TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1988

OCTOBER — DEC.

FOREIGN FUNDING BILL

Treading water

A diluted version of the controversial Foreign Funding Bill is to be tabled in parliament. This follows strong representation by some Western embassies as well as unhappiness in certain National Party circles about the original draft, which could have cut off funding for various anti-apartheid organisations.

A typewritten copy of the new draft Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill was shown to members of the appropriate select committee in Pretoria last week. It is understood that it provides for the committee to hear evidence on the legislation six months after implementation, to determine whether the law has met its requirements.

Full disclosure of foreign moneys received by affected bodies is called for. Recipients will be required to disclose from whom they have received the funds and for what purpose they will be used. The funds will also have to be audited annually by recognised and registered auditors.

Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, whose Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) was among the organisations which feared having their foreign income cut off, says he has no problem with these requirements: "We have said so before. Idasa has always been willing to disclose where we obtain our overseas funds and what they are used for. Our funds are audited annually."

A third clause may, however, pose problems for some: it deals with criminal offences — stating that funds may not be used for transgressing SA laws or for any purpose other than originally intended.

Since the start of emergency rule, sweeping powers have been given to the State and the Minister of Law and Order. Recipients of foreign funds may find that the utilisation of foreign money could well contravene some of the strict regulations. "I will have to study that part of the intended Bill before I can comment," Slabbert told the *FM*.

The original draft provoked so much dismay that even Nat members of the select committee were in favour of referring it back to the government's legal advisers. Sources say that (NP) chairman Keppies Heyns played a conciliatory role. It was he who lobbied for the co-operation of opposition members of the PFP and Labour Party to reach consensus on a final draft. Both parties have since accepted the draft Bill.

The original draft also received negative response from Western embassies, who warned that it would make it difficult for them to oppose sanctions. ■

FM 30/9/88

esburg: (011) 493-3552
n (031) 30[illegible]6

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

Price: 71c (Plus 9c GST) RSA

For prices elsewhere, See Back Page

HANGMAN BUSIER THAN EVER BEFORE

327
Clwes 2/10/88.

GIRLS, GOR[illegible]OUS GIRLS



'Kei lawyers tackle death penalty

CP Correspondent

TRANSKEI lawyers have expressed concern over the application of the death sentence in the homeland and will hold a symposium next Friday to discuss the issue.

Chairman of the Umtata and Districts Lawyers' Association Dumisa Ntsebeza this week said since independence in 1976 more than 150 people had been sentenced to death.

By DESMOND BLOW

SEVEN people on death row were due to hang today.

The number of people who can be executed simultaneously in Pretoria is seven, so it is likely that around 7am they all died together.

The names of those executed were not known at the time of going to press or how many were hanged for "unrest-related" crimes.

South African courts have sentenced 101 people to death for unrest-related crimes over a three-year period.

This figure makes up only about one-fifth of the total number of people sentenced to death in this period.

According to Amnesty International, 164 people were executed in South Africa last year alone, the highest number ever in one year.

It is believed South Africa has the highest rate of death sentences for "political crimes" in the Western world.

Seventeen of those condemned have been executed, and 83 are still on death row. Last month, Thembile Lubelwana, 24, of Port Alfred, who was condemned to death for the necklacing of Tabo Njimana, was released from prison after a successful appeal.

These figures were released this week in the House of Assembly by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

He was replying to a question by Peter Soal, PFP, about how many people had been sentenced to death from 1984 to 1987 for "political crimes".

Most of those condemned for "political crimes" have been found

7 more went to [illegible]

(more went to gallows today

question by Peter Soal, PFP, about how many people had been sentenced to death from 1984 to 1987 for "political crimes".

Most of those condemned for "political crimes" have been found guilty of necklacing.

Some have been sentenced in terms of the "common cause" doctrine which holds people responsible for deaths they may not have caused directly.

In South Africa the death sentence is mandatory unless the judge finds extenuating circumstances, which makes the South African hangman the busiest in the world.

It is believed that in some cases judges would not have imposed the death sentence if they had the option, but under present legislation their hands are bound.

As the figures for hangings rise, so do moves to have the death sentence abolished.

On November 5, Judge Leon will launch a nationwide campaign on behalf of the the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa.

Despite the fact that SA hangs more people than any other country in the world, it still has one of the highest murder rates.

Since Union in 1910 more than 4 100 people have been executed in South Africa.

The 164 executions last year is four times more than in Iran, which has a population of 47-million and is widely regarded as a totalitarian state.

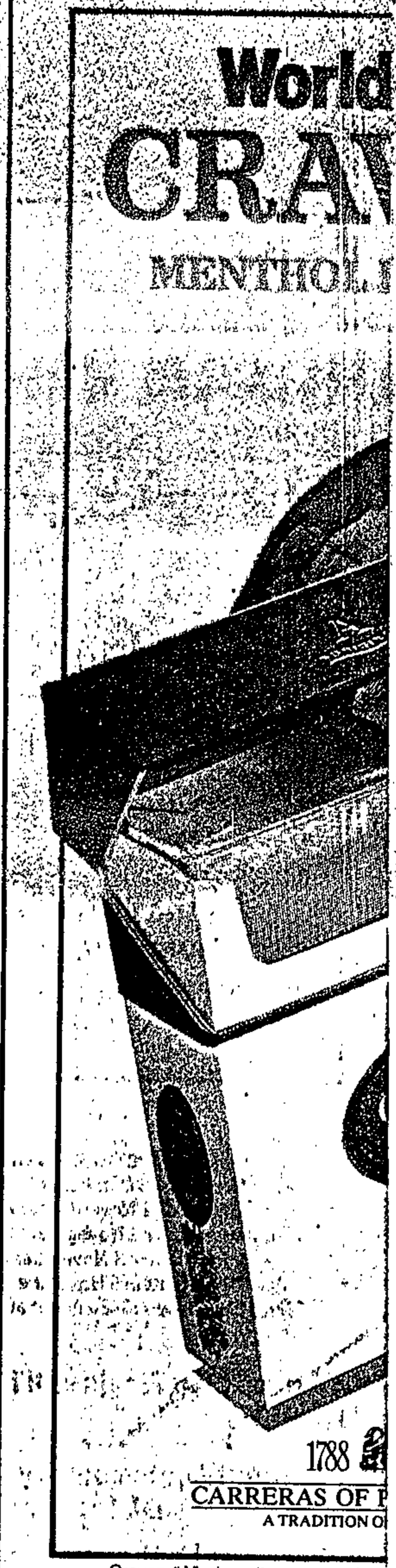
In the first three months of this year 44 people were executed in South Africa compared with only three in the US.

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week dismissed the appeals of four people against sentences imposed for the necklace murder of a Bhongulethu councillor.

Patrick Maginda, Desmond Majola and Dickson Madikane were sentenced to death for the killing of Patrick Marenene in the Oudtshoorn district on November 22, 1985. Ronnie Nyuka, who was 15 at the commission of the crime, was sentenced to five years in jail.

In another case, the appeal of Henry George Burt, of Laezonia, Pretoria, against his conviction and death sentence for the necklace murder of a black policeman in Erasmia on June 6, 1986, was dismissed.

Burt was the first white person convicted of a necklace murder.



Craven "A" cigarettes are made i

Botha 'flexible' on releasing Mandela

From DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

GBADOLITE (Zaire). — President Botha has given Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko a clear indication that he is flexible on the release from prison of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

And he has assured President Mobutu that he has an open mind on the death sentences for the Sharpeville Six.

This emerged in the formal joint communiqué by the two African leaders after more than four hours of talks at President Mobutu's country palace at Gbadolite, his birth town.

The communiqué said they had discussed four topics:

- The Brazzaville peace talks and national reconciliation in Angola;
- Namibia's independence;
- Development of central and Southern Africa after Namibia's independence; and
- The position of Mr Mandela and the Sharpeville Six.

The communiqué said "President Botha's flexible approach concerning the release of Nelson Mandela was a source of encouragement to President Mobutu.".

On the Sharpeville Six, who have been sentenced to hang for their complicity in the mob-killing of a Lekoa civic official, the communiqué said: "President Botha indicated that this question would be examined after judicial processes which had not been resolved had come to an end."

On the other three points dealt with the communiqué said the South African delegation had told the Zairean delegation of the present state of the peace discussions in Brazzaville. They exchanged views on national reconciliation in Angola.

The communiqué said Zaire reiterated its support for United Nations Resolution 435. The South African delegation told its Zairean hosts of the contents of the recent discussions that South Africa had with the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

It is reported from London that President Botha's African foray and the renewed speculation on the status of Mr Mandela have been featured prominently in newspapers and on television.

The London Times, in an analysis by its Johannesburg correspondent, Michael Hornsby, says that if Mr Botha can persuade other African heads of state to meet him around the conference table it would put pressure on the ANC to drop its armed struggle and negotiate.

Sapa-AP reports from Johannesburg that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday he would neither confirm nor deny reports that President Botha has promised the unconditional release of Mr Mandela.

Jail to end for Mandela?

Cape Times 3/10/88

New era for Africa



PRESIDENT BOTHA, I PRESUME . . . A Zairian military official greets President P W Botha on his arrival at Gbadolite, north-western Zaire, on Saturday. Next to Mr Botha is President Mobutu Sese Seko. The weekend summit between the two leaders is a prelude to further talks between SA and other African states on regional issues. **Full report on summit, PAGE 5**

Mobutu's plea met with 'promise'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

NELSON MANDELA will probably never return to prison.

But the ANC leader, currently under police guard at a luxury Cape Town clinic, is most unlikely to be granted unqualified freedom as a political actor to mobilize his huge personal following in South Africa.

These disclosures surrounding the changing status of Mr Mandela emerged at the jungle summit between President P W Botha and Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko at Gbadolite at the weekend.

President Mobutu made an earnest plea to Mr Botha to release Mr Mandela and appeared heartened by his response.

A joint communique issued shortly before the SA delegation to the talks jetted out of Gbadolite on Saturday evening noted: "President Botha's flexible approach concerning the release of Nelson Mandela was a source of encouragement to President Mobutu."

Full summit reports
See PAGE 5

According to a report in the Washington Post, Mr Botha vowed to free Mr Mandela after the ANC leader recovers from TB.

The weekend report, based on a telephone interview with the Zairean president after the South African delegation had left for home, stated: "Mr Mobutu said the SA president gave him a solemn promise that he will not send Mandela back to prison on regaining his health in a Cape Town nursing home."

It added: "I obtained from Botha a firm commitment that Mandela will soon be freed without any condition and he will be allowed to return home without any constraints."

However, well-placed conference sources indicated that Mr Botha had pointed out to his Zairean counterpart the risks Pretoria faced in allowing Mr Mandela to operate as a free political agent and the popular backlash that could result if the government felt bound to imprison him once again.

Leading members of the SA security establishment have also stressed repeatedly in recent months that the government could not risk giving Mr Mandela unconditional freedom.

And being released into a South Africa under a state of emergency in any case precludes normal

To page 2

misses Arc

African
"Muis" Rob-
ning the leg-
he snatched

4 favourite
ond place by

hest race —
7 million —
Bin, ridden

r Boyatino,
peron, was a

length away in third just ahead of an English runner, Unfuwain, the mount of Willie Carson.

Mtoto, unbeaten this year and considered the best middle-distance performer in Europe, was slowly away in the 12 furlongs (2 400 metres) event and when the 24-strong field turned into the home straight he was still nearer last than first.

Roberts's worst fears were realized when he was unable to get a clear run through beaten horses and although he made up several lengths in the final 200 metres he could not haul back Tony Bin and Reid.

Strike at Karos hotel: Police hold 43 workers

Cape Times 3/10/88

Staff Reporters

MORE THAN 40 striking hotel workers were arrested yesterday for trespassing after the management of the Karos Arthur's Seat Hotel in Sea Point allegedly "broke an agreement and called the police".

A police spokesman confirmed that 43 people had been arrested for trespassing at the hotel yesterday afternoon.

Six of the Karos group's hotels have been affected by industrial action since the dismissal of a number of workers following the June 16 stayaway and a deadlock in wage negotiations.

The Liquor and Catering Trades Union (LCTU) claims that Karos Hotels dismissed 122 workers at the Karos Wilderness Hotel for commemorating

To page 2

P.T.O

Cape Times 358
3/10/88

From page 1

Summit

political activity such as open-air meetings and the expression of a wide variety of viewpoints the state regards as threatening.

Diplomats at the talks agreed that the most likely course of events was what amounted to a process of "phased release" for Mr Mandela — but without the ANC leader ever achieving a totally restriction-free freedom.

There was no indication when this step-by-step process was likely to reach its end-point.

After the talks, Mr Botha told a press conference that he wished to thank Mr Mobutu for "the way in which he deals with matters, even delicate matters" — the latter an apparent reference to the thorny Mandela issue.

South African diplomats noted that Mr Mandela's situation was a major sticking point with African states which if defused, could assist Pretoria's increasingly aggressive diplomatic offensive into the continent.

Mr Botha, who could not be reached for comment yesterday, may clarify his government's position on Mr Mandela when he opens the National Party's Cape Congress in George tonight.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday that he would neither confirm nor deny reports concerning Mr Mandela's release.

● The Zaire summit also appears to have improved the prospects for a reprieve from the gallows for the Sharpeville Six. The joint Gbadolite Communiqūe issued after the talks noted: "As for the situation of the six sentenced to death, President Botha indicated that the request (for reprieve) would be examined after the judicial process which has not yet been resolved has come to an end."

Police told to seize videos of Biko film

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

Police were yesterday ordered to seize all video copies of the Steve Biko film "Cry Freedom" — including all pirate copies.

The order was issued by SAP Commissioner, General Hennie de Witt, in terms of the media emergency regulations.

This follows the seizure of the film by police on August 29, only hours after screening started countrywide. The screenings were accompanied by several bomb blasts in Durban, Alexandra and Roodepoort.

ANTAGONISM

General de Witt said the video was a danger to public safety, the maintenance of public order and would delay the termination of the state of emergency and heighten the "revolutionary climate".

Points made were:

- "Cry Freedom" was interspersed with propagandistic misrepresentations and contained a number of themes relating to the revolutionary onslaught against South Africa.
- There were also some "extremely violent scenes" in the film and others which could lead to racial friction.
- Certain scenes could also cause antagonism towards the security forces.

General de Witt said the Publications Appeal Board had placed a 2 — 19 age restriction on the film but that in the case of a television recording, there was no means of controlling who would see "Cry Freedom".

Cpt Tonks

'Freeze' searches by cops in city

Crime Reporter

POLICE conducted a number of "freeze searches" in the city during lunch hour yesterday, body-searching everyone found in the freeze zones.

In one of the searches, traffic and pedestrians were "frozen" in a section of St George's Street between Church Street and Longmarket Street while police searched people and cars were scrutinized for possible hidden explosives.

Using two armoured personnel carriers, including the new Nongquai personnel carrier, police sealed off a section of St George's Street while uniform policemen and detectives body-searched people in the street.

Suspicious parcels

Female pedestrians were searched by female police officers.

While pedestrians were being searched a policeman, using a loudhailer, told them that the operation was routine and that police were searching for "suspicious parcels".

The search lasted only about three minutes before the street was opened to traffic.

People involved in the search said they were very impressed at the speed with which the street was sealed off and the search conducted.

A police liaison officer confirmed that there had been a number of "freeze searches" throughout the Peninsula yesterday.

Lt Denise Benson said the searches were part of an ongoing countrywide operation. She also thanked members of the public for their co-operation.

Fined for being at gathering

By Celeste Louw

A teacher at a Johannesburg college was fined R100 (or 50 days' imprisonment) by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday for attending a prohibited gathering at the Chamber of Mines offices.

Firoza Adams (27) pleaded guilty to attending a Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw) gathering to protest against bannings of and restrictions on certain organisations and individuals on March 8 this year.

In a statement handed to the court, Adams said Fedtraw was closely associated with some of the restricted organisations and the federation was an affiliate of the United Democratic Front. The Minister of Law and Order had also restricted one of Fedtraw's members, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who was "a symbol of the struggle for justice", she said.

"Understandably, Fedtraw was distressed and angered by such high-handed administrative action.

A delegation of women went to the offices of the Chamber of Mines "because it occupies a symbolic position in our economy whose wealth is built upon mining capital".

The women, she said, attempted to present to managerial officials of the Chamber a memorandum which protested against the bannings and restrictions, criticised the silence of the business sector on the bannings and challenged the Chamber and business community to take a stand against "such repressive action".

Adams said she had known it was unlawful to attend the gathering.

Over 1 000 acts of terror since '76

Bday 6/10/88

GEORGE — Police have confiscated 872 limpet and land mines and over 1 500 hand grenades in anti-terrorism operations, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

He was responding to floor dicussions on security matters at the National Party's Cape congress.

From 1976 to 1984 there were 265 acts of terrorism reported and since 1984 to the end of September this year 786 such acts had been reported — a total of 1051 since 1976.

In these attacks 269 hand grenades, 219 limpet mines, 49 land mines and 93 AK-47 assault rifles were used.

From 1976 to 1984 83 people died in terrorist attacks.

Since 1984 to September this year 144 people died, a total of 207.

In 1986 345 people were injured, in 1987 327, and so far in 1988 374.

Between 1976 and 1984 65 terrorists were killed and 209 arrested.

Since 1985 to the end of September this year 123 terrorists were killed and 229 arrested.

Weapons confiscated included 13 RPG-7 rocket launchers and 52 rockets.

Vlok also announced the SAP would pay a R5 000 reward for any information leading to the arrest of a terrorist.

He said the reward would be in effect until the municipal elections on October 26. — Sapa.

Biko film ban 'confirms abuse of power in SA'

Star 6/10/88 327

By Paula Fray

The chairman of the Publications Appeal Board has hit out against the police seizure and banning of "Cry Freedom", saying it confirmed the film's central message that excessive police action and the arbitary abuse of power was rife in South Africa.

In a letter to a Johannesburg newspaper, Professor Kobus van Rooyen said the board abhorred this abuse of power and dissociated itself from the issue.

"Cry Freedom" was first submitted to the board which, he said, "decided that the film accurately reflected many of the realities of the southern African situation and should therefore be released".

Professor van Rooyen said the ruling was based on the belief that the film did not in any way contribute to the promotion of racial hatred or misrepresent the facts in any way and that the film had artistic merit.

The film was released with no cuts or age restrictions, but the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, ordered the board to reconsider its ruling. The board then ordered a 2 — 19 age restriction.

This was overruled by the Minister and the South African Police and the film was banned and all copies seized hours after it opened in cinemas countrywide.

"The banning and the authoritarian actions of the SAP merely confirm the central message of the film, namely that excessive police action is rife in South Africa and threatens the very fabric of our society," he said.

● On Tuesday morning the front door of Professor van Rooyen's Waterkloof home was set alight, causing damage estimated at R3 500.

Lieutenant Hennie Crowther, police liaison officer for the northern Transvaal said the incident could not be linked to threatening calls the professor received when the film was passed. Police were investigating all possibilities.

This week police also ordered all videos of "Cry Freedom" to be seized.

Censor chief hits out at seizure of Steve Biko film

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board (PAB) has hit out against the police seizure and banning of the film *Cry Freedom*, saying it confirmed the film's central message "that excessive police action and the arbitary abuse of power are rife in South Africa".

In a letter to a Johannesburg newspaper, Professor Kobus van Rooyen said the PAB abhored this abuse of power and dissociated itself from the issue.

Cry Freedom' was first submitted to the PAB which, he said, "decided that the film accurately reflected many of the realities of the Southern African situation and should therefore be released".

He said the PAB ruling was based on the belief that the film did not contribute to the promotion of racial hatred or misrepresent the facts in any way and that the film had artistic merit.

The film was released with no cuts or age restrictions.

The ruling was then challenged by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, who ordered the Board to reconsider its ruling. The board then ruled that the film should be released with a 2-19 age restriction.

This was overruled by the Minister and the South African Police and the film was banned and all copies seized hours after it opened in cinemas countrywide.

"This arbitary action was in flagrant disregard of the autonomy of the PAB," said Professor van Rooyen.

Censor chief furious

DANIEL SIMON

PUBLICATIONS Appeal Board chairman Prof J C W Van Rooyen says he is considering legal action against the Sowetan newspaper for publishing a letter concerning the film "Cry Freedom" he says he did not write.

A large afternoon newspaper also published the letter.

The letter says "the banning and the authoritarian actions of the SAP merely confirm the central message of the film, namely that excessive police action and the arbitrary abuse of power is rife in SA and threatens the very fabric of our society".

Van Rooyen said last night: "I did not write the letter or request anyone to do so and state categorically that it is a falsification."

He said he regarded it as a malicious attempt to drive a wedge between himself and the authorities and was considering legal action against the Sowetan.

The paper's news editor Sello Rabothata said they had received the letter, typed on a Publications Appeal Board letterhead, through the post last week.

"We are taking it in good faith that Van Rooyen did not write the letter and in fairness will put his side across."

● Police are still investigating the arson attack on Van Rooyen's Waterkloof home on Tuesday.



Saved from the gallows: mineworkers Solomon Nongwati and Paulos Tshelahe

Spared the noose, but seven others hang

"I DON'T know whether I'm alive or just a ghost," exclaimed Mangaliso Nongwadu last Saturday, a day after he had been saved from the gallows following a successful eleventh-hour appeal.

Nongwadu was one of six former miners at the Vaal Reefs mine in the Western Transvaal who were sentenced to death on May 12 last year.

They were convicted of murdering four fellow-miners alleged to be management spies. Following an appeal, three of the men — Nongwadu, Tsietsi Sehlana and Edward Masike — had their conviction and sentence set aside.

By MUSA ZONDI

Two of their co-accused, Siphiwe Mbalombaka and Frans Makhanya, had their sentences commuted to 10 and 15 years' imprisonment respectively.

However, the appeal of one of the original six, Tyelovuyo Mgedezi, was unsuccessful. A further appeal will be heard this week.

On the same day that Nogwadu and Sichlana were reprieved, seven people were hanged in Pretoria. Four Addo activists who were due to hang on Tuesday were granted a stay of execution.

Similo Wonci, 22, Mziwoxolo Makeleni, 22, Ndumiso Siphenuka, 25, and Makhwazana Menze, 42, were given a one-month reprieve to "seek further remedy".

An Amnesty International report released this week says 164 people were executed in Pretoria Central Prison this year.

Fake letter: charges not yet laid

Star 8/10/88 (327)

M A FARQUHARSON

CHARGES have not yet been laid concerning a fake letter, purporting to come from the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, in which the banning and seizure of the controversial film "Cry Freedom" was attacked.

The letter, which was published in the *Sowetan* on Thursday, has been slated as being "a falsification" by Professor Kobus van Rooyen, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board.

