this country in its worst economic recession and the toiling masses have had to bear the brunt.

Apartheid has sown the seeds of its own destruction.

The detentions of Sisulu and the banning of the *New Nation* serve only to deepen the crisis which threatens the very fabric of society, not only in South Africa but in the entire continent.

And if this decay is allowed to con-

tinue uninterrupted, all who remained silent must share in the blame for the destruction of democracy.

The Government and its electorate have chosen the fatalistic road. Instead of addressing the stark contradictions in their way, they have chosen to fight every social value that is revered by democrats throughout the world. It has set itself on a collision course. Sanctions and the campaign for the international isolation of apartheid will gain momentum, fuelled by bannings and restrictions.

What apartheid stubbornly refuses to admit is that resistance has, over the decades, deeply rooted itself in the oppressed communities.

The will to resist oppression cannot be smothered through bannings and detentions. Resistance is a product of oppression. The converse is not tenable. Therefore, unless repression itself is banned and free democratic activity allowed, resistance will continue to haunt the ruling class.

The banning of the *New Nation* is no solution.

Perhaps many would wish to do something about the issues raised here. For those who think they can still be counted among the democratic-loving people, here is your chance.

Write to or cable the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and express your wish to have freedom of expression restored.

You will not be doing it for the *New Nation*, but for the 250 000 readers who read the 55 000 copies bought every week.

be implemented on May 1 at the earliest: See Personal Finan

Labour Update



AUSTRALIA Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, addressed the ICFTU congress in his country at the weekend.

MELBOURNE — The recent South African Government clamp-down on 18 organisations was an attempt to strangle the non-violent expression of the black majority's desire to be free, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said in Melbourne yesterday.

Addressing more than 800 delegates from 190 countries who are attending the 14th world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Australia, Mr Hawke, a former trade union leader, said the South African Government was also trying to "nullify the capacity of the black working people to defend their industrial rights."

"It is depressing but true that the situation of black trade unionists in South Africa is no better and in some ways worse in 1988 than it was at the

AUSSIE PM SLAMS CURBS

SOWETAN Correspondent

time of the 13th congress in 1983.

"The Australian Government fully supports attempts by trade unionists, church people and others to oppose the draconian new restrictions on the political activities of extra-parliamentary opposition, human rights groups and trade unionists," Mr Hawke said.

The opening day of the congress was character-

ised by all-round condemnation of the South African Government's policies and pledges of continued support to the black South African labour movement.

Stir

South Africa is represented at the conference by Nactu's president, Mr James Mandaweni, Nactu's general secretary, Mr Proshaw Camay, and Mwasas's deputy president, Mr Mathatha Tsedu.

The three-man delegation has observer status

and were introduced to the delegates by the ICFTU's general secretary.

They had earlier caused a stir when they threatened to boycott the conference because of a South African flag flying among 47 other flags above the congress venue. The flag was later taken down.

Also addressing the delegates, the director-general of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Mr Francis Planchard, said no system of modern times has been "so reviled as that of apartheid."

"Alone among all of the political and social issues of our times, the practice of apartheid is condemned everywhere and by everyone."

"One of the most significant forces for the future, and one which will contribute to the exposure and ultimate downfall of the system has been the emergence and growth of the black trade union movement in the country — a true monument to the courage and commitment of their leaders."

The conference is scheduled to end on Friday.

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Curbs on CDD to be challenged

Staff Reporter

THE 11th-hour restrictions imposed on the Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD) will be challenged in court, lawyers acting for the committee said yesterday.

The restrictions were imposed shortly before a Supreme Court application to legalize a planned CDD meeting at the University of the Western Cape yesterday was heard.

The application, by the committee, was scheduled to be heard by a Full Bench of the Supreme Court on Saturday, but was postponed in chambers when the Minister of Law and Order gazetted the restrictions — identical to those recently imposed on 17 community organizations — on Saturday morning.

Police then prohibited a meeting the CDD organized at the University of the Western Cape for yesterday after-

noon. Church leaders responded to the ban by holding an inter-faith prayer service at St George's Cathedral.

In an extraordinary edition of the Government Gazette, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy Doring, prohibited "any public gathering" on Saturday and Sunday "organized, advertised or otherwise brought about" by the CDD, or any meeting organized as the "National Detainees Day Mass Rally".

The order applied in the magisterial districts of Simon's Town, Wynberg, the Cape, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River.

In his application, which was brought in his personal capacity as convener of the rally and as convener for the CDD, Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector and vice-chancellor of UWC, said yesterday's meeting at the university had been organized by a committee of concerned citizens, following the restrictions imposed on February 24.

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Banning shows govt's 'totalitarian' nature

JOHANNESBURG. — Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok's prohibition of the activities of the Committee for the Defence of Democracy "once again reveals the attitude of the government towards the very principles of democracy", the Black Sash said yesterday.

A statement released during the Sash's national conference added: "The totalitarian nature of our society is exposed beyond doubt.

"We reaffirm our commitment to democracy and human rights. We shall continue to work for their protection and for an end to unjust and oppressive rule."

In further reaction, the National Democratic Movement strongly objected to the banning of the Committee for the Defence of Democracy.

"We are seriously concerned about this action. A government that cannot allow peaceful opposition politics must feel very insecure whatever it may say about state security and public order.

"If opposition leaders cannot practise politics in a peaceful manner how are we ever going to find national answers for lasting peace and security?" the statement said. — Sapa



DEFIANT ... Archbishop Tutu yesterday delivered a fiery anti-government speech before some 2 000 people in St George's Cathedral, following the restriction of the newly-formed Committee for the Defence of Democracy.

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW

Church protest meetings held

JOHANNESBURG. — A thousand people of all races attended a three-hour service at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto yesterday, where members of the congregation spontaneously took turns holding up banners and lighting candles in memory of banned organizations.

There was a collective intake of breath in the church as Mr Vusi Nxumalo, who said he was speaking on behalf of detained and banned unionists, said: "We pray you, God, to wipe out Botha and his government."

"We are just asking to be free," said the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, at the meeting.

Prophetic witness

And in Port Elizabeth, Dr Nico Smit, of the Mamelodi Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika, said churches in South Africa should unite in prophetic witness against apartheid.

He was addressing about 150 people attending the National Detainees Day Service in the Hill Presbyterian Church.

Predicting that there was no cure for the "cancer" of violence which had infected the country, Dr Smith said the time might come when the churches might have to call on Western countries to intervene to prevent further racial bloodshed. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

Tutu calls for 'direct action'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Archbishop Desmond Tutu has challenged Western governments to back up their claimed opposition to apartheid by taking direct action to stop South Africa becoming another Lebanon.

The call came in a lengthy and hard-hitting article written by Archbishop Tutu in yesterday's Observer newspaper, headlined 'Cry for My Beloved Country'.

In it he urged the West to demand South Africa ends the state of emergency, lifts last month's restrictions against organizations and leaders, and frees detainees.

He wrote: "If the government does not meet these demands, you must cut diplomatic ties."

Cape detainees list released

Staff Reporter

TO commemorate National Detainees Day, the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) has issued a list of names of Western Cape detainees held either under the emergency regulations or under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, as well as the number of days they have been held.

According to the list, emergency detainees are: Trevor Manuel (572 days), Whitey Jacobs (456 days), Lizo Kapa (385 days), Ebrahim Rassool (280), Neil Swanepoel (195), Ziegfried McConney (156), Wilson Sidina (138), Mountain Qumbela (138), Shaun Hendricks (51), Maxwell Moss (182), Allie Parker (51), Mark Splinter (42), Selwyn Daniels (41), Moos Magbool (40), Wilson Nqikashe (54), Stanley Godfrey (65), Joseph Frans (65), Simon Moahluli (65), Walter Mputeng (31) and Emile Philander (31).

Section 29 detainees are listed as: Gary Kruser (167 days), Michael Lubambo (168), Jenny Schreiner (171), Mthetheleli Titan (169), Willington Nkwandla (166), Alpheus Ndude (138), Bongani Jonas (150), Monwabisi Maghogi (150), Charles Mahleli (150), Z Bola (about 150), Toni Yengeni (89), Mary Ngemtu (138), Caroline Makasi (103), Chris Giffard (87), Nyamaza Lumka (150), Patrick Ndlumbini (109), Monde Hokolo (109), Xolile Magoma (150), Mhlotshna Rasmeni (150), Malingisa Tusha (150) and Fuad Rahman (29).

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road of confrontation.
In his address yesterday, Dr Boesak accused Mr Vlok of "arrogance" in telling the church to "toe the line".
"Whose line?" he asked.

There was "no question" of the church allowing the government to dictate to it what its mission was.

The church in South Africa was entering a new phase of persecution and there could be "no turning back".

Bishop Tutu said the governments would "bite the dust" because its cause was "unjust, indefensible, immoral, unchristian and evil".

Many South Africans responded in Pavlovian fashion when words like "public safety" were used. They confused legality with morality.

"Has Allan Boesak ever shot anybody? Did the rector of UWC ever throw a stone at anybody?" he asked.

By ignoring the principle that the law should embody morality, the government had become the greatest threat to public safety, he added.

Mr Omar, referring to Mr Vlok's assertion that the ANC was telling the church what to do, said that if the ANC told people that they must drink water to survive, Mr Vlok would say drinking water furthered the aims of the ANC.

Archbishop Naidoo said a host of God-given human rights had been taken away from South Africans by the government "and we therefore reject the whole system".

Govt 'will regret' taking on churches

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE government had signed its own death warrant by "taking on" the church in South Africa and would "live to regret it", Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told about 2 000 people at a service in St George's Cathedral yesterday.

The service, monitored by a large police contingent, was addressed by four leaders of the Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD), which was placed under restriction on Saturday. They were Roman Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Boesak of the NG Sendingkerk and advocate Mr Dullah Omar, who spoke as police manned roadblocks at main entrances to the city.

The service was filmed by all the major international television networks, and followed Saturday's banning of a National Detainees Day rally which was to have been held at the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

The UWC rally was banned in an order signed by the Western Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy During, and published in an extraordinary edition of the government gazette in Pretoria on Saturday.

This pre-empted a Supreme Court bid by the rally organizers to prevent authorities from banning the meeting.

In a second extraordinary government gazette, also published on Saturday, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, restricted the CDD, which was set up in response to the restriction of the UDF and 16 other organizations.

Both orders were issued in terms of the Public Safety Act.

Mr Vlok said the government would not hesitate to act against clergymen who "endangered the safety of the country" and "appealed" to them to "steer away from the

To page 3

killed after a family of Siberian jazz musicians, who tried to hijack the routine to Leningrad, had set off the bomb when Soviet special troops stormed the aircraft. (Reuter)

Committee to challenge 11th-hour ban

at the UWC for yesterday afternoon.

A service in St. George's Cathedral yesterday, attended by about 2000 people, was marked by strong anti-government speeches delivered by four leaders of the CDD.

The service, monitored by police, was addressed by Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, UDF Patron Dr. Allan Boesak and Mr. Dullah

Omar, chairman of UDF.

Dr. Boesak said the government would live to regret "taking on" the church in South Africa.

Referring to a weekend statement by Mr. Vlok that the government would not hesitate to act against clergymen who "endangered the safety of the country" Dr. Boesak accused Mr. Vlok of "arrogance" and said there was "no question" of the church allowing the government to dictate its mission.

Archbishop Tutu said the government would "bite the dust" because its cause was "unjust, indefensible, immoral and unchristian".

Archbishop Naidoo said a host of God-given human rights had been taken away, and rejected "the whole system".

● In Grahamstown, National Detainees' Day was marked by a solitary demonstrator standing outside the cathedral.

He held a placard that read "Remember the People in Prison."

He left when the police arrived. — DDR-DDC

Vlok warning page 9

UDF challenge: PW cited as first respondent

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CAPE TOWN.— The State President, Mr P. W. Botha, has been cited as the first respondent in the Supreme Court papers filed by the UDF challenging its February 24 ban imposed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The papers which were served to the Cape Provincial Division's Supreme Court on Friday has the South African Government as the second respondent and Mr Vlok the third.

According to papers, the UDF challenges the validity of its ban on February 24, and also declares the state of emergency unlawful.

Others organisations which have taken similar actions are the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC).

Cosatu and DPSC's legal representative, Mr Peter Harris, said: "We will argue that new restrictions comprise so fundamental an inroad into the ordinary rights of citizens that they could never have been contemplated by Parliament."

"We are hopeful of some success in Cape Town," he said.

Meanwhile the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and its youth wing, the Azanian Youth Organisation (Azayo) are also preparing to file legal challenges against the restrictions. — DDC

Newspapers await court's ruling on media curbs

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JOHANNESBURG — As the New Nation prepares for an appeal against last week's Rand Supreme Court decision which turned down its application for the nullifying of the media curbs and the government warning, gazetted against it, four other publications are watching the developments

with particular interest.

The publications — Weekly Mail, Work in Progress, South and So-wetan — have all received notification that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, was considering issuing warnings against them.

The court is to hear argument this week on

whether it should interdict the minister from acting against New Nation pending the appeal.

Mr Botha has not issued further warnings against other publications since he undertook not to take action against the New Nation pending the supreme court application. — DDC

Clampdown result of groups' effectiveness — Black Sash

JOHANNESBURG —

The Black Sash said yesterday it would not allow the government to carry out its activities "under a cloak of secrecy," in the wake of the effective banning of 17 anti-apartheid organisations.

Mrs Mary Burton, Black Sash president, said in a statement the new emergency regulations and the clamp

on black dissent was a direct result of the organisations' effectiveness in "exposing the tactics of repression and detention used by the state against its opponents."

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"Together with others throughout the country, we undertake to refuse to allow the government to carry out its activities under a cloak of secrecy,"

she said.

Mrs Burton said the National Detainees Day took on a "powerful significance this year, when the Detainees Parents Support Committee and other organisations have been prevented from voicing their concern for detainees."

It was estimated that there were 1 500 people in detention,

250 of whom were children, she said.

"We shall not allow them to be forgotten."

"We commit ourselves to continue to defend those who are voiceless and incarcerated,"

The Black Sash supported the stand taken by all conscientious objectors, a resolution made at the group's national conference at the weekend said.

Soweto,
14/3/88

CLERGYMEN SEND PETITION TO VLOK

CLERGYMEN representing 12 church organisations are to send a petition to Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, protesting against the recent banning of 18 organisations.

The 12 priests had earlier planned to deliver the petition at the Protea police station, in Soweto, after a prayer service at Regina Mundi Church, but the march was cancelled because of lack of time.

The churchmen appealed to Mr Vlok to show "practical Christianity" and remove recent restrictions placed on the organisations and also release detainees.

The meeting, called to pray for detainees and banned organisations, was attended by more than 1 000 people.

Among the churchmen who signed the petition were: the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Osmond, of the Catholic Bishops Conference, the Rev Peter Storey, of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and Father S'mangaliso Mkhathshwa, former general secretary of the Catholic Bishops Conference.

They stated in the petition that banning of 18 organisations was a violation of the "minimal human rights" that are left to many people in this country.

"The minimal freedom that people have had, has been so seriously eroded that many have the experience of living under a totalitarian government. As Christian churchmen we believe that it makes nonsense of practical Christianity and therefore condemn these restrictive measures in the strongest possible terms."

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● See Focus.

Formed by prominent clergymen led by Tutu



ARCHBISHOP Tutu...
Govt determined to
bludgeon God's
people

GOVT BANN

Southern 14/3/88

HITS NEW

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

GROUP

THE Government banned the newly formed Committee for the Defence of Democracy in a special Government Gazette published at the weekend.

By SY MAKARINGE

The CDD, led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, of the Anglican Church, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Reverend Allan Boesak, was formed last week — to "take care of the interests" of several organisations which have been restricted in terms of the Public Safety Act — was banned by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok.

Onslaught

— He has prohibited the CDD from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever". According to Sapa, Mr Vlok told the SABC that the outlawed African National Congress was using the church in an attempt to

NEW GROUP BANNED

From Page 1

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submission. The Black Sash said at its conference yesterday that Mr Vlok's prohibition of all activities of the CDD once again revealed the attitude of the South African Government towards the very principles of democracy.



Human Rights

THE Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, was among six Roman Catholic Church leaders who protested against the Government's restriction of 18 organisations, the proposed Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill and the closure threat on the New Nation.

The placard protest was held outside Christ the King Cathedral in Saratol Avenue, Johannesburg.



Restrictions condemned

THE council of the University of Cape Town has condemned as "prejudicial to the national interest" restrictions which effectively ban certain organisations — particularly the South African National Students Congress.

After its recent monthly meeting, the council issued a statement in which it noted with concern the restrictions that effectively banned certain organisations.

"Sansco has operated on the campus of UTC for several years. As far as the UCT is concerned, the council recognises that Sansco has contributed to the university through its activities."

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POLITICS

Outcry over clamp on week-old committee

Restrictions on new anti-apartheid body may be challenged

Legal experts in Cape Town have been consulted about challenging the restrictions placed on the Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD) which have drawn widespread condemnation.

Chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, Mr Dullah Omar, SC, told The Star last night the "indications are that the restrictions will be challenged in court."

If a court challenge is mounted, the case will be brought in the Cape Supreme Court "because that is where the committee has been operating", he said.

Restrictions on the week-old organisation were gazetted on Saturday. The police simultaneously prohibited a meeting the CDD organised at the University of the Western Cape yesterday afternoon.

Church leaders responded to the ban by organising an inter-faith prayer service at St George's Cathedral.

PRINCIPLES

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok's prohibition of the activities of the CDD "once again reveals the attitude of the South African Government towards the very principles of democracy", the Black Sash said yesterday.

A statement released during the Sash's national conference being held at the weekend added: "The totalitarian nature of our society is exposed beyond doubt."

"We for our part reaffirm our commitment to democracy and human rights. We shall continue to work for their protection and for an end to unjust and oppressive rule."

The National Democratic Movement strongly objects to the Government's banning of the CDD, a spokesman said at the weekend.

"We are seriously concerned about this action. A government that cannot allow peaceful opposition politics must feel very insecure whatever it may say about state security and public order."

"If opposition leaders cannot practise politics in a peaceful manner how are we ever going to find national answers for lasting peace and security?" the statement said.

DEFENDED ACTION

Mr Vlok has defended the action and issued a warning to clergymen to stop preaching revolution.

In a statement Mr Vlok said certain clergymen had chosen the path of confrontation and has warned them to stop doing so or the Government will be forced to take the necessary action.

Mr Vlok said the ANC was desperately attempting to extend the revolutionary onslaught and doing everything in its power to involve the church, in particular the white section of the population.

He said the ANC wanted the church to be developed into a battlefield against authority.

The special edition of the Government Gazette number 11194, published in Pretoria on Saturday, said:

"Under the powers vested in me by regulation 6A of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R 106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R 23 of 24 February 1988, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the ... (Committee for the Defence of Democracy) ... as from the date of publication of this order and subject to regulation 6A (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever."

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Swazi alarm over unions

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — Swazi MPs have expressed alarm about the growth

ism had planted seeds of discontent between workers and employers. Labour Minister Mr Ben Nsibandze said:

FFICIAL

Curb on Tutu group

By DE WET POTGIETER

THE Government yesterday slapped new control measures on political dissidents — this time restricting the week-old organisation meant to fill the gap left by the recent virtual banning of extra-parliamentary groups.

The body — the Committee for the Defence of Democracy — was launched by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak.

At the same time, the Government has banned a National Detainees Day rally

planned by the committee for Cape Town this weekend, thus pre-empting a bid by the organisers to get a court injunction preventing the authorities from banning the meeting.

The restrictions were gazetted yesterday and put the new organisation on ice by preventing it from taking part in any activity whatsoever — the same constraints put on the United Democratic Front.

In an obvious warning directed at Archbishop Tutu and Mr Boesak, Law and Order

□ To Page 2

Curbs on CDD

□ From Page 1

Minister Adriaan Vlok said the Government would not hesitate to act against clergymen who endangered the safety of the country.

Mr Vlok warned clergymen to be careful not to further the revolutionary aims of the ANC.

"I appeal to those clergymen to steer away from the road of confrontation they have taken."

He warned that more and more clergymen involved themselves in the preaching of revolution instead of spreading the Gospel.

"The Government needs the whole-hearted support of the churches and the community to bring about peace

and stability in the country," he said.

Mr Vlok said he had no choice but to ban the newly formed organisation because of the threat it posed for the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order.

In two special Government Gazettes published yesterday, Mr Vlok announced the banning of all activities of the CDD and the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province banned any meetings arranged by the organisation in the Cape Peninsula for yesterday and today.

Archbishop Tutu and Mr Boesak were not available for comment.

Court ruling is major blow to press freedom

Outraged reaction to Nation silencing

Staff Reporters

Media spokesmen have reacted with outrage to the Government's announcement that it would close the *New Nation*, calling it an attempt to "kill the messenger" rather than heed the message.

Ms Pat Sidley, president of the SA Society of Journalists, said the move "displays the hypocrisy and lack of truth behind statements made in Parliament that the Government does not wish to control what people may know."

Mr Peter Soal, MP, a media spokesman in the Progressive Federal Party said: "Instead of closing down the *New Nation* Mr Botha should have released Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu from detention."

Mr Rex Gibson, acting Editor-in-Chief of The Star, said: "The Minister's whim is now mightier than the pen. There is no telling what he will find unacceptable tomorrow."

"With the closure of *New Nation*, the entire press is under new and serious threat. It is the most grievous inroad yet into the public right to know."

● The acting president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Bishop Reginald Ormond (speaking for the publishers, the Catholic Bishops' Publishing Company), said yesterday it was tragic that the Government silenced voices of protest instead of listening to them.

By David Braun and
Claire Robertson

Yesterday's action against the *New Nation* is the culmination of two years of media curbs in which the Government assumed a series of regulations giving it the power to close down South African newspapers.

The *New Nation* fought tooth and nail to prevent the banning. Monday's court defeat in which it lost an application to bar its closure, underlines the view that the press is now dealing with "a largely incontestable set of regulations", as a Johannesburg media lawyer described the latest curbs.

The curbs were instituted in August last year and were refined early this year. They follow a series of regulations dating from June 1986, some of which were defeated in court battles between the Government, publishing companies and trade unions. Several were later re-drafted and issued again.

The latest curbs, in terms of which the *New Nation* will be closed, allow Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha to impose Government censorship on the content of newspapers or to close down any publication for up to three months at a time.

The closure of *New Nation* for three months has been on the cards since Mr Botha addressed Parliament on August 27 before announcing the new curbs.

Curbs on publications

Mr Botha told Parliament he would be introducing the curbs on publications that were guilty of the "systematic or repeated" publishing of material which had the effect of "promoting revolution or uprisings in the Republic, the breakdown of public order, the stirring up of feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority or security force, promoting the public image of unlawful organisations, the activities of unlawful structures and boycott actions and acts of disobedience."

Mr Botha slammed a section of the press he referred to as the "revolution-supported press", which "support a specific matter and display no qualms of conscience at the use of dishonest and deplorable methods in order to promote their dubious objectives".

Govt wins a long and bitter fight for control

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha.



Several newspapers have been the subject of the new curbs — including the second largest daily newspaper in the country, the *Sowetan*, a member of the Argus group.

The powers the Minister assumed to deal with newspapers he found undesirable state that he is obliged to warn the newspaper that specific articles or photographs have met with his displeasure before issuing an official, gazetted warning to the publication that it is in danger of having action taken against it.

He has to give "an indication" of why the articles are objectionable.

The newspaper may then make written representations to the Minister, who is not obliged to meet the editors or publishers to discuss his objections.

Mr Botha, who last year assured the press that his "door was always open", has not granted any of the three requests for an audience known to have been made.

If Mr Botha objects to a subsequent issue of a "warned" publication he may close or censor it.

Four newspapers are currently involved in the initial steps of the censorship procedure:

The Cape newspaper *South* and the periodical *Work in Progress* have received formal, gazetted warnings.

The right-wing publication *Die Stem* closed down following its gazetted warning, claiming to have been threatened with the imposition of a Government censor, which the Government denies.

The *Weekly Mail* and *Sowetan* have both received lists of material which the Minister finds objectionable.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



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OF
SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 273

PRETORIA, 12 MAART 1988
MARCH

No. 11194

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 502

12 Maart 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 6A van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987 en Proklamasie R. 23 van 24 Februarie 1988, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasie vermeld in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf datum van afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 6A (4) van die gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handeling hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 502

12 March 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 6A of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R. 23 of 24 February 1988, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organisation mentioned in the Schedule hereto, as from the date of publication of this order and subject to regulation 6A (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

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REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
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Vol. 273

PRETORIA, 12 MAART 1988
MARCH

No. 11195

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 503

12 Maart 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) (c) van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasies R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987 en R. 23 van 24 Februarie 1988, verbied ek, Roy Peter During, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby, in die landdrostdistrikte van Simonstad, Wynberg, Die Kaap, Goodwood, Bellville en Kuilsrivier, enige openbare byeenkoms op 12 Maart 1988 en 13 Maart 1988 wat—

(a) deur die "COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY" (ook bekend as die "DEFEND DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE") gereël, geadverteer of andersins teweeggebring word;

(b) gereël en geadverteer word as "NATIONAL DETAINEES DAY MASS RALLY".

Hierdie bevel tree onmiddellik in werking by afkondiging hiervan.

R. P. DURING,

Afdelingskommissaris: Westelike Provinsie.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 503

12 March 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) (c) of the Regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamations R. 106 of 26 June 1987 and R. 23 of 24 February 1988, I, Roy Peter During, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby prohibit, in the Magisterial Districts of Simon's Town, Wynberg, The Cape, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River, any public gathering on 12 March 1988 and 13 March 1988 which—

(a) is organised, advertised or otherwise brought about by the "COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY" (also known as the "DEFEND DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE");

(b) is organised and advertised as "NATIONAL DETAINEES DAY MASS RALLY".

This order will become effective immediately upon announcement hereof.

R. P. DURING,

Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

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'Blind fear' of murder case cop

CM. Trial 12/3/88

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Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Constable David Patrick Goosen told the Supreme Court here yesterday that he was in the grip of a blind, illogical fear when he fired the shot that killed Mr Mlungisi Stuurman on the banks of the Great Fish River.

Const Goosen, 27, and Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, are facing two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges stem from alleged incidents at Cradock when 10 members of the unrest unit were sent there to monitor a funeral.

Const Goosen told the court earlier this week that he was subject to sudden spells of fear and nightmares as a result of certain experiences with the Unrest Unit.

Cross-examined yesterday, he said it was a nameless fear that manifested itself at odd inter-

vals. He did not know what triggered it, or how long it would last.

He was quite definite he would not have drawn his pistol had it not been for the fear. But he agreed it was quite illogical.

Const Goosen said he twice told Mr Stuurman on the way to the Great Fish River to wash the blood off his face and then he would be released.

There was never any intention to kill him, he said.

On the other side of the canal, on the way to the river, Const Goosen was gripped by an inexplicable, unreasonable fear.

He said he drew his pistol, slipped the safety catch off and cocked the hammer.

His finger was on the trigger as they went down the river bank. He slipped or stumbled and was aware of a sudden movement by Mr Stuurman.

A shot went off and Mr Stuurman fell face down in the river.

"I cannot remember if I intended to fire," he said.

In answer to Mr Justice Zietsman, he said it was possible that the shot was intentional. He could remember lifting the gun.

While he could not remember asking for help or throwing Mr Stuurman into the river, it was possible.

He said that when the shot went off, he was still gripped by fear.

He did not remember holstering his pistol, but he did realize he had shot a man. He was shocked and panicky.

WO De Villiers had not instructed him to shoot Mr Stuurman and he would not have obeyed such an order.

If he wanted to shoot a man he would not have used his own pistol or leave the spent shell and the victim lying in the open.

He would have used a shotgun which was not ballistically identifiable.

The trial will continue on Monday.

D/D 12/3/88 327

Archbishop Hurley leads picket protest

DURBAN — The Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, yesterday led a picket outside the Catholic Cathedral in Johannesburg to protest at the threat to restrict the New Nation newspaper, and to appeal for the restoration of human rights in South Africa.

Archbishop Hurley also blamed apartheid as the main cause of the violence in the black townships surrounding Pietermaritzburg.

He condemned "the government's recent decision to 'gag' some of the participants in the conflict, which resulted in the collapse of peace talks" — although he did not mention the UDF or Cosatu specifically.

Naming apartheid as the chief cause of the trouble, he said "it is chiefly responsible for the unemployment, the poor education facilities, the inadequate housing and the overcrowding which exists."

"We call on the police and the security forces to conduct themselves in a way which clearly shows their impartiality, and their commitment to ending the conflict, and not to 'fight' with the moderates against the radicals, as was said by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

"This is not the police's role and will only prolong the conflict," Archbishop Hurley said.

A pastoral letter

signed by members of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) said: "We thus protest in the strongest possible terms at the restrictions that have now been added to the very repressive measures which already shackle our society."

The SACBC called on the government to lift the recently placed restrictions on 17 organisations and on several individuals.

They also condemned the proposed Promotion

of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, as "it would give the government totalitarian powers, and urge all those who value democracy and liberty to oppose it."

The bishops deplored the threatened restriction of New Nation "and while we may not necessarily agree with opinions published in New Nation, we uphold fully the right to editorial freedom and the right to dissent which that newspaper embodies." — Sapa

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17 Organisations

18 Individuals

Restricted

**24th, 25th
February 1988**

**Everyone has the right
to freedom of thought,
conscience and belief,
and the right to
express those beliefs.**



SA govt stands by foreign funds ban

Political Staff

THE Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, yesterday told the 12 Common Market countries the government stood by its ban on foreign funding for internal politics.

The West German Ambassador, representing the 12 EEC countries, expressed their concern at the proposed Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill which, if accepted in its present form, will shut off supplies of foreign money for political purposes to both organizations and individuals.

According to a statement released by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Meiring spelled out the government's attitude very clearly.

He said the government welcomed the fact that certain governments had contributed financially to socio-economic upliftment programmes in which the government itself was involved.

"However, there is enough evidence that funds are often not used for the purposes they were apparently donated but to promote the political aims of the recipient organization," said Mr Meiring.

"This is not acceptable to the government."

He said the proposed legislation did not affect the principle that the government welcomed foreign funds for socio-economic projects.

"In addition, it also provides for funds destined for political purposes to be returned to the EEC and consequently the concern about the principle in general is difficult to understand," said Mr Meiring.

"The fact that organizations are reluctant to divulge information about the nature and extent of the projects being supported increases the suspicion that foreign support to only certain organizations is also used for purposes which do not fall within the ambit of generally applicable principles of inter-state relations."

A Joint Select Committee of all three chambers of Parliament is to investigate the controversial legislation.

The Labour Party has dropped the three MPs it originally nominated to serve on the committee — Mr Don Mateman (Eldorado Park), Mr Patrick McKenzie (Bonteheuwel) and Mr Joseph van den Heever (Grassy Park) — and nominated three, more senior, members — Mr John Douw (indirectly elected), Mr Peter Hendrickse (Addo) and Mr Samuel Louw (Rust Ter Vaal).

THE Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok today moved swiftly to prohibit the fledgling Committee for the Defence of Democracy set up to take care of the interests of the UDF and 17 other organisations restricted in terms of Public Safety Act regulations in February.

At the same time police banned the protest rally at the University of the Western Cape planned by the committee to protest against the restrictions placed on the 17 organisations.

The orders, in terms of the Public Safety Act, were published in two extraordinary editions of the Government Gazette in Pretoria today.

The application to the Supreme Court for permission to hold a rally called by the committee was postponed in chambers today after it was overtaken by the new restriction on the organisation and a ban on the meeting.

The application was to be heard before a full bench of the Supreme Court.

An order signed by the Divisional Commissioner of the Police (Western Province), Major R P Daring, published in the Government Gazette this morning prohibited the meeting from taking place in the magisterial districts of Simon's Town, Wynberg, Cape Town, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River.

He also prohibited any public gathering on March 12 organised by the Committee for the Defence of Democracy and a rally organised and advertised as the National Detainees Day mass rally.

Argued for rally

In a second order published this morning Mr Vlok prohibited the committee in terms of the Public Safety Act from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever".

In papers put before the Supreme Court this morning the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, argued that the rally should be allowed to go ahead.

Professor Gerwel's application was brought before the court in his personal capacity as convenor of the rally and in his capacity as convenor for the Committee for the Defence of Democracy.

He said tomorrow's meeting had been organised by a committee of concerned citizens following the severe new restrictions on February 24 on a group of lawful organisations.

The members serving on the committee include The Rev Allan Boesak, patron of the UDF, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Professor Jakes Gerwel, Reverend Lionel Louw, Mrs Mary Burton, Advocate A M Omar, Mrs Bullewa Tinto, Mr Alexander Abercrombie and Mr Frank van der Horst.

Professor Gerwel said: "I wish to stress that the committee has an existence entirely separate from any of the organisations now subjected to the new restraints.

"It has a larger concern with the advancement of democracy and non-racial government in South Africa through peaceful means, opposition to apartheid, and in particular to oppressive measures adopted to secure the preservation of the current undemocratic and discriminatory order in South Africa."

Postponed

A spokesman for counsel for the applicants said this morning that they would be challenging the restrictions at a later date.

The spokesman said: "This morning the Government Gazette published a ban on the meeting under the emergency regulations.

"The Committee for the Defence of Democracy was subjected to identical restrictions as those imposed on 17 organisations in February."

He said the application relating to the meeting tomorrow could thus not be heard and was postponed until a later date.

Commenting on the new restriction, Dr Denis Worrall, who is to launch his Independent Party this week, said: "This is going to be the pattern of things to come.

"The Government, from initially accepting that reform must be negotiated, has gone back to the original position that reform has to be imposed. Now everything is stalled.

"White South Africans who voted in the last general elections should have realised what they were letting themselves in for.

"This is a Government that has lost all political imagination, that lacks any creativity and that has also identified the interests of the country with the interests of the National Party. It underlines the importance for creative parliamentary opposition

Vlok says why the clamp is vital for SA

THE banning of the activities of the committee was necessary because of the threat to public safety, the maintenance of public order and the termination of the state of emergency, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said.

The African National Congress was desperate to extend the revolutionary onslaught and was aiming this attack more and more at the churches and whites.

In a message on March 1 on Radio Freedom the ANC had urgently appealed to churches to become a battle front against the authorities.

Confrontation

Mr Vlok said that rather than becoming involved in the true Christian message, certain clergy were becoming more involved in preaching revolution. The Government did not want to take action against churches but would do so.

The clergy should not promote the ANC's aims. They should turn away from the road of confrontation. The Government needed the whole-hearted co-operation of the church and the community to achieve peace and prosperity.

The church should focus on the spiritual side and the Government could rely on its prayers to solve the difficult political problems in the country. — Sapa.

MASS PROTEST

RALLY; TUTU-BOESAK-GERWEL COMMITTEE RESTRICTED

w/c Argus 12/3/88 (327)

CAPETOWN

EY... Disney comes alive in the city streets today for the UCT rag parade. The hall was a hive of activity as students worked to complete the floats. On the left) Kerry Grogan, Grant Crosley, Donovan Abrahams, Elena Marouchos, Joey Burke. Picture: GLENN SHEPHERD

Court bid to halt UWC meeting ban

Cape Times 12/3/88
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Supreme Court Reporter

THE Rector of the University of the Western Cape and the Committee for the Defence of Democracy have moved to prevent police from banning tomorrow's mass meeting on the campus.

They lodged papers in the Supreme Court late yesterday asking for an order that the meeting on the campus be declared legal.

In the application, which will be heard today, Professor Jakes Gerwel and the Committee for the Defence of Democracy will say that the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape and the Minister of Law and Order are not entitled to ban the meeting.

They launched the application in anticipation of a possible police ban on the "Defend Democracy Rally" scheduled for 2.30pm at UWC.

● The Committee was formed last week after the government issued re-

striction orders on 17 organizations — including the UDF — which effectively banned them. Restrictions were also placed on Cosatu.

The committee's declared aim is that of "defending democracy and human rights". It is an informal alliance of church, educational and sports leaders which pledged to "pick up the gauntlet" thrown down by the government on its February 24 action against extra-parliamentary opposition.

Among those at the forefront are Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu; Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Roman Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo; Mrs Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash; Mr Frank van der Horst, president of the SA Council on Sport; and Moulana Faried Essack, national co-ordinator of the Call of Islam.

Archbishops Tutu and Naidoo, Dr Boesak and Mr Omar are to speak at the rally.



Tummy runner



Mr A Rajbansi



Mr Adriaan Vlok

No racial basis to crime — Vlok

MORE serious crimes against whites were committed by whites than by blacks, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday.

Replying to a private member's motion, Mr Vlok said that whites had committed 3,4% more murders on whites than blacks had committed on whites, 128% more rapes and 115% more assaults.

He hit out at the Conservative Party MP for Ermelo, Mr Moolman Mentz, for suggesting during the debate that the increasing crime rate had a "racial basis" which could be traced to the start of the government's reform programme.

Mr Mentz claimed that blacks now regarded the murder of whites as politically justified because they had been left out of the power-sharing reform programme.

Introducing a motion calling on the government to take urgent steps to deal with increasing crime, Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP Yeoville, said there would be different views on the causes and steps which should be taken to redress the situation.

Mr Ray Swart, PFP Beira, said that real and lasting security would be achieved only through a new political and social structure.

SADF printed booklet on ANC

Political Staff

THE government has finally admitted that the SADF compiled an anonymous booklet on the ANC.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday that an SADF officer was "fully involved in the compiling and printing of the booklet".

He admitted this in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North), who has persistently tabled questions about the booklet to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Mr Vlok at one stage said the publisher could not be traced.

Mr Breytenbach yesterday said 60 150 copies of the booklet, "Face to Face with the ANC", were printed, but contained "shortcomings".

After these were changed, the booklet was distributed under the title "ANC — The Inside Story".

KTC 'tranquil' — Vlok

THE government closed KTC squatter camp to non-residents in the interests of safety and because the majority of residents in the area had requested this, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Jasper Walsh (PFP Pinelands), Mr Vlok said measures of this nature were always introduced with a view to facilitating law and order, ensuring the safety of residents and promoting the termination of the state of emergency.

Mr Vlok said that since the measures were implemented, "a visible tranquility, with which we are pleased, prevails".

'Not feasible' to give details

IT WAS not economically feasible to establish whether any people or organizations had been prosecuted over the past three years for providing funds for revolutionary purposes, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday in a reply to Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point).

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, also said the compilation of information about whether people had been charged for providing funds for revolutionary purposes

was "a voluminous and time-consuming task which could not be economically justified".

Mr Van der Merwe also wanted to know which people and organizations had been prosecuted.

Mr Coetsee replied: "The required information can cover a wide spectrum of offences."

The circumstances mentioned by Mr Van der Merwe could include any offence from a contravention of security legislation and other statutory offences to common law offences.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Queens-town trade unionist who has sought protection from the police through the courts by applying for an interim order has alleged that he was threatened with death unless he became an informer.

In his founding affidavit, Mr Kayaletu Norman, branch secretary of the Cosatu-affiliated Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu), said he had been arrested in his offices on January 18.

"After dragging me from my offices, I was taken to the security police offices where I was slapped and beaten. One of the policemen placed a green bag over my head

Police threatened me with death if I would not spy ● unionist

and I started suffocating and lost consciousness," he said.

Mr Norman said that after he had regained consciousness he was forced to sign a receipt for R200.

"They then invited me to wash my face in a bucket of water and as I did so one of the policemen pushed my head into the water and held it under the water for some time.

"I was then told that I had to pose for a picture with one of the policemen

shaking my hand and another with one of them giving me R20.

As Mr Norman was in "considerable pain and terrified out of his wits", he agreed.

The policemen then informed him that they would distribute the photograph and the receipt in the townships and as a result people would think he was an informer. They said he would then undoubtedly be killed by the "comrades".

The next day, as he

was hitch-hiking to Aliwal North to attend to Fawu business, a policeman arrived and warned him not to go. He again tried to reach Aliwal North on January 22. In Burgersdorp the car he was in was stopped and he was told to go to the police station, where he was questioned about his trip.

When he finally arrived in Aliwal North a security policeman ordered him to go to the police station where he was again questioned about

his union activities.

Mr Norman then went to Port Elizabeth and decided to stay there as he was afraid to return to Queenstown in case the policemen had started the rumours about him.

Subsequently he applied to the Supreme Court in Grahamstown for an interim order restraining two security policemen from assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating him.

Mr Acting Justice van Reenen referred the matter to trial as he said there was conflicting matter in the case.

In their replying affidavit, the policemen denied that Mr Norman had been assaulted.

Clamps: Call for peaceful protests

MORE than 20 organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front yesterday called on all the oppressed people in South Africa and white democrats to observe Monday, March 21, as a day of peaceful protest against the recent banning of 18 organisations by the Govern-



By SELLO RABOTHATA (327)

ment.

The call was made in a statement issued by organisations which include the Federation of Transvaal Women, Transvaal Indian Congress, East Rand People's Organisation, Wits Black Students Society, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Cape Housing

Action Committee and others.

The call has been directed at workers, students, the youth and traders.

"We need to show the unjust Government of P W Botha, Rajbansi and Hendrickse that the people of this country will not let them get away

lightly with the banning of people's organisations like the UDF, Sayco, NECC and DPSC.

"Neither will we allow them to get away with the silencing of UDF leaders," the statement read.

The call, according to the statement, will demonstrate and also show solidarity with those patriots condemn-

ed to death, like the "Sharpeville Six."

Churches, temples and mosques have been requested to have special prayer services in sympathy.

Other organisations have also been called upon to support the call for the day of protest which the organisers says will be a "dignified and disciplined one."

89/3/17/3/88
Sowetan

971 Time 254
16/3/88 327

Goosen shot on purpose — claim

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Counsel for the state, Mr W Kingsley, put it to Constable David Patrick Goosen yesterday that he knew exactly what happened at the Great Fish River — he had deliberately shot Mr Mlungisi Stuurman on W/O Leon de Villiers's instructions.

Const Goosen denied it.

W/O De Villiers, 36, and Const Goosen, 27, are being tried in the Supreme Court here on two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice, arising out of alleged incidents at Cradock on July 26, 1986.

Const Goosen could not remember what he had done with his gun after the shot. He could not dispute the evidence that he had "made it safe" and holstered it.

He conceded he was a good shot and scored 85% to 90% at target practice. He could have hit Mr Stuurman in the neck at the range of two or three metres if he tried.

Questioned about his slipping or stumbling before the shot went off, he said he could not remember which happened.

He was more convinced that a "sudden move" by Mr Stuurman had made him shoot.

He said he reported to W/O De Villiers that he had slipped and accidentally shot Mr Stuurman because it was the only way he could describe it at the time.

If the witnesses said he had taken a firm stance before the shot, he could not dispute it because he could not remember.

The trial will continue today.



Clou

CAPE PENINSULA

and Western
Belt: Partly cloudy with rain at places partially in the night. Wind fresh north-west. minimum and temperature will 14 and 23 deg

Coastal belt Cape Inf

berg Bay: Partly cloudy

Coastal belt Plettenb

Alfred: Cloudy and

partially later.

Coastal belt Port Alfred: Cloudy and

ed showers.

Namaqualand and the

ern Cape Interior: and cool becoming

Pretoria, Witwaters

Eastern Highveld: and warm with

Transvaal: Partly cloudy with isolated

thunder.

Free State: Fine and

ing cooler.

Natal: Partly cloudy and isolated

thunder.

Namibia: Fine to

partly

warm.

YESTERDAY'S RE

Barometer 10

Humidity

Temperature max 25.4 min

(At D F Malen 24 hou

Hours of sunshine: 11;

Wind (D F Malen) 8 p

knots

* Progra

6.00-8.00. Good

3.30: Use or A

3.45: Logo in t

4.00: Lady Low

4.15: Telesix.

4.25: Hand in l

4.30: Santa Bai

5.00: The Cava

5.30: The Little

6.00: News.

6.15: No Jacket

7.00: Inspector

Death, Whi

Ban them, then bleed them dry

17-23/3/88
South
327

THE past weeks have certainly confirmed the impression created by the December speech of Security Police head General JV van der Merwe, that a further crackdown on extra-parliamentary opposition was on the agenda.

The Emergency Regulations of February 26 take South Africa even further away from a country governed by the rule of law.

These regulations are aimed at the United Democratic Front and Cosatu. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has been empowered to adopt measures which effectively ban the UDF.

In terms of the new measures, the minister can prohibit any organisation from carrying on or performing any activities for as long as he decides, or until the Emergency is ended, whichever occurs first.

In addition the minister is empowered to order the restriction of any person without prior notice and prohibit such a person from carrying on an activity or performing an act specified in the order, and from being outside the boundaries of a specified area.

As far as Cosatu was concerned, the government was confronted with a difficulty, because of prohibitions under the Public Safety Act which safeguard any interference with matters dealt with under the Labour Relations Act.

Hence the regulations restricting Cosatu have been drafted to circumvent this exclusion. Cosatu is prohibited from soliciting support from the public or appealing to the government by way of public campaigns for the unbanning of organisations, for the release of detainees, public protest against detention, the system of local authorities, constitutional negotiations to which the government is or is likely to be a party, observing days which commemorate or celebrate the founding of an unlawful organisation, such as the ANC, commemorate events which are of some importance or other

The government is not satisfied with only banning organisations. It now also wants to bleed them of any financial support. Dennis Davis, an associate professor in the faculty of law at UCT, spells out the government's intentions.

to such organisation.

Further, Cosatu is prohibited from "meddling" with the affairs or functions of a local authority, as well as calling upon or encouraging sanctions.

These Regulations are once more drafted in wide terms and imprecise language. In the case of the Regulations aimed at the UDF, a number of legal challenges can be expected. The regulations, being a form of delegated legislation, allow the Supreme Court to evaluate such legislation against short legal lists to decide upon its validity.

An examination of the specific wording supports this legal view. The use of the words "stirring up of opposition" are extremely vague and it is unclear whether there is a distinction between a publicity campaign which persuades rationally, as opposed to one that "stirs up opposition".

Does the celebration thereof become a threat to the safety of the state?

Even if court action against the restrictions is successful, the latest regulations should leave no-one in doubt about the government's intentions.

It is determined to immobilise extra-parliamentary opposition to such an extent that the way will be open to introduce a National Statutory Council onto the political agenda with the active participation of co-opted blacks.

Similarly the attack upon Cosatu is only part of a broader campaign to

curb the power, influence and organisation of black trade unionism in South Africa.

Apart from these regulations, a new Labour Regulations Bill will pass through parliament this year. The significance of the regulations and the Bill is that the government is no longer prepared to employ the kind of co-optive policies recommended by the Wiehahn Commission and introduced in the 1979 Labour Relations Act to institutionalise industrial conflict, thereby deflecting the political momentum of the growing union movement.

Significantly, protest from business has been extremely muted. In private many businessmen admit support for the broad aim of the government's new measures.

The government has timed its move well — not simply with an eye on the recent by-elections but in the context of increasing business confidence and

a general feeling that the country has turned the corner and is on a straight road of economic prosperity.

In such a context, few worry about restrictions on organisations presented by SABC as "radical and communist".

Yet, unlike after Sharpsville in 1960, the immobilisation of black opposition is unlikely to lead to a decade of non-existent mass opposition to apartheid. The extent of the black urban population and the level of political awareness is very different to 1960.

If the opposition continues, albeit at a lower level, and the white right force the government to maintain its aggressive posture, Emergency Reg-

ulations controlling the pace and nature of reform will become the norm and not the exception.

In this context, the latest regulations coming almost 2 years after the Emergency commenced, can be viewed as another indication of the death of our Roman-Dutch legal system as a means of regulating political conflict.

But the government is not simply satisfied with banning organisations. It wants to bleed them of any financial support. Thus the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill is part of the same repressive package as the Regulations.

The Bill contains a broad, blanket ban on overseas funding. It provides that no organisation or person may directly or indirectly receive from outside the Republic, or directly or indirectly bring in or cause to be brought into the Republic, any money which is intended to be used, or in the discretion of that organisation or person may be used, to further, propagate, pursue or oppose any political aim or object.

Thus, if an overseas donor gives money to Mr X to hold in trust and distribute to causes which have a "political aim or object" (a phrase which is not defined in the Bill) then such a body or person is in breach of the Bill. As "political aim" has an extremely wide connotation, the Bill effectively will prohibit a vast range of donations made to charitable, church and community organisations.

Apart from this blanket prohibition, the Minister of Law and Order has been given wide powers to restrict organisations or persons who might not initially fall within the blanket ban.

The Bill certainly will close gaps in the Fund Raising Act. Its vagueness and breadth is typical of recent legislation. As with the Regulations a cabinet minister and civil servant (either the Commissioner of Police or Registrar of Restricted Organisations) has blanket powers to do as they wish. Nothing could run more contrary to the idea of government by rule of law.

PW asks Tutu: Do you work for God or ANC?

By PETER FABRICIUS, Political Staff

PRESIDENT Botha has challenged Archbishop Desmond Tutu to say whether he is acting "for the kingdom of God or the kingdom promised by the African National Congress and the Communist Party".

In a letter to the archbishop released last night, Mr Botha writes: "You owe all Christians an explanation of your exact standpoint, for we are all adults, and the time for bluffing and games is past."

It is a reply to a letter which Archbishop Tutu wrote to him on March 1, enclosing the petition which the archbishop and other churchmen intended to hand to him after a march on Parliament last month to protest against restrictions on the United Democratic Front and other bodies.

Police stopped the march and arrested the churchmen.

In his letter, Mr Botha suggests that the march was part of an ANC campaign to confront the Government. He writes that the march was "to a large degree planned as a calculated public relations exercise".

Part of campaign

He goes on: "But it goes much further than that, as you know so well. To illustrate the point, I wish to quote from a recent broadcast by the ANC's propaganda radio, Radió Freedom: 'The church must now be developed into a fierce battleground against the regime ... We must organise our forces for a physical confrontation with the forces of the apartheid regime.'"

"The question inevitably arises whether it is possible to come to any other conclusion than that actions such as the march to Parliament may be seen as part of the campaign referred to in the ANC propaganda broadcast."

He says the intention of the ANC and Communist Party alliance is to transform South Africa into an atheistic Marxist state.

Referring to a statement in the petition that "victory in the struggle is guaranteed by our Lord", Mr Botha challenges the archbishop's "understanding of evil".

He writes: "Is atheistic Marxism the evil, or does your view of evil include the struggle on behalf of Christianity ... against the forces of godlessness and Marxism?"

Mr Botha asks whether the march was "really necessary and worthy of the cause and message of Christ and the churches represented by those who were involved, knowing their actions were illegal".



Picture: LEON MULLER, The Argus

SINGING DAUGHTER: Miss Rozanne Botha, daughter of President Botha, sings *There's Got To Be A Morning After* at a garden party at the official residence of the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, yesterday. The party, attended by more than 100 women including the President's wife, Mrs Elize Botha, formed part of the 75th anniversary celebrations of the South African Police.



SA foundation director warns of further bannings, restrictions (327)

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Further government restrictions on the 18 recently banned anti-apartheid organisations would lead to serious repercussions between West Germany and South Africa.

This was said by the director of the South Africa Foundation in Bonn, Mr R. F. J.

Gruber, at the foundation's 28th AGM in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Gruber underlined the adverse effect the bannings on 18 organisations, including the UDF, had had on West German thinking on South Africa.

The meeting was also addressed by the foundation's directors in London, Washington and Paris, the Foundation

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president, Mr Len Abrahamse, and the director general and former South African ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

Mr Gruber said before the February 24 bannings, there was satisfaction in business circles that unrest was subsiding in South Africa.

After the bannings they concluded the

South African Government was no longer interested in dialogue and that the people with whom dialogue was to have taken place were those who were detained.

Considering West Germany's important position as current chairman of the European Community, and a member of the UN Security Council, it had to articulate the views and prejudices of those organisations.

Mr Abrahamse said to break the trend towards isolation South Africa had to win the support of "reasonable moderate opinion overseas, and become re-accepted as a member of the western group of nations".

The transformation of South African society was the central question and the foundation was committed to the ideal that the "benefits of a free economy should be extended, without hindrance of law or regulations to all South Africans.

This would require the "elimination of all barriers to the full participation of blacks in the economy".

Referring to the state president's privatisation drive he said it was a significant move in the right direction and should receive the business community's support.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak at Sunday's service

Lift the curbs - Clergy petition Vlok

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JOHANNESBURG. — Clergy representing 12 church organisations have petitioned the South African government to lift the restrictions on 18 organisations and 18 individuals because "rather than protecting our country, they are destroying it."

The petition, signed by 12 clerics including SACC general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane, and former secretary general of the Southern Africa Catholics Bishops Conference (SACBC), Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, was read to nearly 2 000 people who attended a prayer service in solidarity with the banned organisations in Soweto on Sunday.

It was due to be delivered to the Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on Monday.

Originally the priests had planned to march to the

Protea police station, headquarters of the police in Soweto, to deliver the letter.

Police and members of the South African Defence Force (SADF) monitored the proceedings from outside. The army filmed and took pictures of those present as they filed out of the church.

The petition stated that the banning of 18 organisations was a violation of the "minimal human rights left to many people in this country."

"The minimal freedom people have had, has been so seriously eroded that many have the experience of living under a totalitarian government."

"As Christian churchmen we believe that it makes nonsense of practical Christianity and therefore condemn these restrictive measures in the strongest possible terms."

Anglican Bishop

Suffragan of Johannesburg Simon Nkoane said: "We want to remember Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and all prisoners of conscience and pledge our solidarity with them. Jesus himself was a detainee and a prisoner."

The Black Sash released a statement condemning the ban on the Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD) by Vlok. The ban "once again reveals the attitude of the South African government towards the very principles of democracy," the Sash stated.

The statement, released during the Sash's national conference, added: "The totalitarian nature of our society is exposed beyond doubt. We reaffirm our commitment to democracy and human rights. We shall continue to work for their protection and for an end to unjust and repressive rule."

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Govt 'threat to safety'

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South

SPEAKERS were forced to get "personal" at Sunday's service in St George's Cathedral for detainees.

This was because of a rally organised by the Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD) had to be cancelled after the organisation was restricted five days after it had been formed.

More than 2 000 people crowded into the cathedral to pray for detainees and to listen to impassioned (and sometimes witty) speeches by the some of the speakers who were due to address the CDD rally.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Dr Allan Boesak and advocate Dullar Omar spoke in their personal capacities as the government had restricted the CDD the day before.

The government also banned a mass CDD rally to have been held at the University of the Western Cape on Sunday.

The orders restricting the CDD and banning the rally were issued in terms of the Public Safety Act and published on Saturday in extraordinary editions of the government gazette.

In a speech charged with humour as much as emotion, Anglican Archbishop Tutu said the government was the greatest threat to public safety in South Africa, adding that the government would "bite the dust".

"We are inviting you to join the winning side," he said.

"You (the government) have already lost. Your cause is unjust and you are defending what is fundamentally indefensible, an evil in itself."

Too many people in South Africa confused morality with legality.

He supported the ANC in its objective for a new South Africa, and any other organisation that sought a new South Africa.

Referring to the AWB march to the Union Buildings, Tutu said the church had long ago declared apartheid to be as evil as Nazism.

Members of the present Government - including the State President - had supported the Ossewabrandwag when it committed sabotage to undermine the South African war effort during World War Two.

"If their own laws were used against them, they would be found guilty of terrorism," he said.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the CDD had been told by

the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to "stick to the Christian message".

"To fight for justice is the Christian message," Boesak pointed out to a large contingent of local press and international television crews.

"We are entering a new phase of persecution of the church. There can be no turning back," he said.

The issue was not whether the church had its foreign funds cut off, but whether "the church will allow the Government - a secular, non-Christian body - to tell the church what its work is".

There was no question that the church would allow the government to dictate to it what its mission was.

The battle was on, said Boesak. "The Government has signed its own death warrant. The Government can't challenge the living God and survive."

Advocate Dullar Omar said the government was acting "like a blind bull in a china shop".

"If the government could face proper debate and allow people to come together, I have no doubt that this regime would be swept into the dustbins of history where it belongs and where it should have gone long ago," he said.

The Minister of Law and Order had told the churches that they received their instructions from the ANC. Broadcasts on Radio Freedom had allegedly linked the two.

This was "insulting" to the churches which had spoken out long before the ANC made any statement on Radio Freedom - unless the Minister thought the ANC had been around for centuries.

"If the ANC told people that in order to survive they had to drink water, the Minister would then expect them not to drink because in doing so they would be furthering the aims of a revolutionary party," said Omar.

The Government treated people like children.

Catholic Archbishop Naidoo said people living next door to each other in South Africa did not know each other as apartheid "cruelly" divided people.

"We reject the denial of human rights as it exists in our country today," he said.

"We have a right to dissent. We have a right to be able to form the friendships we want to.

"These rights are not a privilege - they are our right as God's children and as citizens of this country."

ANC trial mystery

New Nation waits for axe

JOURNALISTS on the Johannesburg-based newspaper New Nation completed on Wednesday night what is likely to be their last edition for three months — with a defiant swipe at President PW Botha's government.

Nation, whose editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been in detention without trial for almost 460 days, is one of four papers facing closure under sweeping censorship powers.

The others are South, Work in Progress and Weekly Mail.

Government censors had planned to sus-

pend Nation for three months on January 15 after "considering" the obligatory three editions.

But the paper's lawyers pre-empted the action by applying for a Supreme Court ruling on the legality of the censorship regulations.

Last week Mr Justice David Curlewis rejected the application, but ordered the authorities not to suspend Nation until he had heard argument today on whether he should grant a stay of execution until the Appeal Court has considered the paper's applica-

tion.

The application will be heard on Monday, but legal experts believe there is little reason for optimism. They believe the ruling will go against the paper. And when that happens, they say, a three-month suspension is likely to follow hours later.

But the two-year-old paper did not go down without a fight.

This week's front page is a defiant copy-cat version of Botha's "Actions Speak Louder Than Words" advert which appeared in the country's major commercial papers.

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DIP 17/3/88 (227)
Bar on pamphlets

CAPE TOWN — A new bylaw which puts an end to the distribution of handbills — both on motor vehicles and pavement handouts — has been approved by the city council's executive committee.

The draft bylaw prohibits the placing of "any pamphlet" on motor vehicles and prevents the distribution of "any commercial pamphlet in or upon a public street or public place."
— Sapa

places which have been made avail. it is a revolting shambles.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, in a joint pastoral letter, has expressed profound dismay at several recent state actions. The signatories include Reginald Ormond, Bishop of Johannesburg and acting president of the SACB, Stephen Naidoo, Archbishop of Cape Town, Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, Peter Buthelezi, Archbishop of Bloemfontein and George Daniel, Archbishop of Pretoria. Following are extracts:

AS PASTORS of a church which represents some 10 percent of the population, it is our duty to state unequivocally the Church's position when basic human rights are violated.

The Church is concerned with the totality of human life. That totality extends to the quality of life and to everyone's God-given freedom, which must be protected and fostered from birth to death so that all may live to their full human potential.

This means that there are basic human rights which God gives to every person and which must be protected by the community as a whole, be it the religious, political or economic community.

If any community violates these rights then it is the duty of the Church to point this out and to plead for redress. The Church must do this no matter which government or political system is in power. For example, the Catholic Church in Zimbabwe spoke clearly both to the Smith regime and to the present Mugabe government on the violation of human rights.

This duty of the Church must in no way be construed as meddling in politics, because the Church is not supporting any political party, but safeguarding basic human rights and ideals. By its very calling as an institution founded by Christ, the Church has a divine duty to involve itself in human affairs.

In the light of the declaration of support from the Pope (Address to SACBC, Rome, Nov 1987) the Church views the restrictions on 17 organizations and on several individuals with indignation.

State must lift its new restrictive measures

CHC Times 7/3/88 327

Organizations have the right to work for the common good, to develop democracy, to help those in need, to support the families of detainees and to dissent from political decisions which crush legitimate alternatives allowed in civilised countries.

We thus protest in the strongest possible terms at the restrictions that have now been added to the very repressive measures which already shackle our society.

We call on the state to lift all these restrictions, to return to the rule of law, and to abolish apartheid and its evils. It should now be clear to all who value human dignity that apartheid destroys human dignity, cruelly divides communities, and that for these reasons it has been judged immoral and inhuman by the international community. We also call on the state to give to every citizen of this country their God-given rights so that they may develop as true children of God.

We make this call in the spirit of the universal teaching of the Church to oppose injustice wherever it exists.

Several organizations in this country depend on overseas assistance for their development. Many of these organizations help the victims of apartheid. They also work to repair the damage apartheid has

done to South Africa, and to reconstruct our shattered society on a more equitable basis. They reach the needy and underprivileged through education and through the formation of vital infrastructures appropriate to proper human development.

If the proposed legislation now before Parliament became law, it would mean in effect that the government could decide arbitrarily which good works should be done in this country, and which should not.