As soon as the incident was brought to the attention of the *Sowetan*, the manager, Mr Brian Moult, instructed that the police be immediately notified.

In a statement released on Thursday, Professor van Rooyen said: "I did not write the letter or request anyone to do so, and state categorically that it is a falsification.

"I refuse to identify myself with the contents which, in any case, contain factual errors.

"I regard the falsification as a malicious attempt at driving a wedge between myself and the authorities and the cause of embarrassment to both myself and the Appeal Board.

"I resent the fact that no attempt was made by the *Sowetan* to verify the authenticity of the document before publication thereof."

As other newspapers had "repeated the contents of this falsification", it stressed the gravity of concern.

Professor van Rooyen concluded his statement by saying he was considering legal action.

Tutu won't be arrested—govt

PRETORIA. — The government yesterday said it had no intention of arresting Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu or other prominent church leaders who call for election boycotts in defiance of emergency regulations.

However, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information, the Film Industry and Broadcasting Services, did not comment on the September 27 detention of a relatively unknown Methodist minister who passed on to his congregation the church's reservations about participation in the October municipal elections.

"Many people are expecting the imminent arrest of Archbishop Tutu. That is not going to be the case," Dr Van der Merwe told a news conference.

Dr Van der Merwe said it appeared that Archbishop Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak "were asking to be arrested" by calling for election boycotts.



Archbishop Tutu



Mr Van der Merwe

"Why should we do this and make a martyr of them when it was not the intention of the emergency regulations to act against those people?"

He said the regulations prohibiting calls for election boycotts were designed to prevent intimidation of those seeking to vote.

"There has been no threat" in Archbishop Tutu's call for a boycott, he added.

The government did not regard disciplining church leaders as its task, he said.

Dr Van der Merwe insisted that Archbishop Tutu distance himself publicly from the campaign of violence being planned and waged against the elections.

He also made an urgent call on Archbishop Tutu to ask organisations involved in the campaign to end the violence.

Dr Van der Merwe did not comment on the detention of a Methodist minister, the Rev Tom Mbabane, who was taken from his Soweto home after police alleged he advocated a boycott in a sermon.

Mr Mbabane's wife has said her husband did not call for boycott, but only conveyed the Methodist Church's appeal to its congregants to consider carefully whether they should vote. — Sapa and AP

Promise on Mandela 'reaffirmed'

The Argus Foreign Service

PARIS. — Zairean diplomatic sources in Paris assert that South Africa's President Botha has reaffirmed his personal promise to President Mobutu Sese Seko to release Nelson Mandela before the end of the month.

The sources refer to a telephone call on October 3, the day after the Gbadolite meeting, from President Mobutu to Mr Botha.

The Zairean leader referred to the promise made by Mr Botha about the release of the ANC leader and the subsequent denial issued by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

"President Mobutu believe that he had been made a fool of before other African leaders and demanded to know whether or not Mr Botha intended to keep his promise about Mandela," the sources said.

"Mr Botha replied that he would keep his promise but he had been embarrassed because President Mobutu had released the news even before he had arrived back at Pretoria.

The diplomat said that President Mobutu had also been given Mr Botha's "word of honour" that the Sharpeville Six would not be executed.

President Botha said he would wait until all judicial appeal processes had been exhausted and then the six would be reprieved.

Cape Times 11/10/88 327

ANC 'present at SA spy's torture'

HARARE. — An ANC guerilla leader took part in the interrogation and torture by Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) agents of Ms Odile Harington, a self-confessed South African spy, her attorney said yesterday.

Attorney Mr Adrian de Bourbon, on the first day of an appeal hearing in the Harare Supreme Court, sought a reduction in the 25-year jail term imposed by a Zimbabwe judge on Ms Harington, 28, the daughter of a Johannesburg doctor.

Ms Harington was not in court yesterday — her 28th birthday — when her appeal was argued. It may be several months before judgment is handed down.

Mr De Bourbon challenged the legal basis of her conviction under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act, saying she had not imparted any information prejudicial to the state of Zimbabwe, only to the ANC.

But he urged that if this was rejected there should be a major reduction in the sentence imposed on her in November last year by a Zimbabwean judge, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura.

Mr Justice Sandura's regret in passing sentence that he could not have her shot showed he had not conducted the trial in a "calm and rational manner", said Mr De Bourbon.

Mr De Bourbon said the worst aspect of the case was the complete failure of the Zimbabwean authorities to punish the CIO and ANC personnel responsible for Ms Harington's ten-month ordeal in detention, following her arrest within weeks of crossing into Zimbabwe in 1986 on orders from a SA intelligence service.

Mr De Bourbon said the state had not challenged the evidence that she was:

- Frequently flogged on the back and the sole of the feet with wire flex.
- Stripped naked in front of five male interrogators, one of whom spat into her private parts.
- Kept for long periods in solitary confinement, when she twice attempted suicide.
- Starved.
- Had her head forced into a bag of water so that she almost drowned.

Mr De Bourbon noted that her torturers were still at large.

Referring to the recent amnesty granted by Mr Robert Mugabe to members of the security forces convicted of committing atrocities, he added: "Even if the attorney-general's office did something about it, there is recent executive action to show the CIO is beyond the power of the courts."

Both the lack of seriousness of her offence and the torture she suffered should be taken as mitigating factors, he said.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, who is hearing the case with two assesors, noted that at the High Court trial the prosecution made no attempt to rebut Ms Harington's torture evidence.

In May 1987 she reported the torture she had suffered to a Harare magistrate, but was returned to the CIO, without having a medical examination, and further torture followed, Mr De Bourbon said. — Sapa-AP and Own Correspondent

Mandela dominates President's tour

Own Correspondent

ZURICH. — The release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has been the dominant issue raised by most leaders President P W Botha met during his recent travels in Africa and Europe.

The subject was again high on the agenda when Mr Botha met West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Friday, according to West German radio reports.

Mr Botha also mentioned Mr Mandela last night in an address in Zurich to the Swiss-South African Association.

The ANC leader had been co-operating with the authorities, said Mr Botha.

He reiterated earlier remarks that he hoped "it wouldn't be necessary" for Mr Mandela to go back to jail. The government had to take into account the repercussions of freeing Mr Mandela "but if I had a choice I wouldn't keep old people who have a lot of years behind them in jail".

"But I also need some co-operation. I hope he will continue to do so (co-operate with the authorities) and not revert to policies which might lead to violence," said Mr Botha.

The ANC was against negotiations, and did not want Mr Mandela out of jail, he said.

Mr Botha said there was a "misconception" about Mr Mandela's position but stopped short of saying he would probably not go back to jail, as he has suggested before.

Other misconceptions, Mr Botha told the Zurich meeting, were that South Africa was destablising the Southern Africa region; and that the SA government could be forced into accepting "unreasonable demands".

Mr Botha said SA had a case against sanctions.

The country had done a great deal in the past 10 years to improve social, economic and political circumstances of blacks.

He said economic developments in SA would benefit the region and sanctions benefited only "radicals".

327 B/day 12/10/88

Curbs on SA media 'successful'

NEW YORK — SA's media curbs — "aimed to make its people voiceless and the rest of the world sightless" — had at least partly succeeded, Glenys Kinnock, wife of the British Labour Opposition leader, said yesterday.

The restrictions, imposed during a "violent period of anti-apartheid protests", had been obeyed by Western correspondents, although there were some courageous exceptions, she said.

Addressing a UN meeting called to demonstrate international support for political prisoners in SA, she said it was no exaggeration to compare the situation in SA to the Holocaust.

Lisbet Palme, widow of slain Swedish prime minister Olof Palme, said children of 11 and 12 years were tortured in detention in SA. — Sapa-Reuter.

327 B/day 12/10/88.

Curbs on SA media 'successful'

NEW YORK — SA's media curbs — "aimed to make its people voiceless and the rest of the world sightless" — had at least partly succeeded, Glenys Kinnock, wife of the British Labour Opposition leader, said yesterday.

The restrictions, imposed during a "violent period of anti-apartheid protests", had been obeyed by Western correspondents, although there were some courageous exceptions, she said.

Addressing a UN meeting called to demonstrate international support for political prisoners in SA, she said it was no exaggeration to compare the situation in SA to the Holocaust.

Lisbet Palme, widow of slain Swedish prime minister Olof Palme, said children of 11 and 12 years were tortured in detention in SA. — Sapa-Reuter.

SA man jailed for links with Botswana raid

GABORONE. — The High Court here yesterday sentenced a supermarket manager to 18 months' imprisonment on charges of concealing information about a South African commando raid on Botswana, the government press agency said.

Two other South Africans charged in connection with the June 20 raid, in which two alleged commandos were captured, received lesser penalties of a suspended sentence and a fine, according to the Botswana Press Association.

Chief Justice Liversey Luke sentenced Barry Vivier, manager of the Spar Supermarket in Gaborone, to 18 months on charges of withholding information on the raid and communicating with one of the captured commandos.

Elizabeth Bergh, also a South African, received a suspended sentence of two years for concealing uniforms of the raiding team and setting them alight when the mission was abandoned. Her husband, Olof Bergh, was fined for possession of ammunition.

The trial of the two alleged captured commandos, Mr Theodore Hermansen and Mr Johannes Basson, resumes in court in Francistown today.

The suspects were among a seven-member team that crossed into Botswana from South Africa in a night raid on June 20 and stumbled upon an unarmed Botswana border patrol, official reports said.

Weekly Mail warned

Cape Times 13/10/88

Stoffel threatens to suspend newspaper

JOHANNESBURG. — The Weekly Mail was served its fourth and final warning yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The newspaper's co-editors, Mr Anton Harber and Mr Irwin Manoim, said Mr Botha had warned them that he was contemplating action against the newspaper in terms of the emergency regulations.

This letter gives the newspaper two weeks to make representations before Mr Botha considers publishing a gazette suspending the newspaper for three months, or imposing a censor on it.

The editors said they would "explore every avenue to ensure the paper's survival".

Under the heading "Subversive propaganda", Mr Botha cited eight articles published in five recent editions of the newspaper.

He accused the newspaper of "denigrating the security forces and of promoting the image of the United Democratic Front, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress".

The controversial newspaper, known for its feisty reporting, political exposes and quick wit, received its first warning on December 19 last year. A second letter followed on March 3 and a further warning was published in the Government Gazette on April 26.

Yesterday's letter was sent in terms of Section 7A (1), a new regulation which allows the minister to take into account warnings issued to a publication during the previous state of emergency.

The editors met the minister in early May to discuss the warnings.

"We are perplexed at this sudden attack from the minister, who has been silent about our newspaper for the four months since that meeting. We do not believe the newspaper's policies have changed in recent weeks," Mr Manoim and Mr Harber said.

"We can only surmise that this action is related to the forthcoming municipal elections. Mr Botha is threatening press freedom as a ploy to win ultra-right-wing votes.

"This is an expensive way for him to win votes, particularly when his government is trying to show South Africans that it is serious and sincere about open discussions and negotiations, and when the country — and the issue of press freedom — is in the international spotlight.

"The Weekly Mail is determined to fight this threat, and in consultation with its lawyers, will explore every avenue to ensure the paper's survival." — Sapa

Weekly Mail gets another warning

By Lloyd Coutts

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, issued a warning to the *Weekly Mail* newspaper in terms of the media regulations.

A co-editor, Mr Irwin Manoim, said a letter received from the Minister yesterday stated that Mr Botha had read six issues of the newspaper since the confiscation of an edition earlier this year.

He objected to eight of the articles.

These included a personal opinion piece by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, an article on the constitution of the African National Congress, to which the Department of Home Affairs had contributed, and a story about a number of people refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

TWO WEEKS TO RESPOND

Mr Manoim said the newspaper was given two weeks in which to respond to the letter. The Minister would then be empowered to suspend the newspaper.

He felt the warning was a pre-municipal election attack on the newspaper.

"We spoke to the Minister in May. Several months passed and there was nothing, no indication that anything was being contemplated. Suddenly, two weeks before the election, there's this," he said.

The newspaper had been unable to obtain legal advice yesterday as its attorneys were out of town.

The *Weekly Mail* has been warned by the Minister on several occasions.

Stoffel threatens suspension, censors

Mail planning to 'carry on doing job'

Stw 14/10/86

327

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The editors of the *Weekly Mail*, the first newspaper to be affected under the "streamlined" censorship provisions of the latest state of emergency, intend to "carry on doing the job as best and as strongly as we can" in spite of a threat of suspension.

They spoke after receiving a final warning that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, might suspend their publication or subject it to pre-publication Government censorship, because he considered it was systematically publishing material which promoted the image of banned organisations and undermined the armed forces.

Because the *Weekly Mail* received a warning under the last state of emergency, the Minister is obliged to do no more than issue a single warning and hear representations from the publishers before he may put a notice in the Government Gazette suspending the paper for up to three months.

Co-editor of the *Weekly Mail* Mr Anton Harber said yesterday that the paper was considering various strategies to counter the threats.

It is believed that court action might be one of the defences under consideration.

Mr Harber said he considered that the paper functioned within the law at all times. "We have always taken the view that Mr Botha is exceeding his powers in enforcing the regulations."

He said he believed that the fact the warning came immediately before the elections was not accidental.

"I do believe it's tied to the pre-election period. I think Stoffel Botha is trying to win votes — and it's a very costly way to win a few votes."

Mr Harber observed that the *Weekly Mail's* circulation had shot up sharply after the last warning was issued a few months ago. It now stood at 24 000.

The *Weekly Mail* was also widely read abroad, he said.

The basis for Mr Botha's warning is found in seven articles and one advertisement appearing in six editions of the paper since August 1 the day the Commissioner of Police ordered the seizure of an edition of the paper.

Mother of three robs Reef bank

West Rand Bureau

A 39-year-old mother of three was found guilty in the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday of robbing a Krugersdorp bank of more than R5 600 on Wednesday.

Hilde Charlotte Hen-Boisen, of Luipaard Street, Krugersdorp, was caught in the women's toilets in the building adjacent to the bank several minutes after robbing it while disguised in an army uniform.

Hen-Boisen testified that she had walked into the bank building with the army clothes in a bag just before 9 am yesterday. She went into the toilet and put on the hat and the shirt, trousers and boots over her clothes.

She then walked into the bank, took a few bank slips from a side counter and handed those, together with a note, to a teller.

Hen-Boisen told magistrate Mr Chris Eksteen that the note said: "Don't panic. Smile. Hand over big notes in a bank bag or see disaster."

The teller did as she was told and the accused walked out of the bank and went back to the toilets where she took off the army clothes. She said she was still dressing in the toilet when she was arrested by the police a few minutes later.

She also said that she was unarmed throughout the whole incident.

The prosecutor, Miss N de Coupe, said the State had no objection to bail being granted and the court set an amount of R5 000. The case was postponed until October 20 for sentencing.

Pipers' farewell to Gordon Vorster

By Joe Openshaw

Pipers of the Light Horse pipe band played "Flowers of the Forest" as a farewell lament to artist Gordon Vorster yesterday during a moving funeral service at St Martins-in-the-Veld Church, Dunkeld.

Artists, writers and actors were among the congregation of 250 who attended the service at which sculptor Eduardo Villa and actor Siegfried Mynhardt delivered tributes to Gordon Vorster (64), who died on Tuesday.

"Gordon looked forward to his funeral and wanted pipers at it," his actress widow, Mrs Gina Vorster, said after the funeral.

She and Everhard Read also delivered a valdiction after which the pipers played "Amazing Grace".

There was a power failure halfway through the service and the organist could not accompany the singing of "Amazing Grace". The Rev Brian Germont, who conducted the service, then led the gathering through the hymn.

"I'm sure Gordon would have wanted us to sing whether there was music or not," said Mr Germont.

The pipers formed up outside the church and played "Chariots of Fire" as the mourners left.

Police warn students meeting is illegal

AIGS 14/10/88

Education Reporter

POLICE entered the University of Cape Town yesterday and warned students, who had met to discuss the municipal elections, that their gathering outside the Jameson Hall was illegal.

They sent a message through UCT vice-chancellor Professor James Leatt ordering students to disperse.

After long negotiations police agreed to withdraw to the "peripheries of the university if students left the campus in groups of two and three", Professor Leatt said.

Early yesterday police blocked off all entrances to UCT, allowing only students with registration cards on to the campus.

Their action prompted the university to seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court for the blockade to be lifted. The matter was set to be heard at 2.15pm, but was postponed *sine die* after the blockade was lifted at 1.45pm.

UCT said in a statement that "on the morning of October 13 the SAP put a blockade around UCT which required students entering campus to produce registration cards before being allowed on to university property".

Because "bona fide visitors and others were denied access the university went to the Supreme Court to try on an urgent basis to get an order against the Minister of Law and Order, the Divisional Commissioner of Police and others".

At lunchtime more than 500 people, including students from UCT, the University of the Western Cape and high school pupils, met two hours later than scheduled in the Jameson Hall to discuss the municipal elections.

At the end of the meeting the crowd resolved to march to the police to call for the release of five students they believed had been detained.

About 300 chanting students set off down University Avenue. When they reached Ring Road marshalls tried in vain to persuade them not to head towards the university entrance.

A compromise was reached as a police helicopter hovered overhead and the marchers agreed to return to Jameson Hall. However, after resuming the march, a group of students wanted to continue down Ring Road.

More discussions followed between students and marshalls, one of whom appealed to the marchers "not to go on a suicide mission".

The marchers agreed to return to Jameson Hall to sing the "national anthem".

Police arrived in seven vehicles as students were milling around outside the hall.

No forced silence — Esack

Cape Times 14/10/89

MOULANA Faried Esack, who yesterday slipped on to UCT campus to address a rally on the municipal elections despite police blockades at every entrance, vowed that ordinary people would not be "Stoffelled into silence, acquiescence and cowardice".

"We are gathered here to endorse the call of the SA Catholic Bishops, the SA Council of Churches, the Muslim Judicial Council and others," said the moulana, who is national co-ordinator of the Call of Islam and a honorary vice-president of Nusas.

Religious leaders were an intrinsic part of the struggle, he said. Archbishop Tutu, the Reverend Allan Boesak and himself would not be where they were today "were it not for the struggle of our people".

"To be civilised today means to be part of the struggle against apartheid," he said.

327

Police probe alleged acts against ECC

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY
Crime Reporter

ALLEGED campaigns against the End Conscription Campaign are being investigated by the police.

Once completed, the docket will be sent to the Attorney-General for his decision on whether to prosecute.

This was confirmed today by a police spokesman who was asked what was being done by investigators in the light of evidence put before the Supreme Court during an application by the now-restricted organisation.

The ECC had asked for an order restraining the SADF from harassing it before it was restricted.

The order was granted on Friday.

The police spokesman declined today to comment on what form the investigation would take or on whether the SADF would be asked for the names of its members involved in certain actions against the ECC.

POSTERS PUT UP

He also declined to comment on whether one charge laid by the ECC, which was dropped after police said they could not find the culprits, would be reopened.

During the Supreme Court case the SADF admitted that during April last year posters with slogans reading "ECC members are yellow", "ECC does it from behind" and "ECC believes in fairy tales" were pasted up in the Cape Town area.

On April 27 last year four men were confronted by police after being spotted putting up similar posters in Mowbray by a member of the ECC, Dr Ivan Toms.

The men sped off in a bakkie after being asked by police to accompany them to the police station.

Police later said the bakkie had false number plates and in March this year police said a file on the incident had been closed.

During the Supreme Court application the SADF also admitted that a civilian helicopter hovered over an ECC fair in May last year and dropped copies of a poster alleging links between the ECC and the ANC.

At the time the ECC said the helicopter flew lower than 300m, which a spokeswoman said she viewed as dangerous.

Police building up far-right profiles

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police are conducting an intensive and in-depth probe — linked to the bombings of the headquarters of leftwing organisations — into possible rightwing extremist groups in order to build up intelligence profiles on their members and activities, a senior spokesman said.

The probe is being headed by General G Joubert, deputy-designate of the CID, and is a direct result of the bombings of Khotso House and Cosatu House in Johannesburg, and last week's arson attack on Khanye House in Pretoria.

"We don't want to speculate on who is responsible for the attacks, but we are definitely probing all possible extremist rightwing groups in order to build up an intelligence profile on them.

"Should there be rightwing extremist groups we will probe them. We will not tolerate acts of terror by anyone," said Brigadier Leon Mellet, Press secretary to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

He said it was easier for police to track down ANC or other leftwing terrorists because over the years a thorough and complete picture of their members and activities had been built up.

"We have investigated and infiltrated the left wing so thoroughly that when a bomb goes off we know where to start looking. But with the right wing it may either be a crank involved or the workings of a small group.

From scratch

"With them we have to start from scratch," he said.

The high-level probe was announced last week by Mr Vlok after allegations were made that the police did not act against those responsible for the attacks because rightwing groups were responsible.

The decision to mount the investigation was made after discussions between Mr Vlok, SAP Commissioner General Hennie de Witt, CID chief Major-General Stan Schutte and a senior member of the security police.

Its aim was to arrest those responsible for the attacks. Mr Vlok said the incidents caused concern and that every effort would be made to track down the attackers.

Man faces fraud charge over auto-teller fault

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An over-generous First National Bank automatic teller machine landed a young Johannesburg labourer in trouble last week when it gave him R24 500 — in spite of the account having an official balance of only R50, police said.

Now the 20-year-old man faces fraud charges and is expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts today, said a police spokesman.

An arrest was made after repeated cash withdrawals from a faulty teller machine in the Oriental Plaza, Fordsburg, last week.

On Tuesday, the man found he had a balance of R50. He then allegedly keyed in a withdrawal for R500, which the machine obligingly spat out.

The man allegedly returned several times and transactions amounting to R24 500 were made from the machine.

However, on Thursday, the police were waiting when the man allegedly returned to make a further withdrawal.

No cash has been recovered.

Police raided Sowetan offices

PIETERSBURG. — Security police raided the Sowetan offices here on Friday and confiscated several items, the newspaper reported yesterday.

The raid was part of a general raid on the Worker's Centre building which also houses several unions.

A raid was simultaneously conducted at the offices of the Lutheran Church where the Community Advice Bureau is located.

Items confiscated from the Sowetan offices included a contact book, photographs and copies of speeches and minutes. A police lieutenant in charge of the raid said the telephone book was taken because it contained telephone numbers of banned organisations. — Sapa

Offices of Sowetan newspaper raided

Star 18/11/88

327

PIETERSBURG — Security police raided the offices of the *Sowetan* in Pietersburg on Friday and confiscated several items, the newspaper said yesterday.

The raid, by about 10 policemen, was part of a general raid of the Workers Centre building, which also houses several trade unions.