WE therefore condemn the proposed legislation, since it could give the government totalitarian powers, and urge all those who value democracy and liberty to oppose it.

Freedom of the press is basic to any civilized society. This freedom already has been severely restricted in South Africa. The New Nation is now threatened with a restriction that would silence it for three months.

New Nation is a secular weekly newspaper owned by the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference. It enjoys editorial freedom and independence. It is an organ known for its vigorous debate on crucial issues. It is a voice which champions the rights of those without rights. It carries news and views

which other newspapers tend not to publish in the current climate of punitive restrictions.

Even this freedom has been curbed by the state. This is a crushing blow to the very limited right to dissent that barely survives in this country.

We deplore this action; and while we may not necessarily agree with opinions published in New Nation, we uphold fully the right to editorial freedom and the right to dissent which that newspaper embodies.

We have expressed ourselves forcefully in this letter because we believe that the Church's position in the present repressive situation should be clear and unequivocal.

We appeal to the government today to turn away from the disastrous road which it has chosen for our people. We echo the distress of Pope Paul VI when he says: "The cause is urgent and the hour is late."

Our Holy Father Pope John Paul tells us very clearly that the events of history have confirmed Pope Paul's judgment. At the same time he pleads that violence should not be accepted as the solution to violence. Rather, violence must give way to reason, mutual trust, sincere negotiations and fraternal love.

Azasm slams Govt

Souelan
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THE detention of two Black Consciousness leaders and that of an executive member of the newly-formed Azanian Co-ordination Committee was an attempt to disorganise the commemoration of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings, the Azanian Students Movement said yesterday.

Mr Holly Kekana, publicity secretary of Azasm, was commenting on the detention of Mr Nkosi Molala, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Thabo Masihla, president of the Azanian Youth Organisation (Azayo) and Mr Thabo Sehume, of Azacco.

Mr Molala and Mr Sehume were detained on Wednesday shortly after they had been released.

"According to our present records, none of the three persons mentioned in your telex are being held under security legislation," the SAP Public Relations Division said.

Azapo and Azayo were among 17 political organisations which were recently banned in terms of the Public Safety Act. Azacco was formed shortly thereafter to co-ordinate the activities of the restricted organisations.

Nactu meeting banned

Sowetan
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POLICE yesterday stopped a meeting organised by the National Council of Trade Unions in Johannesburg, saying it was illegal in terms of the emergency regulations.

A Major van Wyk, who was accompanied by about 10 policemen, told the people attending the meeting at Lekton House to disperse "peacefully — not in groups." He said he had been instructed to convey to them "that this meeting is illegal."

A spokesman for

Nactu also announced that his organisation, with a number of community organisations, would hold a major March 21 service at Regina Mundi on Sunday at 2 pm.

The organisations involved in the service are Nactu, The Azanian Co-ordinating Committee, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian National Youth Unity, African Women's Organisation and Mafube, a cultural group.

• Azacco has also

organised other services to commemorate the deaths of the 69 people killed during a pass campaign by the Pan Africanist Congress in 1960.

Mr Lusiba Ntloko, a spokesman for Azacco, said the first services will be held at the Zamdela Methodist Church in Sasolburg and the Durban YMCA Hall on March 19.

March 21 is now known as the "Heroes Day."

Other services will be held in KwaNdebele

(Mathale Hall) on March 20 and at Khotso House in Johannesburg on March 21.

Mr Ntloko said other services have been planned for Soweto, Evaton, QwaQwa, Pietersburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Welkom and Sharpeville.

Dates and venues for these services will be announced soon.

"Speakers from several organisations will address the services," said Mr Ntloko.

Go for the (white) gap

FRANK CHIKANE, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, minced no words in opening the Black Sash's national conference last weekend: "Those who are white ... still have space to cause change," he said. "If you do not use that space you are responsible for the deaths of the people."

The challenge to "fill the gap" left by the recent banning of 17 organisations — groups Chikane described as non-violent, open to negotiation and doing the work of the church — permeated the 33rd conference, held in Johannesburg, of the women's human rights organisation.

Events last weekend indicated the space for peaceful protest was still shrinking. Chikane had listed the white community, business representatives, church leaders and the international community as the groups which had "space to save this country". On Saturday the conference's programme was interrupted by an announcement that the Committee for the Defence of Democracy — formed by church leaders and others after the February 24 bombings — had been banned. In an interview at the end of the conference,

Cheap advice — priceless help

In the post-influx control era, the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg has begun handling birth certificate problems as if they were citizenship queries.

According to Sheena Duncan, national coordinator of the organisation's advice offices, the new laws have created a new vicious circle but the result is the same: people who are not recorded in the population register have no official existence.

In terms of the pass laws, she said, thousands were unable to obtain a pass or reference book "because they never had a permit to reside in Soweto because they never could prove they were born and had always lived in the area". Now, in order to obtain the new identity document, people who never had a reference book must produce a birth certificate.

But Duncan says the Department of Home Affairs will not issue a late registration of birth if there is no hospital or clinic record of the birth, or if there is no baptism certificate dated in the first five years after the birth.

In the department's Johannesburg regional office, affidavits certifying the birth are not accepted. People who were born at home without the assistance of medical professionals and who are not baptised have no hope of getting a birth certificate.

The Black Sash escaped the government's most recent clampdown on extra-parliamentary groups — so whites must use the space left to them or bear some responsibility for activists' deaths, Frank Chikane tells the white human rights organisation.

JO-ANN BEKKER reports on the Black Sash's national conference

Mary Burton, who was elected for a third term of office as president, said the Black Sash had defined several ways to respond to Chikane's challenge.

On request, it would assist in filling the space for service and crisis work created by the bombings. But while the Sash would "be alert to the needs expressed, it would not go charging in", she said. Individuals who had been involved in silenced organisations would not merely "fold their hands".

In addition, the Sash would find avenues for the voices of banned organisations to be heard, using the Sash's publications and public platforms. This was already one of the Sash's aims, but it would examine the possibilities thoughtfully.

Without the birth certificate a person has no hope of obtaining an identity document. And without the ID, people cannot obtain lawful accommodation, regular employment, a pension or a disability grant, nor could they enter most banking and commercial transactions.

Duncan said the Sash understood the concern of the Department of Home Affairs that illegal aliens from neighbouring countries should not be able to acquire South African citizenship by making false statements in applying for an ID. "But the victims of the system are usually *bona fide* South Africans whose citizenship can be established by careful questioning," she said.

Meanwhile, reports that the new IDs carry incorrect dates came from advice offices around the country.

The Pretoria office said it had spent much time assisting a man to get satisfactory proof of his birth date. When he eventually received his ID the date was entered incorrectly. He was told by a Home Affairs official to be satisfied it was "only two months out".

Duncan said the Sash had reported time and time again about "positively ancient people who have been told they are 'too young' to claim a pension because the computer says they were born several years after the true date of birth."

Ly Burton said.

She said many Sash members, particularly those in smaller areas, felt inadequate to meet the challenge. "Although there is a great anxiety about how we will cope, on the other hand there is a real commitment to facing the challenge as well as we can."

With this in mind the 1 800-member organisation would strive to increase its size and "to activate our membership so they are more involved in our work".

One of the dilemmas posed at the conference was whether the Black Sash should remain independent and non-aligned or whether it should affiliate to mass-based organisations.

The organisation's non-aligned stance has probably ensured its survival over three decades of Nationalist rule. But in an increasingly polarised society there is pressure from within the Sash for the organisation to leave the "ivory tower" of white privilege.

This debate, which was closed to the press, took place around the question of whether to affiliate to the Federation of South African Women, which is currently being revived — a move which would require an amendment to the Sash's constitution and could only occur after a year's notice.

In the end, the conference resolved to "encourage all our regions and members to take an active part in seeking and strengthening contact with Fedsaw". It urged members "to work in close association with Fedsaw on campaigns and projects so that the process of building trust and friendship may become a reality in practice as well as in principle". But it stopped stopped short of affiliation.

In an interview, Burton said she felt strongly that alliance or affiliation ought to be organic and not be imposed by the 40 delegates to the conference. "We should build the process first," she said, "until it is something people want for themselves. They should not do it because it looks good."

However, towards the end of the conference, vice-president Rosemary van Wyk Smith of the Cape Albany region urged that this "process" be speeded up. She agreed the space the Sash was working within was "fragile and has to be pro-



The passing parade ... onlookers at the SADP's 75th anniversary show

ected. But there is a danger if we use it as an ivory tower separate from mass-based organisations. We must use it to align ourselves with mass-based organisations," she said.

"While we have decided not to affiliate we must understand our commitment to using space. We must go back to our regions and work out how we can use space best. It may involve a constitutional change (to permit affiliation)."

The ongoing debate over participation in state structures was another focus for discussion over the weekend, centred particularly on the October municipal elections.

Burton addressed the issue in her opening address. She outlined the reasons why opponents of participation believed the strategy was doomed to failure:

● Leaders of extra-parliamentary political

ly acting within the overall system of government had a role to play" and this may be developed and expanded, particularly if the community-based organisations are immobilised for a period. This could be a useful development, especially if good communication can be maintained between those within and those outside the system."

In a discussion paper, Black Sash member Joyce Harris, a former vice-president, argued for participation in the October elections.

"Municipal elections will not take place in a vacuum," she said. "They will differ from previous elections in that all parties will be participating openly on a political basis fighting for municipal control."

Harris argued that if they represented the views of the majority, regional services councils might provide an opportunity for joint decision-making and generally acceptable local government "which would make nonsense of the government's carefully devised plans to retain power".

The conference, as expected, did not take a position on the issue. It decided the Sash's role was analytical and informative: "We must look at the situation and how it is developing, what the options are and what room there is," Burton said. "Our decision was to equip people better to make the decision themselves."

Pending legislation to sever foreign funding of anti-apartheid organisations could severely hamper the Sash's work.

Burton said the Black Sash itself would survive on membership fees, but major projects such as the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, its advice office and rural fieldworkers were financed with overseas support and could be seriously affected.

The Sash resolved to oppose this legislation.

Burton said the Sash had listed as priorities strengthening its "crisis work" — particularly in remote areas with few resources; gathering information about events in other countries in the Southern African region, with a view to building relations with women's groups in neighbouring countries; focusing on the militarisation of society; researching appropriate, community-based responses to increasing unemployment and poverty; and campaigning around the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"Our weakness is that we are a very small organisation based in one sector of the population and there are limits to what we can do," Burton said. "But it is also possibly one of our strengths because we are a very cohesive group."

She said being white-biased, the Sash lacks close contact with the black community. "The State of Emergency and restrictions threaten to cut us off. But we are determined to strengthen our links, rather than let them get broken."



GOVAN MBEKI



ALBERTINA SISULU



ARCHIE GUMEDE

NATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST 21 MARCH 1988

We, the affiliates of the United Democratic Front, call on the people of South Africa — our workers, students, traders, and professionals, and on all democratic and peace seeking organisations — churches, mosques and temples

To Protest:

- ★ The banning of the UDF and 17 other organisations
- ★ The silencing of Govan Mbeki, Albertina Sisulu, Archie Gumede and all our leaders
- ★ The restrictions on COSATU
- ★ The death sentence on patriots

UNBAN THE UDF

Issued by the following organisations, c/o 6th floor, Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Johannesburg:

ALL AFFILIATES OF THE UDF: SOUTHERN TVL, NORTHERN TVL, EASTERN CAPE, WESTERN CAPE, BORDER, OFS, NATAL

- ★ Federation of Transvaal Women (FEDTAW)
- ★ Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC)
- ★ Natal Organisation of Women (NOW)
- ★ Northern Transvaal Peoples Congress (NOTPECO)
- ★ Durban Housing Action Committee (DHAC)

- ★ Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC)
- ★ National Union of South African Students (NUSAS)
- ★ United Committee of Concern (UCC)
- ★ Northern Transvaal Youth Congress (NOTYCO)

- ★ Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC)
- ★ Natal Indian Congress (NIC)
- ★ United Women's Congress (UWCO)
- ★ Congress of Traditional Leaders in SA (CONTRALESA)

P/D 18/3/88 (327)

Chief: govt jackboot crushed organisations

ULUNDI — Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday condemned the government's restrictions against 17 black organisations, including the UDF and Cosatu as detrimental to the politics of negotiation.

But he also accused UDF and Cosatu leadership of enough tactical blundering to endanger their own organisations' efficacy.

Continuing his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here, the Chief Minister claimed that the only answers to the politics of violence were "the liberalisation of political control and the unshackling of black democracy".

He told the House: "I cannot rejoice that the UDF, Cosatu and other organisations are crushed under a jackboot of the state" and said he did not want to kick organisations which were down.

On the other hand he could not withhold criti-



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

cism of them for using ordinary people, including children, as cannon fodder and for what he called bashing their heads against a solid brick wall.

"They have stupidly attacked the South African Government where it is strongest and their noses are now bloodied and it is their fault. They tried the impossible and failed."

The more the whites are threatened by acts of violence in revolutionary tactics and strategies, the more they would close ranks. — Sapa

Cry clemency

By Patrick Laurence

An international cry for mercy is echoing in Pretoria's corridors of power as the Sharpeville Six — five men and a woman convicted of murdering a black town councillor — await execution in "death row". But even if they escape the hangman's noose by an executive act of clemency at the eleventh hour, their trial and conviction will excite debate for a time to come.

The Sharpeville Six — Mphahlele Se-Reid Mokoena, Oupa Diniso, Thembu Ramashomola, Duma Khumalo and Mphahlele Mokgesi — were found guilty of murdering Mr Kuzwayo Dlamini, a town councillor, outside his home in Sharpeville on September 3 1984.

They were part of a crowd of about 500, the remnant of an earlier, larger crowd which had been dispersed by police. Mr Dlamini, who was nicknamed "Ja-Ja", his political foe, was one of four councillors in the Vaal Triangle to die at the hands of angry mobs that day.

Their conviction, which was upheld by the Appeal Court, aroused discussion in legal circles even before their pending appeal became a cause celebre in the "apartheid lobbies of the world".

Mr Dlamini was stoned as he fled from his burning house and then set on fire in a car in the street. A post-mortem revealed that he could have died either from the blows to the head or from excessive burning. Either on its own would have killed him.

The Appeal Court accepted that the defence had not proved that any of the six "contributed causally to the death of the deceased", or — to put it more precisely — that any of them had thrown the stone that would have killed or lit the fire that burnt him to death while he was still alive when placed on the

They were found guilty on the doctrine of common purpose. In the words of Mr Justice A S Botha, for the Appeal Court: "Each of these accused shared a common purpose, to kill the deceased, with the mob as a whole, the members of which were intent upon killing the deceased and fact succeeded in doing so."

The doctrine of common purpose, a concept rooted in English law, is neither a law nor controversial in itself. It depends on the circumstances in which it is applied. Solomon Mahlangu, the first 1976 member of the African National Congress to be executed, was hanged for the 1977 Goch Street killings, even though he was not personally responsible for the death of two men.

He was found to have common purpose with two co-conspirators. One, "ucky" Mahlangu, escaped. The second, Mofokeng, actually fired the fatal shot but sustained severe brain damage in an ensuing struggle and was found fit to stand trial.

What is controversial about the trial of the Sharpeville Six is that the doctrine of common purpose was extended to a crowd. The implications of the Appeal Court decision in their case are, observers say, far-reaching: it means that in riots in the future, an individual member in a crowd may be held responsible for any action by any member of the crowd, even if the crowd did not initially assemble with a common purpose.

In the same context of crowd behaviour, the Appeal Court rejected a defence submission that there were exceptional circumstances.

An expert witness told the original court that it was "highly probable" that the people "experience de-individualisation" when joining a crowd and that "de-individualisation" will lead to diminished responsibility in much the same way as do the consumption of too much alcohol or emotional stress.

The Sharpeville Six are in "death row" after being found guilty of murder on the doctrine of common purpose. In the words of Mr Justice A S Botha, for the Appeal Court: "Each of these accused shared a common purpose, to kill the deceased, with the mob as a whole, the members of which were intent upon killing the deceased and in fact succeeded in doing so."

Mr Justice Botha, however, was unconvinced, concluding that these views were "of a wholly generalised nature" and not specifically related to the Sharpeville Six.

A third point concerns the evidence of a State witness which was crucial in the conviction of Khumalo and Mokgesi. The witness had reportedly told a defence attorney that he had been coerced into giving evidence against the two accused.

When counsel for the defence wanted to cross-examine the witness on his reported statement, the original trial judge refused to allow him to do so.

The Appeal Court upheld the decision, arguing that the privilege of confidentiality between attorney and client is a fundamental principle of the legal system.

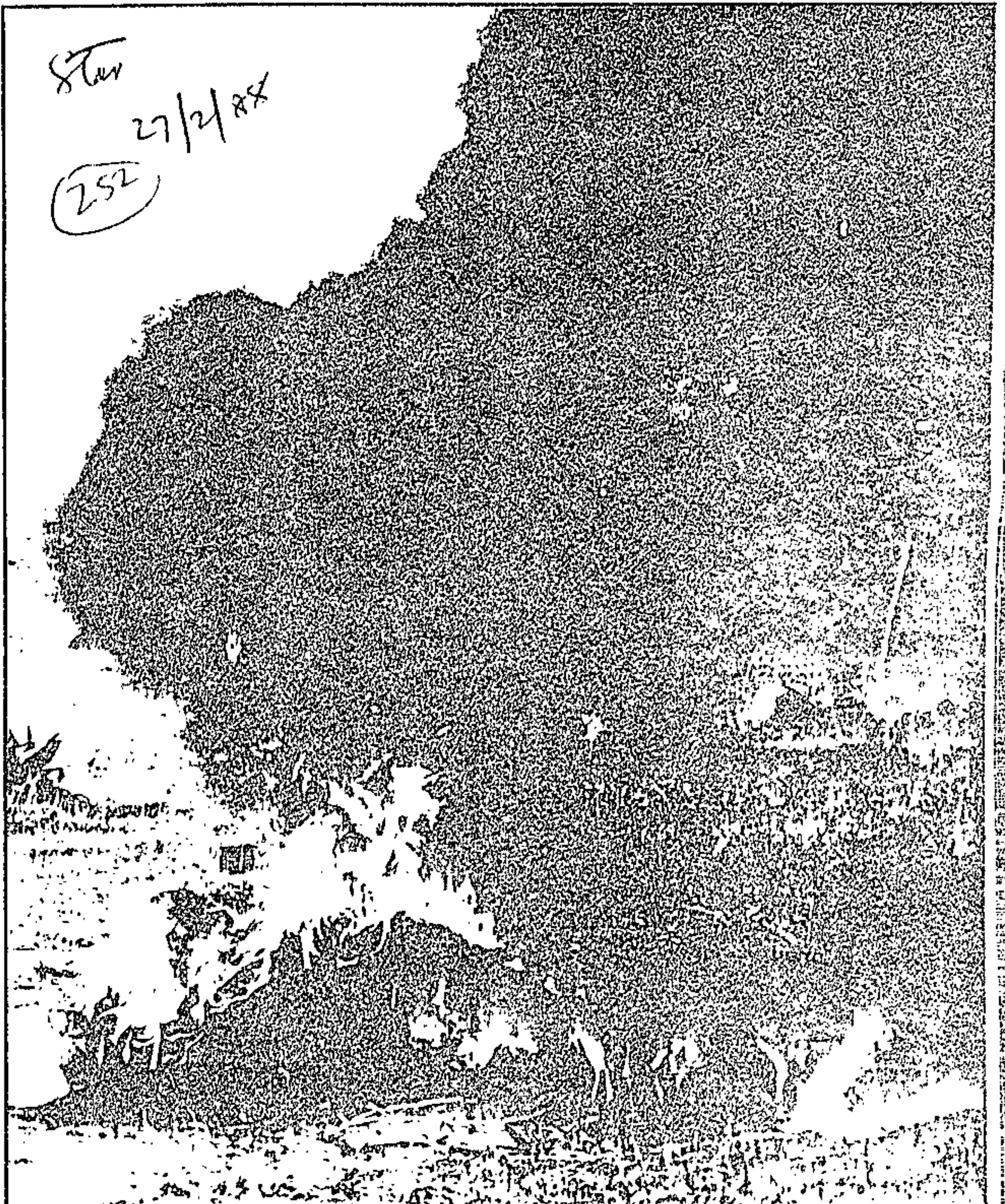
But, some legal observers counter, the principle of attorney-client privilege has to be weighed against another legal principle: that when a man's or woman's life is at stake no material evidence should be withheld, even if it is normally safeguarded from disclosure.

Moving away from narrower legal considerations, there is another point of controversy: the contention that the actions of the six cannot be divorced from the general political turmoil of the time and that they were caught up in deep-rooted grievances against the township council, particularly its decision to impose a rent increase on September 1.

To some, their anger and its terrible consequence was rooted in the political upheaval of 1984 and that is a reason to view their case differently.

Ironically the pleas for mercy for the six from political activists — they were voiced loud and clear by the South African Youth Congress before it was effectively banned on Wednesday — recall the words of D F Malan when he pleaded for the life of Robey Leibbrandt.

"If blood is spilt, then we make the future difficult," Malan said. "Blood that is spilt ... creates a gulf, a deep gulf which in the history of a people like ours might be unbridgeable."



FOUR COUNCILLORS DIE: On September 3 1984 Mr Kuzwayo Dlamini was one of four councillors in the Vaal Triangle to die at the hands of angry mobs. He was stoned as he fled from his burning house and then set on fire.

Families of Sharpeville Six 'hijacked' by political activists, newspaper claims

SATURDAY STAR REPORTER

The families of the six Sharpeville people recently condemned to death have said that they have been "disgusted" by the attempts of some anti-apartheid organisations to exploit their case for their own political ends, according to a report in the *Sowetan* this week.

Members of the families told the newspaper that what they had been led to believe would be genuine and honest efforts by certain organisations to save the lives of their relatives, dubbed "the Sharpeville Six", and which they would have wholeheartedly supported, instead turned out to be attempts to use them as "show pieces" at their meetings.

The families named the organisations. They were the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Azanian National Youth Unity, the Save the Sharpeville Six Campaign Committee, the All Africa Students Action Committee and trade unions.

The *Sowetan* quoted one of the par-

ents, Mrs Leah Mokoena, as claiming that members of the families had been "hijacked" from their homes by people purporting to be from the DFSC and forced to attend a meeting in Lenasia, near Johannesburg. This apparently happened last Sunday.

She said, according to the report, that it happened despite the fact that they had told the people claiming to be from the DFSC that they were scheduled to attend a meeting organised by the Save the Sharpeville Six Committee, Azanyu and others in Sharpeville.

"The DFSC officials told us not to attend the Sharpeville meeting because it was organised by unknown people," she said. "We are upset because we have discovered that we are now being used as political pawns."

Mrs Khumalo further claimed that the families had been driven to identify

with certain organisations' political ideologies. At one meeting, for example, they were ordered to remove T-shirts they were wearing which featured the wording "Save the Sharpeville Six" and a trade union emblem.

"This is absolutely disgusting. We are not engaged in any ideological war. We want our relatives to be saved. We will in future be reluctant to attend meetings organised by these people," she said.

The publicity secretary of the Save the Sharpeville Six Committee, Mr Solomonzi Selane, has lashed out at the people who are claimed to have taken the family members away on Sunday.

A spokesman for the DFSC has, however, denied any knowledge of the organisations' members forcing relatives of the Sharpeville Six to attend a meeting in Lenasia. The DFSC was not a political organisation, the spokesman said.

State look for new ways to enforce campus order

Political Staff

THE Government is considering new ways of enforcing order on university campuses after two Supreme Court divisions threw out its previous regulations.

The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, announced yesterday the Government was studying the judgments and would shortly give an indication of how it intended to implement the four aims of the old regulations.

Under the regulations the universities were required to take steps to make sure these aims were realised.

They were:

- Uninterrupted and undisturbed tuition and study;
- "The functional, constructive and educationally responsible" use of taxpayers' money;
- The application of effective measures to maintain good order and discipline; and
- The maintenance of the universities' traditional academic values and standards.

Mr Roger Burrows, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, said the PFP would condemn any further attempt to restrict university subsidies, which have already been heavily cut.

"Any moves to achieve some of the desirable aims which the Minister is looking to, must be done in full consultation with the universities concerned," he said.

'Whites should get ^{Sowetan} own ^{18/3/88} phones' ³²⁷

SEPARATE public telephone booths for whites and "non-whites" should be re-introduced because there were always "hordes of blacks" in the way of white people, especially white women, who wanted to make a call, Mr Arrie Paulus (CP Carletonville) said in committee stage debate on the Post Office budget in Parliament.

Responding to interjections by National Party members, he said he would not mind if there were public telephone booths for whites, non-whites and "grey" call boxes for members of the NP, since they wanted mixed facilities. — Sapa.

Freedom by restriction



Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning and Information, Stoffel van der Merwe, has been appointed Minister of Information from April 1. He talks to the *FM* about government's reform strategies.

FM: Does government's economic reform initiative mean political reform has been ditched for the time being?

Van der Merwe: It must be appreciated that reform is not even-paced and that we need socio-economic reform as well as political reform. Also bear in mind that the major political reforms announced so far have to be digested and implemented. This limits our ability to generate new reforms. The phase of political reform we are now facing is such that it is increasingly important to get co-operation from other groups involved. This has not been forthcoming, particularly in the case of the National Council (NC). The time arrives when one says (to black leaders and other critics): "We have been doing our bit to promote reform. What have you done?"

What has happened to the NC?

Everyone talks about government's NC initiative, but who has done anything to promote it? It's not that we can't go ahead unilaterally and work out a new political

system for SA, but it would be so much better if we could get co-operation. The NC is the next step in the reform process.

Will the NC Bill be passed this year?

I don't want to commit myself. It's a matter of timing. It's no use trying to get the NC off the ground unless there is a climate conducive to participation. But one need not necessarily see 100% as the only pass mark. We may consider participation in the NC which is less than perfect, but which is sufficient to get it under way so that it can build its own legitimacy in time. But it needs that minimum of legitimacy so that it at least receives a pass mark if not a distinction.

Some leaders in extra-parliamentary groups who were starting to debate the possibility of participating in government-created structures will almost certainly reconsider after the latest restrictions on those groups. Won't this make it more difficult for the people with whom you wish to co-operate to come forward and talk to you?

In our assessment, that voice was not going to win the day. We assumed that the extra-parliamentary groups would campaign for a boycott of the municipal elections later this year. We believe there are many blacks who want to take part in the elections, but who may have been prevented from doing so by the boycotters. By restricting these groups, we have freed people to participate. The restrictions are, therefore, a move to get reform going. The groups were also dovetail-

ing with ANC views on rejecting negotiation under any circumstances. In that light, there was no future for negotiation. Most whites have accepted that power in white hands alone is not sustainable and have moved towards power-sharing with other groups. The move was seen by some blacks as a slide towards black government, a surrender movement. There was, therefore, no inclination to negotiate. Even those blacks who accepted the need for a shared government were too scared to come forward. Government's security action — including the latest restrictions, the State of Emergency, the press regulations and the external action in Angola — are meant to send out signals to show that we are prepared to go to a certain point in the move towards power-sharing and no further.

We are saying to those who now refuse to negotiate that if they want to have a part of the power, they are going to have to compromise. That is why these latest restrictions are not counter to reform.

Were the latest restrictions aimed specifically at countering a boycott of the October elections?

It was an important consideration, but not the only one. The wider consideration was to normalise the political climate so that we can get proper negotiations under way and so that the political process can develop in the normal way. The elections are obviously part of this.

Anger over ban on Nation

WIDESPREAD anger has followed the three-month ban of the Catholic-funded weekly newspaper New Nation.

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has shut down the paper for three months under the Emergency powers promulgated against newspapers in August last year.

Mr Dullah Omar, president of the Democratic Lawyers Organisation, said the banning was not only an attack on the independent press but an attack on "all our people and their right to know the truth".

It was another disgraceful act to subvert the minds of South Africa's people.

"This reflects the bankruptcy of the Government and its total failure to win support

among the oppressed for its ethnically-based strategies and initiatives," said Omar.

Mr Yusuf Gabru, president of the Western Cape Teachers Union (Wectu), said his organisation declared its "total solidarity" with New Nation, a newspaper "committed to the liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa".

"We consider the staff of New Nation as comrades in arms and salute them as they join the growing list that have been banned in the pursuit of freedom and justice for all," said Gabru.

"The State has the power to ban our newspapers but not our determination to be free."

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape

Teachers Professional Association (CTPA) said the closure of the paper was "one more action in the litany of repression as we slide to a totally closed system in South Africa".

Independent MP Mr Jan Van Eck said the ban was a "desperate act by a scared Government to prevent the ugly reality of repression from being exposed."

"It sets in motion a process that will not only affect New Nation and all other publications that dare publish the truth, but also those people active in the political process - outside and inside Parliament."

Mr Wynand Malan of the National Democratic Movement said suppressing someone's views or politics "did not remove those views or politics."

"It only impoverishes society as a whole."

The editor of the Sowetan, Mr Joe Latakomo, said the closure of the paper was a devastating blow to press freedom.

The action taken by the Pretoria authorities demonstrated they would not brook any criticism by anybody, particularly if they were representative of the voteless millions in the country, he said.

City Press editor Mr Khulu Sibiyi said the banning was not solving problems but rather compounding them.

Face wrath

"We know that other black publications are going to face the wrath of the Government soon. This is the time when all black people should be united and fight for their last remaining rights - to know the truth."

The Anti-Censorship Action Group (ACAC) said: "We have long had a government that was dumb - but now we have a government that is to be rendered deaf as well, because it is trying to silence voices it ought to hear."

The Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said Pretoria was bent on de-

Govt bans New Nation

CRP TRIP
12/3/88

(2) (4) 327

FAILURE by the government to act against the Roman Catholic weekly New Nation would have meant the resurgence of growing resistance, violence and disorderliness in the country, the Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said yesterday.

He was addressing a press briefing after yesterday's order in terms of the emergency regulations under which publication of the newspaper is suspended for three months.

Earlier the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, invoked the Public Safety Act media regulations to publish an order in the Government Gazette in Pretoria, prohibiting the newspaper from being published till June 10.

Mr Botha chose the harsher of two options — he could have appointed a government censor to vet each issue of the newspaper.

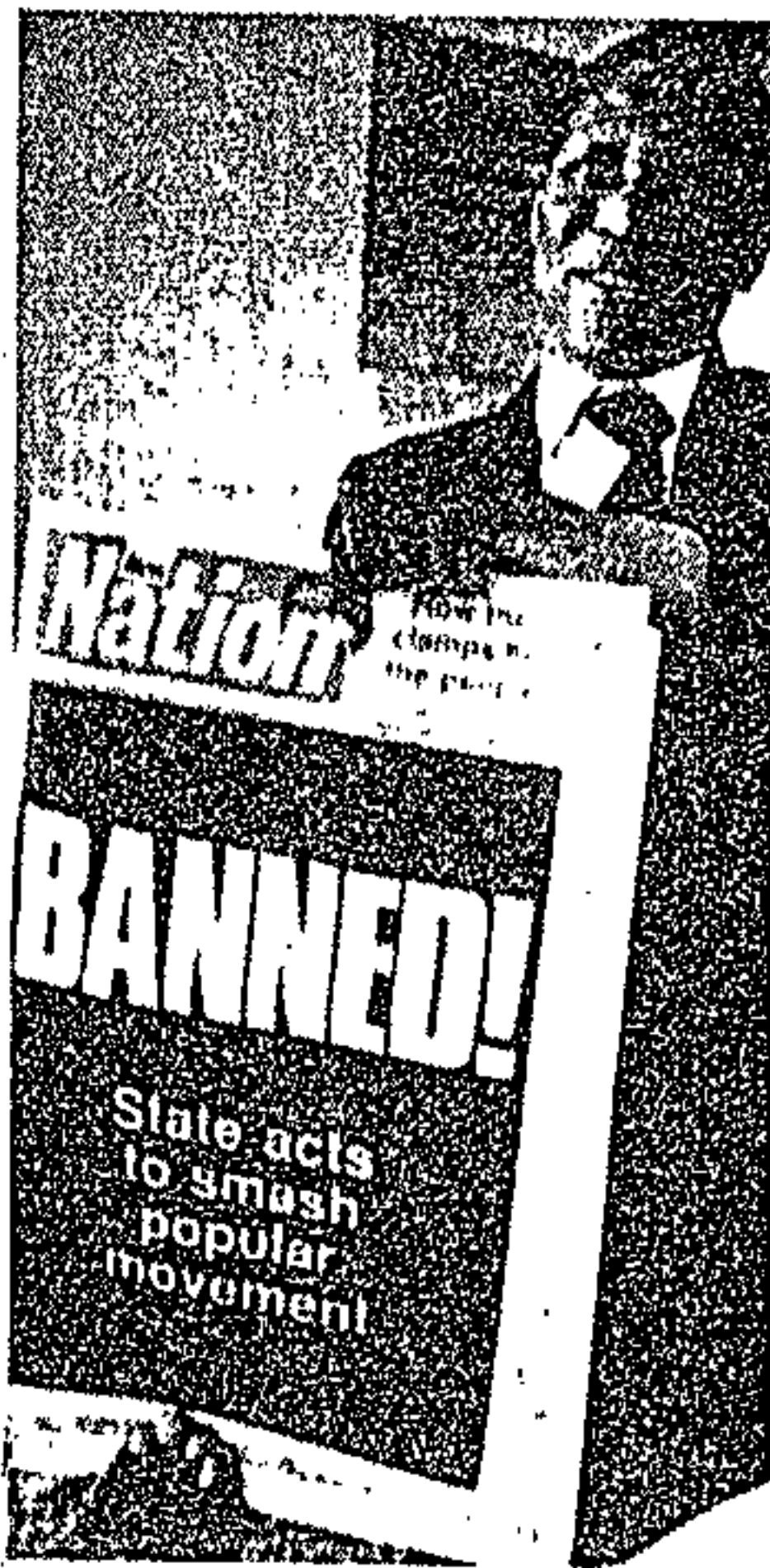
No reasons for the ban were set out in the Gazette, but counsel for Mr Botha this week submitted testimony in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, that New Nation reports revered the armed revolution in Mozambique; promoted the public image of Mr Govan Mbeki, the ANC and SACP; were aimed at promoting revolution; and engendered feelings of animosity for the security forces.

The order follows an unsuccessful application by the New Nation's publishers, the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company, in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Monday.

Protesting at the ban yesterday:

● The Sowetan said in an editorial prepared for today that "with all the laws at its disposal, the government is not prepared to test the cases it has made out against newspapers in a court of law and outside of the media regulations."

"We challenge the minister (of



BANNED ... Acting editor of New Nation Mr Gabu Tugwana with a front page that won't hit the streets.

Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha) to do just this."

● In an editorial to be published today the Star says press freedom is not an abstract concept, nor a freedom that concerns merely the publishers or readers of a particular newspaper.

"Fundamentally it concerns the right of the public at large to know what is happening in the country and to read and express views that may be different from those of the government of the day. This right took a savage and ominous blow yesterday with the closure of New Nation."

● The Anti-Censorship Action Group said the silencing of the newspaper would "leave an obvious vacuum for it offered readers a particular type of news cover-

age and analysis of current events and culture which is not available to them in any other newspaper".

● The Media Workers' Association challenged the government's stand on democracy, registering "a strong protest regarding the high-handed fashion the government has chosen in dealing with the press".

● The Southern African Society of Journalists said the ban "displays the total hypocrisy and lack of truth behind his (Mr Botha's) statement to Parliament that the government does not wish to control what people may know".

● The International Federation of Journalists was "appalled", saying the action in closing the newspaper was "unbelievable" despite appeals from the Free World to which South Africa claims to belong.

● The National Democratic Movement said that by crushing the opposition and the free flow of information in South Africa, the government was deliberately destroying all chances of a negotiated future.

● The chairman of the New Nation's publishing company, Bishop Reginald Orsmond, said the government should not be silencing dissent but taking note of what people were saying so that meaningful negotiation could take place.

Bishop Orsmond said the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company intended to retain the newspaper's staff if the newspaper was restricted for a three-month period, but it was "impossible to tell" what would happen if government extended the restrictions beyond three months.

Mr Gabu Tugwana, the newspaper's acting editor since Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was detained almost two years ago, said he regarded the closure as "a backward step", especially as there were many stories concerning "reform" that needed to be written. — Sapa

New Nation 'the first target' in state assault

JOHANNESBURG. — In the two years of its existence, the New Nation has had four editions banned and two seized, been raided by police and repeatedly threatened by officials.

The government has made the church-funded paper aimed at black readers its first target in a campaign to silence the country's "alternative press".

The Rand Supreme Court decided two weeks ago that the government could close New Nation or censor it without giving explanations. The court also refused an application for an interdict restraining the government from closing the paper while the case was being appealed.

The government's objections include a reference to the African National Congress's 1955 school boycott, a picture of exiled ANC president Oliver Tambo

opening a new office in Nairobi and a report about the ANC's condemnation of "necklace killings". The newspaper was launched on January 16 1986 by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference.

New Nation editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, detained without charge for 16 months, was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University. Although he held the title of editor, the newsroom was run as a "collective", with joint decisions on who should cover a story and how it should be written.

The New Nation started as a bi-weekly, then became a weekly, claiming a circulation of about 60 000.

The last issue quoted Mr P W Botha as saying: "I believe in a free press and in free news media." — Sapa-AP

CAPE TOWN 23/3/88
Minister warns 'subversive' Grassroots

Staff Reporter 277
CAPE TOWN'S Grassroots community newspaper was yesterday told by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, that he was considering issuing a gazetted warning against the paper for publishing "subversive propaganda".

Grassroots is the sixth publication to receive such a written notice from the minister. New Nation (now suspended), Week-

ly Mail, South, Die Stem and Work in Progress have received similar notices.

According to a letter to the newspaper, received yesterday, the minister examined some Grassroots issues and had found 23 instances in which the paper contravened media regulations under the Public Safety Amendment Act.

Govt bans New Nation — Page 2

New Nation took red line says minister

D/D 23/3/88

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CAPE TOWN — Failure by the government to act against the Catholic weekly, *New Nation*, would have meant the resurgence of growing resistance, violence and disorderliness in the country, the Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said at a press briefing yesterday.

This followed yesterday's order, in terms of the emergency regulations, under which publication of the newspaper is suspended for three months.

Mr Van der Merwe said that what the government was trying to root out was not criticism as such, but "that sort of propaganda which does not lead people to try to change the government (by democratic means) but to overthrow it by violence".

He said that, after careful study over months and months, the government had come to the conclusion that the actions of *New Nation* were aimed at stimulating revolution. This was the crux of the matter.

The newspaper had absolutely identified itself with communism, Dr Van der Merwe said.

He read extracts from articles which he said praised both the ideology and leadership of the late President of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, and which detailed the lives of unionists such as Mr Solly Sacks and JMr B. Marks.

There had been repeated instances of this

sort of line, he said. Addings absolutely astonishing that a publication issued under the name of a Christian organisation should act in this way.

Mozambique was the place where churches had to be state property and children under eighteen were forbidden to receive religious instruction.

One could not avoid the conclusion that writers in *New Nation* intended not to bring another political party into parliament or to bring about political participation for blacks, but to overthrow the government and the entire state and replace it with a socialist order, Mr Van der Merwe said.

He said it was accepted that the greatest possible measure of freedom of the press was necessary for the creation and maintenance of democracy.

However, it was also a fact that, in situations where the freedom of the press had been used to contribute to revolutionary change, one of the first victims of the revolution had been freedom.

Dr Van der Merwe said the action against

New Nation had not been the result only of a decision taken by "a little group of people who get round a table in Tuynhuys" but had been asked for by numbers of other people.

The chairman of *New Nation's* publishing company, Bishop Reginald Orsmond, said yesterday that the government should not be silencing dissent but taking note of what people were saying so that meaningful negotiation could take place.

The acting editor of the newspaper, Mr Gabu Tugwana, said he regarded the closure as a backward step, especially as there were many stories concerning reform that needed to be written.

He said that, although the newspaper would not be printed for three months, staff would be going to the newspaper's offices for study and training.

Archbishop Denis Hurley said the closure was sad and disappointing, but expected.

The International Federation of Journalists said from its Brussels headquarters that it was appalled at the banning.

The National Democratic Movement said that, by crushing the opposition and the free flow of information in South Africa, the government was deliberately destroying all chances of a negotiated future.

The Anti-Censorship Action Group said the silencing of the newspaper would "leave an obvious vacuum for it offered readers a particular type of news coverage and analysis of current events and culture which is not available to them in any other newspaper".

The Southern African Society of Journalists said the announcement "displays the total hypocrisy and lack of truth behind the statement to parliament that the government does not wish to control what people may know".

"The absence of this voice will be felt with discomfort by all except the government."

The Media Workers' Association registered "a strong protest regarding the high-handed fashion the government has chosen in dealing with the press". — DDC-Sapa.

Bonn claims SAP raided diplomat

8/004 23/3/88
BONN — West Germany alleged yesterday SA police had searched the Johannesburg home of one of its diplomats and said it had lodged a strong protest.

Bonn said acting consul-general Erhard Loeser's home was raided by SA police on Monday while he was absent. It said SA ambassador Willem Rudolf Retief was summoned yesterday and told the alleged search "was a violation of diplomatic status and a serious strain on relations".

Foreign Ministry state secretary Juergen Sudhoff demanded an explanation from Retief and a promise that such an incident would not recur. It would not comment on reasons for the alleged raid or say whether anything had been taken.

A SA embassy spokesman declined to comment.

In Brussels, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he had reported the incident to EC

● To Page 2 ➡

German anger at search of diplomat's house

foreign ministers and they had condemned the action.

23/3/88
Sapa reports from Cape Town that Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has formally apologised to the West German government for police action involving the German diplomat in the search operation while looking for car bomb

23/3/88
suspect Heinrich Grosskopf.

Botha said the officer in charge of the police unit involved in the diplomatic incident concerning Loeser had been instructed to convey personal apologies to the West German officials this morning.

➡ ● From Page 1

Govt suspends newspaper for 3 months

NATION IS SILENCED

327
Sowetan 23/3/88



Mr GABU Tugwana . . .

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday closed down the *New Nation* newspaper for three months.

The banning of the newspaper follows a letter from Mr Botha to the publishers, the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company, that after examination of three issues last year, he was of the opinion that they published subversive material. He also said he was of the opinion that there was a systematic and repeated publishing of matter which had or was calculated to have one or more of the effects contemplated by regulation 7A(1) of the state of emergency.

The action on the newspaper also follows an unsuccessful Supreme Court application by its publishers to restrain Mr Botha from invoking the media curbs under the state of emergency.

The Home Affairs Minister

served the notice on *New Nation* in an extraordinary edition of the *Government Gazette* published at lunchtime yesterday.

The newspaper will be able to publish again after June 10, but if it still does not meet the Government's expectations, it will be closed down again for another three months.

The offices of *New Nation* were busy as usual yesterday with reporters pounding away at typewriters in preparation for this week's issue — until midday when news of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha's decision to close the newspaper down for three months reached them.

It was suddenly not necessary to write the stories as there would be no newspaper until June 10.

The acting editor, Mr Gabu Tugwana, had gone out to seek legal advice. He was gone for the better part of the day and his staff waited for him and spoke about what they would do for the next three months.

Bishop Reginald Ormond, chairman of the newspaper's publishing company, yesterday said the entire staff would be retained. "There is no way that we can predict what will happen in the future but we will not be prepared to abandon our original purpose," he said.

Bishop Ormond said the Government should not be silencing dissent but taking note of what people were saying so that meaningful negotiation could take place.

THE United Christian Action, led by Bishop Isaac Mokoena, teleaxed the Government with an appeal to ban *New Nation* because of its incessant communist propaganda. Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Cape Town that this proved it was not just a group of people who sat around the Cabinet table in Tuynhuys who were concerned about *New Nation*.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Page One Comment

THE axe has finally fallen on *New Nation*. The notice to close down this newspaper for three months was not totally unexpected, particularly following *New Nation's* failure to obtain a court order restraining the Minister of Home Affairs from acting against it pending the hearing of an appeal.

Since the introduction of the new media curbs, the Government has been vigorously trying to force newspapers to toe the line, or else. The restrictions have been largely criticised, and in many instances, the Government has virtually accused newspapers of committing crimes.

And yet, it seems that in spite of all the laws at its disposal, the Government is not prepared to test the cases it has made out against newspapers in a court of law, and outside of the media regulations.

We challenge the Minister to do just this. That he chose to pursue the administrative route to discipline newspapers is a clear

indication that he knows that the accusations cannot stand up against the test of the law.

We do not accept his theory that the legal process can drag on when there is a need for immediate action. It is simply a matter of due process being thrown out the window.

Closing down a newspaper for three months is, in effect, sounding its death knell. This is obviously the intention of the Government, and they are just making it sound decent and acceptable by couching it in these terms.

The fact is that the intention is to punish those who do not toe the line, and the Government seems determined to do it viciously.

The *World* and *Weekend World* were closed down by administrative edict. *Post* and *Sunday Post* faced the same prospect. And now, *New Nation* has been given the chop. The next victim could be anybody. Yet we keep telling the world that we are a democracy.

• See Page 2.

"I can never recall whether the tines of my fork point upwards or downwards when I've eaten the course. But I know which cigarettes are called for meal."



* According to a well-known socialite of London's West considered good form to leave the tines pointing upwards. Etiquette also dictates that one should make a point of one's guests with Mills Special cigarettes. The pleasure by their fine, expensive tobaccos is well worth the little one has to lay out.



ANGER OVER SUSPENSION

Sowetan 23/3/88

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THERE was widespread anger yesterday following the Government's closure of the *New Nation* for three months.

Organisations and individuals criticised the Government and expressed doubts about the freedom of the Press in South Africa.

Mr Joe Latakomo, the editor of the *Sowetan*, said the three-month closure is a devastating blow to Press freedom in this country. He said the action demonstrated that the Government will not brook any criticism by anybody, particularly if they were representative of the voteless millions of this country.

"The fact that the charges against the *New Nation* have not been taken to court is an indication of how doubtful the legal grounds are — outside of the emergency regulations. Indeed, the Government has unleashed a total administrative onslaught against newspapers."

The South African Society of Journalists said the closure of the *New Nation* by the Government had snuffed out a basic human right enshrined in Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights, to

Sowetan Reporters

receive and pass on information and views.

The Media Workers' Association of South Africa challenged the Government on democracy following the *New Nation*'s three-month ban. In a statement, Mwasa's general secretary, Mr Sithembele Khala said:

"We register a strong protest on the high-handed fashion the Government has chosen in dealing with the Press. The Government has chosen a course of destruction and is bent on destroying any credible source of information.

"Mwasa challenges the Government to prove and substantiate its claims of democracy. If South Africa is democratic then the former military junta of Argentina was no less democratic regarding the suppression of information. We call for the unbanning of the *New Nation*."

A spokesman for the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Gabriel Mokgoko, said it was regrettable that the *New Nation* should be penalised for echoing and revealing the ills of the South African nation.

"Such censorship runs counter to freedom of speech and access to information and only encourages the underground circulation of information which South Africa can hardly control," he said.

Mr Khulu Sibiyi, the editor of *City Press*, said the banning of the *New Nation* or any other publication was not solving problems but compounding them.

"We know that other black publications are going to face the wrath of the Government soon. This is the time when all black people should be united and fight for their last remaining rights — to know the truth. The Government will soon realise that its action deprives itself of a chance to know what blacks think."

The Anti-Censorship Action Group said the absence of the *New Nation* would be felt with discomfort by all except the Government which does not in any way wish to know what people are saying and feeling.

"We have long had a Government that was dumb — but now we have a Government that is to be rendered deaf as well, because it is trying to silence voices it ought to hear."



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)
Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 273

PRETORIA, 22 MAART 1988
MARCH

No. 11210

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 578 22 Maart 1988

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES AFGEKONDIG
KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID,
1953

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, reik hierby kragtens regulasie 7A (3) (b) van die Regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 97 van 1987, soos gewysig deur Proklamasies R. 123 van 1987 en R. 7 van 1988, die bevel uit in die Bylae uiteengesit.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

BYLAE

Die voortbrenging of publikasie, gedurende die tydperk vanaf die datum van afkondiging van hierdie bevel tot en met 10 Junie 1988, van enige verdere uitgawe van die periodieke publikasie *The New Nation* word hierby geheel en al verbied.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 578 22 March 1988

ORDER UNDER THE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED
UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue under regulation 7A (3) (b) of the Regulations published by Proclamation R. 97 of 1987, as amended by Proclamations R. 123 of 1987 and R. 7 of 1988, the order set out in the Schedule.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of Home Affairs.

SCHEDULE

The production or publication, during the period from the date of publishing of this order up to and including 10 June 1988, of any further issue of the periodical *The New Nation* is hereby totally prohibited.

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Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A psychiatric expert told the Supreme Court here yesterday he had no doubt that Constable David Patrick Goosen suffered from a post-traumatic stress disorder also known as the Vietnam Syndrome.

Dr Anton Potgieter, former head of the Psychiatric Department at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria, was testifying at the trial of Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable Goosen, 27, on two charges of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The charges arise out of alleged incidents at Cradock on July 26, 1986.

Dr Potgieter, whose thesis was on the pathological aspects resulting from operational stress during the Angola war, told the court of the requirements for making such a finding.

He said he was satisfied they existed in Constable Goosen's case. He conceded that they could be fabricated but only by an "extremely well-informed person" giving a "particularly good simulation".

Dealing with Constable Goosen's personality prior to the trauma which caused his condition — a shooting incident in February 1986 — he said he was struck by Const Goosen's inability to evaluate his own emotions.

Cop accused has *APC Trip, 22/3/88* *20 327 20* 'Vietnam stress, says psychiatrist

Dr Potgieter said he was surprised by the calmness with which Const Goosen faced a murder trial.

He appeared to have rationalized the seriousness of his situation by convincing himself that the stabbing was merely a reflex self-defence action without serious consequences.

The shooting he dismissed as an accident.

Asked about Const Goosen's attitude towards the victim, Mr Mlungisi Stuurman, Dr Potgieter said Const Goosen was not sympathetic towards him, but pitied him.

"He was helpless, as helpless as I was in the shack," Const Goosen had said, referring to an incident when he was caught in a cross-fire between the police and a guerilla.

Asked why Constable Goosen had never spoken about his attacks of nameless fears and nightmares before, Dr Potgieter said Const Goosen would consider it "unmanly" to discuss it with colleagues who had experienced a similar incident.

New Nation bid for interdict fails

PRETORIA. — The New Nation's application for an interdict against the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, failed in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Lawyers for the publishers of the newspaper, the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company, sought an order restraining the minister from invoking media curbs against the New Nation while a Rand Supreme Court ruling is being appealed.

The Rand Supreme Court dismissed an application earlier which would have effectively voided ministerial warnings against the newspaper, issued in terms of Public Safety Act regulations.

The applicants said the regulations were vague, invalid or applied incorrectly.

In passing judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Curlewis said counsel

for the New Nation had not made out a prima facie case about possible hardship for the newspaper resulting from any action by the minister.

He also said an affidavit handed to the court about possible financial damage to the newspaper was based on belief and speculation.

The minister had acted properly, Mr Justice Curlewis said.

The heart of the matter was that the rights of individuals had to give way to the rights of the state.

The newspaper employs 22 full-time staff and 32 correspondents, and has a salary bill of R29 000 a month. Seven employees had already resigned because of the uncertainty of the newspaper's future, according to evidence before the court.

The situation had already led to the newspaper losing advertisers, and 60 000 readers would

lose a source of information if publication of the paper was suspended.

Counsel for the respondents — the State President, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Stoffel Botha — submitted testimony that reports from the New Nation revered the armed revolution in Mozambique, promoted the public image of Mr Govan Mbeki and the ANC and SACP, were aimed at promoting revolution and engendered feelings of animosity towards the security forces.

Yesterday's ruling left the minister in a position to prohibit publication of the newspaper for three-month periods, or to make the publication of each issue subject to prior approval of a government censor.

The regulation which enables him to do this is regulation 7A, gazetted in terms of the Public Safety Act on August 28 last year.

— Sapa

MC45 22/3/88

Action against paper on cards for over six months



The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha

Political Staff

THE temporary closure of New Nation, as part of the Government's continuing security crackdown on extra-parliamentary opposition, has been on the cards for more than six months.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, gave clear notice of the Government's intentions in this regard when he addressed Parliament on August 27 last year.

Mr Botha said he would be introducing curbs on publications that were guilty of systematic or repeated publishing of material which, among other things:

- Promoted revolution or uprisings in the country;
- Promoted the breaking down of public order;
- Stirred up feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority or security force;
- Promoted the public image of certain organisations;

● Promoted the activities of unlawful structures; and

● Promoted boycotts and acts of disobedience.

Mr Botha said the Government was under the impression that in general the organised, conventional Press respected its self-imposed code of conduct.

"Recently, however, a completely new and different kind of publication has appeared. These publications appear as newspapers or newsletters that are served by their own news agencies.

"They are easily recognised by their total contempt for the high Press norms that have been laid down over the centuries.

"They support a specific matter and display no qualms of conscience at the use of dishonest and deplorable methods in order to promote their dubious objectives.

"They are active in many spheres and they are to be found on far-right as well as the far-left extremes of the political spectrum.

"I shall refer to this sector as the revolution-supportive Press."

Commenting on the ban today, the chairman of the Catholic Bishops' Publishing Company and acting president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Bishop Reginald Ormond, said it was "sad" that the Government was trying to silence the voices of dissenters instead of engaging them in meaningful dialogue.

The company intended retaining the newspaper's staff for the three-month suspension and preparing for the expiry of the suspension.

"It's difficult to forecast whether the Minister will act against the paper again," he said.

The aim of the paper was "to allow the oppressed to voice their grievances" and provide information not necessarily supplied by the "conventional media".

He added: "We are certainly not prepared to depart from our principles."

The president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Ms Pat Sidley, said of the owners' unsuccessful court application: "The courts have upheld quite the most undemocratic principles that the Government could have dreamed up."

Freedom of expression was "a basic human right" that was being ignored by the Government, she said.

A spokesman for the Anti-Censorship Action Group, Mr Anton Harber, condemned the suspension "in the strongest possible terms".

The Government's action against New Nation was "an action against all the Press. We've long had a Government that's dumb — now it's deaf as well as it tries to cut off its ways of hearing what people are saying".

A Labour Party spokesman, Mr Peter Hendrickse, condemned Mr Botha's move against New Nation.

He said the party believed in freedom of speech and of the Press.

D/D 22/3/88

Stoffel may prohibit publication of paper

PRETORIA — The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, may suspend further publications of the New Nation at any time from today, following an unsuccessful application for an interdict against the minister in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Lawyers for the publishers of the newspaper, the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company, sought an order restraining the minister from invoking media curbs

against the New Nation while a Rand Supreme Court ruling is being appealed.

The Rand Supreme Court earlier dismissed an application which would have effectively voided ministerial warnings against the newspaper.

In passing judgment, Justice Curlewis said that counsel for the newspaper had not made out a prima facie case about possible hardship

resulting from ministerial action.

He also said an affidavit handed to the court about possible financial damage to the New Nation was based on belief and speculation.

The newspaper employs 22 people full-time and 32 correspondents, and has a salary bill of R29 000 per month.

The ruling left Mr. Botha in a position to prohibit publication of the newspaper for three-month periods, or to make the publication of each issue subject to prior approval by a government censor. — Sapa



MEEN Akhalwaya ...
editor.

Media curbs

Sowetan

22/3/88

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THREE South African journalists last week testified on media restrictions in the country when they appeared before an American congressional sub-committee in Washington.

Allister Sparks, Ameen Akhalwaya and Irwin Manoim appeared before Congressman Howard Wolpe's sub-committee on Africa House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the presence of television and newspaper reporters, Mr Wolpe welcomed the three as the first South African

journalists ever to appear before the committee.

Mr Wolpe stressed that their testimony was for information purposes and that they were not expected to tell Americans what should be done.

Testifying in public, Mr Manoim and Mr Akhalwaya said they were there as "working journalists" and not on behalf of their newspapers or other organisations.

Mr Sparks spoke about the role of foreign correspondents in South Africa and how media

coverage of South Africa in the United States had dropped after the Government introduced further restrictions against the Press.

Mr Manoim outlined the laws affecting the media and the recent court case involving *New Nation*. Mr Akhalwaya said that by restricting anti-apartheid organisations and Press coverage of their affairs, the Government was criminalising people who strove for democracy.





The acting editor of *New Nation*, Mr Gabu Tugwana, was hard at work yesterday despite the threat of closure.

Business as usual for staff of restricted New Nation

It was business as usual for *New Nation* staffers yesterday afternoon despite the failure of the Supreme Court bid to block the Government's threatened closure of the Roman Catholic publication.

A Full Bench of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday dismissed an application by the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company to prevent Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha from exercising his powers in terms of the media curbs published in August last year.

In terms of these powers he may impose

pre-publication censorship or close for three months any publication which carries articles, advertisements or photographs which in his opinion are objectionable.

Acting-editor Mr Gabu Tugwana said he had informed his staff of the failed application immediately he received the news.

The failure of the application had attracted inquiries from the international press and Catholic instances world-wide, he said.

"As long as the Government has not published a Government Gazette detailing what steps it is taking against us we

are carrying on as normal," he said.

"The Government Gazette is usually published on Fridays but in special circumstances a special edition can be published.

We do not know whether circumstances are special enough to warrant such an edition.

"We are acting as if there is no threat of banning. If the Gazette comes out all our work will simply be thrown into the dustbin.

"An appeal against the decision becomes academic as the emergency regulations are due to be reviewed on June 12 and we would then be subject to the new regulations."

By ALINAH DUBE

THE *New Nation* newspaper's application for a stay of a pending three-month suspension of its publication in terms of the Government's media restrictions was yesterday dismissed with costs by a Full Bench of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria.

The application against the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, was brought by the newspaper's publishers, the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

The application follows an earlier threat by Mr Botha that he intended suspending the newspaper for a period not exceeding three months in terms of the media restrictions.

The SACBC asked the court to stop the Government's action pending the outcome of

New Nation

Sowetan 22/3/88

application

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dismissed

an appeal.

Mr Justice Curlewis, with Mr Justice Spoelstra and Mr Justice van Niekerk concurring, presided over the matter.

The *New Nation's* publishers stated in papers before court that such action against the paper would cause enormous financial difficulties and more inconveniences to them than it would to the Minister.

Mr Curlewis, quoting

from the Minister's answering affidavit, said the *New Nation* continued to publish material "objectionable" in terms of the media curbs in spite of a warning that the paper would be closed or censored.

The Minister said: "I am further convinced that the intended result would cause a threat to public safety and the maintenance of order and a delay in the ending of the State of Emer-

gency".

"I therefore believe that the steps in terms of a regulation which prohibits the production, importation to the Republic or publication of any newspaper for a period of not more than three months are not only justified but necessary."

Dismissing the application, Mr Curlewis said the State had a right to defend itself in any manner at its disposal.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government will today close down *New Nation*, the Catholic newspaper published in Johannesburg, for three months, Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha confirmed today.

A Government Gazette containing the necessary promulgation was to be published in the course of the day, he said.

Mr Botha's move follows immediately after the failure of *New Nation's* application yesterday against the Minister in the Supreme Court.

Lawyers for the publishers of

New Nation to be closed for 3 months

the newspaper sought an order restraining the Minister from invoking media curbs against the *New Nation* while a Rand Supreme Court ruling was on appeal.

The Rand Supreme Court dismissed an application earlier which would effectively have avoided ministerial warnings against the newspaper, issued in terms of the state of emergency

regulations.

Yesterday's ruling in the Pretoria Supreme Court cleared the way for the Minister to prohibit publication of *New Nation* for a three-month period, or to make the publication of each issue subject to prior approval of a Government censor.

This action against *New Nation* is likely to presage similar moves against other alternative media publications.

The Government is known to be particularly keen to restrict *Weekly Mail* and *South*, which have also received ministerial warnings.

22/3/80 • See Page 3. *Star*

CM 7m/s 21/3/88 21/3

Bans on 3 327 New Nation editions lifted

THE Publications Appeal Board has lifted the ban on three editions of the New Nation produced by New Nation, Johannesburg, according to the Directorate of Publications.

The issues are: Feb 19-25 (Vol 2, No 7) 1987, Feb 12-18 (Vol 2, No 6) 1987 and August 27-September 2 (Vol 2, No 34) 1987.

A Publications Committee has, on review, ruled that "The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire" by R Palme Dutt and "Social Insurance in the USSR" by Z Mokhov were not undesirable.

Two publications were declared not undesirable subject to certain conditions: "Let us Speak of Freedom — Book 1 and 2" produced by the History Department of the University of the Western Cape, Bellville, may be distributed only by bookshops, libraries and book distributors, while "Stern Hef Nr 5 28 Januar 1988" produced by Gruner and Jahr AG and Co, Hamburg, may not be displayed in public for purposes of distribution.