A raid was conducted simultaneously at the offices of the northern diocese of the Lutheran Church, where the Community Advice Bureau is located.

BANNED ORGANISATIONS

Items confiscated from the *Sowetan* offices included a contact book, photographs and copies of speeches. A police lieutenant in charge of the raid said the telephone book was taken because it contained telephone numbers of banned organisations.

No reason for the raid was given.

The officer in charge, Lieutenant Fraser, said during the raid that police were investigating possible contraventions of the emergency regulations.

The offices of the Northern Transvaal Council of Churches were also raided and posters on the October 26 elections were confiscated, a council spokesman said. — Sapa.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 280 PRETORIA, 19 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1988 No. 11555

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2177 **19 October 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Roy Peter During, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, hereby prohibit the meeting organised and advertised by the "Mowbray Youth Congress" and the "Gardens Youth Congress" under the banner "Rally for Democracy" to take place on 19 October 1988 at 20h00 at the City Hall, Cape Town.

Signed at Cape Town, on this 19th day of October 1988.

R. P. DURING,

Divisional Commissioner: Western Province Division.

82—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2177 **19 Oktober 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Roy Peter During, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Westelike Provinsie, hierby die byeenkoms wat deur die "Mowbray Youth Congress" en die "Gardens Youth Congress" onder die vaandel "Rally for Democracy" gereël en geadverteer is om op 19 Oktober 1988 om 20h00 in die Stadsaal, Kaapstad, plaas te vind.

Geteken te Kaapstad, op hede die 19de dag van Oktober 1988.

R. P. DURING,

Afdelingskommissaris: Afdeling Westelike Provinsie.

11555—1

327 Sowetan 19/10/88

LESSON GOVT DOES NOT WANT TO LEARN



THE late Jimmy Kruger . . . Minister of Police at the time.

THERE is an expression that goes: "Repression increases the resolve of those whom the authorities seek to oppress".

This manifested itself into a lesson of history which the Government has refused to accept and learn from.

In 1960, the Government banned the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, the outlook of the organisations hardened and they formed their military wings — Umkhonto weSizwe and the 'Azanian People's Liberation Army — in exile.

On October 19, 1977 — 11 years ago today — the Government felt threatened by the growth of the Black Consciousness movement and banned 18 organisations and three publications — the *World*, the *Weekend World* and *Pro Veritate*.

In the months of repression leading up to the bannings, hundreds of people were killed in political violence which racked the country from June 16, 1976 onwards.

The violence started when black schoolchildren protested against the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in their schools because the language was not acceptable to them.

Police opened fire on protesters and battles ensued in the streets of the townships. Funerals were commonplace and martyrs were made everyday.

Thousands of young people, radicalised by the Black Consciousness movement, left the country and swelled and revitalised the ranks of the ANC and PAC.

However, many who could not align themselves to the policies of either the ANC or PAC, formed the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and later its armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army.

Divided

The existence of the ANC, PAC and BCMA abroad, reflected the divided nature of resistance politics at home.

The ANC's political outlook is based on the Freedom Charter which proposes a mixed economy of capitalist and socialist structures.

PAC is politically an African nationalist organisation and the BCMA has committed itself to an economy based on socialism.

The membership of the organisations is also different. The ANC and PAC recruit blacks and whites while the BCMA is exclusively black.

On the day of the October 19 bannings, the police were dispatched across the country to seize the property of organisations that the Government had banned and to place banning orders on a number of officials belonging to these organisations.

The accounts of the organisations were frozen and the Government took all the assets which amounted to hundreds of thousands of rands. The assets were distributed to organisations the Government favoured.

Stopped

Police marched into the offices of the *World* and *Weekend World* — predecessor to the *Sowetan* and stopped production.

Police issued the then editor — Mr Percy Qoboza — with the order to stop production and that the newspapers were banned. The staff were shocked when this was announced to them.

They milled around the offices of the newspapers in Industria not knowing how to handle the situation of their jobs taken away by State decree.

News crews descended on the newspapers to hear the views of the journalists on the frontline.

The then Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, apparently felt uncomfortable with the attention and ordered the arrest of Mr Qoboza and Mr Aggrey Klaaste who was then news editor of the *Weekend World* and is presently editor of the *Sowetan*.

They were held at Modder Bee Prison in Benoni for five months. The bannings did not stop political activity however.

The Azanian People's Organisation was launched in 1979 and the United Democratic Front in 1983.

Internally Azapo and the UDF intensified their activities in 1984, 1985 and 1986 and the Government clamped down again with the state of emergency on June 12, 1986.

This did not prove effective enough and the State stopped the organisations from engaging in any legal activities of resistance with severe restrictions on February 24 this year.

The State refuses to lift the state of emergency because it says the "climate of revolution" has not abated.

Clearly the lesson of repression has not been learned — and the resolve to continue is unabated.

FOCUS

By MIKE TISSONG

Fight for rights won't stop



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Judge sets aside ban on meeting

Cape Times
20/10/87

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

A SUPREME COURT judge last night overturned a ban imposed by the Divisional Commisioner of Police, Brigadier Roy During, on a meeting called in the City Hall by the Gardens Youth Congress (GYC).

Mr Justice H L Berman issued the order after hearing argument from both sides at his home. He also ordered the Minister of Law and Order to pay costs.

He would give reasons for his decision later, he said.

Mr Justice Berman expressed concern that people had been detained at the City Hall and asked defence counsel Mr Deon Irish for an assurance that there would be no undue demonstrations.

Mr David de Jong, GYC chairman, said Brig During's decision constituted a gross inroad on the applicants' fundamental common-law right to freedom of speech, association and assembly and was prima facie unlawful.

The brigadier had failed to apply his mind and was influenced by "irrelevant, extraneous or fanciful factors", he said.

● See Page 6

Cape Times 20/10/88 327

Picket for Weekly Mail

JOHANNESBURG. — The Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ) held a picket yesterday to observe National Press Day and protest against the government's threat to suspend the Weekly Mail.

About 20 journalists held placards with the slogans "Stoffel, the truth needs no licence", "Hands off the Mail", "Stop censorship" and "Today the Mail, tomorrow . . ."

Last week the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, warned the Weekly Mail that he was considering suspending it or imposing a censor on it in terms of emergency regulations.

National Press Day marks the banning of three publications — World, Weekend World and Pro Veritate — 11 years ago. — Sapa

Three held in protest rallies

Cape Times 20/10/88

By ANDRE KOOPMAN and PATRICK COLLINGS

THREE people were arrested at the city hall and police manned roadblocks at the University of Cape Town last night in an attempt to thwart a protest rally organised by two local youth congresses.

The city hall "Rally for Democracy" was aborted in spite of Mr Justice H L Berman having overturned an earlier police ban.

Mr Justice Berman's ruling came some 35 minutes after the rally was due to have started.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy During, ordered the ban earlier in the afteroon.

Police set up a roadblock at the entrance to UCT for two hours from about 7pm and asked students to show their registration cards before entering the campus, for the second time in under a week.

When asked last night, police initially said it was a "crime-prevention roadblock and that it would soon be moved to another location".

Later, police confirmed that the roadblock was erected to prevent people from gathering on campus in case the rally was moved there.

At the city hall scores of people were turned away from the meeting while police set up roadblocks at the corner of Darling and Adderley streets and at the corner of Strand and Buitenkant streets.

A crowd-control water cannon tanker and a police bus were parked on the Parade in front of the city hall.

One of the people arrested at the city hall last night, Ms Heather Marshall, said she had been standing outside the hall to tell people that the meeting had been banned when she was arrested. Ms Zora Ebrahim was arrested while telephoning attorneys to find out about the application.

Another man known only as Mark was later arrested. The two women were later released, Ms Marshall said.

Police did not confirm the details of the arrests last night.

88

CAR TICKS 20/10/88 ~~356~~ 327

Bomb scare stops Harare trial

HARARE. — The High Court trial of three alleged South African saboteurs was suspended yesterday following a bomb scare.

Security at the High Court is tight, following an unsuccessful attempt by alleged South African commandos to rescue the men and two others arrested with them earlier this year.

The three former members of the Rhodesian government security forces, who are all Zimbabweans — Mr Kevin Woods, Mr Michael Smith and Mr Phillip Conjwayo, have pleaded not guilty to murder of a man outside a Bulawayo house occupied by South African refugees on January 11 this year, Ziana reports.

The state is alleging that the three, working in concert with South African military intelligence, recruited the unemployed Mr Amon Mwanza to drive a car packed with explosives to the house, and that the car was blown up by remote control.

The men have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Woods, a former member of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Mr Smith, a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, and Mr Conjwayo, a former member of the Rhodesian Special Branch, have also pleaded not guilty to two alternative charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Left thumb impressions lifted from a severed hand found at the scene of an explosion where the man was killed were identified as those of Amon Obert Mwanza, a fingerprint expert told the court.

The expert, Detective Section Officer (DSO) Arthur Green-Thompson, who is a Fellow of the Fingerprints Society in London and has seven years' experience, said he lifted finger impressions from the thumb on to a white piece of paper by means of print ink.

He compared the prints to those left on a clock in a Bulawayo house, and found they were from the same person's left thumb.

On January 13, he went to the Foreigners' Identification Bureau in Bulawayo, where he was handed a set of fingerprints in the name of Abet Amon.

When he returned to his office, the thumb print of a set of fingerprints he received from the Foreigners' Identification Bureau was compared with the thumb print from the scene of the explosion and were identical.

He said there was no doubt that the thumb impressions were those of Mr Mwanza. — Sapa

Commonwealth body condemns Pretoria for restricting press

Star 11/10/82

HARARE — The Commonwealth Press Union has condemned Pretoria for the deteriorating political situation in South Africa and the continued suppression of press freedom.

The CPU also expressed dismay at the high number of member-countries that do not enjoy the basic freedoms of expression.

In a statement issued yesterday at the end of a week-long conference at Victoria Falls, the CPU called on Commonwealth governments to recognise freedom of expression as an essential quality of life.

"Following its consideration of reports from press sections throughout the Commonwealth, the CPU expresses its dismay at the high number of nations which do not enjoy basic human-right freedom of expression, including freedom of the press.

"The CPU calls upon Commonwealth governments to recognise such freedoms as an essential quality of life in both developed and developing countries and pledges itself to monitor the situations by all means at its disposal," the statement said.

The CPU, which represents more than 500 newspapers, said a shortage of newsprint was threatening publications in many member-countries.

"The CPU therefore urges all Commonwealth governments to make every effort to ensure that newspapers and periodicals receive adequate and equitable supplies of newsprint." — Sapa.

Azapo offices raided by SB police

THE offices of the Azanian People's Organisation were yesterday raided by security police who reportedly said they were searching for "anti-election" pamphlets and stickers.

The seven policemen, six whites and a black, searched all the cabinets and took out files, then took all the names of people in the office and those who entered the office during the raid.

They also photographed all the people they found at the Azapo offices and demanded the names of those officials who were supposed to address the Solidarity Day service an hour later in the same building.

A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday said police do not comment on routine visits because it was part of their duty to visit any office for investigations on a continuing basis.

The remembrance service was switched from the Lekton House Hall to a smaller office in the same building.

Former Azapo executive member and now Azzaco official, Mr Lybon Mabasa, said Azapo dissociated itself from a smear pamphlet dropped near newspaper offices in Johannesburg this week.

He said the pamphlet, which purports to be from Azapo and criticises the UDF, was a fake by those parties which stand to benefit from the internecine clashes and the delay of the struggle for liberation.

He said Azapo condemned the smear pamphlets strongly. He said the police raid was disturbing and provocative as it came on the day that was sacred to blacks and their organisations.

Sowetan
20/10/88

Police seize Azapo files in raid

By Jovial Rantao

Police raided the Johannesburg offices of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation yesterday.

They confisticated membership files and took a directory containing members' phone numbers and addresses.

An Azapo spokesman said seven security policemen entered the organisation's offices in Wanderers Street at about 10 am. They searched the offices and photographed anti-election posters.

"They told us they were specifically interested in our members who stayed in Alexandra and the East Rand townships," the spokesman said.

Police comment was not available at the time of going to press.

'SADF respects courts, is loyal to constitution'

Political Correspondent

A DEFENCE FORCE spokesman has reaffirmed the SADF's respect for the authority of the courts, but also said the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) did not have the right to try to harm the force.

Dr D A S Herbst, communications chief of the Defence Ministry, said today the SADF's supreme loyalty was to the Constitution of the Republic. This included the authority of the courts.

He was reacting to a Supreme Court order last week ordering the SADF not to harass the ECC and to criticism that the force did not appear to regard itself as being subject to the courts.

SAFETY AND PROTECTION

Dr Herbst said the Defence Force's commission from Parliament was to ensure the safety and protection of the country and all its people.

The supreme loyalty of the SADF was therefore to the Constitution and this included the authority of the courts.

In the recent finding in the Supreme Court the judge said the ECC had the right to canvass for members and money. However, Dr Herbst said this did not give the ECC the right to try to harm the Defence Force.

Any country's defence force had to be able to protect that country's people efficiently. For this purpose there had to be motivated soldiers who could depend on the loyalty of the citizens, he said.

Efforts to harm this motivation and loyalty clashed directly with the Defence Force's constitutional security task.

Such action brought into question the safety of the citizens. It also endangered the personal safety of young soldiers, he said.

Regarding a possible appeal, Dr Herbst said the long court judgment was being thoroughly studied.

Why the Weekly Mail

327

Star 21/10/86

By NORMAN CHANDLER

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, can kill a newspaper simply by signing a piece of paper. But the implications are rather more complex. For example, he might unleash yet another wave of international opinion against South Africa at a critical time in its affairs.

On municipal election night next Wednesday, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, will go to bed knowing that he holds the fate of a vibrant newspaper in his hands.

Over breakfast the next morning he will have to decide whether or not to suspend the *Weekly Mail* for three months or place a censor in the newsroom of the three-year-old newspaper.

If he does sign away the life of a vigorous proponent of John Citizen's right to know, it will be a piece of paper that will have far-reaching implications for press freedom in South Africa and could unleash a battering of international opinion directed against this country at the precise moment when detente with Africa is taking shape.

Either way it will be yet another nail hammered in the coffin of press freedom in South Africa.

Mr Botha has accused the *Weekly Mail* of having "fomented feelings of hatred or hostility" towards the security forces and having "promoted the public image and esteem" of restricted organisations.

If he decides to suspend publication, he will to all intents and purposes have killed off the *Weekly Mail* as its parlous financial situation will not allow it to survive for three months without income of any sort.

If Mr Botha brings in a censor, he need not do so immediately. It can be done at any time until the end of the current state of emergency in June next year, but until he does so the newspaper's editors will be kept in suspense, not knowing whether or not their publication will be summarily closed if something they print doesn't appeal to the Minister.

"It will be like a Sword of Damocles," says Anton Harber, co-editor with Irwin Manoim.

The two have been warned in terms of the media emergency regulations on three previous occasions "but now he (Mr Botha) is very serious about this threat".

"What one has to realise is that, if he decides to act, this is the end. All he has to do is sign a piece of paper," says Harber.

In terms of the state of emergency, a Cabinet Minister has the right to decide on whatever action he feels is necessary — and in this case, Mr Stoffel Botha is the man who must make up his mind.

But the *Weekly Mail* is not going down without a fight.

The publication's co-editors have lived through three previous attempts to muzzle them.

Although Harber is despondent at what is now happening, lawyers have already submitted argument to the Minister, and the editors have requested a meeeting with him.

"We have told him that we are contesting his suggestions (that the newspaper is guilty of the various charges made). We are telling him he has erred in his judgment. We have told him that he has failed to take notice of the newspaper as a whole and that he has picked out isolated and specific articles on which to base his claims," Harber and Manoim say.

They find it astonishing that the Minister "has formulated an opinion" about the *Weekly Mail* by isolating "a few sentences or paragraphs".

"We don't set out to promote any organisation," they say, in reference to the ministerial claim that the newspaper had promoted the cause of a restricted organisation.

Harber adds: "We are also arguing that this is such a critical time for South Africa's relationships with the outside world. In the light of that, it will be a very major diplomatic and political error to suspend our paper."

The contemplated action comes as no surprise to the country's beleaguered press.

South Africa once stood alone on the African continent as the bulwark of press freedom — but that has gone in today's political climate as the creeping hand of Government threatens to throttle the newspaper industry.

It's an action which the press here, and in many other parts of the world, has had to fight as governments everywhere attempt to muzzle newspapers and in so doing, deprive the public of the right to know.

The C... tent to the be hera... mainstre...

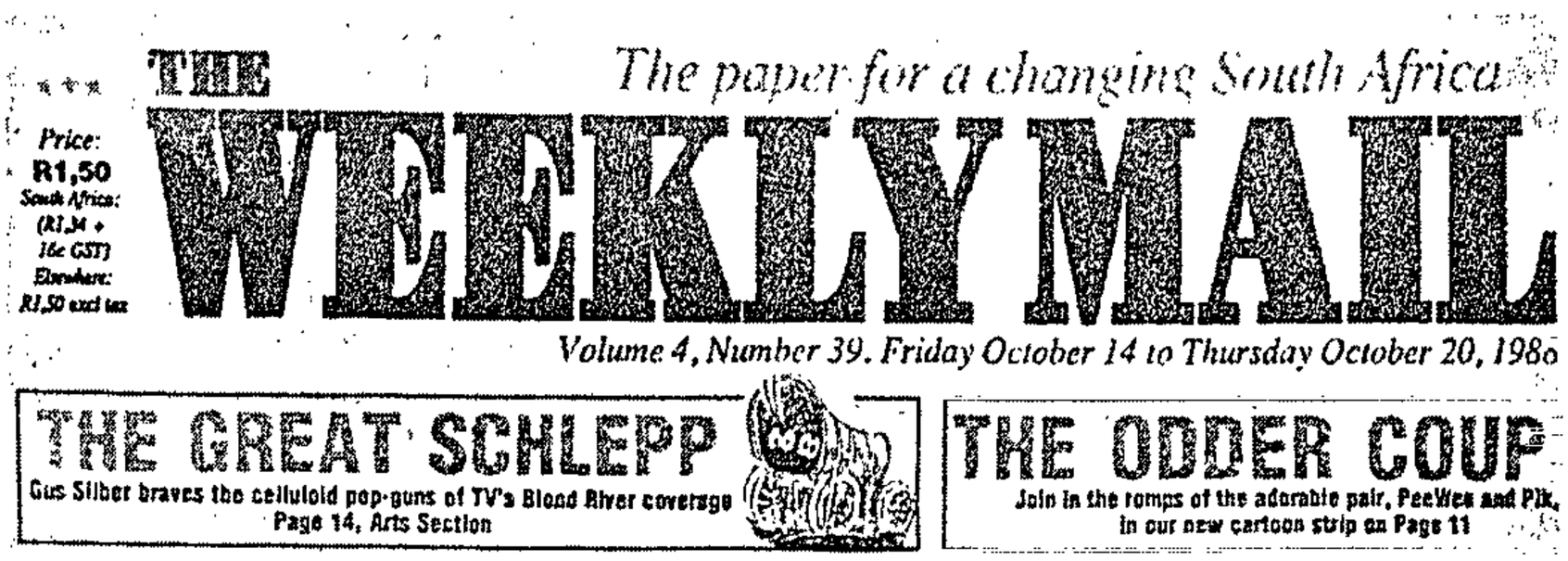
Mr Bot... an NP c... no confli... and the p... list of C... him, had t... for months.

The t... lier this y... *tion* and ... *South* wer... the Ministe...



Irwin Manoim . . . the Minister has erred in his judgment by picking out isolated articles.

Anton H...



the Weekly Mail must live

327 Star 21/10/88

CHANDLER

Stoffel Botha, can kill a ... of paper. But the impli- ... For example, he might ... opinion against time in its affairs.

...uesday, the Minister of Home bed knowing that he holds the ...

he will have to decide whether ... for three months or place a year-old newspaper.

a vigorous proponent of John piece of paper that will have freedom in South Africa and ...inal opinion directed against ... when detente with Africa is

nail hammered in the coffin of

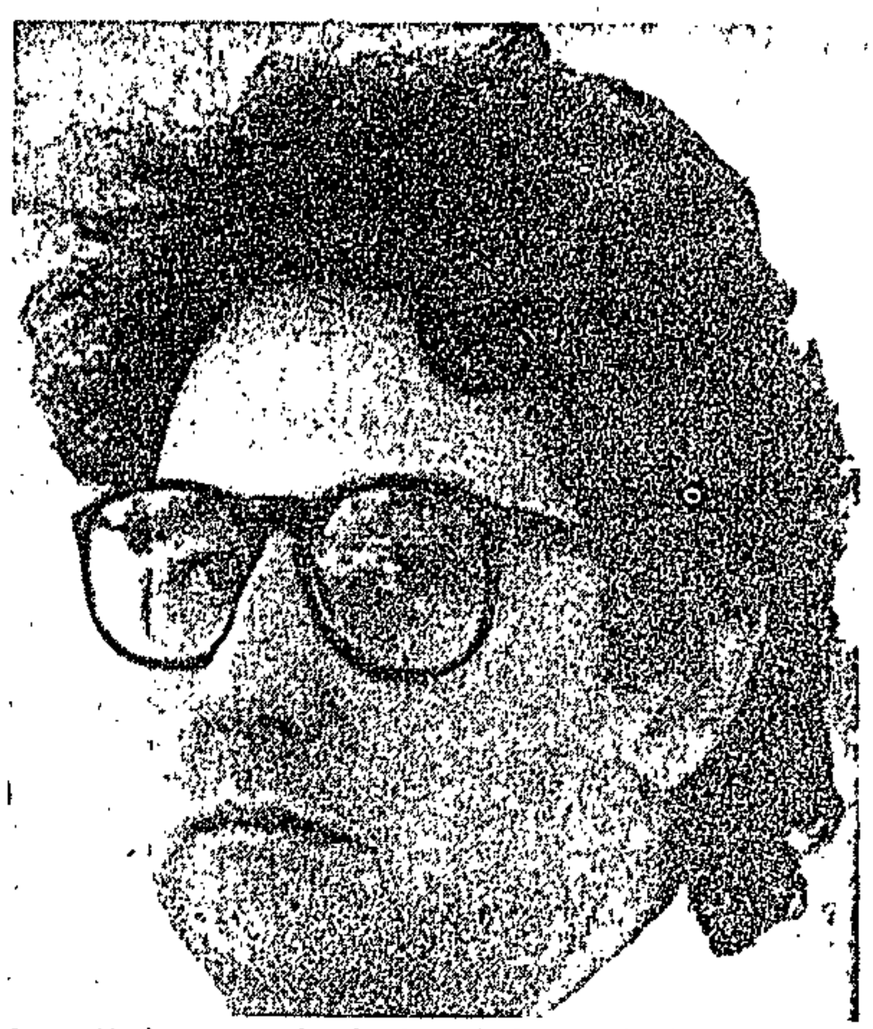
...y *Mail* of having "fomented ...ds the security forces and and esteem" of restricted or-

...on, he will to all intents and *Mail* as its parlous financial ...ve for three months without

need not do so immediately. ... end of the current state of



Irwin Manoim . . . the Minister has erred in his judgment by picking out isolated articles.



Anton Harber . . . under the Sword of Damocles but fighting to save his newspaper from closure.

THE

The paper for a changing South Africa

WEEKLY MAIL

Price: R1,50 South Africa: (R1,34 + 16c GST) Elsewhere: R1,50 and tax

Volume 4, Number 39. Friday October 14 to Thursday October 20, 1988

SALMAN RUSHDIE IN SA

The famous novelist will be key-note speaker at the Weekly Mail Book Week

See PAGE 3

THE GREAT SCHLEPP

Gus Silber braves the celluloid pop-guns of TV's Blood River coverage

Page 14, Arts Section

THE ODDER COUPLE

Join in the romps of the adorable pair, PenWee and Pik, in our new cartoon strip on Page 11

STOFFEL BOTHA vs THE WEEKLY MAIL

... the editors have requested meeeting with him.

"We have told him that we ... contesting his suggestions ...at the newspaper is guilty of ... various charges made). We ... telling him he has erred in ... judgment. We have told him ...at he has failed to take notice ... the newspaper as a whole ...t that he has picked out iso... and specific articles on ...hich to base his claims," ...arber and Manoim say.

They find it astonishing that ...e Minister "has formulated ... opinion" about the *Weekly Mail* by isolating "a few sentences or paragraphs".

"We don't set out to promote any organisation," they say, in reference to the ministerial claim that the newspaper had promoted the cause of a restricted organisation.

Harber adds: "We are also arguing that this is such a critical time for South Africa's relationships with the outside world. In the light of that, it will be a very major diplomatic and political error to suspend our paper."

The contemplated action comes as no surprise to the country's beleaguered press.

South Africa once stood alone on the African continent as the bulwark of press freedom — but that has gone in today's political climate as the creeping hand of Government threatens to throttle the newspaper industry.

It's an action which the press here, and in many other parts of the world, has had to fight as governments everywhere attempt to muzzle newspapers and in so doing, deprive the public of the right to know.

The October 12 notice of intent to the *Weekly Mail* could be heralding a broadside on the mainstream publications.

Mr Botha, who in August told an NP congress that there was no conflict between himself and the press, has, like a long list of Cabinet Ministers before him, had the press in his sights for months.

The temporary closure earlier this year of the *New Nation* and the Cape newspaper *South* were two examples of the Minister's powers.

Three journalists are in detention and a fourth detainee under the emergency regulations now faces security charges.

Only this week, police raided the Pietersburg office of the *Sowetan*.

Earlier this year the Minister tried to force the registration of mainstream newspapers, such as The Star, but backed down when faced with pressure from publishing houses.

And a Cabinet colleague, Mr Kobie Coetsee, suggested that the press be barred from reporting daily evidence at civil or criminal trials until judgments are delivered.

The Government has been condemned by the former editor of *Rapport* Mr Willem de Klerk.

The National Party's impatience with the media manifested itself for the first time in 1950 when the prime minister of the day, Dr D F Malan, called for the registration of journalists — and calls were made for deportation of foreign reporters for allegedly abusing South African hospitality.

Warning to Mail angers pressmen

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Press Institute has sent telexes to the South African Government protesting against the warning given to the *Weekly Mail* and a rightwing attack on the offices of *The Namibian*.

Mr Peter Galliner, director of the institute, wrote to Home Affairs and Communications Minister Mr Stoffel Botha to object "most strongly to the warning sent by you to the *Weekly Mail* on October 12.

"The institute wholeheartedly supports the right of all journalists in South Africa to seek and impart information and (supports) the public's right to know.

"Your final warning to the *Weekly Mail* is a total violation of this right and we deplore the arbitrary way this publication may now be closed or forced to submit to censorship."

The IPI urged the Government to stop its campaign of "harassment and intimidation against it and similar publications that take a clear editorial position against apartheid".

In another telex, directed to President Botha, the IPI condemned the attack on *The Namibian* by the rightwing "Wit Wolwe" group and urged immediate steps to investigate this "cowardly" attempt to silence the newspaper.

● See Page 15.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

HANGINGS

(327) WMAIL 21-27/10/88

A total of 103 people have been hanged in South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands") so far this year. This brings to 1 842 the number of hangings at Pretoria Central Prison since 1970. Since 1980, a total of 1 055 people have been hanged — and 4 213 since 1910. An additional 94 people were hanged in the "independent homelands" between 1980 and 1986.

The Pretoria Central Prison figures over the past 18 years are as follows: 1969/70 — 80; 1970/71 — 80; 1971/2 — 56; 1972/3 — 55; 1973/4 — 43; 1974/5 — 57; 1975/6 — 61; 1976/7 — 90; 1978 — 132; 1979 — 133; 1980 — 130; 1981 — 96; 1982 — 99; 1983 — 90; 1984 — 115; 1985 — 137; 1986 — 121; 1987 — 164; Jan — Oct 13 1988 — 103.

According to the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa) the "independent homelands" totals since 1980 are as follows: 1980 — 7; 1981 — 2; 1982 — 3; 1983 — 22; 1984 — 16; 1985 — 27; 1986 — 17. The "independent homelands" gallows are situated at Rooigrond (Bophuthatswana), Middeldrift (Ciskei), Wellington (Transkei) and Venda Central (Venda). In September 1987 there were at least 52 prisoners on death row in the "independent homelands" — 24 in Rooigrond, 23 in Wellington Prison and five in Middeldrift.

South Africa has the highest known execution rate in the world, according to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (Cals). In the United States, for example, where the number of executions is growing rapidly, it is less than a third of that of South Africa. In the first three months of 1988 44 people were executed at Pretoria Central compared with three in the United States. The US population is nine times that of South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands"). Last year South Africa executed more people than China, according to Cals.

In the five years from 1983 to 1987 there were 627 executions in South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands") while in Britain 632 people were hanged over a period of 50 years before the abolition of the death penalty.

According to Cals there have been no executions in Western Europe or Australia since 1985. Three years ago Australia became the 28th country to abolish the death penalty.

Last year's South African total of 164 was four times that of Iran which has a population of about 48 million.

In South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands") between 1983 and 1987 556 out of 994 people sentenced to death (56 percent) were refused leave to appeal, according to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. He said the state president had commuted 115 death sentences in the five years up to the end of last year. On May 5 this year 274 people were awaiting execution on death row.

Of the 164 people hanged last year 155 were black (102 Africans and 53 "coloureds") and nine were white.

Persons known to have been detained or restricted since the beginning of September

Cape

Western Cape, Boland West Coast and Southern Cape (as at October 17):

Detentions: Zodwa Mtandeki (UWCO), Logan Wort (Cayco), Paul Stober (Cayco), Phillip Pikie (Cayco), Nevill van der Rheede (UDF), Zoli Malindi (UDF), Mountain Qumbela (WCCA), Noma-India Mfeketo (UWCO), Trevor Manuel (UWCO), Saleem Mouzer (teacher), William Simmers (RR Assoc), Theresa Solomon (WPCC), Rev Chris Nissen (WPCC), Bernard Koelman (Sayco), Sipho Kroma (Sayco), Sandile Mkonto, A Jonas (Democratic African Teachers), F Mafongosi (Azapo Union), H Joshua (Moyco), H Harvey (Moyco), J Vorster (Numsa), D Mohapi (Numsa), S Mbi (Cosatu), D Sabane (Nehawu), Frans Joseph (Payco), Rev Martin Charles (WPCC), Marius Mouton, Patrick Williams (Youth), Marlin Erasmus (Youth), Jonathan Williams (Youth), Frank Kalmeyer (Youth), Jacobus Bools (Youth), Amos Komba (Zweyo), Elizabeth Belille (Sadwu), Lizo Kapa (WCCA), Nowi Komba (Zweyo), Timothy Tyhalisisu (Civic), Andries Malite (Youth), Noel Williams (Atlantis Res Assoc), Walter Mputeng (WCCA), Wilson Sidina (WCCA), Janet Small (Black Sash), Amy Thornton (Cape Democrats).

Section 29: Dawood Hendricks, Elvis Konkoshe, Mustafa Jacobs, Veliswe Mhlawuli, Mziwoxolo Mfeketo, Rose Sonto.

Restricted: Rose Sonto (Cayco)

Transvaal

Detentions: R Molekane, S Ntombela, P Flask, J Nkuna, J Jonkers, J Frans (all Sayco), N Molala, P Moshepye, V Kapa (all Azapo), A Mkhwanazi (UDF), T Mafihla (Azayo), J Thibedi, W Mchuna (both Numsa), 200 unionists belonging to the Black Allied and Mining and Construction Union, J Bokaba, P Magengula, J Thabedi, G Dube (all Cosatu), M Seloane (MCA), G Makula, D Sekoba, B White (all Mamyco), M Mokhonyana (Zakheni Womens' Organisation), J Molokoane, B Ntuli, P Magagula, E Ndoko, N Lamola, C Mabusela, P Manchidi, R Mokoane (all Shoshanguve Youth Congress), A Mkhwanazi, O Masuku (both SACBC), R Mabitse, Khorombi Dau, S Dau, T Molepo, P Molebo, M Ncube (CC fieldworker), K Dan, M Sakthege (UDF), M Khumalo (Mam Civic), D Mohapi (NUWCC), M Modisi (Nehawu), A Woodington (Numsa), T Mafihla (Azyco), M Duma, L Mabusela, P Manchidi, R Kokoane (Soyo), J Skosana, E Maptze, Z Tyolobo, N Xaka, J Thobakgale (Soweto Civic), D Koeberg (Eldorado Park).

Restrictions/ House Arrests: A Mokoena, P Matthews, J Thamsanqa, C Dlamini, S Mafumadi, D Khumalo, J Ngwenya, T Luphoko, S Lethea, S Sebogodi, C Mohlakeng (Azasm).

Natal

Detentions: Ian Mkize (Diakonia), S Cele, M Mabuyakhule, D Phiri (all Cosatu), W Mchunu (Numsa), Two youth organisers (Enerdale), D Dhuli (Numsa)

Eastern Cape

Detentions: Ndoysile Bete, M Zokoza (Alexandria), three students for campaigning against the elections, 10 pupils (Fort Beaufort), M Koltane (Azasm), Janet Cherry (Idasa), D Goba (TGWU), M Jonas, M Mbeke, S Mdoko, V Poswa, M Tali (Grahamstown), 10 Rhodes students (four members of BSM).

(Information: Human Rights Commission, Johannesburg)

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

TREVOR MANUEL, 32, former UDF Western Cape secretary and national executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on September 21 this year. Ten weeks earlier he had been released from 23 months of Emergency detention.

Manuel first became politically active in the Labour Party Youth in 1969. After matriculating in 1973 he worked for a construction company for nearly eight years. In 1974 — by which time he had left the Labour Party — he became active in the Young Christian Workers, and assisted with various community projects and adult literacy schemes for workers. He was also involved with support work for those arrested and detained during the 1976/7 uprising.

In 1979 Manuel joined the Kensington/Facreton Tenants Association and served on the editorial committee of *Grassroots* newspaper. The following year he served on the bus boycott committee. He was also elected secretary of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee in 1980. Manuel played a central role in the formation of the UDF in 1983 and was elected Cape secretary and to the national executive. He was re-elected in 1985.

On October 22 1985 he was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act and was released with a severe banning order two months later. He was re-detained under the Emergency regulations in August 1986 and was released, again with a severe restriction order, on July 7 1988, after 693 days behind bars without trial. He was re-detained a month ago.

Manuel is married and has a two-year-old son.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation: Workers' Unity no 68 198 (Workers's Unity, Sactu, London); Don't go into the SADF (Cosawr); The Comrade no 4 August 1988 (not stated); The Comrade no 3 May 1988 (not stated); The Namibian Woman vol 3 June 1988 (Swapo Women's Council, Luanda); Umtapo Focus vol 3 no 1 August 1988 (Umtapo Focus, Durban); Songs of a New Dawn (Anglican Student's Federation — ASF); Solidarity vol 1 no 4 (Solidarity Media Collective, Salt River); Nanso 1978 — 1988 10 years of heroic struggle (Nanso, UWC); Building you unions — calender (NUNW, NAFAU, MUN, MANWU, NAPWU, Windhoek); Save the Sharpeville Six, Stop the Death Sentences — poster (Azanyu and AWO); Stud (Phil Andros); Brute (Malcolm Bennett and Aidan Hughes); The Wings of Phoenix (Florine de Veer); Bunny Girl vol 2 no 1 October 1988 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Edms) Bpk, Jeppe, Johannesburg).

Banned for possession: Praline Vom (NS); Sex to Sexty "Hot Springs" no 159 (SRI Publishing Company, Texas); The Best of Sex to Sexty vol 7 no 160 (SRI, Texas); Sex to Sexty "Paddle Pusher" no 164 (SRI, Texas).

Conditionally approved/unbanned: Reading Capital Politically (Henry Cleaver); The October Revolution (Joseph Stalin); Hidden Lives, Hidden Deaths (Victoria Brittain); Network vol 1 no 1 winter 1988 (International Resource Network of Women of African Descent) (all restricted to legal deposit and university libraries only); The Drag Queen Scene (Roberta Perkins — not to children under 18).

Unbanned for possession: No Fist is Big Enough to Hide the Sky (Basil Davidson; still banned for distribution and importation).

Unbanned: Moscow news flashes from the trade unions no 1 May 6 1988 (World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia); Soviet Woman no 2 Febuary 1988 (Soviet Women's Committee and the Central Counil of Trade Unions of the USSR); International Affairs no 10 October 1987 (the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Znaniye Society, Moscow) (The above are no longer banned for all future editions; The Fundamental Problems of Marxism (G Plekhanov); Scope vol 23 no 16 (Republican Press, Durban); The Prisoner of Sex (Norman Mailer).

Scepticism greets Vlok's new squad

w/L AK645 22/10/88 327

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, this week appointed a police team to find the culprits behind the growing wave of suspected rightwing terror bombings and other attacks during the past two years, including the Cosatu, Khotso and Khanya House explosions.

To some observers, however, Mr Vlok's step bears a remarkable resemblance to a similar move by his predecessor, Mr Louis le Grange, who appointed a top police team to find the terrorist who early in 1978 shot Natal University lecturer Dr Richard Turner in cold blood.

That investigation was abandoned after four years and Dr Turner's murderer is still free.

However, during the past six years, while leftwing terrorism reached new heights, the police have been most successful in tracing and convicting culprits.

Mr Mark Phillips, a terrorism researcher at the Wits University Centre for Policy Studies, said: "For that reason I am not very optimistic about Mr Vlok's squad tracking down our rightwing terrorists."

Good records

Another terrorism researcher, Mr Wim Booyse of the Washington-based International Freedom Foundation, believes that the special Vlok probe should produce results because the men involved in it "all have good track records in this type of investigation".

However, says Mr Booyse, rightwing terrorism "is likely to become intensified in future and is likely to adopt what we call a 'noble motive' to resort to violence when party policies become insufficient".

In Cape Town Mr Michael Morris, a former policeman who runs the Terrorism Research Centre, explained that rightwing terrorism, although responsible for only about 10 percent of all incidents, was more successful because its perpetrators "are more skilled, have money and usually have some military training".

Mr Phillips said: "Since no rightwing terror attacks have been solved and there have been numerous admissions by South African agents of acting abroad, the question arises whether those agents abroad have a parallel inside this country."

GMT Tims
22/10/88 327

'SA spy gadget' in Harare court

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean electronics expert yesterday demonstrated what was claimed to be an item of South African "James Bondery" issued to retired Central Intelligence Organisation agent Kevin Woods.

Woods, 35, Michael Smith, 34, and Philip Conjwayo, 54, all former members of the Rhodesian security forces, have pleaded not guilty to the murder of a hired Zambian driver, Mr Obert Amon Mwanza, when a remote-controlled car bomb was detonated at an ANC house in Jungle Road, Trenance, Bulawayo, on January 11.

Mr Trevor Howard, an electrical communications engineer who qualified in South Africa and Britain, told the court he was attached to the president's office. Although not a member of the CIO (the secret police), he frequently "works with it".

Mr Howard demonstrated a portable computer and telephone transmission modem said to have been taken from Woods after his arrest in January.

He said identification marks had been removed from the machine and a series of special modifications carried out.

Mr Howard said a "minute switch" had been fitted to a panel at the back of the small computer. If thrown, it would erase every item of information in it.

Another modification was a small "window". If a piece of tape was removed, infra-red light filtered through to a photo-electric cell which caused the memory to be wiped out.

A third peculiarity was the programming, which made it almost impossible to call up to the computer screen items which had already been sent, unless the user could identify whole blocks of characters and command a memory search.

Mr Howard stripped the portable computer down before Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, and showed him soldering which had been done subsequent to manufacture.

Mr Howard also demonstrated an illegal "encryption machine" which could be attached to the computer, putting messages into code before they were transmitted.

Under Zimbabwe's Posts and Telecommunications Act, permission has to be granted before encryption machines can be used.

The case was adjourned until Monday when the investigating officer, Superintendent Bernard Jambawi, will have returned from a trip to Egypt.

As on previous days, the three accused men were brought to court escorted by a military armoured column with armoured cars and mobile anti-aircraft guns to prevent any possible South African rescue bid. It is alleged they were objects of an abortive South African raid on June 30 when a helictoper was stolen from New Sarum Air Base outside Harare.

Police seize new Namibia film

By Janet Heard Star 24/10/88

The master copy of the documentary film, "Namibia, No Easy Road to Freedom", was seized by the security police in terms of the media emergency regulations in Johannesburg last week.

The film, which scans the history of the South African occupation of Namibia, and the effect on its people, had just been completed, producer Mr Kevin Harris said.

Two security policemen seized the film on Thursday afternoon under regulation 9 (2) of the media emergency regulations.

Mr Harris (38), who co-produced "Witness to Apartheid", said no reasons were given.

In SA, secrecy has become an everyday fact of life .

DAVID CRARY

FROM military headquarters to athletic fields, from corporate board rooms to a zoo director's office, secrecy in SA is a fact of life.

The phenomenon extends far beyond the traditional realm of national security. Because of the stigma attached abroad to dealings with SA, clandestine tactics are considered necessary by leaders in government, business, entertainment and sports.

"It's impossible for the average citizen to keep abreast of what's going on," says Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party MP.

The penchant for secrets reaches high levels. Foreign Minister Pik Botha, accompanying President P W Botha on his recent visit to Europe, made a secret two-day trip away from the main entourage.

"I am not prepared to say publicly exactly where I was, except to say I visited one or two countries in the East or in Africa," the Foreign Minister said upon his return to SA.

The South African government claims that several black African statesmen have visited SA clandestinely in recent years.

Officials also say prominent blacks in SA have negotiated secretly with the National Party government about possible political reforms. To identify these leaders would risk discrediting them in the eyes of other blacks, government says.

Much of the country's foreign trade, particularly efforts to circumvent economic sanctions, is enveloped in secrecy. Government says SA trades with 40 other African states, but it declines to identify them.

Statistics dealing with arms imports and exports are secret. So is most information dealing with energy and the country's nuclear programme.

SA does not say how much oil it consumes or how it meets its oil needs. It is a crime to disclose information on how petroleum is obtained, a law passed to protect suppliers violating a United Nations-endorsed oil embargo against SA.

The Defence Act prohibits unauthorised reports about the composition and activities of the armed forces. Statistics on draft resistance are not revealed, and past incursions into Angola have been treated secretly.

SA did not confirm its renewed presence in Angola last year until many weeks after large numbers of troops entered. Throughout the campaign, military headquarters did not issue comprehensive statistics on casualties among its black troops.

In Parliament, lawmakers are entitled to ask Cabinet ministers for information and statistics that might not otherwise be disclosed. But ministers often decline to answer, saying disclosure would not be in the national interest.

"That answer has become more prevalent lately," says Soal. "The Nationalists have a passion for secrecy."

Emergency regulations forbid unauthorised reports about detainees or security force action. Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee recently proposed moves to restrict reporting of trials.

Because of the extensive international sports boycott against SA, foreign athletes sometimes arrive using pseudonyms.

Often the competitors for major sports events are not announced until foreign athletes have taken off on their flights to SA, and thus are less susceptible to last-minute political pressure.

Even non-sports competitions can take on a cloak-and-dagger aspect. The departure of young South African chefs for an international cooking contest this month was kept secret until the eve of their flight.

A white tiger arrived at the Pretoria Zoo earlier this month in a swap with an American zoo which received a king cheetah in return. Zoo director Willie Labuschagne was reported to have said that the US zoo asked not to be identified. — Sapa-AP.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 280 PRETORIA, 25 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1988 No. 11561

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2230 **25 October 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organizations specified in the Schedule hereto, as from publication of this order and subject to regulation 7 (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 CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.
SOWETO STUDENTS CONGRESS.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2230 **25 Oktober 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hierby, vanaf afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 7 (4) van gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handelinge hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

AZANIAN CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.
SOWETO STUDENTS CONGRESS.

Cops seize Namibia video

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police, acting on information received from a vigilante, seized a documentary film on Namibia in Johannesburg last week, its producer, Mr Kevin Harris, believes.

Mr Harris, a freelance filmmaker from Parktown, said security police seized the master version of a 58 minute video entitled "Namibia: No Easy Road To Freedom" in terms of the emergency regulations.

He said police seized the recording from the video facility house where he had left the recording for copies to be made of it last Thursday.

Mr Harris's firm of attorneys were investigating possible steps.

It is believed to be the first time that police seized a film in SA while it was still in its production stage.

Mr Harris said the circumstances in which it had been seized was "Of some concern."

He had left the studio after he had worked on the film for a couple of hours on Thursday morning when he received a call from the managing director who said that the security police had arrived and were demanding "The film about Namibia."

"It is quite clear somebody at the facility house was unhappy by what he had seen and took it upon himself to call the security police. Now we have a situation of individuals embarking on vigilante operations."

Sapa

Vlok bans two more organisations

PRETORIA — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday issued an order in terms of the emergency regulations, prohibiting the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee and the Soweto Students Congress (Sosco) from carrying out any activities.