The Directorate has appealed against a committee decision that "A Roman Tale" by Carroll Baker is not undesirable. Interested persons could make representations to the Appeal Board within the next 14 days.

The Appeal Board has ruled that two photographic magazines are undesirable and has set aside a committee decision that the publications were not undesirable. They are "Squire Guide to Glamour Photography (Vol 1 No 1) Spring 1984, and (Vol 1 No 2) Summer 1984, both produced by Derek Rossenrode.

During the past week 26 films were submitted for examination of which 11 were unconditionally and 13 conditionally approved. Two films, "Messing Around" and "1990, The Bronx Warriors", which was resubmitted, were rejected.

It is now an offence to possess the following publications and it is in the interests of persons who possess copies of these publications to destroy them immediately, unless they are in possession of an exemption issued in terms of the Publications Act (names of author/producer in brackets):

Wie der Nackte Wind des Meeres (Gustav Sandgren).

Tagebuch Eines Casanovas (Roman Macek).

Inferno der Leidenschaft (Siegfried Klaasen).

Walter der Englische, Casanova mein Geheimes Leben (Carl Stephenson Verlag Flensburg).

Kuss-Praktiken (G Legman).

Rosa Fielding: Victim of Lust; Maudie; Laura Middleton and the New Epicurean; Lascivious Scenes; Beatrice and Oh Wicked Country. (All produced by W H Allen and Co, London).

Under the Roofs of Paris or Opus Pistorum (Henry Miller).

Lovers (G M Corrie).

Joy and Joan (Joy Laurey).

Locker Room Stud (Matt Carter).

It is now also an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications (name of author/producer in brackets):

The memoirs of Dolly Morton and Three Times a Woman (both produced by W H Allen and Co, PLC, London).

Swapo Information Bulletin November 1987 and October 1987 (Swapo Dept of Information and Publicity, Luanda). — Sapa

married
groom
a Point.
Mrs S
SCOTT

Acag gets noisy

Sunday Times Reporter

A GROUP aimed at fighting censorship has launched a newsletter to highlight attempts to silence South Africans.

The Anti-Censorship Action Group (Acag) plans to publicise the extent to which information is censored and provide details which would not otherwise be published.

Acag was formed in 1986 after several public meetings were called to express concern over media restrictions imposed by the State of Emergency.

Described as an apolitical organisation, Acag has as its members journalists, publishers and other public representatives — drawn from across the political spectrum.

Its function will be to "report detentions, bannings, listings and other human abuses in South Africa, as

about silence

they are all attempts to silence the people of this country".

● Mr. Marimutha Subramoney, a news agency editor, has been refused a passport — for the twelfth time in five years.

Unless Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha reverses last week's decision and grants Mr. Subramoney a passport, the Durban-based journalist will not be able to take up a scholarship he has been offered to study in West Germany.

He was also refused a passport in 1986/87 when he was offered a scholarship by the University of Edinburgh.

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Rand, city Six protests dispersed

Cape Town
18/3/88

POLICE yesterday broke up two demonstrations — one in Cape Town and the other in Johannesburg — which had demanded clemency for the Sharpeville Six.

In Cape Town, police arrested 29 Black Sash members after they ignored warnings to disperse while demonstrating in front of Parliament.

The women, including Black Sash president Mrs Mary Burton, carried a banner demanding clemency for the six, who later were given a four-week stay of execution from the gallows. They had been scheduled to hang this morning.

The women were taken into custody after failing to heed a six-minute warning to disperse.

In Johannesburg, police dispersed a group of about 500 students demon-

strating off-campus against the death penalty for the six condemned prisoners.

Two television journalists were detained and their film taken for viewing to see if they had violated state-of-emergency rules regarding the filming of police action.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe, Witwatersrand police liaison officer, said the men taken from the scene of the protest were Mr Willie Kubeka and Mr Z Manona of Viznews.

The students re-grouped inside the campus boundary and there were no further incidents, police said.

● White and black Zimbabweans staged a vigil outside the South African Trade Mission in downtown Harare yesterday, protesting against the scheduled hangings. — Sapa and UPI

Sash women in court

By PETER DENNEHY

TWENTY-NINE Black Sash women appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with possible charges of attending an illegal gathering near Parliament.

Among the women were the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton; the national vice-president, Mrs Jenny de Tolly; and the Western Cape regional chairperson, Ms Beverley Runciman.

Others who appeared were Mrs Sue van der Merwe, wife of the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Tian van der Merwe; Mrs Val Rose-Christie of the PFP's Unrest Monitoring Action Committee; and a nun, Sister Joan Rafferty.

They appeared with Margaret Nash, Lou Shaw, Sue Philcox, Sarah Christie, Mary Shepherd, Helen Marree

(nee Zille), Lynne Munnik, Jane Prinsloo, Annemarie Hendrickz, Cindy Tyrrell, Brenda McKay, Anne Schuster, Margaret Matthews, Desiree Burman, Ruth Copelands, Judy Woodward, Karen Chubb, Pam Allen, Margie Probyn, Alison Saayman, Anne Greenwall, Jill Gribble, and Denise Smith.

The state requested a postponement of the matter to April 22 for further investigation. All the women were released without bail, and warned to appear on that date.

The prosecutor said the charge which would be investigated would be one of allegedly attending an illegal gathering as defined in the Internal Security Act, Act 52 of 1973.

They were arrested shortly before 1.30pm in Government Avenue yesterday as they stood in silent protest behind a banner which read "Clemency for the Sharpeville Six".

Clamp 'has not stopped UDF'

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

The virtual banning of the United Democratic Front last month had not stopped the political activities of the organisation, the State said yesterday when it opposed a bail application by three of the accused in the long-running UDF trial in Pretoria.

Three of the 19 accused are still in custody — and have been for more than two years since the trial began. They are UDF general secretary Mr

Popo Molefe, publicity secretary Mr Patrick Lekota, and former Transvaal executive member Mr Moses Chikane.

The other 16 accused were released on bail in 1986 and last year.

In applying for bail, Mr George Bizos, SC, argued that the restrictions placed on the UDF and 16 other organisations in February, banning them from performing any activities outside of administrative functions, had countered much of the State submission that the

men would do the work of the UDF if released.

Contravention of the restrictions carries a fine of R20 000 or a maximum 10-year jail sentence — “the sort of deterrent which will counter any fears the Attorney-General, or reservations (Mr Justice van Dijkhorst) may have or had ... when refusing bail before”.

Bail was refused Mr Lekota, Mr Molefe and Mr Chikane last November 27.

Mr P B Jacobs, for the State, replied that the restrictions had not stopped the UDF's political activities, and that there had been threats from the UDF that it would not obey the restrictions.

The bail application hearing continues today.

The trial has been on for more than 26 months since the original 22 accused pleaded not guilty to the main charge of high treason, alternatively charges of murder, subversion and terrorism.

South 24-30/3/08

South

Journalists before US committee

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[Signature]

THREE South African journalists last week gave evidence before an American congressional sub-committee in Washington on the Government's media restrictions.

Allister Sparks, former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Ameen Akhalwaya, editor of the Lenasia-based newspaper Indicator, and Irwin Manoim of The Weekly Mail appeared before congressman Horward Wolpe's sub-committee for African affairs.

In the presence of television and newspaper reporters, Mr Wolpe welcomed them as the first South African journalists to appear before the committee.

Sparks spoke about the role of foreign correspondents in SA and how media coverage in the United States had dropped after the Government introduced further restrictions against the press.

Manoim outlined the laws affecting the media and the recent court case involving New Nation.

Akhalwaya said by restricting anti-apartheid organisations and press coverage of their affairs, the SA government was criminalising people who strove for genuine democracy.

"If we are to be criminalised for trying to write the truth then we are proud to be criminals," Akhalwaya added.

The continued detention of New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu was also raised.

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Note 2

After completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during the current financial year.

Note 3

Sufficient telephone numbers are available. Service will be provided after completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during the 1988/89 financial year.

(b)
(as at 12 February 1988)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
79 Brooklyn		
24 Groenkloof		
72 Lynn East		
27 Monument Park		
40 Onderstepoort		
250 Sinoville	Brooklyn — 32	
175 Sunnyside	Groenkloof — 10	
51 Totiusdal	Onderstepoort — 25	
31 Valhalla	Totiusdal — 14	
	Valhalla — 15	

Owing to the size and layout of the accommodation of these offices, a sufficient number of boxes unfortunately cannot be installed.

Internal Security Act: persons charged with offences

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

- (1) How many persons were charged in 1987 with offences under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;
- (2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences in that year and (b) were still on trial or awaiting trial as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) 81 persons.
- (2) (a) (i) None
- (ii) 2 persons
- (iii) 2 persons
- (b) 71 persons on 10 February 1988.
- (3) 1 person for 16 days
- 1 person for 66 days
- 2 persons for 67 days

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- 1 person for 208 days
- 1 person for 215 days
- 1 person for 217 days
- 1 person for 226 days
- 1 person for 228 days
- 1 person for 237 days
- 2 persons for 270 days
- 1 person for 307 days
- 2 persons for 311 days
- 3 persons for 321 days

Women approaching full-term pregnancy detained

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

- (1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in police station cells in terms of (a) emergency regulations and (b) the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) how many and (ii) what arrangements have been made to care for these women (aa) during their pregnancy and (bb) when their babies are delivered;
- (2) how many babies were born to women detained in terms of emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available;
- (3) what is the policy of the South African Police with regard to the release of female detainees who are pregnant?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Yes
- (i) One female on 19 February 1988.
- (ii) (aa) She is visited every 30 minutes and attends an antenatal clinic for medical examination and treatment if necessary, every week.
- (bb) She will timeously be taken to the maternity ward of a hospital.
- (b) None
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (2) One up until 19 February 1988.
- (3) The South African Police has no fixed

policy in this regard. However, in view of the circumstances, pregnant women in detention are treated humanely and with the necessary respect. In each case the merits of the detention are thoroughly considered and continued detention is authorised only in exceptional instances.

Mossel Bay: action taken against freelance photographer

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

- (1) Whether any member of the South African Police or the Security Branch took any action in Mossel Bay in January 1988 against a freelance photographer, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) what is the (i) rank of and (ii) position held by the policeman concerned, (c) what action did this policeman take, (d) in terms of what statutory provision was this action taken and (e) for what alleged offences was it considered necessary to take this action;
- (2) whether any complaints have been laid against this policeman as a result of the incident; if so, (a) what complaints, (b) when and (c) what action has been taken as a result;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes
- (a) the name furnished by the honourable member
- (b) (i) and (ii) A Lieutenant of the Security Branch
- (c) to (e) The officer investigated the person's possible involvement in the boycott action against the Diaz Festival. On the grounds of this investigation, in terms of Regulation 7(3) of the Emergency Regulations issued under the Public Safety Act 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) and promulgated in Government Gazette 10771 dated 11 June 1987, he ordered the person to leave the area.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

D/P 24/3/88

Lawyers slam paper ban, trial move

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PRETORIA — Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) have criticised the banning of the New Nation newspaper and the presidential intervention in a murder trial in Windhoek.

The LHR said in a statement that the action would increase polarisation, confrontation and human suffering.

The LHR described as "devastating" President P. W. Botha's issuing of a certificate to stop the prosecution of six soldiers who allegedly murdered a Swapo leader.

"Seen against his decision to grant clemency to a Mamelodi policeman who had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, and his refusal to intervene in the Sharpeville Six case, the State President has added to his office the portfolios of attorney-general, prosecutor, judge and executor.

"We as lawyers condemn his involvement in judicial matters which is based unscientifically, and politically motivated."

The Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ) said in a statement

yesterday that the suspension of the New Nation was not the first action by Pretoria against the media nor would it be the last.

"Whenever a publication has arisen in South Africa which spoke fearlessly of the needs and demands of the voiceless majority, the authorities have moved swiftly to silence it," the ADJ said.

In Cape Town, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, said the banning of New Nation smacked of political persecution and seemed far removed from the democratic principles which were supposed to govern South Africa.

If New Nation was guilty of any of the actions ascribed to it its editor and publishers should be charged before a court of law.

● Meanwhile, the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday Mr Dalling had apologised to "him" in accordance with paragraph seven of the report of the select committee on a question of privilege. — Sapa

D/D 28/3/88 327

No evidence for curbs says Relly

JOHANNESBURG — The government restrictions on 17 organisations held to be a security threat to the country have been criticised by the chairman of AECl, Mr Gavin Relly, said in the group's annual report.

He said the need for the measures was not evident.

"If they are necessary this is worrying; if they are not necessary their implementation is alarming," he says.

"We in AECl are concerned in practical terms that the process of industrial democratisation, which we believe is taking place through management's development policies and in our dealings with the trades unions, should not be thrown into reverse.

"Trades union activity is a vital, if robust, adjuster in our society and blunting its ability to perform its function properly will do great damage to the process of reform."

The lack of emphasis by the State President on political reform in his opening address to

Parliament was ameliorated to some extent by the economic programme he outlined.

Discussing AECl's performance during the year to December, he says that although substantial increases in domestic sales were achieved, performance in the second half was adversely influenced by two factors: the miners' strike in August which resulted in reduced sales of explosives, accessories and a wide range of chemicals, and lower agricultural activity which caused a 10 per cent reduction in fertiliser sales.

"But for these two factors, overall earnings for the year would have shown a further 6 per cent increase."

Regarding prospects for the current year, the indications were of moderate economic growth.

"Given normal climatic conditions and reasonable stability in the social and industrial environment, it is expected that earnings will show a further improvement," he says. — Sapa

Cosatu *Sowetan* slams 25/3/88 ban on 327 243 paper

By LEN MASEKO

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions yesterday decried the closure of the *New Nation* newspaper, saying the suspension would be met with anger by the federation's membership.

Cosatu said it appeared that the Government was committed to "either eliminating or harshly restricting all democratic institutions" and to silence the voice of the democratic movement.

The federation was reacting to this week's three-month ban of *New Nation* by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Cosatu said it was time all South Africans realised that the Government would "stop at nothing" to impose its "unrealistic dreams of a country governed by and for a small minority on the country."

Their (Government's) aim was to create a "cloak of secrecy and ignorance" that would provide cover for more drastic and unconventional "counter revolutionary" measures, Cosatu said.

"We salute *New Nation* for the work it has done in reporting on issues of concern to the majority of people, in exposing repression and in giving a voice to democratic organisations like ours who are denied a say through the official media," the federation said.

MORE PROTEST OVER BANNING

**It's a
death
sentence
for New
Nation
says the
Black
Sash**

Stoffel MORE organisations and newspapers in the country have added their voices in criticising the Government for closing the *New Nation* for three months.

The Black Sash in a statement from Johannesburg, described the three-month banning as "tantamount to a death sentence."

"With this action, there is not a single opposition newspaper that is safe from attack. The Government was strangling all opposition, muzzling all dissent, threatening the church, closing its ears and its mind to everything except its own opinion."

"Perhaps the Government does not realise that killing the messenger does not kill the message. We shall learn at our cost, as white Rhodesians learnt too late, that self-deception is a dangerous folly."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, said the banning smacked of political persecution and seemed far removed from the democratic principles which were supposed to govern South Africa.

"If the *New Nation* was guilty of any of the actions ascribed to it by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, then its editor and publishers should be

charged before a court of law and punished for criminal activity. The light of Press Freedom has dimmed to a dangerously low point," he said.

The Azanian National Youth Unity said the closure was a sign of movement towards real dictatorship and government by decree. It said the courageous reporting of the *New Nation* on real issues affecting society had been made a crime.

The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) said the State's attack on the alternative Press and the closure of the *New Nation* was a clear erosion of the freedom of the Press.

"The Government's suppression of the alternative Press reflects its failure to resolve the conflict in our country. By silencing the Press, the State attempts to legitimate its discredited organs."

The Association of Democratic Journalists said the suspension of the *New Nation* was not the first action by Pretoria against the information media in South Africa nor will it be the last.

The Lawyers for Human Rights said the effective closure of the *New Nation* would increase polarisation and human suffering.



Mr GABU Tugwana...
acting editor of *New Nation*.

The *Cape Times* said in its editorial on Wednesday that the closure heralds a new phase of authoritarian rule in South Africa in which the entire Press, already

under siege, is increasingly at risk.

The *Argus* (also a Cape paper) said in its editorial on Wednesday that as in all things, there was a cost attendant on this action by the Government.

"Aside from promoting public ignorance of what is happening in the country, the action also denies the Government which is already alarmingly isolated, even less access to the views and concerns of a significant community."

Business Day said in its editorial on Wednesday that the decision to close the *New Nation* confirms what has been plain for sometime; South Africa can no longer have a free Press and in this report, as in others, it has left the ranks of civilised nations.

One Afrikaans newspaper, the *Volksblad*, published in Bloemfontein, saw the banning in a different light. In its editorial, also on Wednesday, it said it shed no tears over the fate of the *New Nation*.

"We object to such newspapers — that enjoy respect especially overseas they do not deserve — helping to draw the net tighter around the Press in general by their irresponsibility."

MEDIA and MARKETING



SQUARING UP: Does comparative advertising really give the small guy a fighting chance against his bigger competitors — or will the consumer get hurt when the stones start flying?

Smart work 'is the answer to agency squeeze'

Spiralling costs, a chronic skills shortage — a likely scenario for the South African advertising industry in 1988.

What's to be done? Young & Rubicam CE David McKinstry believes the answer is greater productivity and how advertising people apply it to their situation.

"In our business, computers and mechanical aids are of limited help. Productivity comes down to personal contribution. It's not just a question of working harder; most of our people work incredibly hard anyway. It is a question of working smarter.

"Most of our clients face simi-

AWB's meeting banned

By Esmaré van der Merwe

An outdoor Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) meeting scheduled to be held in Randfontein tonight has been prohibited under the Internal Security Act.

AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche said last night that plans for an indoor meeting were going ahead.

Randfontein chief magistrate Mr P S McLeod said he had declined permission under Article 46(3) of the Internal Security Law No 74 of 1982 for an AWB meeting to be held at the H F Verwoerd Stadium tonight.

Rowdy AWB and Conservative Party supporters last night staged a walkout at a National Party meeting addressed by Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk.

Two men were arrested outside the Randfontein town hall but were later released. Voters go to the polls in Randfontein on Tuesday in a parliamentary by-election.

Report by Esmaré van der Merwe
Seven Street, Johannesburg
11/10/82

JOURNALISTS and the Black Sash organisation mounted placard protests in Johannesburg yesterday demonstrating against the closure of *New Nation* by the Government.

New Nation, which publishes about 60 000 copies a week, read by

about 48 000 people, should have gone on sale yesterday. In terms of a Government Gazette notice, however, it will be closed until June.

More than 30 journalists held up protest notices on the pavements around the Bree, Sauer and

Simmonds Street intersections, up to Loveday Street. Thousands of people were headed to work at the time.

Many of the demonstrators, tied handkerchiefs over their faces to ward off the concentrated vehicle exhaust fumes. Staff members of *New Nation*,

Weekly Mail and the *Star* took part on one side with the answer: "You're next" on the other.

The Black Sash also mounted a protest outside the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Its placards read:

**Demo in
Joburg**

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Relly ^{25/3/88} ³²⁷ slams curbs

THE recent restrictions on 18 organisations were criticised by Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of AECI, in the group's annual report.

In his chairman's statement in the report, released this week, he says the need for these measures was not evident.

"If they are necessary this is worrying. If they are not necessary their implementation is alarming," he says.

"We in AECI are concerned in practical terms that the process of industrial democratisation, which we believe is taking place through management's development policies and in our dealings with the trade unions, should not be thrown into reverse. —
apa.

'MAIL' SEES LAWYERS OVER WARNING

THE newspaper *Weekly Mail* has been invited by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to submit further representations on Mr Botha's objections to material in the newspaper, in the light of changes made to media curbs.

Anton Harber, co-editor of *Weekly Mail* yesterday confirmed that in a letter Mr Botha drew the attention of the newspapers to the amendments to the media curbs made in January this year.

The amendments came after *Weekly Mail*, among other newspapers, was warned by the Minister that he objected to certain material. This warning is the first step in a lengthy process by which the Minister is empowered to either

close or censor publications.

The newspaper *New Nation*, banned for three months under the process this week, had also been invited to make further representations following the amendments.

After the first letter to *Weekly Mail* some three months ago the paper submitted "160 pages of extensive and exhaustive legal argument" to the Minister, Mr Harber said yesterday.

"We are very surprised by this letter."

Mr Botha's letter to the paper

this week points out that the Minister had not invited *Weekly Mail* to speculate on whether individual articles caused a threat to public safety.

The Minister was concerned with the cumulative effect of a "systematic or repeated" placing of objectionable articles or photographs, the letter said.

"We will consult our lawyers. If we feel there is a need to do so we will make further representations," Mr Harber said yesterday.

The newspaper has two weeks in which to reply.

Sowetan 25/3/88

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It's perfectly legal — only they can't say it

New Nation can't publish the stories its journalists wrote this week. But we can — because they are legal. Below is what the government is trying to hide: what would have been the paper's Page 3

Accused cop's damning claims

SA 'still supplying Renamo bandits'

MEMBERS of the South African security forces are still supplying the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) group, it was alleged in the Rand Supreme Court last week.

The claim formed part of evidence given by Detective Sergeant Robert van der Merwe of South African Police.

Van der Merwe and the former head of the East Rand Homicide and Robbery division, Captain Jack la Grange, are accused of murdering two drug traffickers, and of attempting to murder a third.

In evidence, van der Merwe said on an unspecified date last year he and a colleague met a certain Commander John Vorster during an official visit to the Eastern Transvaal town of Nelspruit.

With him there was another individual who said he was responsible for links between a certain organisation — which we understood to be Renamo — and the South African government," said van der Merwe. Renamo is the Portuguese acronym for the MNR.

"As far as we could deduce, he was involved in supplying the Mozambique resistance movement with whatever they needed," added van der Merwe.

"I saw various weapons of communist origin in his garage, and I presumed they were destined for that organisation."

Asked what he understood by "clandestine" operations, van der Merwe said they were "secret".

"As I understand it, only the commanding officer and the officer carrying out the operation should know of it," he said. "It seems to me that such actions are illegal in terms of law, but I consider them legal in terms of superior orders."

Replying to the direct charges against him, van der Merwe told the court he killed Bernie Alex Ogle and the police informer Peter Pillay — both of whom have been identified in court as drug traffickers — in September and October last year.

He said he killed them because he was convinced they were members of the African National Congress.

He said he believed he was carrying out a "clandestine" mission on orders from police headquarters — which had been transmitted to him by La Grange, his superior (and now co-accused).

Van der Merwe compared the killings with the assassination of three ANC members in Swaziland last July, and the deaths of three Pan Africanist Congress members in a shoot-out with police in Johannesburg a month later.

These were also "clandestine" police operations, said Van der Merwe.

He told the court he had been on duty at the Oshoek border with Swaziland on July 8 last year.

Two days later, the deaths of the ANC cadres was reported.

The thought that the Sharpeville Six would be hanged last week had people in tears at a 'Save the Patriots' prayer service at Sharpeville's NOK church on Thursday. A last-minute court order gave the Six a trial reprieve from the hangman's noose. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Frank Chikane of SACC.



'Kitsie' hunted after court finding

POLICE are searching for a Grahamstown municipal policeman, Alphus David Mithethwa, after an inquest court found he was responsible for the death of 31-year-old Mbuleli Nyengene.

Magistrate J Roslow found that Nyengene's death was brought about by an act amounting to an offence in that it appeared as if the policeman had murdered Nyengene.

Nyengene died from a shotgun wound in the abdomen after an incident on July 1 at a councillor's house.

According to the inquest papers, a warrant for Mithethwa's arrest had been issued in January last year after he forfeited bail.

Moses Qangule, son of a community councillor, said he entered the yard of his home with Nyengene (his cousin), when he saw Mithethwa pointing a firearm at them.

Qangule said he had told Mithethwa not to shoot. However, when Nyengene entered the house, Mithethwa shot him in the back for no apparent reason.

In a statement before the court, Qangule states he asked the policeman why he had shot his cousin. Mithethwa had replied "because I thought he was a suspect."

PE policeman 'suffers Vietnam Syndrome'

A MEMBER of a Port Elizabeth unrest unit facing two charges of murder is suffering from "Vietnam Syndrome", a psychiatrist told the Grahamstown Supreme Court this week.

Dr Anton Potgieter, former head of the psychiatry department at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria, said he had no doubt Constable David Patrick Goosen, 26, suffered from a post-traumatic stress disorder.

WIDESPREAD

This disorder was found to have been widespread among American soldiers returning home from the

Vietnam war. Goosen and Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, are charged with two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

FUNERAL

The charges relate to an incident in Cradock on July 26, 1986, when the unit under de Villiers' command was sent to Cradock to monitor the funeral of a "terrorist".

Potgieter, who is considered a psychiatric expert, told the court of the requirements for making such a finding and said he was satisfied they existed in

Goosen's case. He admitted these symptoms could be "faked", but said only an extremely well informed person could give a convincing simulation.

He told the court he was surprised that Goosen could act so calmly while facing such serious charges.

ACCIDENT

Potgieter suggested Goosen had rationalised the situation by convincing himself that the stabbing was merely a reflex self-defence action without serious consequences. He dismissed the shooting as an accident.

The court heard earli-

er how Goosen had been involved in the "elimination" of an ANC "terrorist", and defence lawyers suggested he was suffering from nightmares and a "nameless" fear.

NAMELESS FEAR

Goosen told the court that when he took a man (assaulted earlier by himself and de Villiers) down to a river to wash his face, he again experienced the nameless fear.

It is alleged that Goosen shot the man through the back of his neck after being told to do so by de Villiers.

The trial is continuing in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

Workers show they're no babies

AN Israeli businessman has been shown that "workers in South Africa are not babies", according to the East Rand Regional organiser of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

Cavusa's Mike Mnikina was commenting after some 50 employees at Shevil's Diamond Trading and Polishing Company were reinstated by the

firm after a dispute last week.

A walkout had occurred after three members of the workers' committee had a disagreement over union rights with Robert Nassimov, a co-director of the firm.

The workers claimed they had been dismissed, but Nassimov said "they all just suddenly said they wanted to go, so I said go."

Last week he said there was "no place" for a union at his plant, and he was doing the workers a favour by employing them.

"If you take blacks, they are nice people and good, but they are babies and you must treat them as babies," he said.

Mnikina said he had since received a telex from Shevil's lawyers in which

they asked for proof of membership, offered to meet the union, and asked workers to return the next day.

Mnikina said the outcome of the dispute was a victory for the workers: "He (Nassimov) learned that the workers in South Africa are not babies. Maybe in Israel they are babies."

What New Nation would have said ...



Picture: JUDA NGWENYA, Reuters

THEY banned the *New Nation* and damned it to silence because it dared to reflect the violence of apartheid. They banned it because it gave a voice to the voteless majority. They banned it because it articulated the aspirations of millions of oppressed people.

But the spirit of resistance it was born into remains deeply rooted in a tradition that refuses to die for as long as apartheid lives. And it will be naive in the extreme for this government to believe that banning the *New Nation* will resolve the crisis it is trapped in.

In fact it would be political folly to blame this crisis on the *New Nation*.

Centuries of racist rule and exploitation have fuelled a tradition of resistance that is now blamed on the *New Nation*.

But the apartheid government has, in true Nationalist tradition, stubbornly re-

Gabu Tugwana (above), acting editor of New Nation, cannot express his views in his own newspaper, closed by the government for three months. But he can write the same views for other newspapers — and he does so here.

fused to recognise and resolve the contradictions that are inherent in their policy of racial superiority. Instead they have attacked everything that threatens them and their policies.

That apartheid is fatally flawed is a belief that only the suicidal will dare to question. Only the likes of President PW Botha will go a step further and try to entrench it.

And it is precisely this calibre of political leadership, that has intensified the contradictions and deepened the crisis.

The government's claim that its failure to act against

the *New Nation* would have meant the resurgence of growing "resistance, violence and disorderliness" reflects a political immaturity, which in itself represents this government's greatest dilemma.

Resistance, it must be pointed out, is as old as apartheid. It is hundreds of years older than the *New Nation*, which only served to reflect reality: the creation of apartheid.

In fact the *New Nation*, in its current form, would have no place in a truly non-racial, democratic society. Ironically, it is the existence of Botha's apartheid

government that necessitates its existence.

We have warned this government in the past that attempts to ban the reality only serve to project it more boldly. The most recent example played itself out just a few days ago, on Sharpeville Day, March 21.

It came just three weeks after the banning of 18 organisations and the restriction of 18 leaders around the country. Despite this attempt to paralyse the democratic movement, the will to resist was boldly demonstrated in a nationwide show of solidarity.

If there was any lesson for the government to learn, then it must be that the banning of the mass movement did nothing to immobilise it.

And it is in this context that we should view its attempt to silence the voice of the democratic majority by banning the *New Nation*.

WM receives another missive from Botha

Weekly Mail Reporter

MINISTER of Home Affairs and Communications Stoffel Botha has invited *Weekly Mail* to "supplement or adjust" its representations to him.

Weekly Mail's 160-page representations were submitted to Botha in December to counter a threat by him to act against the newspaper in terms of Emergency regulations.

In the three months since then, Botha has not responded to the submissions. However this week he served a new letter on *Weekly Mail*.

He pointed out that the Emergency media regulations had been amended since *Weekly Mail* made its representations.

He also asked *Weekly Mail* to take into account that he believed he was not required to decide that each individual article that offended him was a threat to public safety. Rather, he said, the accumulative effect of all the articles he listed should be considered.

The *Weekly Mail* is considering how to respond to Botha's letter.

Grassroots gets its warning too

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

THE Western Cape community newspaper *Grassroots* is the latest publication to receive a warning from home affairs minister, Stoffel Botha, in terms of the media regulations.

Grassroots, established eight years ago to provide a mouthpiece for a number of community-based organisations, has a monthly circulation of about 20 000, mainly in the Cape Town area. It has two weeks to make representations to Botha.

In a letter hand-delivered this week, Botha told the paper he is considering gazetting a warning against it for printing "subversive propaganda".

Botha said he had examined five editions, from September to December 1987 and the issue of February 1988.

Among the 23 articles Botha mentioned as causing "a threat to the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or causing a delay in the termination of the State of Emergency" was a letter from "Football Crazy Comrade" in the September issue, which "promoted an unlawful organisation" by describing ANC leaders as "our leaders".

Other articles cited as boosting the ANC's image included a front-page report in February headed "ANC calls for unity", and a plea — also carried in mainstream newspapers — for an end to the conflict in Pietermaritzburg and in the KTC squatter settlement in the Western Cape.