Mr Vlok's office said in a statement that Sosco had been responsible for the planning, execution and enforcement of several schools, consumer and rent boycotts since its establishment. — Sapa

News in Brief

Security policeman shot

WINDHOEK. — A member of the SWA security police, WO Albertus Edward, was murdered by a former Swapo insurgent who was thought to have fled to Angola in a stolen police vehicle, police said here. WO Edward was inspecting the border cutline in the company of the former insurgent when he was overpowered and shot with his service pistol.

'Don't suspend us' plea' by Mail editors

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The editors of the Weekly Mail are to submit a 14-page representation today to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, appealing again for him to meet them and arguing against their threatened suspension.

"Thereafter we will hold our breath and wait for the axe to fall," co-editor Mr Anton Harber said today.

"It is difficult to predict the whim of one man. We are preparing for the worst eventuality."

Two weeks ago Mr Botha declined to meet Mr Harber and co-editor Mr Irwin Manoim after giving the newspaper its final warning.

"In view of the fact that the decision regarding our suspension rests solely with Mr Botha, we would be very disturbed if he again refuses to meet us — this would show just how arbitary his actions are."

Mr Harber said the representation comprised a detailed argument setting out their position.

"We do not believe we have published subversive propaganda. We don't believe Mr Botha is taking enough account of the nature of the newspaper and its readership and we feel he has taken a few selected articles out of context."

The warning procedure against the newspaper began last December.

Mr Harber has held meetings with most European embassies in South Africa, many of whom have agreed to take up the Mail's cause with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In terms of the final warning Mr Botha issued to the Weekly Mail two weeks ago, he is empowered to close the newspaper for three months from as early as today.

Vlok restricts two more organisations for 'public safety'

Argus 26/10/88 3,27

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has restricted two more organisations.

In a Press statement yesterday he said: "It is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order and the ending of the state of emergency, that the activities of Soweto Students' Congress (Sosco) and the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee (Azacco) be curtailed."

The restriction yesterday followed the restriction of 18 organisations on February 24.

In terms of a notice in the Government Gazette, all activities of the two organisations have been restricted in terms of Regulation 7 of the security emergency regulations.

"ACTION IMPERATIVE"

The organisations' administrative duties are not restricted.

According to Mr Vlok "the present concentration by these organisations on increasing violence and intimidation as well as incitement to violence has made urgent action imperative".

"Sosco is engaged in a campaign of fear, especially in Soweto, which utilises violence and intimidation, including the burning of cars, damaging of school property and assaulting scholars."

Azacco, Mr Vlok said, was formed on February 29 "to take over the functions, under another name, of the Azanian People's Organisation".

Cops in boxes watch city rally

Staff Reporters

A "RALLY for Democracy" meeting took place in the City Hall under police surveillance last night after a ban last week by the Minister of Law and Order was overturned by the Supreme Court.

The meeting was due to be held last Thursday, but the Supreme Court ruling that the rally could continue came too late for organisers to finalise their preparations.

More than 80 policemen occupied opera boxes and lined the back of the hall, where more than 2 000 people chanted slogans praising African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo.

Asked by lawyers about the police presence, the commanding officer, Major Christiaan Loedolff, said it "was a public meeting" and showed a warrant issued in terms of Section 28 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

The warrant authorised the police to enter the City Hall to investigate and take "necessary steps" for the maintenance of internal security, law and order or crime prevention, said prominent activist lawyer Mr Essa Moosa.

There was also a strong police presence outside the hall, where riot vehicles — including a water cannon and tearsmoke-dispensing landrover — lined the parade.

Police had been asked to search the building for explosive devices before the meeting, said a spokesman for the organisers.

However, he denied a police claim that their presence was a result of a request by the organisers "to provide security at the meeting".

Cops ordered me to phone SA — spy suspect

HARARE. — Police here set up taped phone calls with alleged South African intelligence agents to incriminate a black Zimbabwean suspected of bomb attacks, the High Court heard yesterday.

Mr Phillip Conjwayo, 54, on trial for murder, terrorism and causing an explosion, told the court that the police had ordered him to speak to the alleged agents and told him what to say.

"I was instructed to ask for money and where I could find the person who would assist me," Mr Conjwayo stated.

"I was told I should ask these people outside Zimbabwe that they should come in and pick me up and not that they should pick me up outside the country," he added.

Police testified at previous hearings that Mr Conjwayo, who served in the local police force for 19 years, had volunteered to telephone his contacts in South Africa to ensure the arrest of his alleged accomplices — Mr Kevin Woods, 36, and Mr Michael Smith, 34. — Sapa-Reuter

CPT Times 26/10/88 [illegible] 327

Police with whips break up demo

Staff Reporter

POLICE using sjamboks whipped and allegedly injured 14 school children at Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone yesterday after an anti-election placard demonstration.

Liaison officer Lt Attie Laubscher said police used teargas and sjamboks after vehicles in which they were monitoring the demonstration were stoned by pupils.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who visited the school soon after the incidents, said independent accounts from different people at the school were that 14, children, some as young as 13, were "attacked and beaten" by police.

Bishop Tutu said he had sent a message to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, protesting and "asking for an explanation".

He said he was told police had entered the school premises "without any provocation at all".

Lt Laubscher disputed this, saying Alexander Sinton pupils had stoned the police vehicles.

"They left us with no option but to chase them out and we used sjamboks to do that," he said.

He said pupils had stoned police again once they were on the grounds and had also thrown a petrol bomb.

He said a policeman was slightly hurt when a stone hit him on the leg.

A senior teacher at the school said 14 children were treated for large welts and bruises by a doctor. Four children were referred to the day hospital with large welts and bruises to their faces and heads, he said.

At the nearby Belgravia Senior Secondary School police wielding quirts entered the grounds and chased a group of about 40 pupils away from the school, senior teachers said. None of these pupils was injured, they said.

'The Last Temptation' banned in SA

CAPE TOWN — The screening of the controversial film "The Last Temptation of Christ" has been banned in South Africa, the Director of Publications, Dr A Coetzee, said yesterday.

The film was examined by a committee of publications on October 5 and rejected for distribution. — Sapa.

Mail editors appeal to Govt

S+A 26/10/88

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The editors of the *Weekly Mail* will today submit a 14-page representation to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, appealing to him to meet them, and arguing against the threatened suspension of the newspaper.

Two weeks ago Mr Botha declined to meet with co-editors Anton Harber and Irwin Manoim after givng the newspaper its final warning.

"In view of the fact that the decision regarding our suspension rests solely with Mr Botha, we would be very disturbed if he again refuses to meet us — this would show just how arbitrary his actions are," Harber said.

"We don't believe Mr Botha is taking enough account of the nature of the newspaper and its readership."

In terms of the final warning Mr Botha issued to the *Weekly Mail* two weeks ago, he is empowered to close the newspaper for three months as early as today.

1988 set to have all-time terror high

Star 26/10/1988

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ANC denial that it hits "soft" targets may be a cynical public relations exercise, but the banning and harassment of organisations is certainly driving many into the ANC fold.

Terror attacks are running at the highest level since the resumption of the outlawed African National Congress's underground war after the Soweto revolt of 1976.

With more than two months to go before the end of the year, the total for 1988 is already approaching the 234 attacks recorded last year, the highest annual total since 1976.

Including yesterday's explosion in Potchefstroom, the total for 1988 now stands at 216. October's total so far is 32, the second highest monthly total in the 12 years since 1976.

Last week Brigadier Herman Stadler, intelligence chief in the security police, said that the total number of attacks stood at 184 at the end of September.

On Friday, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said: "October so far has been plagued with 30 acts of terror." Since then two more bombs have exploded: the car bomb in Witbank on Monday and yesterday's blast in Potchefstroom.

Insurgent attacks are now running at more than 20 a month. Thus, barring a sudden and sharp decline in the last two months, the annual total for 1988 will stand at an all time high.

Several factors may lie behind the increased rate of attacks. One on which there is little disagreement is today's historic nation-wide municipal poll.

The ANC has, several top security men have warned, vowed to intensify its assault in order to dispute the election.

The latest wave of attacks was preceded by a statement from Mr Chris Hani, deputy commander of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, justifying attacks on white civilians as the beneficiaries of apartheid. He was later repudiated by the ANC.

Since then, however, there have been attacks in which civilians have died and in which it has not been easy to identify a "strategic" target, indicating that ANC leaders either are not in full control of their men or that the repudiation of naked terrorism is a cynical public relations exercise.

In his evidence to the Supreme Court, Brigadier Stadler gave the following breakdown of attacks as at the end of September: 62 were aimed at civilians, 44 at the police, 12 at the military, three at the judiciary and 37 against "the system," a catch-all phrase embracing anyone or anything associated with the government. Four attacks were termed "miscellaneous".

The continuing inflow of saboteurs, terror bombers and assassins must be juxtaposed with another factor: police counter-action.

Mr Vlok said last week: "The total number of terror attacks this year is more than 200, half of which have already been solved. In some areas the success rate in solving terror attacks is as high as 90 percent."

The vital question, however, is whether police successes will stem the flow of recruits to the ANC underground army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and — in smaller degree — the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

So far that does not appear to be the case. One reason may be the February 24 restrictions on 18 legal but extra-parliamentary organisations. They may have driven many activists underground and into the arms of commanders of Umkhonto and APLA.

297 detentions since September — Human Rights Commission

Group studies Govt 'repression'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In contrast to "genuine elections ... by free voting procedures" — which the the Universal Declaration of Human Rights holds to be a fundamental freedom — the present elections take place under heavy State repression and amid a range of intimidatory actions, a report issued by the Human Rights Commission states.

The Johannesburg-based organisation, launched over a month ago, has monitored reports of election-linked repression in various parts of the country.

The foundation upon which the State built its pre-election crackdown was the banning of all activities of 17 community and political organisations in February and the continued detention of key activists, the report says.

Had these leaders not already been in detention "the number of pre-election detentions would have been significantly higher. With one or two exceptions, none of the long-term detainees were released in this period".

The commission says it knows of 297 new detentions since the beginning of September. Of those whose organisational affiliation is known, 33 percent belong to youth organisations; 18 percent are students or pupils; 21 percent are members of civic organisations, and the remainder are linked to trade unions (15 percent) and church groups (13 percent).

Many of these detentions took place in co-ordinated operations, the report states. For instance, more than 20 street committee members in the Soweto areas of Naledi, Zola, Emdeni and White City were held in a single swoop; 30 civic and youth activists were picked up in several Pretoria townships on September 7 and in the Vaal 16 people were held in a three-day period.

"The State has made little attempt to disguise the fact that detentions are linked to the elections — the apparent aim being to intimidate those who oppose them," the report states. It cites as an example the detention of Soweto Methodist minister, the Rev Tom Mbabane.

"His house was raided by police looking for anti-election pamphlets and although none was found he was nevertheless detained. Police told the press that Mr Mbabane had preached against the elections and said to him that he should not allow anti-election meetings to be held in his church."

Restrictions of various kinds have reinforced the absence of an anti-apartheid leadership at election time, the report points out.

Repeated threats

It places great emphasis on the fact that advocating a boycott of the polls was made a "subversive" activity in terms of the emergency regulations and carried a maximum penalty of 10 years in jail or a R20 000 fine.

"Although no one has actually been prosecuted under the regulations, repeated threats of court action against such vocal opponents of the election as Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak, are clearly intended as a deterrent."

Other laws have been used to prosecute anti-election activists. In Waterval Boven, the report records, 12 youth congress members were charged with disturbing the peace and holding an illegal gathering after holding a demonstration against the polls.

Eight people in Potchefstroom and Carletonville have been charged with malicious damage to property. The charges related to anti-election graffiti.

Freedom of assembly has also been severely impaired in the run-up to the elections. The national anti-apartheid congress convened by the SA Congress of Trade Unions was banned and key figures were issued with special two-week restriction orders.

At least three rallies planned by the National Union of Mineworkers to discuss the elections were also banned.

Coercion of voters is depicted as an activity undertaken by a whole range of people. While some accusations against policemen have been made, employers, councillors and other council officials are reported to be involved in such activities.

"The poorest and most vulnerable sections of the community seem to have been the main targets for coercion," the report states.

Using the words of MP Mr Jan van Eck, the report points that the 10-day prior vote period gave ample opportunity to those who wanted to "bombard, bully and cajole those poor people into voting".

Instances of coercion cited included the alleged threat to Witbank squatters that they would be prosecuted as illegal squatters if they failed to vote.

It is also reported that trade unions in Potchefstroom intervened to stop certain employers pressurising their workers to vote.

In Oudtshoorn's township of Bongolethu electricity metre boxes were allegedly removed from the homes of people who were not registered to vote. Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Roelf Meyer denied this, saying the boxes had been installed "by mistake". Later council members, speaking through a loudhailer, allegedly told Bongolethu residents that they would "cease to exist" if they failed to vote and their services would be cut off.

Advocate's wife, daughter searched

AIGUS 26/10/88 (Wed) (327)

Staff Reporters

MRS Farieda Omar, wife of advocate Mr Dullah Omar, and her daughter Fazlin, 15, were made to strip for a body search at the Athlone police station after being stopped on their way to last night's Rally for Democracy.

The chairman of the meeting, the Rev Lionel Louw, an exective member of the Western Province Council of Churches was also detained briefly before the meeting. He was taken to Caledon Square police station where his car was searched.

The Omars were flagged down in Klipfontein Road by police in a van who told them to accompany them to the station where they were searched and the registration and engine numbers of their car taken.

Mrs Omar said she and Fazlin were searched by a woman constable.

BALACLAVA

"She took us to a cold toilet and asked us to strip in front of her. She made us take off all our clothes. She searched us. It was very embarrassing and humiliating. I was furious," Mrs Omar said.

She said they were on their way to the meeting when they were stopped.

"There were three policeman in the van and a man wearing a balaclava," she said.

A police spokesman said police had information that a certain vehicle was being used to distribute pamphlets in Athlone. Acting on the information, a patrol van was sent out.

In Rylands, police spotted the car in which there were three occupants.

The car was searched and the occupants were asked to accompany police to the station where they were searched.

A spokesman said nothing illegal was found and the three were allowed to leave.

SUSPICIOUS

He confirmed that Mrs Omar and her daughter had been asked to strip in separate rooms before a woman constable.

Dealing with the allegations about Mr Louw, the spokesman said that about 8pm a car was seen parked "under suspicious circumstances" on the Parade.

The driver was asked to go to Caledon Square where the car was searched. Mr Louw was then allowed to leave.

Mr Mario Pissara, one of the organisers of the rally was detained about three hours in Bellville South yesterday.

The spokesman said Mr Pissara was detained in connection with allegations of abusive language in public.

● **2 500 hear "surprise speakers", page 4.**

Two black organisations restricted

Staff Reporters

The Soweto Students Congress (Sosco) and the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee (Azacco) have been restricted by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, rendering them politically ineffective but still able to perform administrative functions.

A statement from the ministry said yesterday Mr Vlok had prohibited the organisations from proceeding with any of their activities in terms of Regulation 7 (1) of the Security Emergency Regulations.

Azacco and Sosco could not be reached for comment last night.

The ministry said: "The present concentration by these organisations on increasing violence and intimidation as well as incitement to violence has made urgent action imperative."

Sosco had, since its inception in December 1985, been responsible for the planning, execution and enforcement of various boycotts.

As an affiliate of the United Democratic Front and the National Education Crisis Committee, Sosco had been involved with the establishment of alternative structures of authority in Soweto and the promotion of "People's Education", the statement said.

"Sosco even considered murdering SA Police members to obtain firearms," it said.

Azacco was formed on February 29, 1988 to take over the functions, under another name, of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which was prohibited by the same regulation on February 24, the statement said.

The basis for Azacco's attainment of its objectives and to bring about a new socialistic political order in the Republic was violence, the statement said.

Most are opposed to th

(327) Star 27/

By PATRICK LAURENCE



Lifting the emergency

A clear majority of people living in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand region want the state of emergency lifted or at least eased.

This has emerged from the findings of a survey conducted for The Star by Marketing and Media Research (MMR).

It found that nearly four in 10 (38 percent) of the more than 1 050 respondents wanted the state of emergency lifted and just over two in 10 (24 percent) wanted it eased.

Ranged against them are those who believe it should either be retained — just over two in 10 (23 percent) — or intensified — just over one in 10 (14 percent).

In globular figures those who think the state of emergency should be ended or relaxed account for six in 10 of the inhabitants, against less than four in 10 who think it should be maintained or tightened.

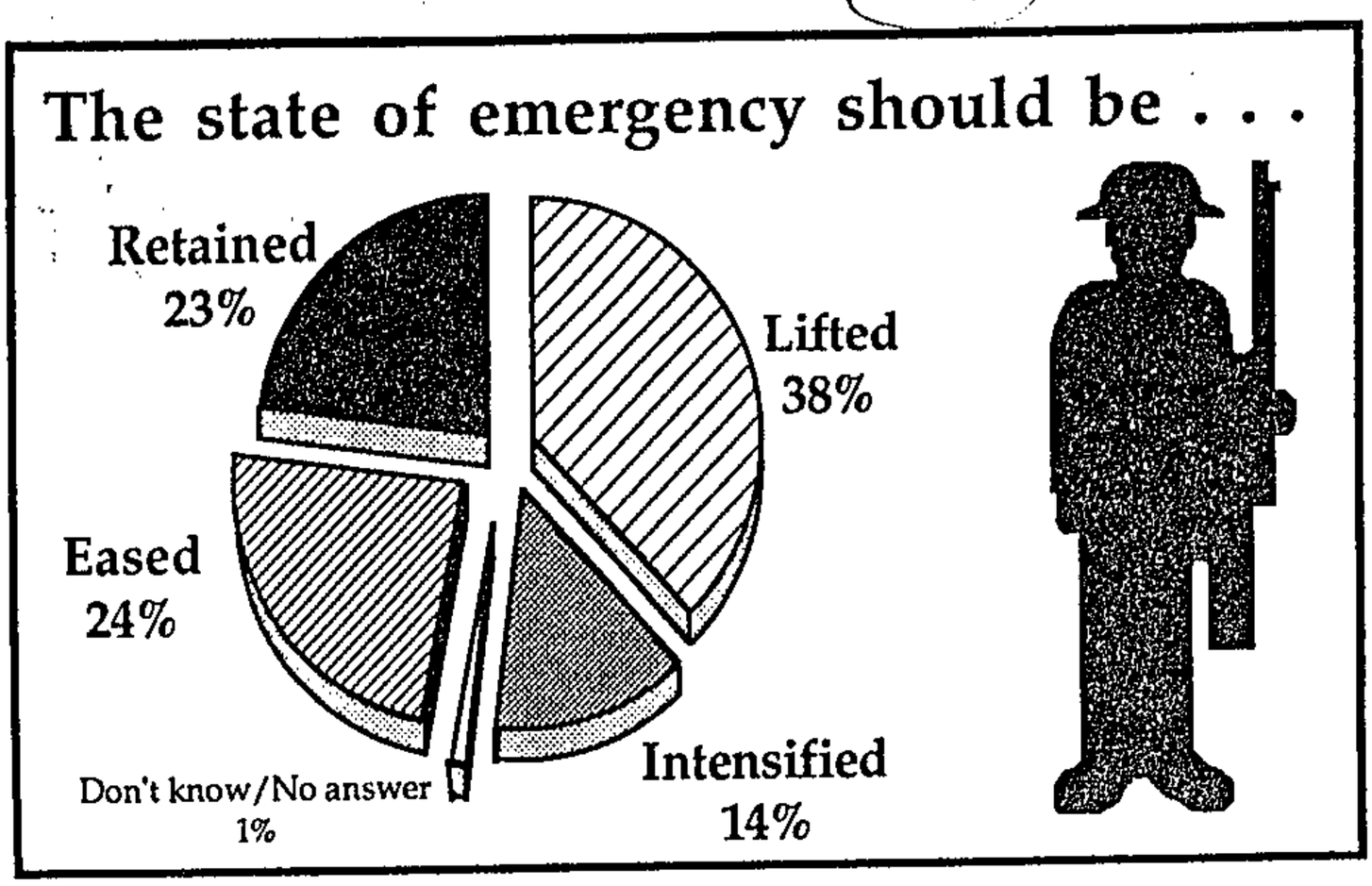
Broken down in terms of the language spoken at home — in other words an indigenous African language, Afrikaans or English — the results show an unmistakable trend among households where an African language is spoken.

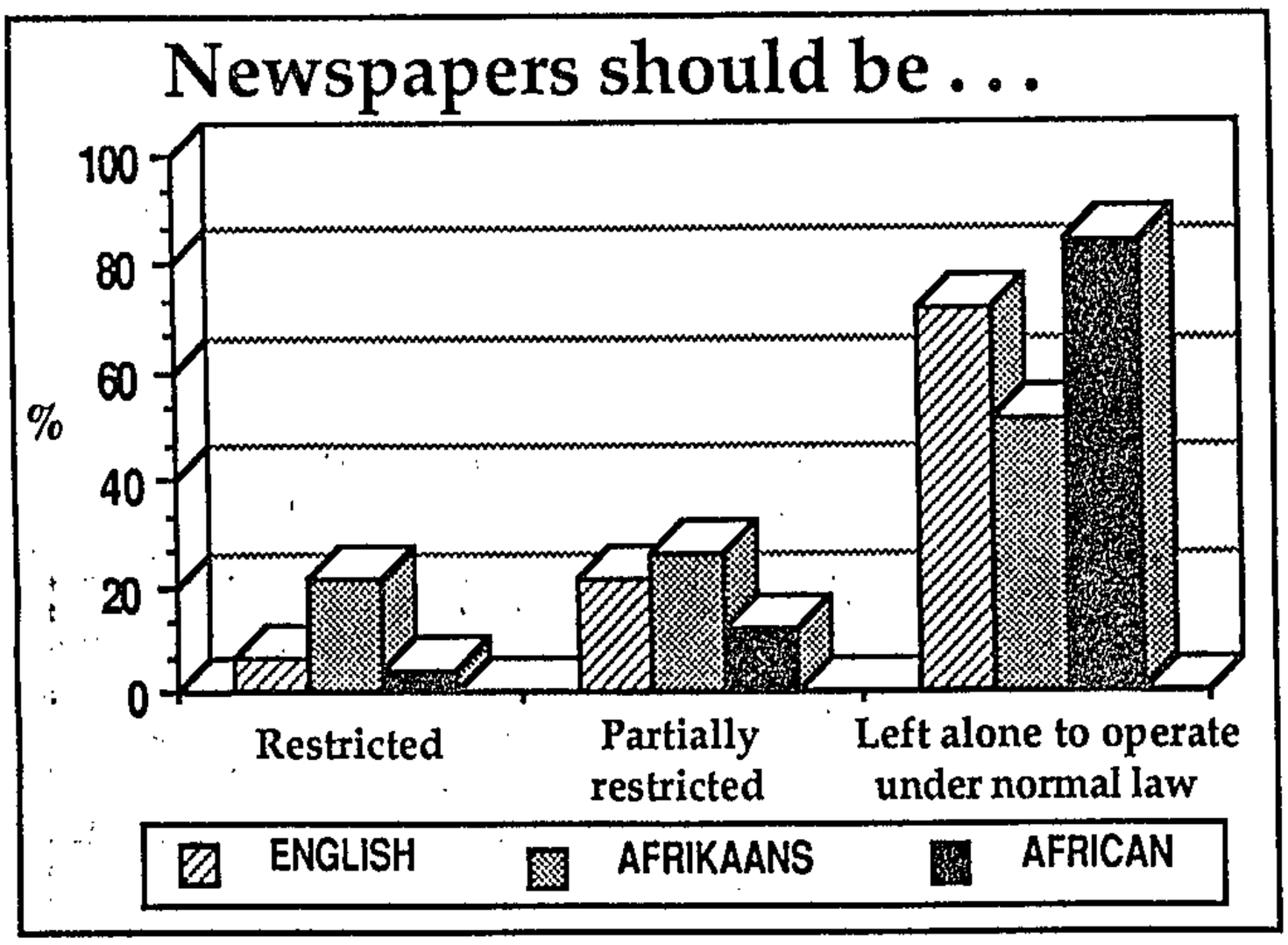
An overwhelming majority of these households (nearly nine in 10) are in favour of the state of emergency being either lifted (68 percent) or eased (21 percent).