During its eight years of existence, the newspaper has been subjected to repeated bannings and detentions of its staff. Its offices were destroyed in a mysterious fire in 1985, but it has continued to publish.

Grassroots organiser Mansoor Jaffer said: "We reject the right of Stoffel Botha to decide what will be published in South Africa."

"The threat to public order and safety in South Africa comes from the minority government of Minister Botha. It is that government which should be closed down, not the *New Nation* or *Grassroots*."

W/maul

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25-30/3/88

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament last week that a total of 71 people were being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act (detention for interrogation). He said that none of the written representations submitted by these detainees had resulted in release.

Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said in parliament that a total of 84 people were detained under section 31 of the Internal Security Act (detention of potential state witnesses) last year. The person who had been detained for the longest period as of December 31 last year had been held for 14 months and one day.

A total of 49 people were still being held under section 31 as of February 29 this year, one of whom had been held for 15 months and six days.

STATE ACTIONS AGAINST THE MEDIA

According to the last Detainees' Parents Support Committee report before the organisation was restricted, the following are among the actions taken by the state against the media in the past year:

On June 11, 1987 the media regulations of the State of Emergency were repromulgated.

On August 28, 1987 amendments were made to these regulations empowering the minister of home affairs to curb publications "which systematically or repeatedly publish" material regarded by the minister as a threat to public safety.

During 1987 the following newspapers received formal warnings from the minister: *New Nation*; *Die Stem*; *Work in Progress*; *The Sowetan*; *Azania Focus*; *South*; *Weekly Mail*.

The following newspapers received notices in the Government Gazette which warned them that matter published was, in the opinion of the minister, a threat to public safety: *New Nation*; *Die Stem*; *South*; *Work in Progress*.

On March 22, 1988, following an unsuccessful court application, *New Nation* was suspended by the minister of home affairs until June 10.

During January 1987 the commissioner of police issued three orders which affected the media nationally or were directed at specific publications.

On March 10, 1987 the police attempted to seize all copies of an edition of *The Star* carrying a DPSC advertisement, but were restrained from doing so by a court order.

The End Conscription Campaign and South African Youth Congress had publications seized by the police on separate occasions.

In April 1987 policemen seized material from the offices of the *Eastern Province Herald* related to an advertisement on the detention of children.

STATE ACTION AGAINST JOURNALISTS

Eight foreign correspondents were either deported from South Africa or refused the renewal of their work permits during 1987. In January 1987 Michael Parks of the *Los Angeles Times* had his work permit renewed only after negotiations between his employers and the minister of law and order.

Seven journalists were detained under security legislation last year, and four are currently being held in detention under the Emergency regulations.

Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said in parliament that 186 applications by foreign journalists had been refused during 1987. He said there were currently 115 non-South Africans working as journalists or photographers in South Africa. Of these 103 held permanent residence permits and 12 had temporary work permits. He said that as part of the control of aliens, a survey was conducted in late 86. The survey included 21 South African newspapers.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MZWAKHE MBULI, 30, United Democratic Front Transvaal media officer, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on January 6, and is still being held.

Mbuli played an active role in the Soweto Youth Congress. For the past six years he has built a reputation as a "people's poet", and his work has been widely published. A commercial recording of his work entitled *Change is Pain* was banned last year. Mbuli gave a performance of his poetry at the UDF launch in Cape Town in 1983 and he has performed since then at numerous funerals and public meetings.

In 1985 he was elected UDF Transvaal media officer and the following year helped set up the UDF cultural desk. He was detained for six weeks under the Emergency Regulations last year, and in December he was refused a passport to attend the CASA cultural festival in Amsterdam.

He has been detained on several previous occasions, and his wife, Nomsa, was detained in December 1986. Until last year he worked for the Screen Training Project.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation:

Swapo Information Bulletin November 1987 and October 1987 (Swapo Department of Publicity, Luanda); *The History Book* (Pal Rydberg, Gittan Jonsson, Annika Elmquist, Ann Mari Langemar); Mao Tse-tung's Immortal Contributions (Bob Avakian — permit required); Solidarity Meetings — pamphlet (SALEP, London); Free Azania 1917-1987 (not stated); Sex and the Single Tourist (Carl Stanton); Taxi Cab Sex (Scotty Keene); Too Young for Marriage (Delmore James); Hot Chains, Cold Wife (JT Watson); The Happiest Hooker (Terri Lincoln); Hung Hustler (Bob Michaels); Anne's Damaged Alley (Pat Collier); The Corrupted Swappers (Peter Ryan); Billy's New Teacher (Jan Hanson); The Pillow Book (Nik Douglas and Penny Slinger); The Memoirs of Dolly Morton and Three Times a Woman (Both produced by WH Allen and Co, PLC, London); *Salon Kitty* — film; *Messing Around* — film; 1990 The Bronx Warriors — film.

Banned for possession:

Wie der Nackte Wind Des Meeres (Gustav Sandgren); Tagebuch eines Casanovas (Roman Macek); Inferno der Leidenschaft (Siegfried Klause); Walter der Englische Casanova, Mein Geheimnis Leben (Carl Stephenson Verlag Flensburg); Kuss-praktiken (G Legman); Rosa Fielding: Victim of Lust; Maudie; Laura Middleton and the New Epicurean; Lascivious Scenes; Bentrice and Oh Wicked Country (all by WH Allen and Co, London); Under the Roofs of Paris or Opus Pistorum (Henry Miller); Lovers (G M Corrie); Joy and Joann (Joy Laurey); Locker Room Stud (Matt Carter).

Unbanned:

New Nation February 19-25 1987 (vol 2 no 7); New Nation February 12-18 1987 (vol 2 no 6); New Nation August 27-September 2 1987 (vol 2 no 34); The Crisis of Britain (R Palme Dutt); Social Insu-

KENNISGEWING 192 VAN 1988**DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN GRONDSAKE****AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

(Goedkeuring van nuwe boustelsels en -produkte)

Kennisgewing geskied hierby dat die Agrément-raad van Suid-Afrika die geldigheidsduur van 'n sertifikaat, waarvan besonderhede in onderstaande Bylae verskyn, met ingang van Februarie 1988, verleng het.

BYLAE**AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

Sertifikaat 84/120 (geldig tot Januarie 1988)

Naam van produk: Gypsum Industries Rhinosteel-boustelsel.

Vervaardig deur: Gypsum Industries Beperk.

Die geldigheidsduur van hierdie sertifikaat, wat by Kennisgewing 865 van 1984, gedateer 14 Desember 1984, uitgereik is, word vir 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens ses maande verleng.

(25 Maart 1988)

NOTICE 192 OF 1988**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS****AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA**

(Approval of new building systems and products)

Notice is hereby given that the Agrément Board of South Africa has, with effect from February 1988, extended the validity of a certificate, details of which appear in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE**AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Certificate 84/120 (valid until January 1988)

Name of product: Gypsum Industries Rhinosteel Building System.

Manufactured by: Gypsum Industries Limited.

The validity of this certificate, which was issued under Notice 865 of 1984, dated 14 December 1984, is extended for a further period not exceeding six months.

(25 March 1988)

KENNISGEWING 193 VAN 1988**DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN GRONDSAKE****AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

(Goedkeuring van nuwe boustelsels en -produkte)

Kennis word hierby gegee dat die Agrément-raad van Suid-Afrika die aanstelling van 'n lisensiehouer deur 'n setifikaathouer geregistreer het. Dit verleen die reg aan die lisensiehouer om die gesertifiseerde boustelsel op te rig soos beskryf en gespesifiseer in die betrokke sertifikaat. Besonderhede aangaande die setifikaathouer, die sertifikaat en die naam en adres van die lisensiehouer verskyn in die bygaande Bylae.

BYLAE**AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

Sertifikaathouer: Engineering Design and Construction Mpy. Bpk.

Nommer en titel van sertifikaat waarvoor lisensies uitgereik is: No. 87/175, IBS Tuffwall-boustelsel.

Naam en adres van lisensiehouer: Parkyns Investments (Edms.) Bpk., handelend as Specihome, Posbus 47751, Greyville, 4023.

(25 Maart 1988)

NOTICE 193 OF 1988**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS****AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA**

(Approval of new building systems and products)

Notice is hereby given that the Agrément Board of South Africa has registered the appointment by a certificate holder of a licensee who may erect the certificated building system described and specified in the relevant certificate. Details of the certificate holder, the certificate and the name and address of the licensee appear in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE**AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Certificate holder: Engineering Design and Construction Co. Limited.

Number and title of certificate for which licences have been issued: No. 87/175, IBS Tuffwall Building System.

Name and address of licensee: Parkyns Investments (Pty) Ltd, trading as Specihome, P.O. Box 47751, Greyville, 4023.

(25 March 1988)

KENNISGEWING 194 VAN 1988**DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE**

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Parlement op 1 Maart 1988 goedgekeur het dat 'n Gesamentlike Komitee met die volgende opdrag aangestel word:

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor die bestaan van omstandighede wat dit nodig of wenslik maak om verdere wetgewing te verorden—

(1) om te verhinder dat geld in die Republiek ingebring word om daar gebruik te word ter bedreiging van die veiligheid van die publiek of die handhawing van die openbare orde of ter vestiging van 'n noodtoestand of om die beëindiging van 'n noodtoestand te vertraag of te verhinder;

NOTICE 194 OF 1988**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

It is hereby made known for general information that Parliament, on 1 March 1988, gave approval for a Joint Committee to be appointed with the following terms of reference:

To enquire into and report upon the existence of circumstances making it necessary or desirable to enact further legislation—

(1) to prevent money from being brought into the Republic to be used there to endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or to create a state of emergency or to delay or prevent the termination of a state of emergency;

327

9/14 7:15

25/3/88

Protest demo at ban on 'Nation'

JOHANNESBURG. — Activists, students and journalists held rallies and demonstrations here yesterday to protest against the government's three-month ban on the New Nation newspaper.

The newspaper would have gone on sale yesterday but on Tuesday the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, shut down the paper for 12 weeks, saying it had published "subversive propaganda" in violation of state-of-emergency regulations.

More than 30 journalists from several newspapers staged a demonstration in support of the New Nation. They wore handkerchiefs over their mouths to symbolize the gagging of the press.

Black ribbons of mourning were draped from the windows of the New Nation's offices.

Students were addressed by the Rev Frank Chikane, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, who said South Africa was experiencing "its worst period of oppression".

Silenced

"Even whites are going to be silenced. The newspapers are going to be silenced. Everyone is going to find himself in the same bath," he said.

Meanwhile, the United Nations special committee against apartheid says it is deeply concerned about his week's banning of the New Nation; chairman Major Joseph Garba said in a message to the newspaper.

The International Press Institute said yesterday that it had protested to the South African government. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

27 940

2 540

30 480

(2) ter bevestiging van die beginsels dat politieke oogmerke en doelstellings in die Republiek nagestreef behoort te word—

(a) sonder dat gevoelens van vyandiggesindheid of gewelddadigheid aangestig word; en

(b) sonder inmenging, geldelik of andersins, van buite die Republiek,

en, indien wel, die vraag of die Wetsontwerp vir die Bevordering van Ordelike Binnelandse Politiek [W50—88(AS)], wat hierby na die Komitee verwys word, aan so 'n behoefte voldoen, en dat die bevoegdheid aan die gesamentlike komitee verleen word om getuienis af te neem en stukke te vorder en wetgewing in dié verband voor te lê.

Die Gesamentlike Komitee verlang dat alle persone en instansies wat graag skriftelike getuienis oor die onderwerp van die Komitee se ondersoek wil voorlê, sodanige getuienis nie later nie as 15 April 1988 aan die Sekretaris van die Parlement, Posbus 15, Kaapstad, 8000, moet voorlê. Indien iemand verlang om mondelinge getuienis voor die Komitee af te lê, moet hy ook voor daardie datum so aandui.

(25 Maart 1988)

KENNISGEWING 195 VAN 1988
ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD
DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN
WATEROORSIENING

KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. RADEMEYER,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand, Departement van Landbou en Watervoorsiening.

(2) in affirmation of the principles that political aims and objectives should be pursued in the Republic—

(a) without instigation of feelings of hostility or violence; and

(b) without interference, financial or otherwise, from outside the Republic,

and, if so, the question whether the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill [B50—88(GA)], which is hereby referred to the committee, satisfies such a need and, the joint committee to have power to take evidence and call for papers and to submit legislation in this regard.

The Joint Committee desires all persons or institutions who wish to submit written evidence on the subject of the Committee's enquiry to submit such evidence not later than 15 April 1988 to the Secretary to Parliament, P.O. Box 15, Cape Town, 8000. Should any person wish to give oral evidence before the Committee, he should indicate his intention before that date as well.

(25 March 1988)

NOTICE 195 OF 1988
ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
WATER SUPPLY

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, 1966

Meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. RADEMEYER,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance, Department of Agriculture and Water Supply.

Aansoek van/Application by	Plek van byeenkoms/Place of meeting	Datum en tyd/Date and time
Christiaan Herodumus Bornman, Pk./Tomburke, 0621.	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Potgietersrus	9 Mei/May 1988 om/at 09h00.

(25 Maart 1988)/(25 March 1988)

KENNISGEWING 196 VAN 1988
ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD
DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN
WATEROORSIENING

KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. RADEMEYER,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand, Departement van Landbou en Watervoorsiening.

NOTICE 196 OF 1988
ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
WATER SUPPLY

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, 1966

Meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. RADEMEYER,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance, Department of Agriculture and Water Supply.

Aansoek van/Application by	Plek van byeenkoms/Place of meeting	Datum en tyd/Date and time
Michael Albertus Otto, Posbus/P.O. Box 60, Vivo, 0924	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Louis Trichardt	20 Mei/May 1988 om/at 09h00.

(25 Maart 1988)/(25 March 1988)

DID 26/3/88 327

Minister serves another letter on Weekly Mail

JOHANNESBURG — It was not necessary to decide which individual article was a threat to public safety, but the accumulative effect of all articles that had to be considered, the Minister of Home Affairs and Communication, Mr Stoffel Botha, told the Weekly Mail.

The newspaper said in an article yesterday:

"The Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel

Botha, has invited Weekly Mail to 'supplement or adjust' its representations with him.

"Weekly Mail's 160-page representations were submitted to Mr Botha in December to counter a threat by him to act against the newspaper in terms of Emergency regulations.

"In the three months since then, Mr Botha has not responded. However, this week he served a new letter on Weekly Mail.

"He pointed out that the emergency media regulations had been amended since Weekly Mail made its representations.

"He also asked Weekly Mail to take into account that he believed he was not required to decide that each individual article that offended was a threat to public safety.

"The Weekly Mail is considering how to respond." — Sapa

Member of ANC shot in hospital

MASERU. — An ANC member was shot dead in his hospital bed in Maseru last Tuesday night, Sapa reports.

Mr Mazizi Attwell Maqokeza, 32, was shot dead in Queen Elizabeth II hospital — reportedly by an assassin who fired the shot through a window. He was under police guard at the time.

Mr Maqokeza was recovering from gunshot wounds sustained in another incident.

Mr Maqokeza's family are making plans to transport his body to the Transkei for burial.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Maseru said yesterday that Mr Maqokeza fled to Lesotho in 1980 and moved to Maputó in 1981.

Mr Maqokeza had asked his lawyer to arrange for him to move as he felt he was not getting adequate medical attention in Maseru. His lawyer made arrangements with the ANC and the UNHCR to fly him to Zimbabwe last Friday.

Police confirmed Mr Maqokeza had been shot by a gunman with a 9mm pistol.

Two men had accompanied the gunman, but no arrests had been made so far. — Sapa



Nusas president Steve Kromberg was the first delegate to deliver petitions to a police officer at the Union Buildings. Cameramen followed him but were later turned away.

● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

Students deliver petitions to State President

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter

More than 150 policemen sealed off the Union Buildings in Pretoria for five hours yesterday as 70 students from eight universities staged a protest against the recent clamps on 17 organisations.

Police declared the grounds around the Union Buildings a restricted area and set up roadblocks at all entrances in anticipation of the protest.

The action, organised by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) under a national "Ban Apartheid, Not De-

mocracy" campaign, was peaceful.

Nusas president Mr Steve Kromberg said the protest, which received "unprecedented" support from more than 200 student organisations at eight campuses, was an historical moment for the organisation.

The media were initially barred from entering the grounds of the Union Buildings but police later allowed several reporters, but no photographers or camera crews, to

The petitions condemned the effective banning of the 17 organisations, and said the action offered South Africans no hope

for a democratic solution. They demanded that the Government rescind the measures immediately.

The senior officer on the scene, Colonel J A Espach, said the petitions would be delivered to the State President's office. Every student was filmed and photographed by the police.

It took more than an hour for all the petitions to be delivered by delegates from the universities of Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Rhodes, Stellenbosch, Pretoria, RAU and the Pietermaritzburg and Durban campuses of the University of Natal.

Sutton: steel beneath cloth

KETH SUTTON, Bishop of Lichfield, is not your usual prototype of a trouble-shooter. Mild-mannered and softly spoken, Bishop Sutton, on a whistle-stop visit to South Africa this week at the behest of the head of the Anglican church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is not the sort you would associate with tough talking, hard words.

But appearances can be deceiving. Here he was, this prominent English cleric, sent specifically to lend support to the ever-outspoken Archbishop Desmond Tutu — and, in his quiet way, he was not mincing words.

"Desmond Tutu is a spiritual leader and a patriot — not a Marxist," he said of that persistent thorn in the Government side as he sat in the guesthouse of Bishop Duncan Butchuan's official residence in Westcliff, Johannesburg.

It was the same house he had shared with Archbishop Tutu on his first visit to South Africa when the Archbishop was Bishop of Johannesburg.

It was during that visit, when the State of Emergency had been declared in 1986, that he gave the Archbishop moral support and spoke at the funeral of 14 youths killed at kwaThema near Springs.

Ironically Bishop Sutton had been sent on that mission by the Anglican church envoy

Terry Waite who was to disappear in Beirut later.

Last November, Bishop Sutton again returned on a mission to George in the Eastern Cape to attend an international conference of Anglican churchmen.

What made this third visit completely different from the rest was its nature of emergency.

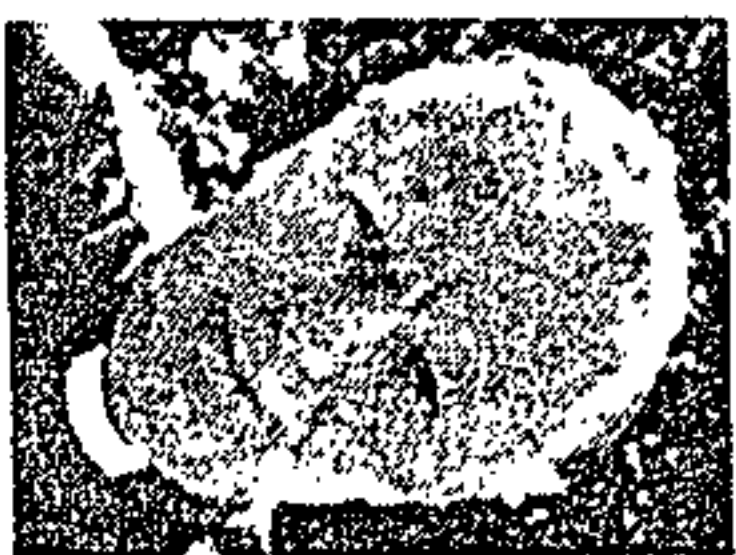
Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, was so concerned about the South African Government's action in isolating church leaders from the churches they represent, that he gave Bishop Sutton two days to cancel his appointments in Lichfield — one of the largest dioceses in Britain — and fly to South Africa.

The Archbishop, it seems, fears a showdown between Archbishop Tutu and President Botha of the dimensions of those famous Eliot lines: "Will no one rid me of this meddlesome priest?"

"My impression of Tutu is that he is primarily a spiritual leader," says the Cambridge graduate and past chaplain of Cambridge University.

Looking drawn and tired after a succession of talks and consultations crammed into four days, his chief concern clearly was the report he had drawn up for the Archbishop. "I've been to black townships with Bishop

Sara Martin talks to Anglican church envoy Bishop Keith Sutton who pulls no punches on his church's role in South African society and in his support for Bishop Desmond Tutu.



Tutu and when I see the concern about the children of the townships, about their future, it is absolutely clear to me that he cannot just pat them on the head and say 'wait' or 'be patient' or 'don't do anything'.

"As a spiritual leader he has to be concerned about the whole of life. That is why in the statement the bishops have issued they have said 'the church has a spiritual responsibility not only to the individual, but to the lives of nations.'"

In expressing that responsibility, he is not a tool of the ANC, Bishop Sutton insists. "His very difference with any violent organisation lies in his repudiation of violence."

"President Botha has suggested that he may be connected with Marxist elements, but Marxism is committed to violent revolution and that is precisely what Archbishop Tutu is opposing. He has said emphatically that if the people he works with engage in violence, then he will leave the country."

Bishop Sutton said he was most impressed at the emergency meeting of the House of Bishops on Tuesday when nearly all the South African bishops, black and white, clearly rejected such allegations.

"They don't necessarily agree with Archbishop Tutu on every point, but they are absolutely clear that he is not the mouthpiece of the ANC."

Threats of doom against the Archbishop and tension within the Anglican Church were further intensified this week by the emergence of a conservative group calling themselves Anglicans Concerned for Truth and Spirituality (Acts) who have sent a message to State President Botha dissociating themselves from the "confrontational" stance of Anglican bishops.

Bishop Sutton sadly shakes his head as he speaks about this movement.

"I feel there is a great danger of people talking about spirituality in the narrow sense and I know President Botha does so himself."

"They feel that the Church is concerned only with 'spiritual' matters and I would say to such Christians: remember Our Lord

based all his teachings on what Jesus called 'The Kingdom of God', meaning that the is king over every department of life. C king over what goes on in a township 1 Cape. God is king over what goes on at a communion service in Kempton Park.

"You cannot confine God's loving power to one department of life, but all the important things that affect people — family and political life which is so important in country."

"Are such Christians really grappling the fact that 20 million black people are excluded from any proper democratic participation in the future of this bea country? I think a spiritual leader is bound to speak about that."

"Monday, when I arrived in this country was Sharpeville Day. If Archbishop Tutu been a political figure as he is accused being, he would have been out in the street doing something. But the holy man was in chapel on a spiritual retreat."

The Anglican church in South Africa never give in. "To Anglicans in this country he is our father in God. When you touch father in God, you touch the children of God." "I say it proudly, I warn to Bishop Tutu a man, as a priest and as a patriot who is this country."

Cosatu's special congress postponed

Labour Reporter

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said earlier this week that it had postponed its special congress scheduled for April to discuss the Labour Relations Amendment Bill and the recent emergency restrictions on the organisation.

In a statement, Cosatu said the decision to reschedule the congress from April 9-10 to May 7-8 had been taken by the federation's national executive committee, including two delegates from 13 unions.

This would enable Cosatu's affiliated unions to "undertake the broadest consultation with membership".

The special congress would, according to the statement, "formulate a short and long-term response to the new conditions facing the labour movement and decide on a nationally co-ordinated response to the union-bashing Labour Relations Amendment Bill, and a response should the Bill become law".

Handwritten notes and stamps on the right margin include:
- A large circle with a diagonal line through it.
- The date "1/12/88".
- The word "MAY".
- The word "VLS".
- The word "ED".
- The word "N".
- The number "12".
- The word "98".
- The word "28".
- The word "L".
- The word "2".
- The word "H/O".
- The word "MAY".
- The word "1998".

Blacks lack legal aid

ROGER SMITH

ABOUT 100 000 black people were sentenced to imprisonment each year without the benefit of a lawyer, Natal University law faculty dean Professor David McQuoid-Mason said.

Speaking on the need for educating people in law, McQuoid-Mason stressed the general inaccessibility and unequal enforcement of the law in SA.

He quoted surveys which showed that in criminal cases the vast majority of accused were unrepresented and that most South Africans were ignorant of their legal rights.

In a 1984 survey in the Durban Magistrate's Court, it was found only 11,2% of the 582 accused were represented by lawyers.

Of those, 6,2% of blacks were represented, 11,1% of coloureds, 32,8% of Indians and 24% of whites.

31/3/88
Blday
(327)

Clampdown backlash

Sowetan 8/3/88 (327)

SOUTH Africa's crackdown on activist groups is having widespread international repercussions.

Japanese trade links with South Africa are in the balance, the European Economic Community is moving to warn South Africa on any interference with EEC aid programmes, and the president of the United Nations security council has sharply rapped the South African ambassador, Mr Les Manley, for his defiant "do your damndest" speech to the council last Thursday. — Sowetan Correspondent.

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CAPE TIMES 30/3/68

Police thwart student march

By CHRIS STEYN and YVETTE VAN BREDA

HUNDREDS of policemen — many in plainclothes — mounted a massive security operation in the city centre and Wynberg yesterday.

Police said they were there to prevent students marching from the Parade to Parliament.

According to a convener, a combined student movement representing universities, colleges and schools in the Western Cape planned to march on Parliament to register protest against restrictions placed on 17 anti-apartheid organizations, the Western Cape "education crisis" and the detention of students and student leaders.

From mid-morning policemen at the Parade turned students away and ordered journalists and photographers to leave the scene.

At least 30 uniformed policemen gathered at the South Africa Library opposite Parliament in Government Avenue. About 20 security policemen waited outside Parliament on the corner of St George's Street and Government Avenue.

Security tightened again in the afternoon when a press conference was held by the Wynberg Crisis Centre in St George's Cathedral to protest against the imprisonment of youths and harsh prison sentences given to juveniles charged with "political" offences, like public violence.

In Wynberg, where 11 people appeared on treason charges, riot policemen wearing protective helmets and carrying shields sealed off the area around the Magistrate's Court.

Several policemen and women searched people who arrived at court.

In the corridor to Court A, where the trial was taking place, at least 30 policemen — and a police dog — stood guard.

Policemen had filled the two front rows in Court A by the time the trial started.

Only five family members of each of the treason trialists were allowed to attend the hearing.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Lenasia (a) 33 (b) 22 (c) 93 (d) 467 (e) 52 (f) 479 (g) 149 (h) 251 (i) 274 (j) 13

Note: I wish to point out to the honourable member that for the sake of efficiency, statistics were furnished for the period 1 January to 31 December 1987. All statistical reports will in future be furnished in calendar year periods.

Films submitted for censoring

27. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) English, (b) Afrikaans and (c) Indian-language films were submitted to the Directorate of Publications for censoring during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;
- (2) (a) how many films in each of the above categories (i) were rejected and (ii) had age restrictions imposed on them and (b) what age restrictions were imposed on films in each of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

For the period 1 February 1987 to 31 January 1988 —

- (1) (a) 649
(b) 3
(c) 896

	English	Afrikaans	Indian
(2) (a) (i)	52	—	2
(ii)	154	—	3

(b) No such statistics are being kept.

Land and Agricultural Bank: loan applications/grants

28. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) How many (a) Indians and (b) Blacks (i) applied for loans from and (ii) were granted loans by the Land and Agricultural Bank during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) (a) what was the total value of the loans so (i) applied for and (ii) granted in respect of each of these population groups and (b) what is the purport of the main conditions subject to which these loans were granted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) (i) 20

(b) (i) None

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(a) How many internal investigations have been conducted by his inspectorate into issues relating to alleged misconduct on the part of (i) education officers and (ii) teachers since September 1984, (b) how many man-hours were taken up by these investigations and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) The Department is not prepared to tie up hard-pressed manpower to manually extract the desired information from records which are, in any event, subject to audit. . .
- (2) Very likely but statistics are not readily available.
- (3) Yes.
- If the application for sick leave is not supported by a valid medical certificate leave without pay is granted.
- (4) No.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) Nil.
(ii) 159.

(b) No records are maintained as these form part of their normal duties.

(c) 15 March 1988.

Teachers employed in temporary capacity: professionally qualified/unqualified

21. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many professionally (i) qualified and (ii) unqualified teachers are employed by his Department in a temporary capacity and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 1 047.
(ii) 65.

(b) 15 March 1988.

Teachers: leave taken

22. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many days' (a) sick, (b) vacation, (c) examination and (d) special leave were taken by teachers in his Department in 1987.

(2) whether, in that year, any teachers applied for sick leave in respect of days falling between periods of leave granted to them for examination purposes, if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(3) whether any action is being taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) The Department is not prepared to tie up hard-pressed manpower to manually extract the desired information from records which are, in any event, subject to audit. . .
- (2) Very likely but statistics are not readily available.
- (3) Yes.
- If the application for sick leave is not supported by a valid medical certificate leave without pay is granted.
- (4) No.

Teachers: applications for long leave

23. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many teachers (a) applied for long leave in 1987 and (b) were granted such leave in 1987 and 1988, respectively;
- (2) whether a period of notice is required in respect of applications for long leave; if so, (a) what is this period and (b) how many teachers who in 1987 failed to comply with this requirement were granted long leave in 1987 and 1988, respectively;

(3) what is the policy of his Department in regard to the granting of long leave;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 480.

(b) 1987: 117
1988: 80

(2) Yes.

(a) Applicants must lodge applications two terms in advance.

(b) 1987: Nil
1988: 4.

(3) The granting of long leave is subject to suitable arrangements being made for a substitute and provided that in terms of the relevant regulation, the number of applications approved for any one school term shall not exceed 2% of the total number of leave-taking teachers.

(4) No.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Females detained

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

- (1) How many females (a) were detained in 1987, and (b) had been detained as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, in terms of section (i) 28, (ii) 29, (iii) 31 and (iv) 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;
- (2) (a) how many females had been detained in prison cells in terms of the emergency regulations since 12 June 1987, and (b) how many females were being so held, as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) 67 persons
- (iv) None
- (b) (ii) 18 persons on 11 February 1988
- (iv) None

- (2) (a) and (b) I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 54.

Note: The information requested in paragraph (a) (i) and (iii) and (b) (i) and (iii) resorts under the Department of Justice. The honourable member can therefore acquire it from the Minister of Justice.

Internal Security Act/emergency regulations: detainees released

207. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons detained since 12 June 1986 in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and emergency regulations had been released as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

— 638 persons in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act No 74 of 1982).

— Although unrest has decreased, the revolutionary climate remains unacceptably high and unrest-related incidents still occur.

The publication and distribution of information in respect of detentions under the Emergency Regulations can contribute to increase the revolutionary climate. Therefore, I do not

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consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order to be party to such actions.

Emergency regulations: meetings prohibited

208. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any meetings have been prohibited in terms of the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986; if so, how many in each police district as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes, 49 meetings until 22 February 1988 in various police districts country-wide.