Not surprisingly, however, a clear majority of eight in 10 Afrikaans-speaking households want the emergency retained (43 percent) or intensified (37 percent).

As with many other important issues in contemporary South Africa, English-speaking households occupy an intermediate position.

But they incline slightly more towards the view of households speaking an African-language: 64 percent want the emergency lifted or eased, against 36 percent who think it should be retained or intensified.





Press restrictions

On the equally contentious question of newspapar restrictions — a key facet of the emergency laws — an unequivocal majority of over seven in 10 (72 percent) of people of all races believe newspapers should not be restricted by special laws.

The same people want newspapers to operate under normal law, a position shared by most journalists and newspaper managers.

Support for the rescinding of special, emergency regulations to control the press is strongest among households speaking an African language. But the same position even has majority support (51 percent) among Afrikaans-speaking households.

Suspicions that the ruling National Party might be out of tune with the feelings of its own constituents is confirmed by analysis of the views of NP supporters.

A majority of these (56 percent) are in favour of leaving newspapers to operate under the restraints of ordinary law. Even more surprisingly, the same position is held by 50 percent of people who support parties to the right of the NP.

Younger people of all races — who are usually less conservative than older people — opt most strongly for newspapers to be free of emergency curbs. Nearly eight out of 10 want newspapers to function within the ambit of ordinary law.

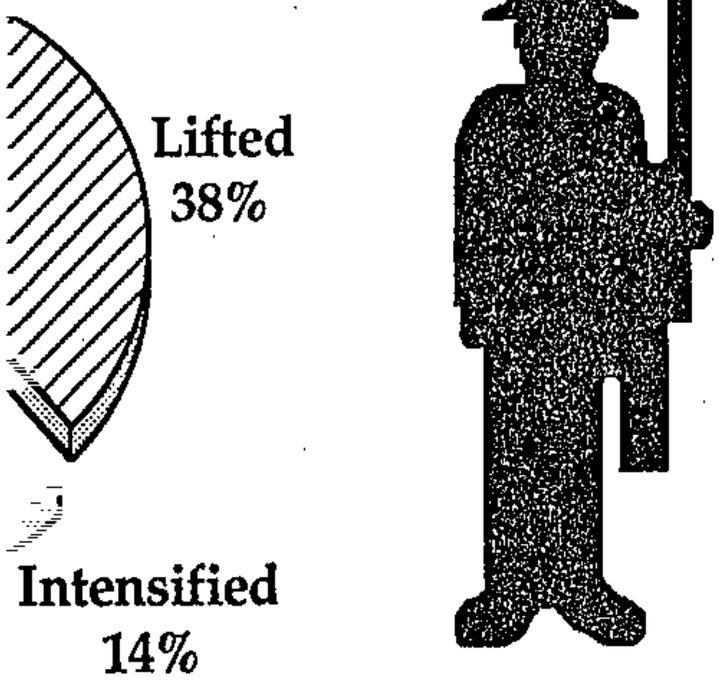
Only in African-language households and among people on the far left of the ruling National Party — a niche occupied largely by the extra-parliamentary forces — does a higher percentage take that position.

There support for newspapers operating within the framework of ordinary law evens out at 84 percent for African households and 87 percent for the extra-parliamentary opposition on the left.

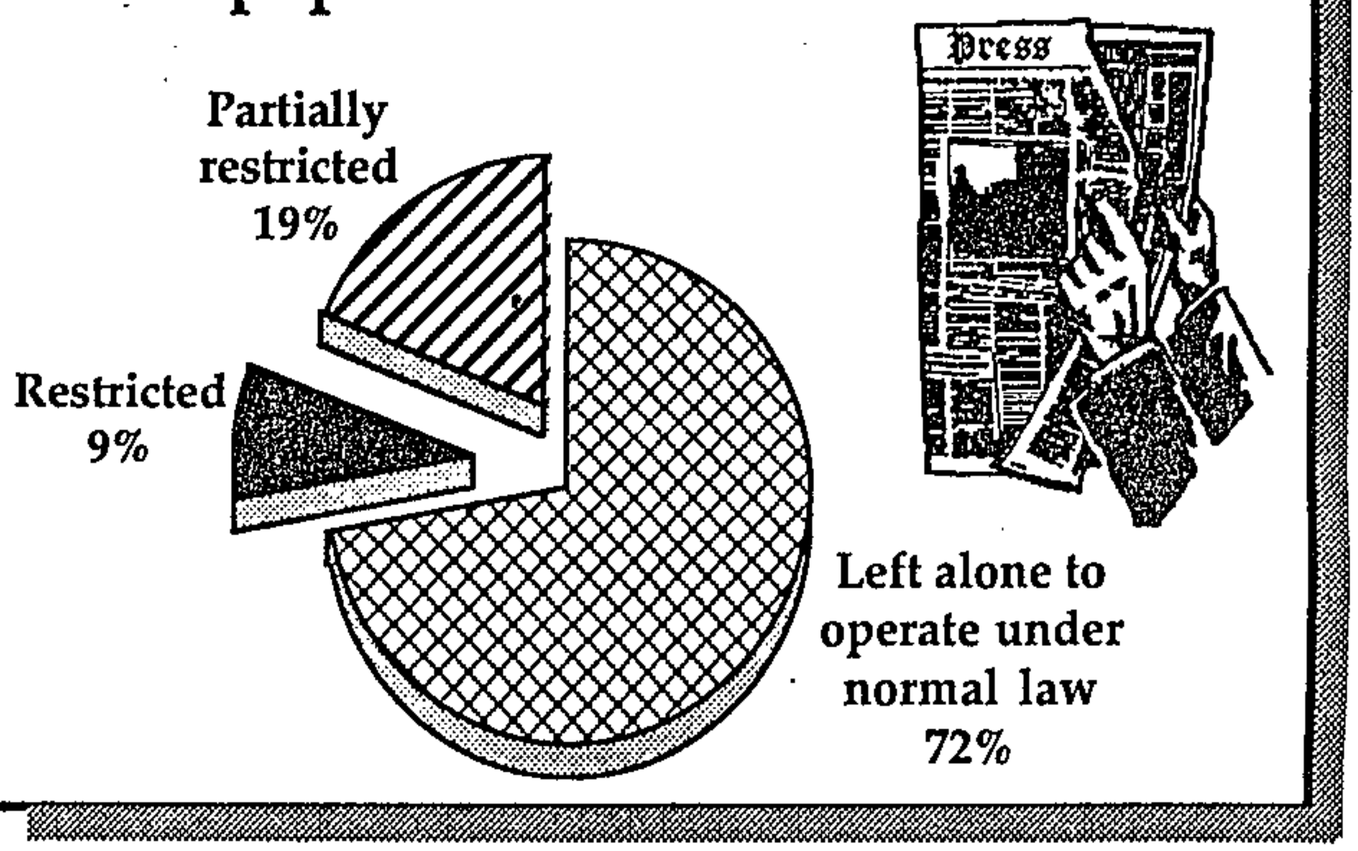
osed to the emergency

(327) Star 27/10/88

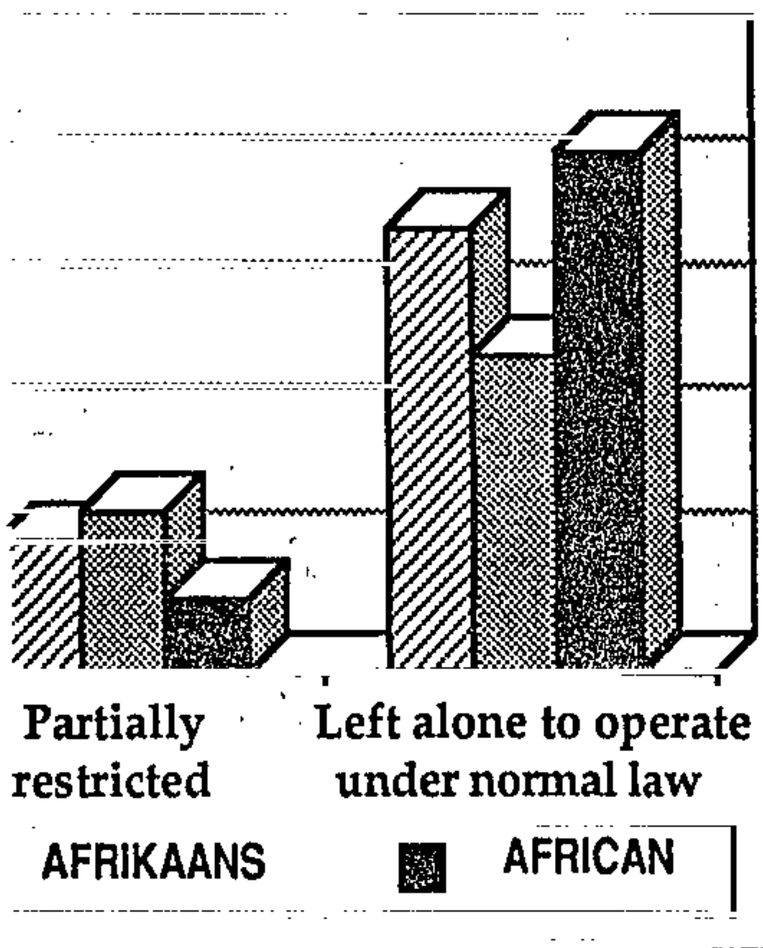
gency should be . . .



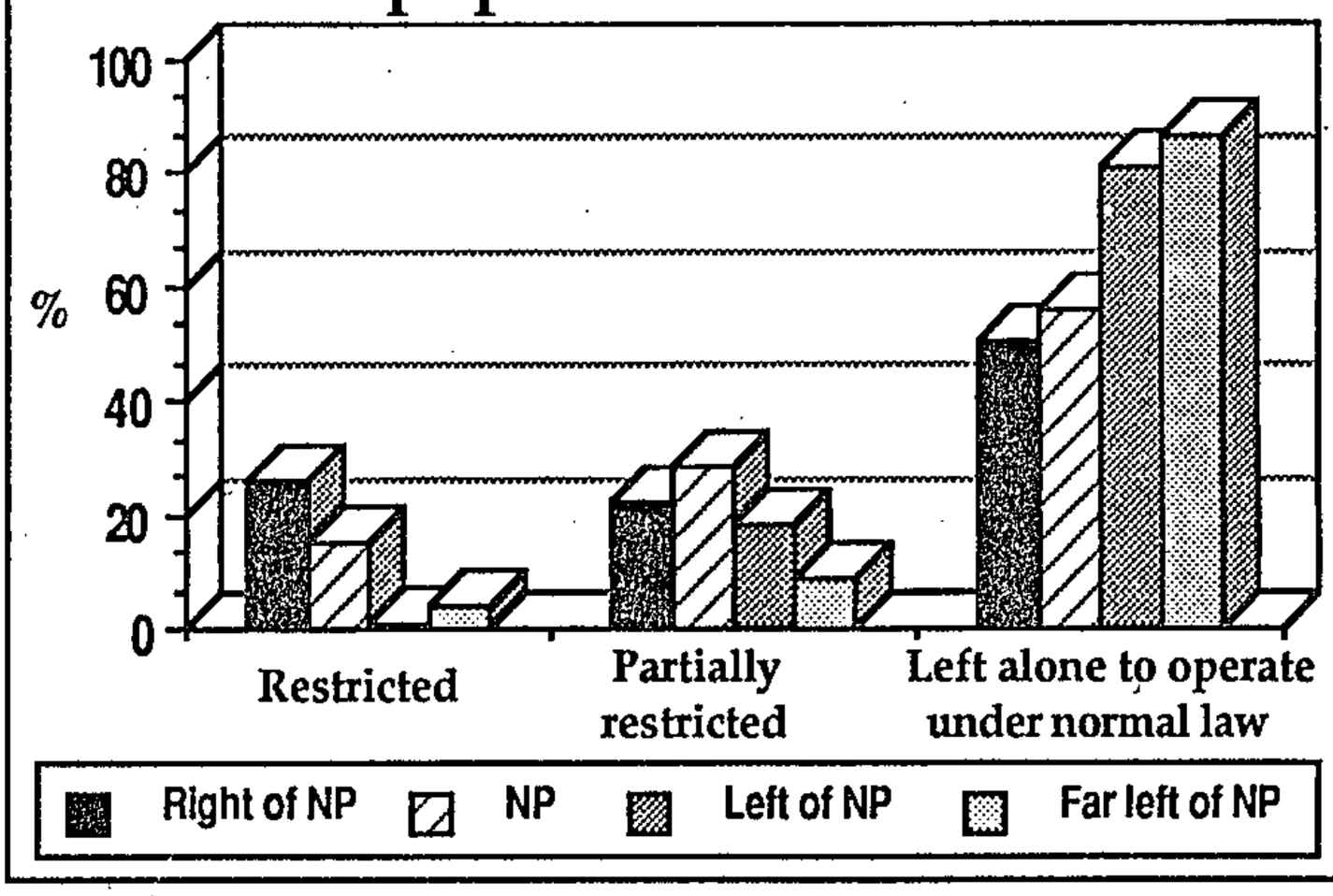
Newspapers should be . . .



should be . . .



Newspapers should be . . .



...holds speaking an ...guage. But the same ...n has majority sup... ...cent) among Afri... ...ing households.

...s that the ruling ...arty might be out of ... the feelings of its ...ments is confirmed ... of the views of NP

...ity of these (56 per... ...in favour of leaving ... to operate under ...nts of ordinary law. ...e surprisingly, the ...ion is held by 50 per... ...ople who support ...he right of the NP.

people of all races usually less conservative than older people — opt most strongly for newspapers to be free of emergency curbs.

Nearly eight out of 10 want newspapers to function within the ambit of ordinary law.

Only in African-language households and among people on the far left of the ruling National Party — a niche occupied largely by the extra-parliamentary forces — does a higher percentage take that position.

There support for newspapers operating within the framework of ordinary law evens out at 84 percent for African households and 87 percent for the extra-parliamentary opposition on the left.

How, when and where

This is a guide as to how, when and where The Star's survey was conducted and by whom:

UNIVERSE: All residents of voting age in Johannesburg, Soweto, East and West Rand, Pretoria and surrounding townships, representing about 6 million people.

SAMPLE SIZE: 1 052 men and women aged 18 and over.

TIMING: Conducted between August 9 and August 22 1988.

SAMPLING METHOD: Area stratified random sampling, based on household statistics from "Towns of South Africa" (Davies, Bristow and Associates). This is a scientific sampling method whereby every person in the defined universe has an equal chance of being selected for the sample — hence the sample is representative of the people in the above metropolitan complex.

INTERVIEW METHOD: "Secret ballot" type questionnaires in which no identification was required. The questionnaires were of the self-completion type and were in the language of the respondent's choice (illiterates were interviewed face-to-face). Respondents placed the questionnaires into self-sealed envelopes and these placed into sealed boxes. Election predictions and opinion polls conducted in the past using this interview method have had good predictive validity.

CONDUCTED BY: Marketing and Media Research.

PROCESSED BY: Markanal (Pty) Limited.

Fate of the Weekly Mail in balance

CNA Times
27/10/88
57

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The fate of the Weekly Mail was in the balance last night after its editors gave the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, the newspaper's final representations late yesterday.

The editors, Mr Irwin Manoim and Mr Anton Harber, still have no indication of what action, if any, Mr Botha is likely to take against the publication.

There has been no direct communication with Mr Botha on the issue and, said Mr Manoim, Mr Botha had made it clear he was not prepared to speak to them until he had read the representations.

It was possible the Mail's suspension could be gazetted this Friday or the minister could wait a few weeks before acting while the issue blew over. Alternatively, said Mr Manoim, Mr Botha may take no action at all for the moment.

"This is possible judging by the way he has dealt with us in the past. He pushes us and then leayes us alone."

The Mail received its first warning from government in December last year. A further warning was served in March and yet another in April, published in the Government Gazette. Mr Manoim and Mr Harber met Mr Botha in May to discuss his threat and nothing further was heard until the October 12 warning which is the most serious the Mail has faced.

The minister can now suspend the newspaper for three months by signing an order.

Pretoria News denies charge

337
CNT Tapes 27/10/88

PRETORIA. — The assistant editor of The Pretoria News took the word "charade" to mean "a process", rather than a "bluff", the Magistrate's Court here heard yesterday in the trial of the newspaper and its editor, Mr Mostert van Schoor.

Both The Pretoria News and the editor have pleaded not guilty to a charge of contempt of court which arose from an article, published in the newspaper on March 17 this year, in which the conviction and sentence of the so-called Sharpeville Six was criticised by a British barrister.

Assistant editor Mr Andre Meyerowitz, who approved the publication of the article under the heading "The Six: Deep worry about legal principle", was cross-examined by state prosecutor Mr D Van Wyk on the meaning of the report's last paragraph.

One particular sentence in the article, which was highlighted during questioning, read: "The (judge's) failure to find extenuating circumstances lends credence to the claim that the judgment on the Sharpeville six is a charade, designed to serve the purposes of the state through intimidation."

Commenting on the meaning of this sentence, Mr Meyerowitz said he understood "in this context" that the purpose of the state was to keep the peace and to maintain law and order.

He believed the death sentence was intended to deter people from committing violent acts.

Earlier Mr Meyerowitz denied that the article had been published recklessly. — Sapa

NATIONAL

Most favour lifting state of emergency

Continuing the series on the findings of a major political poll conducted for Argus Company newspapers.

LIFTING THE EMERGENCY

A CLEAR majority of people living in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand region want the state of emergency lifted or at least eased.

This has emerged from the findings of a survey conducted for The Argus newspapers by Marketing and Media Research (MMR) to find out what people believe needs to be done to save South Africa from future chaos and upheaval.

It found that nearly four in 10 (38 percent) of the more than 1 050 respondents want the state of emergency lifted and just more than two in 10 (24 percent) want it eased.

Ranged against them are those who believe it should either be retained — just more than two in 10 (23 percent) or intensified — just more than one in 10 (14 percent).

In globular figures those who think the state of emergency should be ended or relaxed account for six in 10, against fewer than four in 10 who think it should be maintained or tightened.

Broken down in terms of the language spoken at home — that is, an indigenous African language, Afrikaans or English — the results show an unmistakable trend among households where an African language is spoken.

An overwhelming majority of these households (nearly nine in 10) favour the state of emergency being either lifted (68 percent) or eased (21 percent).

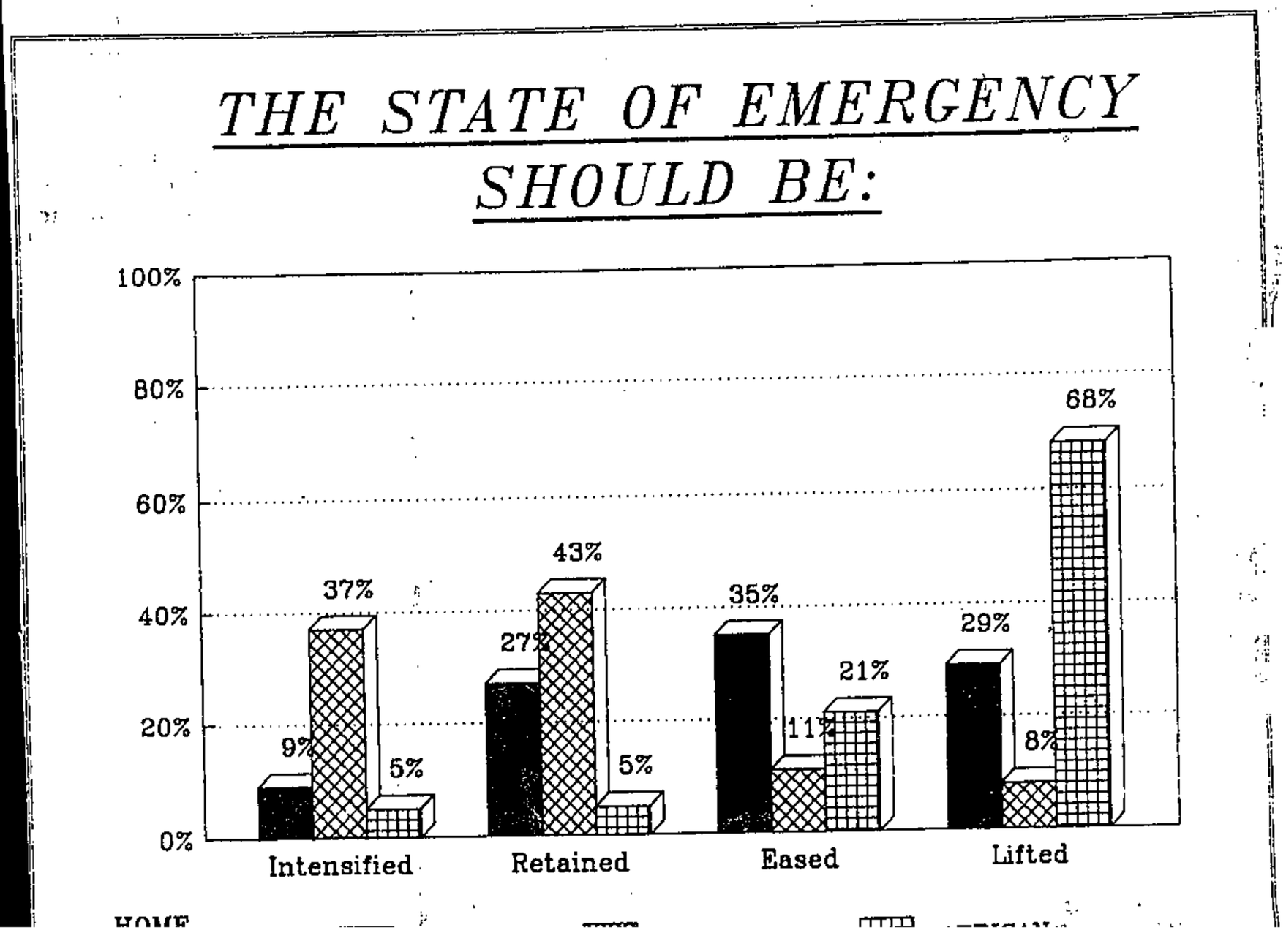
The corollary, of course, is minute support for retention or intensification of the emergency.

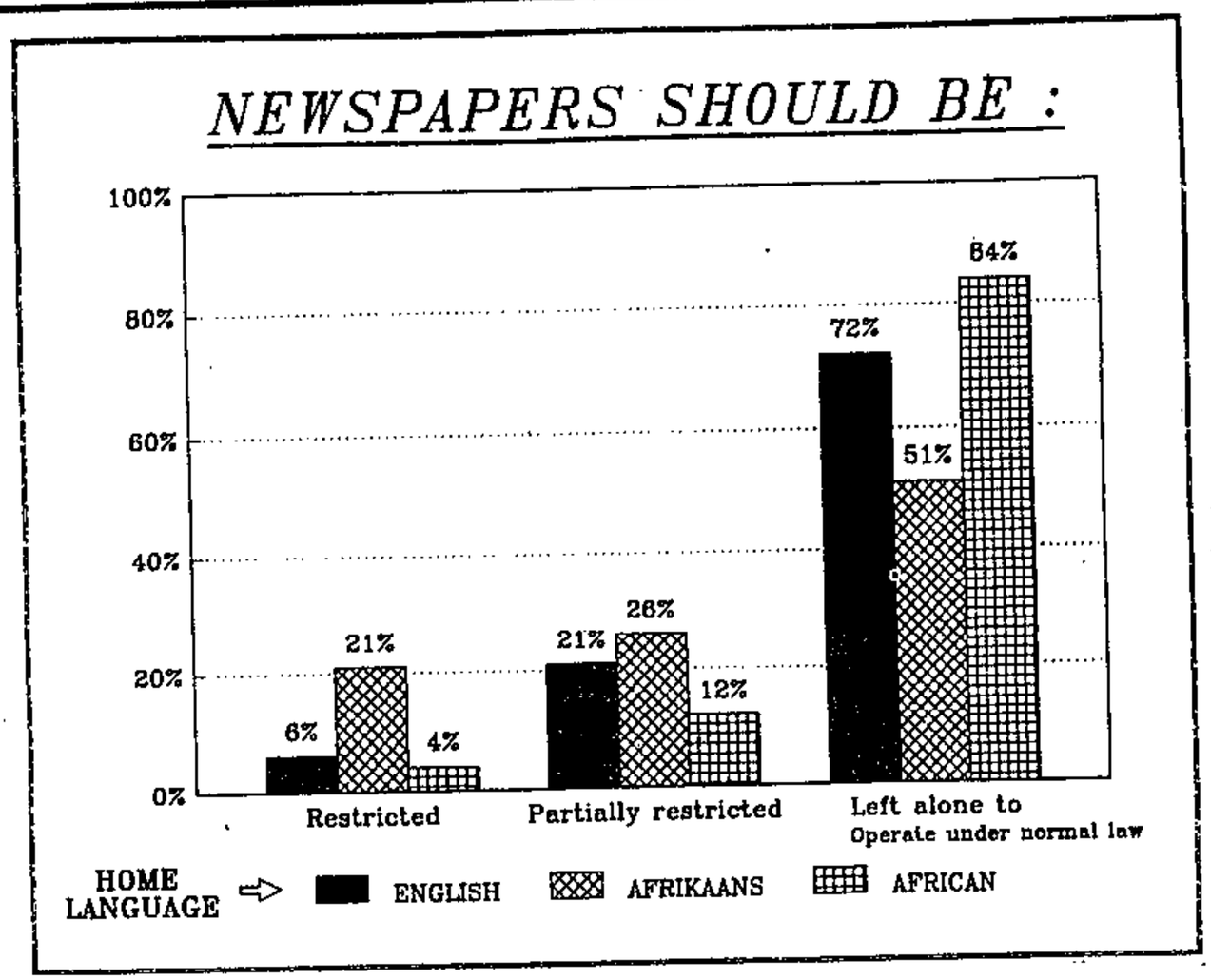
These finding contradict the rhetoric of National Party politicians who, when pressed about the emergency, invariably end up by claiming that the majority of township people support and welcome it.

However, a clear majority of eight in 10 Afrikaans-speaking households want the emergency retained (43 percent) or intensified (37 percent).

As with many other important issues in contemporary South Africa, English-speaking households occupy an intermediate position.

But they incline slightly more towards the view of households speaking an African language: 64 percent want the emergency lifted or eased, against 36 percent who think it should be retained or intensified.





And Press curbs should go

PRESS RESTRICTIONS

ON the equally contentious question of newspapar restrictions — a key facet of the emergency laws — an unequivocal majority of more than seven in 10 (72 percent) of people of all races believe that newspapers should not be restricted by special laws.

The same people want newspapers to operate under normal law, a position shared by most journalists and newspaper managers.

Support for the rescinding of special, emergency regulations to control the Press is strongest among households speaking an African language. But the same position also has majority support (51 percent) among Afrikaans-speaking households.

Suspicions that the ruling National Party might be out of tune with the feelings of its own constituents is confirmed by analysis of the views of NP

A majority of these (56 percent) are in favour of leaving newspapers to operate under the restraints of ordinary law. Even more suprisingly, the same position is held by 50 percent of people who support parties to the right of the NP.

Younger people of all races — who are usually less conservative than older people — opt most strongly for newspapers to be free of emergency curbs. Nearly eight out of 10 want newspapers to function within the ambit of ordinary law.

Only in African-language households and among supporters on the far left of the ruling National Party — a niche occupied largely by the extra-parliamentary forces — does a higher percentage take that position.

There, support for newspapers operating within the framework of ordinary law — no more and no less — evens out at 84 percent for African households and 87 percent for the extra-parliamentary opposition on the

Omar family stripped, searched before rally

Staff Reporters

ADVOCATE Mr Dullah Omar and his wife and daughter were stripped and searched by police before attending the "Rally for Democracy" on Tuesday night.

The incident has been confirmed by police.

Mr Omar said police stopped his car in Athlone and frisked him and his family before escorting them to Athlone police station. At the station they were stripped and again searched.

Police said yesterday that they had received information of pamphlets being handed out of a car.

"A car fitting the description was spotted in Rylands and the driver and the occupants were asked to accompany police to Athlone," police said.

Independent MP Mr Jan van Eck last night said he would be "definitely take this matter further".

● Police confirmed that another speaker, the Rev Lionel Louw, was also body-searched.

Fewer readers no joke for newest Punch boss

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The satirical magazine Punch, which has had only 12 editors in its 167-year history, has made its third appointment to the editor's chair in the past year.

Mr Stanley Reynolds, 53, will take over the acting editorship from Mr Russell Davies, who was appointed when the last editor, Mr David Taylor, resigned last month after eight months in the job.

Mr Davies is to leave the magazine after a year on the staff to return to broadcasting. A new publisher, Mr Peter Shaw, has also been appointed.

Mr Reynolds said he was not prepared to act as "a nightwatchman editor", but would be introducing his own changes, aimed at "getting the old readers back".

The magazine's circulation has declined from 81 000 in 1983 to 60 658 in 1987 and 60 666 today.

Student group hits out at restrictions

The Southern Transvaal Students' Congress (Strasco) has condemned the restrictions imposed on its Soweto affiliate, the Soweto Students' Congress.

In a statement issued yesterday, Strasco said it viewed the restrictions "as a cowardly act by the system to thwart the efforts of students to change education in this country".

Relentless attacks on students would only "create chaos", it said.

"Despite all these acts of terror ... we will use all peaceful avenues open to us to counter the lies of the Government.

"The Government system of education should be buried once and for all ... before this country is destroyed."

The statement also wished all Std 10 pupils, including those in detention, "good luck for exams".

Terror coverage seen as propaganda

Reports on, talks with ANC face ban

Star 27/10/88

By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff

The Government is set for a further clamp on the press to cut back on what it sees as ANC propaganda, particularly the coverage of acts of terrorism.

It is considering various options for halting future talks with the ANC, including application of state of emergency regulations or new legislation.

Senior Government sources indicated yesterday that new legislation was being investigated that would limit reports of acts of terrorism.

This follows statements by the President, Mr P W Botha, that discussions with the ANC should be considered as treason.

He has referred to consideration by the British government of legislation preventing media interviews with the IRA.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who last week hinted at action against the "Lusaka safaris", has pointed to Israeli legislation which permits only the media to speak to the PLO.

One source said the ANC strategy of "violent propaganda" was being assisted by the manner in which acts of terrorism were reported.

The source said there was concern in the Government about how the SABC and two Transvaal newspapers had used the Witbank explosion prominently.

He said: "It is not that we want to keep information away from the public. They will be given the information, but it will not be dramatised.

"Terrorism thrives on publicity.

"Getting no publicity could contribute towards stopping it."

Four years ago President Botha instructed the SABC to play down reports of terrorism.

Weekly Mail to 'go ahead' and publish

Cart Trials 28/10/88 (2nd) 327

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has received the Weekly Mail editors' representation urging him to meet them and arguing against the newspaper's threatened suspension, a spokesman for the minister said yesterday.

He added that no decision had been taken yet.

The Weekly Mail's co-editor, Mr Anton Harber, said yesterday that he planned to go ahead with today's edition as usual. The paper is printed every Thursday night and goes on sale on Friday.

Mr Botha two weeks ago declined to meet Mr Harber and co-editor Mr Irwin Manoim after giving the newspaper its final warning in terms of the emergency regulations. This final warning empowers Mr Botha to close the newspaper for three months.

Mr Harber said the representation comprised a detailed argument setting out their position. He did not believe the newspaper had carried subversive propaganda.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in Cape Town yesterday that the suspension of the Weekly Mail would constitute a further demonstration of the government's totalitarian nature.

This newspaper, he said, was one of those which would prevent whites from ever being able to say in the future: "We didn't know." — Sapa

Meeting called to support Mail

LEADERSHIP'S managing editor Ms Dene Smuts, Argus deputy editor Mr Deon du Plessis and Weekly Mail reporter Ms Gaye Davis will speak at a Stand by the Mail meeting at lunchtime in the city tomorrow.

The Weekly Mail is under imminent threat of closure by the government.

The meeting will be held at 1pm in St George's Cathedral Hall. The organizers, the Save the Press Campaign, have asked all Mail readers to attend if they can.

The Save the Press Campaign recently sucessfully protested over the registration of "news agencies".

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha has given the Weekly Mail its "final warning" in terms of Emergency Regulations, and has now taken all the prescribed steps preceding the suspension of the paper.

Lenasia house searched

By Paula Fray

Police raided the home of the secretary of the People's Education Committee in Lenasia as polls opened for the municipal elections.

A Pretoria police spokesman said yesterday it was against policy to comment on routine police duties.

Mr Basheer Lorgat said seven policemen from the Protea Security Branch searched his house "superficially" soon after 7 am.

He said he was warned that if he knew of any action being planned for the day, "they would be tough on people".

"One man was exceptionally rude. I know they are allowed to search the house in terms of the emergency regulations, but I took exception to them entering, without asking, the room where my wife was sleeping," he said.

"Their action is indicative of their intolerance of any opposition to a sham election," he said.

Paper to fight closure threat

Cape Times 29/10/88

327

Staff Reporter

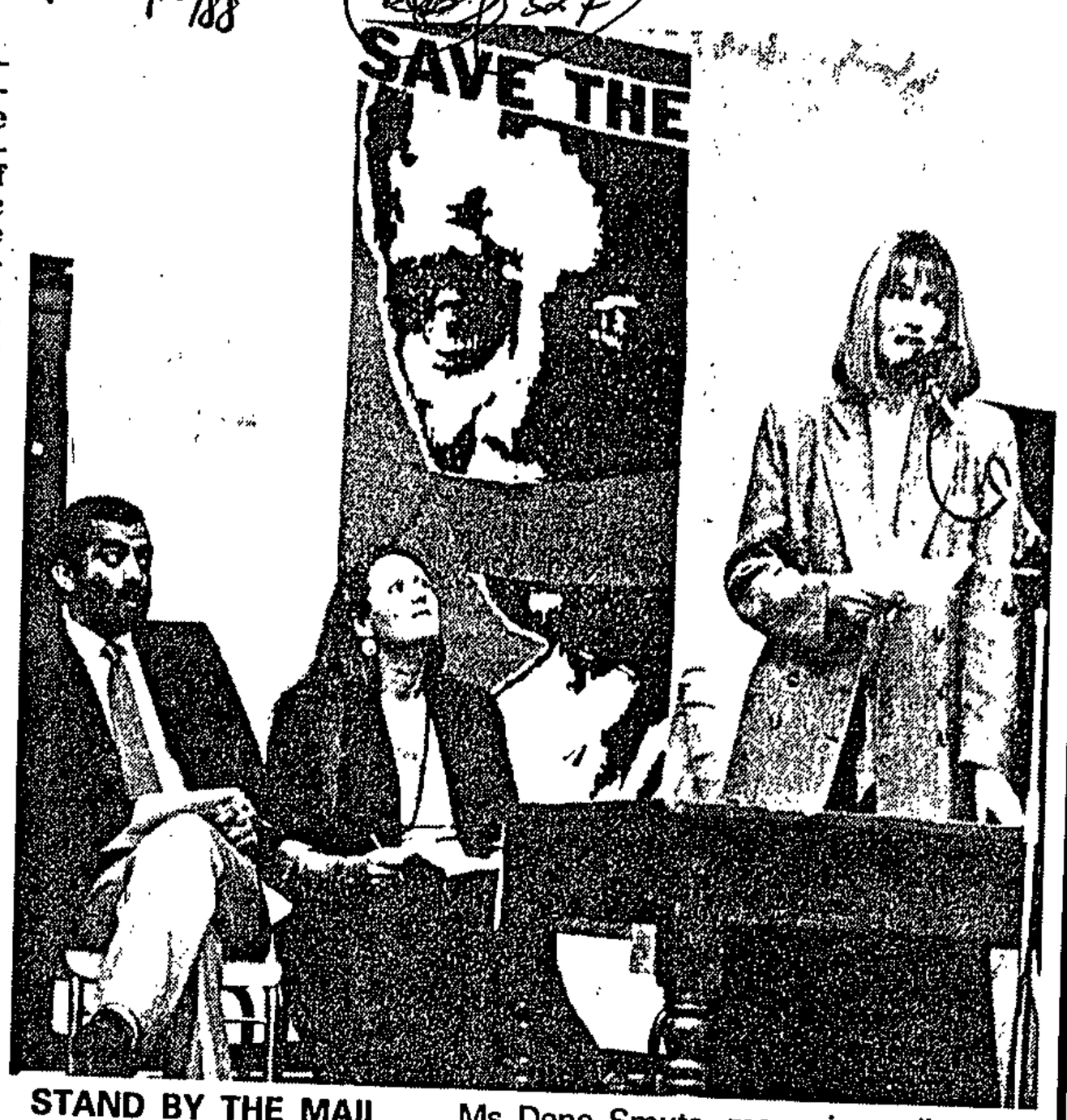
THE Weekly Mail — which is under imminent threat of closure by the government — needed the support of its readers and public if it was to fight the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, "back from the precipice", a lunchtime meeting heard yesterday.

Ms Gaye Davis, a Weekly Mail reporter, told the "Stand by the Mail" meeting — organised by the Save the Press Campaign and attended by about 100 people — that the newspaper was on sale as usual yesterday and that there had been no word from Pretoria.

The newspaper has been served with a final warning in terms of the emergency regulations. Mr Botha is currently considering representations from the newspaper's editors and is empowered to close the paper for three months.

"Stoffel Botha is the master of the pregnant lull. That is part of the process built in the new regulations — the whole thing is so polite. There are letters and then a warning. There is a flurry of activity, there are protests and then people forget, but the axe is still there," said Ms Davis.

"We fought Stoffel back from the precipice before. We believe we can fight off the suspension. But we need your support," she said.



STAND BY THE MAIL ... Ms Dene Smuts, managing editor of Leadership magazine, addressing a lunchtime meeting in support of the Weekly Mail. On the platform with her were Mr Moegsien Williams, co-ordinator of the Save the Press Campaign, and Ms Gaye Davis, Weekly Mail reporter.

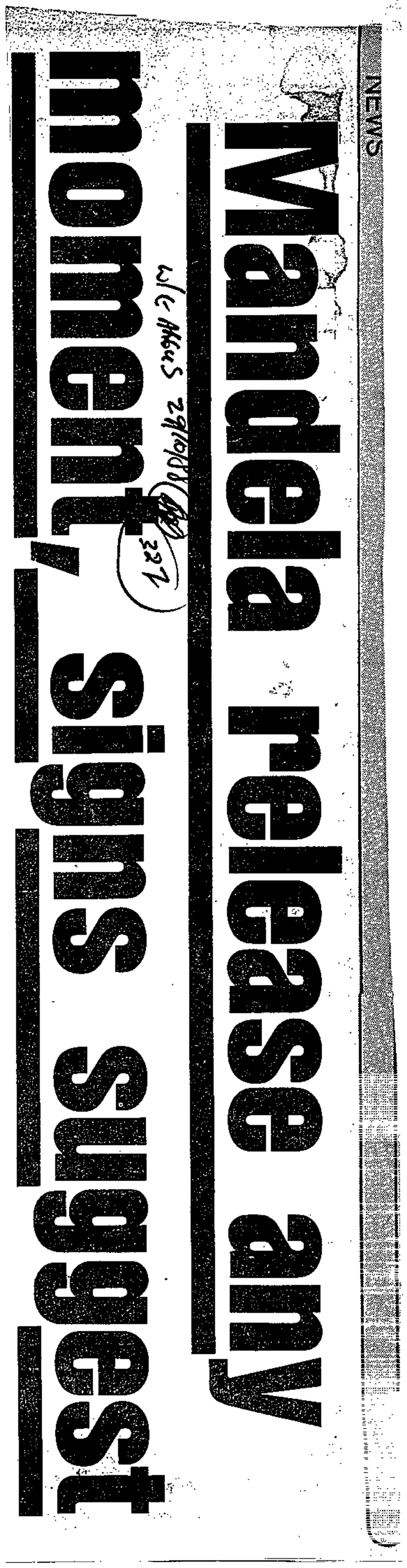
Picture: RICHARD BELL

Mr Deon du Plessis, deputy editor of the Argus, said a principle worth carrying forward into SA's future was to let the press print "what it damn well pleases", within the confines of its usual legal restraints.

"Journalists have their imperfections but they are professionals. The press should be left to them and the consumer, who can decide what newspaper he likes. The reason we are here today is that another class of person is seeking to preside over newspapers," he said.

Mr Botha and his team of "scientific advisers" were motivated by political considerations, he said.

Ms Dene Smuts, former editor of Fair Lady magazine and managing editor of Leadership, said the press needed to explore the concept of democracy and to challenge basic assumptions about democracy to get to the roots of the sickness in our society.



by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

THE release of Mr Nelson Mandela may be imminent, according to new speculation in the wake of the local government elections.

The issue was last in the spotlight during President Botha's recent Africa tours when it was widely reported that Mr Mandela's early unconditional release had been promised.

A remaining obstacle for the government to such a move — a possible rightwing backlash in the local government elections — is now out of the way.

Official government sources have declined to comment on the latest speculation.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was not available and a spokesman in the President's Office dismissed the speculation.

Recent pointers to Mr Mandela's possible early release include:

● In Zaire, President Botha gave President Mobutu Sese Seko a clear indication that he is flexible on the issue of Mr Mandela's release. It was one of the subjects raised at their talks, and the subsequent official joint communique said that Mr Botha's "flexible" approach to this matter was "a source of encouragement to President Mobutu".

● Subsequently President Mobutu was quoted by the Washington Post as saying he had received an assurance from Mr Botha that Mr Mandela would soon be released unconditionally. South African government sources would not confirm or deny this claim.

● Diplomatic and other sources indicated that Mr Mandela's release was a key issue raised during President Botha's latest Africa initiatives.

According to diplomats Mr Botha made a favourable impression and the ANC leader's release was the kind of "push" now needed to get South Africa over the sanctions hurdle.

● The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has said he received information that President Botha told South African diplomats in Europe that Mr Mandela would be released soon.

Mr Hendrickse told the recent Eastern Cape congress of the Labour Party that according to his information the diplomats were asked to prepare themselves for Mr Mandela's release.

● Zairean diplomatic sources in Paris were quoted as saying that President Botha reaffirmed his "personal promise" to President Mobutu to release Mr Mandela before the end of October.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would neither confirm nor deny reports that President Botha had promised Mr Mandela's unconditional release, according to a recent report by Sapa-AP from Johannesburg.

● The black newspaper City Press quoted "top Government sources" as saying Mr Mandela could be part of the State President's annual amnesty package which pardons prisoners just before Christmas. The paper said the government believed it would be "disruptive" if he were to be released before the municipal elections.

Mr Mandela has been out of prison for 78 days and still at the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic recovering from tuberculosis.

New calls

He was transferred there after being treated at Tygerberg Hospital, where he was admitted from Pollsmoor Prison on Friday, August 12.

His admission to hospital led to renewed calls for his release both inside and outside South Africa.

Even before his admission, diplomats and opposition politicians were saying they believed the government would release Mr Mandela after the municipal elections.

There was even pressure from the National Party Press. The government-supporting Transvaal morning paper Beeld joined the chorus of diplomatic and political calls for his release.

Weekly Mail 'needs public support'

Star 29/10/85

CAPE TOWN — *The Weekly Mail*, which is under imminent threat of closure by the Government, needed the support of its readers and public if it was to fight the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, "back from the precipice", a meeting in Cape Town heard yesterday.

Ms Gaye Davis, a *Weekly Mail* reporter, told the "Stand by the Mail" meeting — organised by the Save the Press Campaign and attended by about 100 people — the newspaper was on sale as usual, and there had been no word from Pretoria.

The newspaper has been served with a final warning in terms of the emergency regulations. Mr Botha is currently considering representations from the newspaper's editors and is empowered to close the paper for three months.

"Stoffel Botha is the master of the pregnant lull. That is part of the process built into the new regulations — the whole thing is so polite. There are letters and then a warning. There is flurry of activity, there are protests and then people forget, but the axe is still there," said Ms Davis.

Deputy editor of *The Argus*, Mr Deon du Plessis, said a principle worth carrying forward into South Africa's future was to let the press print "what it damn well pleases" within the confines of its usual legal restraints.

"Journalists have their imperfections but they are professionals. The Press should be left to them and the consumer who can decide what newspaper he likes. The reason we are here today is that another class of person is seeking to preside over newspapers," he said.

Former editor of *Fair Lady* magazine and managing editor of *Leadership*, Ms Dene Smuts, said the Press needed to explore the concept of democracy and to challenge basic assumptions about democracy to get to the roots of the sickness in our society. — Sapa.

So far, so good for Weekly Mail

w/t ARGUS 29/10/88

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Weekly Mail had fought Mr Stoffel Botha back from the precipice before but was finding it more difficult now, the newspaper's Cape representative, Gaye Davis, said at a meeting of Save the Press.

The meeting was held to protest against government threats to the Mail.

In terms of a third and final warning the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, is empowered to close the newspaper for three months.

"We are on the streets and have had no word from Pretoria. But I don't want anybody to feel reassured," said Ms Davis.

The Mail was an independent newspaper not allied to or financed by a political group or union and would have serious cash problems to cover costs during a suspension, she said.

Deon du Plessis, deputy-editor of The Argus, said a class of person other than the trained, professional journalist was seeking to preside over editorial space which he described as "some of the most precious real estate in South Africa".

This space was managed according to the simple principle that all voices should be aired within parameters, he said.

Although journalists were sometimes vague, sloppy and guided by political motives, a good journalist would test whether something was the truth and acknowledge that all sides should be heard.

"No matter how scientific Mr Stoffel Botha and his evaluators are, they are motivated by political considerations of party and power politics."

LAËRSKOOL **HENDRIK LOUW** PRIMARY SCHOOL
MOTOR COMPETITION — FOR A DONATION OF R5
WIN THE FOLLOWING:

Frontline to appeal against banning

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Frontline editor Mr Denis Beckett said yesterday that he would appeal this week against the banning of the September edition of his magazine.

The Directorate of Publications banned the edition late last week. Mr Beckett said he would find out the reasons today and immediately lodge an appeal.

He said he believed the banning was caused by publication of a debate between a black youth and an AWB member. "The black was explaining why he understood political violence — justifying violence for political rights. The AWB member was justifying violence for pursuit of survival," Mr Beckett said.

"There is a need to understand why the people who hold such views are there ... a need to understand positions we wished were not around. We can't just wish them away."

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 280 PRETORIA, 31 OCTOBER OKTOBER 1988 No. 11569

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2264 **31 October 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organizations specified in the Schedule hereto, as from publication of this order and subject to regulation 7 (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

PORT ELIZABETH YOUTH CONGRESS.
TRANSVAAL STUDENTS CONGRESS.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2264 **31 Oktober 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hierby, vanaf afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 7 (4) van gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handelinge hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

PORT ELIZABETH YOUTH CONGRESS.
TRANSVAAL STUDENTS CONGRESS.

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
	GOVERNMENT NOTICE		
	Law and Order, Ministry of		
	Government Notice		
2264	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Order under the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988.....	1	11569

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
	Wet en Orde, Ministerie van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
2264	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Bevel kragtens die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988.....	1	11569

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001. Tel. 323-9731 × 264

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001. Tel. 323-9731 × 264

11569—1

Give squatters your support, pleads Tutu

31/10/88

By KAREN STANDER
Religion Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu has urged the residents of Port Nolloth to support Tentedorp's black community who are fighting to stay on a desolate wind-swept piece of land hundreds of kilometres from the nearest black group area.

The Anglican leader paid a two-day visit to the 500-strong community at the weekend and was welcomed by cheering and singing men and women.

He spoke to community leader Mr Livingston Sonqishe and members of his committee.

Video film of the visit was later seized by police at Lanseria Airport outside Johannesburg under the emergency regulations.

Court battle

A spokesman for Worldwide Television News said a team from WTN and Visnews had asked a pilot to take four video cassettes to Johannesburg from Springbok.

The squatters are fighting an application to evict them, which is pending in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Archbishop Tutu, addressing a church service in Port Nolloth yesterday, condemned the eviction of the squatters as evil and said God would always take the part of the weak, the voiceless and the oppressed.

"If we do not help them we are disobeying God.

"God hears the cries of His people. We say to those who suffer: God is on your side. He cares for you and He cannot ultimately be defeated. That is why we say to those who are oppressing you: you have already lost."

Archbishop Tutu said God did not want to destroy those against Him. "He wants to convert them."



Pictures: LEON MÜLLER, The Argus

WELCOME: Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mrs Leah Tutu are greeted by members of the Tentedorp community at Port Nolloth. And, left, Archbishop Tutu talks to Tentedorp community leader Mr Livingston Sonqishe.

The army's secret war on the ECC

AGUS 1/9/88 397

Staff Reporter

THE Defence Force has admitted running a secret campaign against the End Conscription Campaign which included dropping pamphlets from a helicopter and displaying smear posters.

Details emerged in the Supreme Court yesterday during an application for an interdict prohibiting harassment of the ECC.

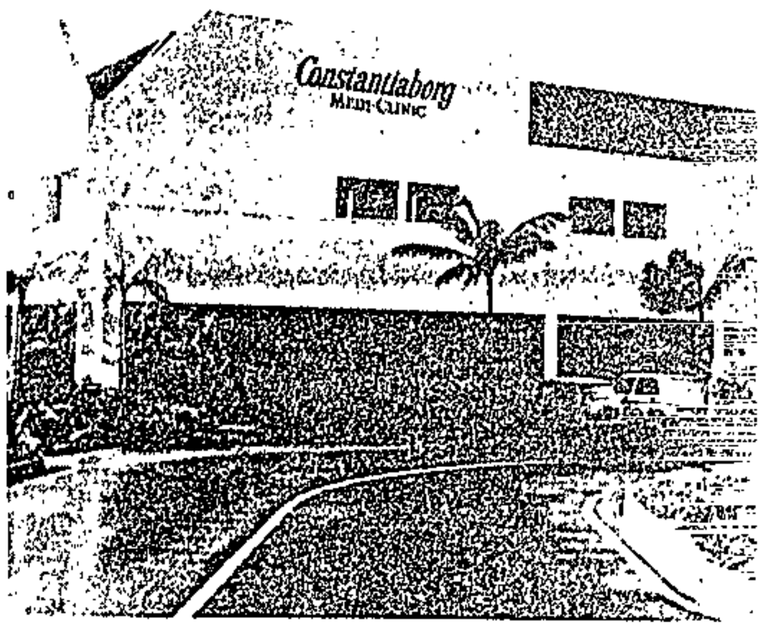
The Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier Augustinus Koch de Jager, also admitted that four men, apprehended by police in Mowbray after a complaint by ECC member Dr Ivan Toms, were SADF members.

The soldiers, who had pots of glue and posters, drove off at speed while being escorted to the police station and no prosecution followed.

● See page 5.

New Coetsee visit to Mandela

AKGUS 1/9/88 327



By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, today visited Mr Nelson Mandela in the luxury Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic in Plumstead, where he has been sent to convalesce.

It was his second visit to Mr Mandela in recent weeks. He earlier visited him in Tygerberg Hospital.

Mr Coetsee said after today's visit: "I am very satisfied with the arrangements and facilities, which would be difficult to better.

"Mr Mandela's health already appears to have improved considerably and he has obviously greatly benefited from his treatment at Tygerberg."

Mr Mandela was tranferred yesterday to the new private hospital, which offers R165-a-day wards with sweeping mountain views, television, radio and telephones.

News agencies today speculated the transfer signified a step closer to freedom for the ANC leader.

There was speculation in government circles earlier this week that the ANC leader would not return to prison but would be released in "stages" — the first of which would be his transfer to a convalescent institution.

Mandela family attorney Mr Ismail Ayob said today he did not believe there was "anything significant" in Mr Mandela's transfer.

He said he had a call at midnight from the officer in command of Pollsmoor Prison.

"He told me he could not reach Mrs Mandela and asked me to tell her Mr Mandela was better and had been transferred to Consantiaberg."

A Prisons Service spokesman said today Mr Mandela was in Constantiaberg Clinic for "after care" and would remain there as long as his doctor deemed necessary.

Mr Mandela was still under the care of the doctors who had treated him at Tygerberg Hospital.


Mr Coetsee

The spokesman said the clinic had been "deemed to be the most suitable" institution for Mr Mandela.

Prisons Service liaison officer Colonel Danie Immelman said last night Mr Mandela had been discharged from Tygerberg because his condition had improved to such an extent that further treatment at the hospital was no longer necessary.

Miss Anne Nel, a spokesman for the Medi-Clinic, said no statement on Mr Mandela would be made by the clinic and referred reporters to the liaison section of the Prisons Service in Pretoria.

Policemen with two-way radios patrolled the clinic today.

Mr Mandela, who turned 70 last month, was admitted to Tygerberg on August 12 and treated for tuberculosis.

He made rapid progress after fluid was drained from his left lung.

He was examined by a Swiss doctor, one of the world's leading lung specialists, who said his treatment at Tygerberg was of the best.

Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic was opened in March by the Rembrandt Group company Medi-Clinic Corporation.

The double-storey building in Burnham Road has 228 beds.

The wards face north and have a view Devil's Peak and the back of Table Mountain.

Forty-six doctors and specialists have suites in the hospital, providing expertise in radiography, pathology, neuro-surgery, paediatrics, physiotheraphy and plastic surgery.

Patients can choose private rooms, semi-private rooms or four-bedded general wards. All have radio, television and telephones.

The tariff for a private room is R165 a day. Semi-private rooms cost R140 a day and the general wards R114.

The rooms are light and spacious, most of them overlooking a colourful garden, and a lounge area links the ward blocks.

Charges for general wards are in accordance with the medical aid scale of benefits published in the Government Gazette.

The army's secret war on the ECC

AKGUS 1/9/88 397

Staff Reporter

THE Defence Force has admitted running a secret campaign against the End Conscription Campaign which included dropping pamphlets from a helicopter and displaying smear posters.

Details emerged in the Supreme Court yesterday during an application for an interdict prohibiting harassment of the ECC.

The Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier Augustinus Koch de Jager, also admitted that four men, apprehended by police in Mowbray after a complaint by ECC member Dr Ivan Toms, were SADF members.

The soldiers, who had pots of glue and posters, drove off at speed while being escorted to the police station and no prosecution followed.

● See page 5.

City doctor's killer hanged

AKGUS 1/9/88

Crime Reporter

WILLIAM MANUEL, 36, who murdered 76-year-old Dr Helen Fox in her Pinelands home a year ago, has been executed.

He was one of four people hanged in Pretoria yesterday, bringing to 89 the number of executions this year.

Manuel, of Oudtshoorn, was sentenced to death on December 4 last year.

Mr Justice Conradie said when passing sentence that Manuel had a record of criminal violence going back to 1972 and in terms of the law he had no choice but to impose the death sentence.

PANTIHOSE ROUND NECK

Manuel was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for breaking into Dr Fox's home.

The court heard that Manuel had asked Dr Fox for money and had tied pantihose round her neck before searching the house.

Manuel said that when he went to untie the pantihose Dr Fox was dead.

He said he had then raped her.

He was acquitted of rape because the State could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Dr Fox was still alive.

ty boxer disappears

boxer is hayelitsha are very

eared five points by herweight for the SA Industrial dwood, on

Brian Ra- a to a re- after the oxer after been seen yelitsha on

Skalika worked as a storeman at the administrative offices of the Mbekweni Town Council near Dal Josafat, Paarl.

He was last seen by his girlfriend, police constable Angelina Zazini, on August 18.

"I started making inquiries when I did not see him for some time and after his uncle asked me if I knew where he was.

"I found out he had not arrived at work after leaving home on August 19."

Skalika was dressed in a beige jacket, a blackish sweater, and grey trousers and black shoes when he was last seen.

Anyone with information on his whereabouts is ask to telephone Constable Zazini ☎ 637 6767 or Mr Rakoff at ☎ 44 2858.

Gold down again

GOLD traded at $429,75 an ounce in London today, down from last night's $431 New York close.

The rand traded at R2,4500 ($0,4081) to the US dollar in Johannesburg today, little changed from yesterday's R2,4450 ($0,4089) close. — Business Staff.

● See page 21.

West Cape wraps up for a near freeze-up

Staff Reporter

NEAR-FREEZING temperatures are predicted in the Western Cape as the skies clear behind the cold front moving east across the country.

In Cape Town tomorrow the minimum temperature is expected to be 2 deg C.

Most of the highest mountain peaks in the Western Cape and the Boland are covered with snow following falls last night.

Light snow also fell in Sutherland, where the temperature was minus 4,5 at 8am, according to the Town Clerk, Mrs Yvonne Esterhuyse.

Mr Piet van Merwe, Town Clerk of Touws River, said peaks in the Matroosberg range were covered with snow.

Mr James Walker, assistant Town Clerk of Villiersdorp, said snow fell on the Blokkop peak of the Aasvoël Mountains.

The weather

Fine and cold

(Details — page 2)

EMERGENCY UPDATE

Two city youths held after SAP car stoned

PRETORIA. — Two youths were arrested in Bishop Lavis after children had thrown stones at a police vehicle, police said in their overnight unrest report.

At Kagiso (Krugersdorp) two schools were badly damaged by petrol bombs.

At Kwadengezi (Pinetown) a bus was destroyed when it was set alight. — Sapa.

Press curbs

In terms of the emergency regulations reports, comment and pictures may be restricted.



INSIDE: Weather 2, Books 13, Letters 14, Women 16-17, Finance 20-21, Racing 22, Sport 24, TV on page 3 of Tonight

SADF tells of secret war against ECC

ARGS 1/9/88 527

By VERNON BRENT, Staff Reporter

DETAILS of an "authorised secret campaign" by the Defence Force to discredit the End Conscription Campaign, including the use of a helicopter to drop smear pamphlets, have emerged in the Supreme Court.

This follows the setting aside of a secrecy order on details of a temporary inderdict prohibiting unlawful acts of harassment against the ECC by the SADF and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The application for the interdict, heard in camera, was brought by the ECC's Cape Town chairman, Dr Crispian Olver, and the ECC and was granted on March 29.

Dr Olver said it was clear the SADF campaign involved threats of a violent nature, damage to ECC property and that of its members and concerted efforts at destroying the ECC's rights to mobilise public support.

Judge rules

After hearing argument on the secrecy aspect yesterday, Mr Justice Selikowitz ordered the main application to be heard in open court, subject to certain papers being placed in a separate court file not available to the public.

In papers before the court the Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier Augustinus Koch de Jager, conceded that certain activities were undertaken by the SADF as part of a campaign initiated by the SADF to counter anti-conscription efforts.

He said SADF members used a helicopter to drop two kinds of anti-ECC pamphlets at an ECC fair in Kenilworth on May 5 last year, put out in the name of the "Anti-Liberal Alliance" and carrying an address which did not exist.

The first pamphlet alleged there were links between the African National Congress and the ECC and the other questioned ECC motives for having women in their organisation.

He said SADF members stuck up posters in April and May last year bearing the slogans "ECC members are yellow", "ECC does it from behind" and "ECC members believe in fairy tales".

Four men apprehended in Mowbray by police after a complaint by ECC member Dr Ivan Toms were SADF members.

The soldiers, who had pots of glue and posters, drove off at speed while being escorted to the police station. No prosecution followed.

Men with short haircuts who joined an ECC fun run wearing T-shirts with the slogans "I love SADF" and "End Communism Campaign" were also SADF members, Brigadier de Jager confirmed.

Mr S Kentridge SC, for the applicants, said the ECC and its members had been subjected to an alarmingly regular and systematic campaign of underhand smears.

The pamphlets and posters which the SADF admitted distributing were "false and damaging statements" calculated to affect the goodwill of the organisation in the sense of their capacity to attract membership and financial support, Mr Kentridge said.

Brigadier de Jager had said the covert acts were "legitimate counter measures directed against the propganda of the ECC". The ECC held the view that there should be a voluntary army and that the SADF was being used to bolster apartheid.

Views shared

It deplored SADF attacks in neighbouring states and the use of SADF members to maintain order in black townships.

"This was all done openly by the ECC and we submit the views were lawfully expressed."

In a replying affidavit, General Malan said the actions by the SADF "were necessary for the efficient defence and protection" of South Africa. More particularly, such actions taken to counter the propaganda of the ECC were necessary military measures.

He said further actions by the SADF were necessary to counter the propaganda campain of the ECC.

Lieutenant-General Jan Petrus Loggerenburg, former Chief of Staff (operations) of the SADF and now Chief of the Air Force, said that save for the allegations admitted to, he denied any of other incidents had been carried out by SADF members.

He said any actions that had been taken by the SADF and any similar actions in the future fell outside the jurisdiction of the court because South Africa was engaged in a war in South West Africa and elsewhere in Southern Africa, they were lawful under the Defence Act, they were lawful as they were necessary to protect the legitimate interests and rights of the SADF in carrying out its duties in defence of the country.

The hearing continues.

Mr Kentridge is assisted by Mr J Gauntlett and instructed by Mr J Hardcastle of Mallinicks. Mr G D van Schalkwyk, SC, assisted by Mr W J Louw and Mr J van der Hoven and instructed by the State Attorney, appear for the respondents.

SADF action on ECC

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA was in a state of war and the courts therefore had no jurisdiction to rule on the actions of the military, the SADF said in the Supreme Court yesterday.

This was said in an affidavit by Lieutenant-General Jan Petrus van Loggerenberg, Chief of the Air Force, in an application by the End Conscription Campaign for an order restraining the Minister of Defence and the SADF from harassing and interfering with the ECC.

And in another affidavit the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said that all actions taken by the SADF against the ECC were in his opinion necessary for the "efficient defence and protection" of South Africa.

'Martial law'

He confirmed that the actions were taken to counter the propaganda campaign of the ECC and they were in his opinion "necessary military measures."

In argument on the military affidavits submitted to the court yesterday, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, for the ECC, said the suggestion that SA was under "martial law" was "most extraordinary".

Lt-Gen Van Loggerenberg said action taken by the SADF against the ECC fell outside the jurisdiction of the court and was lawful because South Africa was engaged in a war in northern Namibia, combating terrorist insurgency being conducted from SA's neighbouring states and civil unrest inside the country which made a state of emergency necessary.

In the vicinity of the northern border of Namibia the SADF and SWATF were ranged against Swapo, Fapla assisted by Cuban and East Block personnel as well as elements of the ANC.

He said in his affidavit that: "Such action as has been taken by the SADF against the ECC in the past and any similar action to by it in the future falls outside the jurisdiction of this court and is lawful by reason of the fact that a war in which the public of RSA is engaged actually prevails within the territory of SWA and elsewhere in southern Africa."

It was both a conventional and counter-insurgency war and intelligence reports indicated that enemy forces were comprised of 116 000 Angolan troops, 46 400 Cubans, 2 500 military personnel from the Russia and East Bloc countries and 8 700 trained Swapo troops.

Further intelligence reports indicate that new troops had been deployed in the Fifth Military Region in the south west part of Angola and comprised of six infantry regiments (1 500 to 2 500 men), three special infantry battalions, an anti-aircraft regiment equipped with SA-2, 3, 6 and 8 and 13 missile systems, a sophisticated array of radar systems, one artillery regiment which includes D-30 field guns and BM-21 and 24 multiple rocket launchers and a tank regiment comprising 105 T55 and T62 tanks.

To page 3

P. T. O

From page 1

ECC evidence

Cape Times 1/9/88 (ECC) 327

As a direct consequence of the war, the SADF had for the last number of years been placed on a war footing and did not operate as a normal military force during peace time.

Restrictions had been placed on leave, operations centres were manned 24 hours a day and personnel had been retrained.

During the past few years civil unrest inside SA worsened and it had become necessary for the SADF to assist the police.

It was "absolutely necessary" for the SADF to have properly motivated soldiers but an aim of the ECC was to discourage conscripts from doing military service.

The need for "covert activities" arose from the fact that the ECC had seen fit to wage a propaganda campaign to discredit the SADF. It had never been part of the SADF campaign to threaten the life or to damage property of any person or anti-conscription organization, Lt-Gen Van Loggerenberg said.

Brigadier A K de Jager, officer commanding Western Province Command, admitted in an affidavit that:

● In March 1986 a group of soldiers had joined an ECC fun-run wearing T-shirts with the slogans 'I love SADF" and "End Communism Campaign" without his authorization;

● On April 23 last year members of the SADF had stuck anti-ECC posters on walls around Cape Town bearing the slogans "ECC are yellow", "ECC does it from behind" and "ECC believes in fairy tales";

● No prosecution followed after SADF members had stuck posters on walls and were seen by Dr Ivan Toms who reportedthe registration number of their vehicle; and

● On May 23 SADF members procurred a helicopter and used it to drop anti-ECC posters over an ECC fair in Kenilworth. The pamphlets, issued by the Anti-Liberal Alliance, alleged ECC links with the ANC and another questioned the role of women in the ECC.

This was done to by the SADF to counter anti-conscription propaganda efforts, he said.

Brigadier De Jager said the activities admitted to were legitimate counter measures against the propaganda of the ECC.

Mr Kentridge said the ECC organization was avowedly against conscription and held the view that there should be a volunarty army.

The ECC also said the SADF was used to bolster apartheid to which the ECC was opposed and also deplored attacks on neighbouring states and opposed the use of the SADF in the townships.

All that was done openly and lawfully and those views were shared by people of standing including church leaders. Evidence to that effect was also given to the Geldenhuys Commission.

Those on the side of the Minister held views to the contrary — that conscription was necessary and deplored attacks on conscription and the SADF.

There was no evidence that the ECC in expresing those views had acted unlawfully.

The suggestion that SA was under martial law was "most extraordinary", that no war raged in the SA and that the anti-ECC activities did not constitute a military operation, Mr Kentridge said.

"To use martial law is to use force against force and not the use of underhand tactics against citizens of this country," Mr Kentridge said.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice S Selikowitz presided.

● The ECC and the chairman of its Cape Town region, Dr Crispian Olver, yesterday