Emergency regulations: detainees released following court orders

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

- (1) How many detainees held under the emergency regulations had been released following court orders to that effect since the introduction of the first state of emergency in July 1985 as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any applications for the release of detainees held in terms of emergency regulations are pending; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) I do not consider it in the interest of anyone to furnish this information.

Policemen/women in SAP

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

- (1) How many (a) Indian, (b) Coloured, (c) White and (d) Black (i) policemen and (ii) policewomen were there in the South African Police Force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) how many persons of each race group were there in each specified rank as at that date?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the Republic to reveal

the exact establishment of the South African Police. I am however prepared to furnish this information on a confidential and personal basis to the honourable member.

Municipal police: complaints

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

Whether any complaints were lodged with the South African Police in 1987 regarding the conduct of municipal police attached to any town councils; if so, (a) how many in respect of each specified town council, (b) what was the nature of the complaints in each case and (c) what action was taken by the Police as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

- (a) and (b) 569 complaints *inter alia*, murder, attempted murder, assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, theft, rape, malicious damage to property, culpable homicide, pointing of a firearm, robbery, negligent driving and driving under the influence of liquor, were reported at various police stations country-wide.
- (c) A case docket was opened in respect of every complaint and submitted to the Attorney-General of the area concerned after completion of the investigation to decide whether prosecution were to be instituted or not.

Security legislation: detainees

240. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total number of persons was being detained in terms of security legislation as at 31 January 1988, (b) what were their names in each case and (c) in terms of what statutory provision was each being detained;
- (2) how many of these persons were under the age of (a) 18 and (b) 15 years as at that date?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) I refer the honourable member to my reply in paragraph (1) to written question 49 of 4 March 1988.
- (b) I do not consider it to be in the

interest of the persons concerned or in the public interest to furnish this information.

(c) In terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).

- (2) (a) 11 persons
- (b) None.

Juveniles hospitalized

241. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons detained in terms of the emergency regulations and classified as juveniles in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, were hospitalized (a) in 1987 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) for what reasons, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) 84 persons up until 11 February 1988 namely:

20 years of age: 22 persons
19 years of age: 25 persons
18 years of age: 19 persons
17 years of age: 13 persons
16 years of age: 12 persons
15 years of age: 2 persons
14 years of age: 1 person

(ii) For a variety of reasons, *inter alia*—

chest pain
sore knees
pubic pains
epigastric pains
abscesses
warts
venereal disease
bronchitis
epileptic fits
asthma
infection
appendicitis
skin allergies
tonsillitis
tuberculosis
stomach ache
gastro-enteritis

Unrest-related offences: arrests by security forces

242. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

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- (1) How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1987 in connection with the unrest-related offences of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault;
- (2) how many of those arrested in 1987 for the above offences (a) were charged and (b) were (i) under the age of 16 years and (ii) between the ages of (aa) 16 and 18 years and (bb) 18 and 20 years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

Although unrest has decreased, the revolutionary climate remains unacceptably high and unrest-related incidents still occur.

The publication and distribution of this information can, *inter alia*, contribute to further increasing the revolutionary climate. Therefore, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order to be party to such actions.

Unrest-related incidents: persons killed/injured

244. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were (a) killed and (b) injured in unrest-related incidents in each specified police district in the Republic in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

Although unrest has decreased, the revolutionary climate remains unacceptably high and unrest-related incidents still occur.

The publication and distribution of this information can, *inter alia*, contribute to further increasing the revolutionary climate. Therefore, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order to be party to such actions.

Riots: civilians killed/injured

245. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many civilians were (i) killed and (ii) injured as a result of riots in the Republic in 1987 and (b) in which areas were they killed or injured in each case;
- (2) how many such civilians were (a) killed

and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 244 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question.

Unrest: juveniles killed/injured

246. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many juveniles were (i) killed and (ii) injured as a result of action taken by the South African Police in unrest situations in the Republic in 1987 and (b) where did each (i) death and (ii) injury occur;

- (2) whether any charges have been laid against the South African Police in respect of the deaths and injuries referred to above; if so, (a) in which specific cases and (b) what were the results of the investigations into each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 244 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question.

Illegal strikes: Black workers arrested

251. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The publication and distribution of this information can, *inter alia*, contribute to further increasing the revolutionary climate. Therefore, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order to be party to such actions.

Confrontation in Gugulethu between Police/ANC: investigation

254. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 18 August 1987, the investigation into the escape of any person or persons during the confrontation between the Police and suspected ANC ter-

rorists in Gugulethu on 3 March 1986 has been completed; if not, (a) what aspects of the investigation remain to be completed and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

- (2) whether any persons have been arrested as a result of this investigation; if so, what are their names;

- (3) whether any further action is to be taken in regard to this case; if not, why not; if so, what action;

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) The suspected person or persons have not yet been traced, therefore, it is not possible to indicate when the investigation will be completed.

(2) No.

- (3) Yes. The investigation will continue until the suspected person or persons are apprehended.

(4) No.

Unrest: detainees

273. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) With regard to 1987, (a) what total number of persons was detained, for reasons related to unrest, in terms of those provisions of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, the administration of which has been assigned to him, (b) in terms of what section of this Act was each detained and (c) for how long was each person held in detention;

- (2) whether any persons so detained were (a) charged and (b) convicted; if so, how many in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 49 persons

(b) section 29(1)

- (c) I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 48.

- (2) (a) Yes, 18 persons. It is expected that their trial will take place shortly.

(b) None.

Emergency regulations: arrests

274. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total number of persons has been arrested in terms of the emergency regulations since the declaration of the state of emergency in June 1986, (b) in which areas were these persons arrested, (c) for how long was each such person held and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) whether any of these persons have been charged; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the charges in each case;

- (3) whether any of these persons (a) have been (i) released, (ii) found guilty and (iii) found not guilty, (b) have had the charges against them withdrawn and (c) are still awaiting trial; if so, how many in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 244 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question.

Sabotage: persons charged

277. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons were charged with offences relating to sabotage in 1987 and (b) for what period was each of these persons detained before being charged?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 7 persons

- (b) 3 persons for 4 months
1 person for 6 months
1 person for 6 months and 5 days
1 person for 6 months and 6 days
1 person for 6 months and 15 days

Assaults on infants by parents: cases reported

280. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

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CITY/NATIONAL

SABC in court over showing of Pastoors picture

JOHANNESBURG. — The SABC has appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of contravening the Prisons Act on July 9 last year by showing a picture of Helena Pastoors on the 8pm news on TV1.

The SABC, which was represented by Mr Christo Kritzinger, denied that it could be held criminally liable.

After pleading not guilty, defence counsel Mr B Roux placed on record that the pictures in question did not appear as alleged.

Furthermore, the SABC did not have written permission from the Commissioner of Prisons to allow publication of the picture of Pastoors more than 30 days after sentence.

Revealing the basis of the plea, defence counsel informed the court that the picture had not been shown following instructions from the SABC authorities, or in furtherance of SABC service.

Technical evidence

Another fact placed before the court by defence counsel, was that neither Mr Kritzinger nor anyone else at the SABC could have stopped the showing of the picture (allegedly this would have been a technical impossibility).

The SABC knew that it was an offence to publish a picture of a convicted person serving a sentence, more than 30 days after sentence, but denied that on July 9 last year there was any knowledge on the part of the SABC that a crime was occurring.

It is disputed that in the instance before the court the SABC can be charged as being the party to be held responsible as set out in the ordinance.

To facilitate the following of technical evidence which is expected to be led by the defence and to be used in cross-examination, the magistrate, Mr P Bredenkamp, and the prosecutor, Mrs T Rossouw, will hold an inspection tomorrow evening from 6pm until after the broadcasting of the 8pm news on TV1 to observe all the technical procedures.

The matter will resume on May 9. — Sapa.

ly, March 29, 1988

29/3/88
Smetan

ANOTHER PAPER GETS WARNING

THE Oudtshoorn-based community newspaper *Saamstaan* has been warned by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, that he is considering gazetting a warning for the publication of "subversive propaganda". 327

In a letter hand-delivered to the newspaper yesterday he said he had examined the editions of October, November and December, 1987.

Mr Botha took exception to reports on the "honouring" of political activists, public violence, the Harare Convention and Govan Mbeki's release.

Saamstaan has two weeks in which to make a written submission.

It is the seventh publication to be warned in terms of the state of emergency Press curbs. Last week, a similar notice was sent to *Grassroots* publications in Rylands.

The organiser of *Saamstaan*, Mr Derek Jackson, said there was a concerted attack against the newspaper by the State.

Three workers, Mr Reggie Olifant, Mr Mbulelo Grootboom and Mr Jackson, were restricted to Oudtshoorn earlier this month following the restrictions placed on 17 organisations.

Mr Jackson said: "The State is out to silence the mouthpiece of the oppressed people of the Southern Cape. They believe that will defeat the people."

He said his organisation had not yet discussed its response to the warning.

"We will do our best to ensure that *Saamstaan* continues to appear," Mr Jackson said.

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Mrs Woods denies film a flop

Daily Dispatch
Reporter

EAST LONDON — The wife of a former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, has rejected a report in a Sunday newspaper that the distributors of the controversial film, Cry Freedom, have cancelled the film's release in South Africa to prevent financial losses.

Mr Woods, whose book, Biko, was banned in this country after he fled from East London to political asylum in England, remains on the list of banned persons and may not be quoted in South Africa.

Mrs Wendy Woods said from London last night that a statement made at the Berlin Film Festival had been misquoted and dismissed the report in the Sunday Times as "another attempt to smear the film".

The report stated that the film's director, Sir Richard Attenborough,

had blamed the threat of legal action against the distributors, because the film quoted a banned person (Mr Woods), for its withdrawal.

It added that "film industry sources" believed this was merely an excuse and were convinced the real aim was to prevent more losses on the movie, which had been an international flop.

Mrs Woods said that the film, which was based on the book written by her husband and smuggled out the country after the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, was currently one of the top ten movies in London.

She denied that the film was a flop "by any means at all".

"I was with Sir Richard at the press conference. He did not say that Universal was cancelling the release of the film in South Africa.

"He did say, however, that he believed that although the censor board (the South African Publications Board) had passed the film, he did not believe that the South African government would allow the film to be shown in the country."

Mrs Woods denied that Sir Richard and Universal Films had exploited the controversial nature of the film as a publicity vehicle.

Mrs Woods also denied that the African National Congress had censored parts of the film that did not advance its cause.

"No one has had that kind of control over the film... The film was based entirely on my husband's book in consultation with our family and the liberation movements," she added.

● Sapa-AP reported from London last night that the scheduled release in South Africa next week of Cry Free-

dom had been delayed indefinitely.

The president and chief executive officer of United International Pictures, distributors of the film outside the United States, Mr Michael Williams-Jones, said it had been decided to end an advertising and marketing campaign which began in January and to postpone the scheduled release so as not to violate banning orders in effect in South Africa.

He rejected the Sunday Times report as "inaccurate, unfair and unjustified reporting."

He said United International Pictures had sought "clarification and confirmation" from the Ministry of Justice of earlier approval given the film by South Africa's Publications Control Board.

"We're not going to break the law, as unjust and as ludicrous as that law is," he said.

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No Biko film for SA, fear of legal action

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africans will not see the film about Steve Biko and Donald Woods, "Cry Freedom", because the distributors have backed off.

The director, Sir Richard Attenborough, announced at the Berlin Film Festival that he and the film's distributors, Universal Pictures, were cancelling the film's release in South Africa on their lawyer's advice.

Sir Richard blamed the threat of legal action against the distributors because the film quoted a banned person, Mr Woods. But film industry sources said later they believed this was an excuse. They were convinced the aim was to prevent more losses on the movie, an international flop.

Originally Sir Richard said the film would never be shown in South Africa because the authorities were "terrified" of the consequences. He challenged the government to show the film.

In response, the SA Publications Board ruled the film could be released with no cuts.

The Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Klaus von Lieres, questioned by newspapers about advertisements for the film quoting banned people, said prosecutions could result. So far there have been no prosecutions. — Sapa

'Relief over New Nation ban'

THE United Christian Action group has expressed "gratitude and relief" over the suspension of the *New Nation* newspaper.

UCA executive secretary, Mr G Wielback, said the newspaper was one of the "most scandalous manifestations of liberation theology" in the country.

The paper had also promoted "a value system diametrically opposed to Christian standards and beliefs (sic)," he said.

The closure of *New Nation* for three months was announced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha. The paper is owned by the Catholic Bishops Publishing Company.

The UCA official said: "The trust which ordinary Christians place into the leadership of their church was abused and manipulated in a way which alarmed Christians of all denominations."

Mouthpiece

"The *New Nation* is not and never was a mouthpiece for black Christians in South Africa. There is ample evidence that the authors of this publication subscribed to the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung which have caused havoc and misery in many parts of this tragic continent Africa (sic)" he said.

Mr Wielback said protests against the banning by certain church leaders did not reflect "pastoral concern but rather ignorance of or sympathy with Marxist convictions".

UCA had expressed gratitude and relief over the banning in a letter to Mr Botha.

Meanwhile, the Reverend Tom Mbabane of the Methodist Church, said it was very strange that "the Anglicans concerned for Truth and Spirituality" should come out in support of the State President against the Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, the banning of 17 organisations and closure of the *New Nation*.

Monday, March 28, 1988

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SOUTH, an independently published Cape Town weekly community newspaper, which received an official warning in the Government Gazette in December last year, has appealed to the world to help save the alternative Press in South Africa.

The newspaper was warned that its contents, in the Minister of Home Affairs' opinion, were "causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order, or was causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency."

Another Cape community newspaper *Grassroots*, was warned by Mr Stoffel Botha that he was considering issuing a gazetted warning against the paper for publishing "subversive propaganda."

In its plea on the front page, *South* said: "The *New Nation* has been banned and the same fate awaits *South*, the *Sowetan*, *Cosatu News*, *Work In Progress*, *Weekly Mail*, *Grassroots*, *Izwilethu* (*Nactu News*) and *Azanian Focus*."

Restricted

"Already 18 anti-apartheid organisations have been restricted seriously narrowing the space for non-violent protest in this country," the newspaper said.

"The Sharpeville Six have not been reprieved and court intervention

Paper appeals to the World

Sowetan 28/3/88

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has halted threats to act against universities.

"The state of emergency persists, thousands are either detained or imprisoned for political crimes, and Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng, Khotso Seathlolo and others remain in jail."

Arrogant

South said that despite world pleas for change, the "arrogant Botha regime" was set on its suicidal course of apartheid, exploitation and repression.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has an interest in many alternative papers, being financial backers of the papers or its projects and *South* urged foreign governments trading with "apartheid South Africa and which maintain diplomatic missions here to act to bring Pretoria to its senses."

"Protests at ambassadorial level are not sufficient. We need decisive action."—Sapa.

'Govt men' take bishop's records

By PETER DENNEHY

TWO men "from the government" took records of overseas financial backing for a local newspaper and advice centre from Bishop Edward Adams, the Catholic bishop of Oudtshoorn, this week.

"It had to do with investigating extra-parliamentary organizations which receive funds from overseas," he said. "I helped them (the organizations) to obtain these funds."

The two bodies which received the funds were a community newspaper called Saamstaan ("Unite") and the Oudtshoorn Resource and Advice Centre, he said.

Two of the men who came to his house on Thursday were "from the government" and not the security police, he said.

They had a search warrant and they were interested in the financial statements and other records of the two organizations.

"I gave them to them," Bishop Adams said. "I had not hidden the papers away. It was perfectly legal."

He declined to say how much money had been coming in to the organizations or where it was from but it had been "quite a bit", he said.

Anglicans: Tutu threats 'serious'

CME TUES
26/3/88

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From MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON. — The Anglican Church viewed as "very serious" threats against Archbishop Desmond Tutu, especially in light of what the South African government had done in the past to articulate black leaders like Steve Biko, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rt Rev Keith Sutton, said here yesterday.

Bishop Sutton was speaking at a press conference on his return from South Africa.

He had travelled there at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to express support of the worldwide Anglican community for Archbishop Tutu.

He said government attacks on Archbishop Tutu had come in the form of attacks by state radio, a written attack to the South African Council of Churches and a face-to-face warning from State President P W Botha that the Anglican leader in South Africa was "looking for trouble".

Bishop Sutton said the Anglican church categorically rejected any assertions that Archbishop Tutu was a "neo-marxist mouthpiece for the ANC".

"His persistent calls for peaceful change separate him from all revolutionary violence. Bishop Desmond is a spiritual leader. He believes that the spiritual is paramount."

This included everything from the state president's office to a lowly parish. "If Christ is not Lord of all, he is not Lord at all."

Bishop Sutton said he had no clear idea as to what form the expected government attack against Archbishop Tutu would take.

But, he added, it would be irresponsible for the church to ignore a personal threat from Mr Botha in the light of what had been done in the past to black leaders like Steve Biko.

● In local reaction, the Western Province Council of Churches said yesterday it supported Archbishop Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, the Rev Frank Chikane and other church leaders against the government's "increasingly vicious repression of organizations that have been struggling for democracy and justice".

The administrative board of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, charging that the state "is intent upon open confrontation with the church", protested yesterday against the "violation" of a bishop's "personal rights and integrity", reports Sapa.

When press freedom dies

By MAURICE HOMMEL

CENSORSHIP at any time is the bludgeon of intolerance. And in South Africa especially, this question cannot be judged in isolation. It must be examined within the context of the country's racially discriminatory policies.

Any measure of press freedom that might have existed was finally extinguished on December 10 1987, when formal censorship was introduced by the State. Since then all newspapers, and the many foreign correspondents here, have been required to submit all reports on the unrest situation (a euphemism for a political condition in an advanced state of decay) for prepublication censorship.

In South Africa such freedom of the press since the coming of Union in 1910 was always carefully circumscribed by the laws and customs of the racially stratified society. And in a very ironic sort of way, one can say about the English press that the chickens are coming home to roost.

The so-called opposition press, that is, the English press, has historically served as a virtual propaganda arm of the previous status quo. At best their role has been a contradictory one, and has led, in the past, to an English-language media industry not particularly noted for its spine.

As far as the state is concerned all measures to control and manipulate public communication must be seen in relation to the black liberation struggle. Successive white governments in Pretoria have long recognized that its position is not threatened by the white electorate but by the escalating militancy of the disenfranchised black majority, whose cause enjoys almost unanimous universal support.

Against such formidable forces the state desperately needs a "responsible" press which will present apartheid and its works in a favourable light. Then discontent at home can be nullified and minimized, while international opinion is favourably impressed.

The manufacture of consent is the core of the prescription and censorship is crucial. Such a premise, of course, is profound in its imbecility.

Because of this, South Africa in 1988 remains a country where vital elements of society are still talking past one another.

And the antagonistic relationship between the press and successive regimes in the country has continued to grow in intensity since the coming to power of the white National Party in 1948.

A former National Party backbencher, JC Greyling, once declared in the House of Assembly: "... there are two evil spirits in South Africa and I name them: those princes of the church who preach rebellion and the second evil spirit is the contemptible English press."

In 1949 the South African Society of Journalists found it necessary to seek a public assurance from the then Prime Minister, DF Malan, that there would be no tampering with the press.

The Press Commission of 1950 was mandated to make recommendations on "the internal and external reporting and the general handling of news by the various newspapers and the desirability or otherwise of the control of such reporting."

The first action against the press was taken in 1952 when the Defiance Campaign was launched against apartheid. At this time serious rioting took place in three Cape Province towns, Kimberley, East London and Port Elizabeth. National Party ministers stumped the country blaming the black defiers, white liberals, and the press.

As a consequence, in 1953, the "terrible twins", the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Laws Amendment Act, were introduced in parliament.

The first gave the government power to declare a state of emergency in the event of even minor unrest and virtually proclaimed martial law.

The second Act prohibited the use

of language or the doing of anything likely to cause anyone to commit an offence by way of protest against any law. It forbade public expression of sympathy with a defiance campaign. Legal opinion then was that the Acts had placed a serious responsibility on editors to scrutinize all reports and editorials with great care.

A year later, in 1954, the Prime Minister Hans Strijdom told a National Party press gathering that the struggle on the newspaper front had become important - if not more important than the struggle for parliament.

The point here is that South Africans, like people in most other countries, see the world beyond their immediate personal sphere, through their mass media - newspapers, television, radio and magazines.

The media is the carrier of information, ideas, thought and opinion.

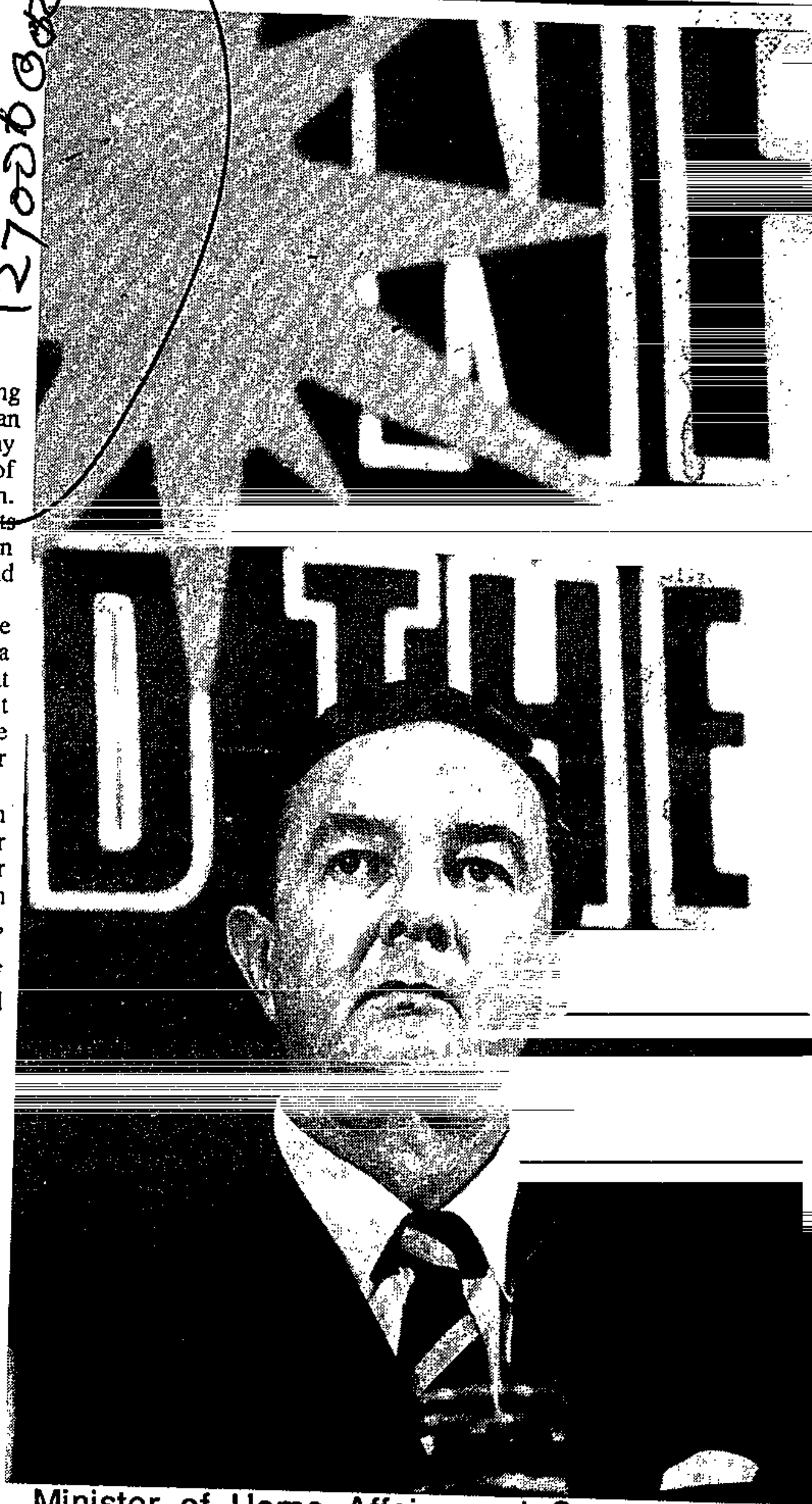
In a democracy the media is powerful because it provides basic information; it surveys society, including the political sphere. It transmits warning signals about threats and dangers on the national and international scene, thus preparing the public for future developments.

The media's second source of political power in a democracy is that it is a major link between the public and government.

The nature of this linkage shapes the public's involvement in the political process and helps to define the democratic nature of the governmental system.

The free flow of political communication is one of the major building blocks - perhaps the most important - in democratic societies. If the population is to make rational choices, it must have meaningful information and access to discussion of public issues. Only in this way can people evaluate government policies. To act otherwise is to give way to despotic secrecy.

This is the way things are in this



Minister of Home Affairs and Communication-
Stoffel Botha at a recent conference on the media

unhappy country. Grounded in the harsh political necessity of maintaining the political dominance of a party which represents a minority of the country's population, the State is fiercely determined to have the press operate as its tool.

• Professor Maurice Hommel is a specialist in Corporate and Political Communication and is head of the

Department of Public Administration at the University of the Western Cape (UWC).

He recently returned from a year long sabbatical in North America where he carried out research on a project entitled "Government Media Briefing Procedures: A Comparative Study of Canada, South Africa and the United States".

P.P. 21/3/88

Varsity protest at Union Buildings

PRETORIA — Delegates from eight South African universities yesterday handed protests against the restriction of 18 organisations to police at the Union Buildings here.

About 70 delegates — representing a cross-section of faculties and organisations on eight campuses — walked to the buildings through a park one by one — so as not to constitute an illegal gathering.

Police erected roadblocks and barred newsmen from the park, but bemused tourists were allowed to stroll there.

Newsmen later followed the president of Nusas, Mr Steve Kromberg through the park, but they were stopped in terms of the Public Safety Act. The delegates were allowed on.

Delegates said they were told that State President, Mr P. W. Botha, was not available, and they handed their petitions to a senior police officer.

Earlier, Mr Kromberg said the 200 campus organisations represented "unprecedented unity". He read out their protest statement:

"We condemn the Nationalists' repressive measures, including the bannings and restrictions against extra-par-

liamentary organisations and the De Klerk subsidy conditions.

"These actions offer South Africans no hope for a democratic solution but will merely serve to exacerbate and prolong conflict."

The eight universities were: The University of the Witwatersrand, the University of Cape Town, the Pietermaritzburg and Durban campuses of the University of Natal, Rhodes University, Stellenbosch University, the University of Pretoria and the Rand Afrikaans University. — Sapa

Nusas goes to Pretoria

31/3-6/4/58 South (327)

A DELEGATION of over 100 students from the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) is to hand over a statement, rejecting the government's new draconian measures, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria today.

The delegation made up of representatives from Nusas campuses around the country will also demand that the measures be revoked immediately. This is the culmination of the Nusas "Ban apartheid, not democracy" campaign against the recent restrictions of progressive organisations and anti-apartheid activists.

Through this campaign we want to

make it clear that we will not remain silent when democracy and our future are being threatened," said UCT SRC Vice-President Ms Georgie Ratcliffe.

"We demand that the organisations affected by the restrictions be allowed their right to organise and to peaceful protest. Nusas is demanding that right and is exercising this right by going to Pretoria."

Students at the universities of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Stellenbosch, Rhodes and Pretoria have warned the Pretoria government that it was trampling on their future and that they were no longer prepared to allow it to continue on its repressive path. It is the

estimated that more than 20 000 students around the country have supported this campaign.

At the University of Cape Town the campaign has received the support of more than 40 organisations, residences, faculty councils, as well as the official academics' association and the executive officers of the university.

"We approached every constituency at UCT from Shawco through to the botany club and asked them to discuss the campaign. The support has been great and as a result we've developed a broad united front against Botha's draconian measures on campus, under the banner of Nusas," said Ratcliffe on

The NEW NATION ban has provoked a wave of outrage among South Africans who believe in democratic ideals. These pictures show scenes from public protests on the issue.



HANDS OFF THE NEW NATION!

I/We condemn in the strongest terms the ban on the NEW NATION. I/We call on you to lift the ban and cease your attack on the press.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

ORGANISATION/PERSONAL.....

JCG BOTHA,
HENDRIK VERWOERD BUILDING,
PRIVATE BAG X9102,
CAPE TOWN 8000

WHAT YOU CAN DO

What can you do to help save the NEW NATION and other publications which are threatened by the government?

The three-month suspension of the NEW NATION is not the end of the story. When the paper reappears, it faces a further ban.

The aim is to bleed the "alternative" media to death, and the next target will be the mainstream press. Only you, the South African public, can stop it happening.

• Raise the issue of the NEW NATION ban at your place of work, and within the trade union, civic association, church or other organisation to which you

belong. Discuss ways of putting pressure on the government, and of making others aware of the issue.

• Organise and take part in public protests on the ban.

• If possible, make people and organisations overseas aware of the government's attack on the press. Ask them to take solidarity action, and to send letters of protest to Pretoria.

• Write letters of protest to as many publications as you can.

• Complete the statement opposite, post it on the back of a postcard and send it to home affairs minister Stoffel Botha. Alternatively, write your own letter of protest.

ACT NOW BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!

This insert/pamphlet is published by the Catholic Bishops' Publishing Company – owners of the NEW NATION – of Darragh House, 13 Wanderers Street, Johannesburg.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

POLICE ACTION

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament last week that the police killed 400 people in 1987 in the execution of their duties. Another 623 were injured by the police.

Of those killed 342 were African.

He said that 185 of those killed and 288 of those injured were trying to escape arrest.

In a reply to PFP MP Tian van der Merwe, Vlok said teargas was used twice against detainees in police cells in 1987. On both occasions the gas was used to restrain awaiting trial prisoners fighting among themselves.

SECTION 29 DETAINEES

According to Vlok, 484 people were detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act as at February 12.

ANC DEATHS

At least 12 alleged African National Congress members have been killed in the past week.

In a skirmish near Derdepoort in the Northern Transvaal on Friday last week three alleged ANC insurgents were killed by the South African Defence Force; one of the insurgents was captured in the fire fight.

On Monday four ANC insurgents were killed and one captured by SADF and Venda Defence Force action in Venda near the Zimbabwe border.

Earlier that day the SADF had raided a house in Gaborone, killing four people.

Also on Monday the ANC representative in Paris, Dulcie September, was killed by unknown assailants. Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha denied that South Africa was involved in the assassination.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament last week that 81 people were charged last year with offences under the Internal Security Act. Of these four were acquitted of the charges and 71 are still awaiting trial.

CRIME SURVEY

The results of a survey the Central Statistical Services released last week show that in the year ending June 30, 1987 there were 139 convictions for crimes against state security.

For the same period in 1985/86 there were 271 convictions, in 1984/85 there were 64 and in 1982/83 there were 2 078.

Of the 343 prosecutions brought, 139 convictions were obtained. Seventy percent (98 convictions) of those convictions fell under the Public Safety Act and Regulations.

There has, however, been a steady increase in the number of convictions for crimes against "peace and order". Whereas in 1984/85 there were 4 955 convictions for such crimes, in 1986/87 there were 8 740 convictions.

In 1986/87 there were 14 179 prosecutions for crimes against "peace and order" resulting in 8 740 convictions.

While 5 233 prosecutions were brought under public violence charges, there were only 1 746 convictions.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

PETER MOKABA, 26, president of the restricted South African Youth Congress (Sayco), is currently being held under security legislation. He was arrested 10 days ago.

Mokaba, an activist from the Northern Transvaal, is a veteran of a spell on Robben Island — he was convicted for African National Congress activities, but subsequently released on appeal after a year.

Mokaba was a founder member of the Northern Transvaal Youth Congress and played a pivotal role in the drawn-out process which led to the secret launch in 1987 of Sayco, South Africa's largest-ever youth grouping.

Since his election as president, he has operated "semi-underground" for fear of arrest. However Mokaba made appearances at major political gatherings — notably the latest national meeting of the Congress of South African Trade Unions where he delivered a key speech. He has also served on the Northern Transvaal executive of the United Democratic Front.

This is believed to be his fourth period of detention. He was last detained for five months during the 1985/6 State of Emergency. He is currently thought to be held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

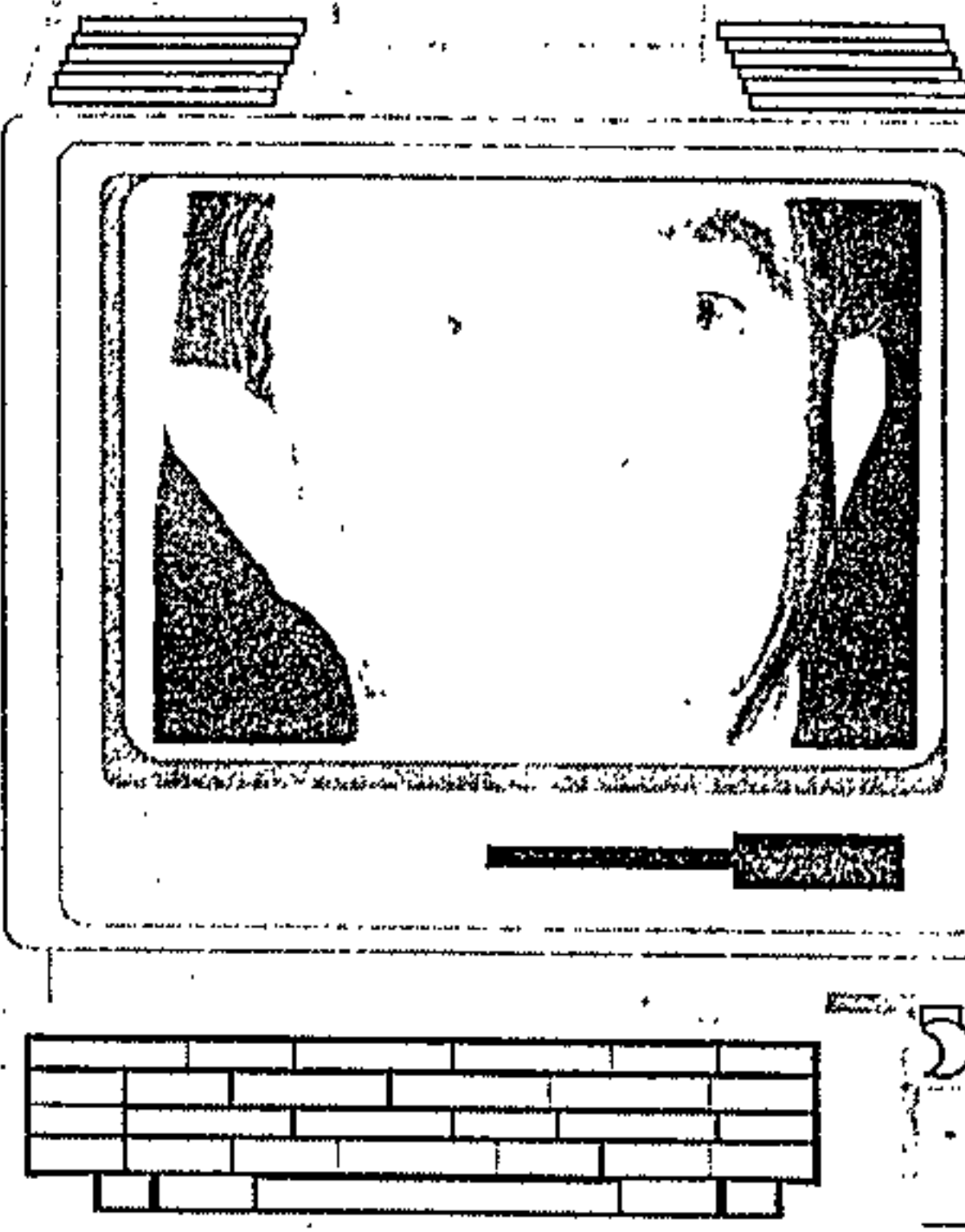
BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation: Die Suid-Afrikaanse Soldate (not stated); Orientation News (SA National Students Congress); African Observer (All African Press, Nairobi); South African and Namibian Youth in the Struggle against Apartheid and Illegal Occupation (not stated); Aan die Namibianse Volk, Wie is die Ware Patriotte? — pamphlet (not stated); Black Consciousness Movement of Azania 1988 — calendar (not stated); Stripthrees — game (Tridiscard (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg); Scope vol 23 no 7 March 25, 1988 (Republican Press, Johannesburg); Hey Good Lookin' — film; Love and Passion — film; The First Mission — film; Slams — film.

FOCUS ON THE MEDIA

All's quiet at New Nation. Only the clatter of another telex from the SADF

The future has seldom looked bleaker for the opposition press. Minister Stoffel Botha (right) has ensured that his presence is felt in every newsroom. But strangely, there is very little despair among the media organisations. Foolhardy bravado, perhaps?
SHAUN JOHNSON reports



GABU TUGWANA, acting editor of the *New Nation*, leans back in a chair in his silent newsroom, reading a telex. It is a press statement from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. "They're still sending us this stuff," he remarks laconically.

Then he laughs out loud. Tugwana no longer has a paper in which to publish it.

It is the end of the first week of the outspoken newspaper's forced closure, and its offices in downtown Johannesburg are full of such evocative imagery.

Most striking of all is the uncommon quiet, where the intermittent clatter of the telex — usually just a backdrop — is now the most distinctive sound in the room. Empty desks and blank-screened computers provide a visual complement.

Then there are posters, forlorn proclamations of an earlier time: "South Africa's Voice of the Voteless — On Sale Now!" and "Are you part of the big rush for the *New Nation*?"

It is an arresting tableau, because this is normally a loud and bustling place. But the funeral atmosphere is also deceptive, because the *New Nation* story is far from being played out. How will it all end?

Now that the practical effects of the gagging of *New Nation* have set in, says Tugwana, "it feels unreal". But, "there is a spirit of confidence and determination for the future." Morale remains high.

The staff of the *New Nation*, he says, "have observed with great sadness the determination and *kragdadigheid* with which the apartheid machinery is attempting to stifle any dissenting voice. But our message to the emerging media is that we hope this will not discourage them."

The editor-temporarily-without-portfolio is nothing if not defiant. It is clear, he says, that "the voice of the emerging press has grown so fast that the state could not tolerate it any more. But in the end, justice and truth will win."

During the 12-week hiatus, the *New Nation* will embark on in-

house training for its staff, who "will gauge their progress through an in-house newsletter which will publish their stories". The newsletter, says Tugwana, will not be for sale, but will be "kept as a memento".

In broader terms, the three-month closure of the newspaper is, undeniably, a tremendous blow to what has been variously called the "alternative", "progressive", "new" and "emerging" media in South Africa.

It is certainly confirmation of Tugwana's claim that these media, embracing national and localised newspapers, magazines and independent news agencies, have achieved — in the few short years of their flowering — an influence way beyond their modest circulations, shoestring bud-

gets and skeletal staffs.

But the fact remains that it is a bleak time for these media. Several newspapers are tagging closely behind the *New Nation* in the snakes and ladders process set down under Emergency media regulations. Newspapers that have had first warnings, in the form of a letter from the minister, are *Weekly Mail*, the *Sowetan*, *Grassroots* and *Saamstaan*. Publications that have reached the second stage — a gazetted warning — are *Work in Progress* and *South*.

Journalists have also faced detentions and bannings — the most prominent example being Zvelakhe Sisulu, the man Tugwana is standing in for.

The harsh reality, surely, is that the

state's armoury is more than equal to the task of simply shutting down these intractable dissenting voices.

So is Tugwana's stated commitment to "carry on" — his talk of a future — merely the brave bluster of a man who refuses to acknowledge obvious defeat?

The answer from representatives of a wide range of like-minded media organisations is, unsurprisingly, a resounding "no". They are adamant that Home Affairs and Communications Minister Stoffel Botha's "creeping clampdown" will not change their approaches.

● The Cape weekly *South* says "the bleak atmosphere, in which ours may be the next alternative paper to be shut down, does not alter our pledge

to tell the truth irrespective of the consequences."

● *Grassroots* community newspaper in Cape Town will continue to "reflect South African reality and not distort it. We have no choice. We have to publish the truth and face the consequences. We are keen to link up with other publications to campaign vigorously for press freedom."

● The four members of East Cape News Agencies believe "the state has made it clear it does not plan to stop with this move against *New Nation*. We plan to fight for our right to inform South Africans and others of events in this country."

But there is a more convincing reason for predicting the survival of alternative voices, and it lies in the history of the burgeoning of these media in the past eight years.

A little revolution has taken place in the South African media since the beginning of the decade. The media scenario of today is unrecognisable from that which existed when the *New Nation* was first mooted in 1981.

Then, independent ventures were still feeling their way gingerly forward: *Grassroots* and the South African Student Press Union's *Saspu National* were the mould-breakers, and they had no successful role-models to imitate. They survived, and in the ensuing years, a minor explosion took place. With the help of *Grassroots*, community newspapers such as *Ukusa* in Durban, the *Eye* in Jod, and *Speak* in Jol... were established.

Aided by developments in newspaper technology which brought the production process within the range of small, undercapitalised groups, the concept of independent news organisations moved quickly from the realms of journalists' fancy to hard reality. Within a short space of time, there was a variety of practical alternatives to mere ritual condemnation of the "commercial press".

The development of the "alternative" media was by no means monolithic — many emerged in response to specific local conditions, and included different political and journalistic tendencies. The *Weekly Mail*, for example, was launched by retrenched SA Associated Newspapers journalists in June 1985, after the closure of the *Rand Daily Mail* and *Sunday Express*. The *New Nation* finally made its debut in January 1986, backed by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Other sources of "alternative" information — not specifically concerned with the dissemination of "news" — ranged from the long-established analytical journal *Work in Progress* to a variety of trade union, church, political and educational publications.

What bound this assortment of publications together was a belief that the established press was not serving the majority of South Africans and was not reflecting the full political reality.

In the process, the oft-cited "need for alternative information" was proved to exist, and the practicability of such media projects was put beyond doubt.

And, as time passed, hundreds of journalists, production assistants and newspaper administrators were drawn into, or moulded by, the "alternative media". The number of readers similarly affected — viewed cumulatively — ran to hundreds of thousands.

It is these on-the-ground developments which will have long-term effects on this country's news flow. Specific titles and agencies may disappear — but their journalists, administrators and readers will not.

The face of the media may — and almost certainly will — change further, but the loose grouping of alternative sources of information is today sufficiently hardy and entrenched to adapt itself to an increasingly inhospitable environment. This is the context, perhaps, in which the silence in the *New Nation* newsroom should be viewed.

A MUSHROOMING OF TITLES ... EXTRAORDINARY DIVERSITY DESPITE THE PRESSURES

GRASSROOTS: Formed in Cape Town in March 1980 with one full-time worker, a small office, and a circulation of 5 000, *Grassroots* has styled itself a "community newspaper". It aims to "articulate the views and aspirations of oppressed communities in the Western Cape, to help in the building of organisations and the promotion of the concept of alternative media." *Grassroots*, "unlike many other commercial papers, has no editors, no directors. It is run on a democratic basis with an emphasis on collective decision-making," according to staffer Mansoor Jaffer.

SASPU NATIONAL: Created in June 1980 as an initiative of the South African Students Press Union, *Saspu National*'s initial print runs ranged between 15 000 and 25 000. The paper, put out infrequently by a skeleton staff, is distributed on university campuses and beyond. According to Keith Coleman, one of the founding editors, "we aimed to pick up on issues ignored by the commercial press, and to deal with others in a different way to that press. But the most important thing was our commitment to links with progressive organisations." *National* has had a difficult life, with bannings and detentions, and such a high level of harassment that the maintenance of a permanent office has become impossible.

SAAMSTAAN: Made its debut in Oudtshoorn in the southern Cape in 1984, and is published at six-week intervals. *Saamstaan* was established to provide an alternative source of news and information for its community, and has been subjected to pressure as intense as any publication in South Africa. Journalists have been detained and restricted (one reporter was shot by *kisskonstabels* while covering a story in 1987), offices have been petrol-bombed and editions proscribed. No printer within 500kms would take on the contract to print *Saamstaan*, and en route back from the Cape Town printers, entire print runs have disappeared.

THE INDICATOR: First appeared in May 1985, produced by Ameen Akhalwaya, former political reporter on the *Rand Daily Mail*. It sought to "partially fill the vacuum created by the closure of the RDM", and was canvassed a wide range of political groups, community organisations, trade unions, sporting bodies, and journalists. It aimed, further, to be a "debating forum, particularly for extra-parliamentary organisations — it is strongly pro-human rights and anti-racist." The *Indicator* plans to expand its distribution in Soweto, and eventually go national.

WEEKLY MAIL: Journalists retrenched

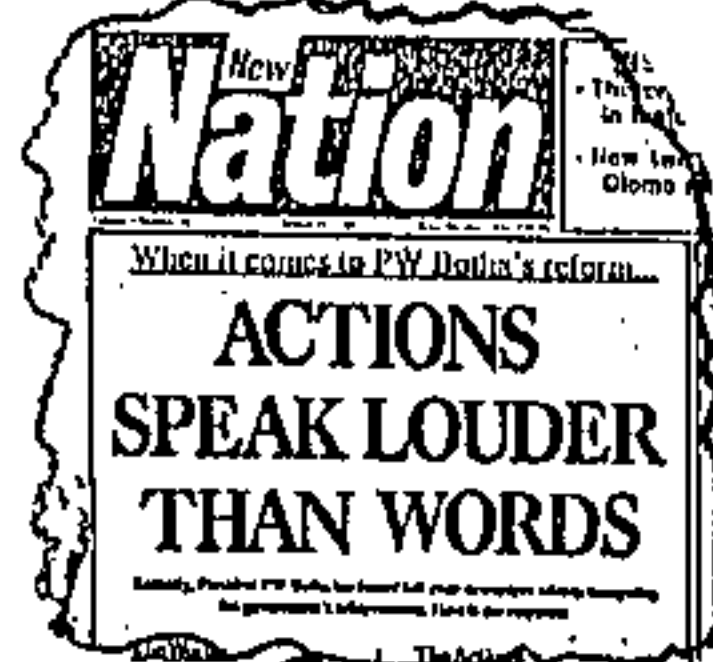
Despite harassment and obstacles, a wide variety of alternative media flourishes in South Africa — most of them started after the first State of Emergency

after the closure of the *Rand Daily Mail* and *Sunday Express* came together to launch this newspaper on June 14, 1985 as an independent voice of critical journalism. The newspaper is owned and controlled by its staff — which has grown from six to 28, with a head office in Johannesburg and bureaux in Cape Town and Durban. It now sells nationally and internationally and has subscribers all over the world. Audited average weekly sales top 21 000 (December 1987). "We started this newspaper because of a concern that many events and opinions — particularly those involving the extra-parliamentary opposition — were not being reflected in the existing press," says co-editor Anton Harber.

NEW NATION: First mooted in 1981 by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, *New Nation* appeared on January 15, 1986, under the editorship of renowned journalist Zvelakhe Sisulu. It aimed to "reflect and enter into the life, struggles, needs and burning aspirations of the majority of South Africa's people." Distributed nationally with a print-run of 60 000, *New Nation* appeared for most of its first two years with its editor in detention, and was recently suspended.

SOUTH: Launched in Cape Town on March 19, 1987, it was the third "independent" weekly newspaper, and aimed to "help fill a countrywide media void created by the closure of outspoken newspapers," according to founding editor Rashid Seria. It serves the Cape Town area and distributes 15 000 weekly. Ultimate control of the newspaper resides with a board of directors and trustees, which include such prominent figures as Dr Allan Boesak and Professor Jakes Gerwel. *South* has also "embarked on an innovative consultation process, opening the entire project to scrutiny by community organisations, trade unions, and religious bodies."

PRESS TRUST: Established in Durban in 1979 by former *Daily News* journalist Marimuthu Subramoney as an "alternative news agency to supply the outside world with news and features from a 'black perspective', as it was believed a one-sided picture of South Africa was being given." Initially supplying radio stations and magazines in Europe, Press Trust expanded its international contacts — notably after Subramoney's banning order expired in 1983.



Press Trust's efforts are still directed towards supplying international outlets, "but the work is hampered by telephone tapping and regular raids on the offices — intensified after the introduction of the national State of Emergency."

AGENDA PRESS: Formed by four journalists in January 1983, Agenda now has offices in Harare and Johannesburg, and serves a wide range of publications in southern Africa and Europe. According to Harare-based staffer Howard Barrell, "we felt that the quality of news coming out of South Africa lacked insight, perception and context. We intervened to improve, in a small way, the quality of information reaching selected magazines and newspapers."

VERITAS NEWS AGENCY: Established as a "non-profit-making community service" by journalists Charles Ngakula and MJ Fuzile in Zwelisha, Ciskei, in November 1982, Veritas folded after five months of intensive pressure from the "homeland" government. It was revived — with sponsorship — in October 1985 by Fuzile and writer Phila Ngqumba. According to Ngqumba, it was felt "the outside world was being fooled into believing that all is well in South Africa." In addition, Veritas aims to redress the "imbalance" in news coverage of events outside major urban centres, and "to provide an alternative news source, and to disseminate media skills and increase community accessibility to media."

PORT ELIZABETH NEWS: Pen began in 1986, formed by journalists Mike Loewe and Mbulole Linda, aiming to publish news "not being covered by the mainstream press". It serves a range of local newspapers and magazines, and has contributed to foreign news agencies and radio sta-

tions. Two full-time staffers are responsible for the agency's major output, but selected freelancers use Pen's facilities. Pen regards itself as being integrally linked to its local community, and offers technical assistance to organisations and trade unions.

EAST LONDON NEWS AGENCY: Elnews was set up early in 1986 "in the wake of growing dissatisfaction at news coverage in the established media." A series of discussions involving journalists and community organisations led to the establishment of a local, independent agency which would "assist disadvantaged communities in getting their concerns into print." According to Elnews staffer Franz Krüger, a key belief was that "the local media were uninterested in community concerns, and that the Border region as a whole had all but fallen off the 'news map'". Initially operating out of a converted storeroom in Pefferville, Elnews expanded and moved to the centre of East London in 1987.

CONCORD NEWS AGENCY: Established in September 1986 as a collective of journalists based in Durban, Concord arose out of "a sense of frustration experienced at the intransigence of the commercial press in its coverage of political and socio-economic issues in Natal." According to Concord staffer Fred Kockott, it was felt that "commercial newspapers are traditionally centred on white interests and have never truly reflected issues as they affect the broader society." Concord aims to facilitate the flow of information to the media, especially "news concerning those whose aspirations are not represented in the tri-racial parliament." In its first year, Concord functioned as a loosely-knit group, but in September 1987 a full-time office was opened and a co-ordinator employed.

THE OTHER PRESS SERVICE: Launched in early 1987 by *City Press* veterans Mono Badela, Chris Vick and David Niddrie, Tops is a major supplier of news to international outlets. It concentrates on supplying reports about South Africa's working class to a "chronically unserved" local and overseas audience. Tops also offers media skill assistance to organisations.

ALBANY NEWS AGENCY: Ana filed its first copy from Grahamstown in February 1987, seeking to challenge a situation in which "existing coverage of events, particularly in rural areas, was either biased toward the commercial press or received no coverage at all." Still in a fledgling phase, Ana currently employs only one journalist, Peter Auf Der Heyde. It is hoped that a second reporter will soon be hired, thus facilitating more analytical coverage.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



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OF
SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 273

PRETORIA, 31 MAART 1988
MARCH

No. 11247

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 700

31 Maart 1988

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, 1953 (Wet 3 van 1953), afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987 en Proklamasie R. 23 van 24 Februarie 1988, reik ek, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

J. H. STEYN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Suidwestelike Distrikte.

BYLAE

Woordoms krywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsregulasies 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“aangewese gebied” die landdrosdistrikte van Steytlerville en George;

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in die Afdeling Suidwestelike Distrikte;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Andile Anthony KOBÉ;

“die Veiligheidsregulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 96 van 11 Junie 1987, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 106 van 26 Junie 1987 en Proklamasie R. 23 van 24 Februarie 1988;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Andile Anthony KOBÉ, enige byeenkoms wat met so 'n teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van 'n roudiens, gedenkdien of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met so 'n teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 700

31 March 1988

ORDERS UNDER THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R. 23 of 24 February 1988, I, Johannes Hendrik Steyn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

J. H. STEYN,
Divisional Commissioner: South Western Districts.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Regulations has a corresponding meaning, and—

“ceremonial gathering”, in relation to the burial of Andile Anthony KOBÉ, means any gathering associated with such a burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with such a burial, and also a funeral procession;

“designated area” means the Magisterial Districts of Steytlerville and George;

“Divisional Commissioner” means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the South Western Districts Division;

“funeral” means a gathering held at the grave of Andile Anthony KOBÉ;

“the Security Regulations” means the regulations published by Proclamation R. 96 of 11 June 1987, as amended by Proclamation R. 106 of 26 June 1987 and Proclamation R. 23 of 24 February 1988.

**Begräfnis ens, gehou te word ooreenkomsig voor-
waardes**

2. Geen begräfnis, en geen seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Andile Anthony KOBÉ, word gehou nie behalwe ooreenkomsig die volgende voorwaardes, naamlik—

- (a) dat die Afdelingskommissaris se voorafverkeë goedkeuring verkry moet word vir die tyd, datum en plek van so 'n begräfnis asook van enige so 'n seremoniële byeenkoms;
- (b) dat geen sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, in soverre dit die vorm van 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens aaneem (behalwe so 'n diens wat gehou word by die graf van Andile Anthony KOBÉ), in die ope-lug gehou mag word nie;
- (c) dat slegs 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdiensige denominasie of organisasie as 'n spreker tydens so 'n begräfnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag optree;
- (d) dat geen luidspreker by of tydens so 'n begräfnis of seremoniële byeenkoms gebruik mag word nie;
- (e) dat die getal persone wat so 'n begräfnis of seremo-niële byeenkoms bywoon, nie 200 mag oorskry nie; en
- (f) dat die verrigtinge in verband met die teraardebestel-ling van Andile Anthony KOBÉ, met inbegrip van enige sodanige seremoniële byeenkoms, nie langer as vier ure mag aanhou nie.

Speakers

3. Geen persoon, behalwe 'n geordende leraar van 'n godsdiensige denominasie of organisasie, mag as 'n spreker by die begräfnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Andile Anthony KOBÉ optree nie.

Bywoning van begräfnis ens.

4. (1) Geen persoon mag 'n begräfnis, of 'n seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Andile Anthony KOBÉ ten opsigte waarvan 'n voorwaarde na klousule 2 vernied nie aan voldoen is of word nie, by-woon of daarty aanwesig bly nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie op die egge-neot, kind, kleinkind, oer, grootouer, broer of suster of ander naasbestaande van Andile Anthony KOBÉ, van toe-ruissing in die geval van nie-voldoening aan die voorwaarde vernied in paragraaf (e) van klousule 2 nie.

Begräfnisstoei

5. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens in verband met die teraardebestelling van Andile Anthony KOBÉ bygewoon het, mag nie op 'n ander wyse as per voertuig vanaf die plek waar daardie roudiens, ge-derkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Andile Anthony KOBÉ ter aarde bestel word, beweeg nie.

(2) 'n Begräfnisstoei wat vir die teraardebestelling van Andile Anthony KOBÉ opgestel is, beweeg nie vanaf die plek waar enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens gehou is na die plek waar Andile Anthony KOBÉ ter aarde bestel word, langs 'n ander roete as 'n roete deur die Afdelingskommissaris goedgekeur nie.

(3) Die bepalinge van subklousule (1) is nie van toepas-sing in die geval waar die roete wat deur die Afdelingskom-missaris kragtens subklousule (2) goedgekeur is, korter as vyfhonderd meter is.

Funeral, etc., to be held in accordance with conditions

2. No funeral, and no ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Andile Anthony KOBÉ, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that the Divisional Commissioner's prior approval for the time, date and place of any such funeral and of any such a ceremonial gathering shall be obtained;
- (b) that no such ceremonial gathering, insofar as it takes the form of a memorial service, commemorative ser-vice or any other service (except any such service held at the grave of Andile Anthony KOBÉ), shall be held out of doors;
- (c) that only an ordained minister of a religious denomi-nation or organisation may act as a speaker at such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (d) that no public address system shall be used at or dur-ing such a funeral or ceremonial gathering;
- (e) that the number of persons attending such a funeral or ceremonial gathering shall not exceed 200; and
- (f) that the proceedings in connection with the burial of Andile Anthony KOBÉ, including any such cere-monial gathering, shall not continue for longer than four hours.

Speakers

3. No person other than an ordained minister of a reli-gious denomination or organisation shall act as a speaker at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Andile Anthony KOBÉ.

Attendance of funeral, etc.

4. (1) No person shall attend or remain present at a fune-ral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Andile Anthony KOBÉ, in respect of which a condition mentioned in clause 2 has not or is not being complied with.

(2) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply to the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister or other next of kin of Andile Anthony KOBÉ, in the case of non-compliance with the condition mentioned in paragraph (e) of clause 2.

Funeral procession

5. (1) A person who has attended any memorial service, commemorative service or other service in connection with the burial of Andile Anthony KOBÉ, shall not proceed otherwise than by vehicle from the place where that memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Andile Anthony KOBÉ is to be buried.

(2) A funeral procession formed for the burial of Andile Anthony KOBÉ shall not proceed from the place where any memorial service, commemorative service or other service was held to the place where Andile Anthony KOBÉ is to be buried, along any other route than a route approved by the Divisional Commissioner.

(3) The provisions of subclause (1) shall not apply if the route approved by the Divisional Commissioner in terms of subclause (2) is shorter than five hundred metres.

Vlag, banier ens.

6. (1) Geen persoon mag enige vlag, banier, plakkaat, pamflette of aanplakblytjie by die begräfnis, of enige seremoniële byeenkoms in verband met die teraardebestelling, van Andile Anthony KOBÉ vertoon of versprei nie.

(2) Subklousule (1) raak nie die verspreiding van enige gebruiklike begräfniskennisgewing nie.

Toepassing van hierdie bevel

7. Hierdie bevel is van toepassing in die aangewese gebied.

Flags, banners, etc.

6. (1) No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters at the funeral, or any ceremonial gathering in connection with the burial, of Andile Anthony KOBÉ.

(2) Subclause (1) shall not affect the distribution of any customary funeral notice.

Application of these orders

7. These orders shall apply in the designated area.

Spaar 'n druppel — en vul die dam

Indien almal van ons besparingsbewus optree, besnoei ons nie slegs uitgawes nie maar wen ook ten opsigte van ons kosbare water- en elektrisiteitsvoorraad



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Water conservation is very important to the community and industry to ensure their survival. So save water!

CAPE TIMES 31/3/88
Protest: 124

workers held

Staff Reporter

POLICE on Tuesday arrested 124 workers who were demonstrating against the Labour Relations Amendment Bill in Industria, Johannesburg.

Eyewitnesses said about 500 factory workers took to the streets during their lunchtime — singing, dancing and waving placards.

Shop stewards of the Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers' Union; Food and Allied Workers' Union, and the National Metalworkers' Union of SA co-ordinated the demonstration, a union official said.

Those arrested appeared in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, and were granted R200 bail each.

Universities in Union Buildings protest

JOHANNESBURG. — A delegation of about 70 students from eight universities yesterday handed notes of protest to police outside President P W Botha's offices at the Union Buildings.

In order to remain within the law, the delegates walked to the offices singly, rather than in a group.

There was a strong police presence in the area and newsmen were warned to stay out of the Union Building grounds as it was "a restricted area". Tourists were, however, allowed into the grounds as usual.

The protest action was delayed by about two hours after the delegation learnt that the grounds had been declared a restricted area.

A Nusas spokesman said that after discussions with their lawyers and the Bureau for Information, it was established that the students would be able to go ahead.

However, newsmen who followed the first delegate into the grounds, Nusas president Mr Steve Kromberg, were ordered back by police on the steps of the Union Buildings.

The protest notes were handed to a police Brigadier, who said he would pass them on to Mr P W Botha.

The notes expressed condemnation of government's recent repressive measures, particularly the banning of the SA National Students' Congress (Sansco).

RAU, Tukkies

At a press conference earlier, Mr Kromberg said the protest had drawn unprecedented support from students and was endorsed by about 200 campus organizations.

The delegation included representatives of the Afrikaans universities — Stellenbosch, Pretoria and Rand Afrikaans

University. The other universities represented were the University of the Witwatersrand, the University of Cape Town, the University of Natal (Maritzburg and Durban campuses) and Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

Ms Geordie Ractliffe, the UCT SRC vice-president, said UCT principal and vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders and all three of his deputy vice-chancellors had endorsed a statement condemning the effective banning of Sansco.

More than 5 000 UCT students belonged to the organizations which had endorsed the protest, Ms Ractliffe said, and 20 000 students countrywide had supported it through their organizations.

The demonstration ended quietly and the students returned to Johannesburg in eight chartered buses. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa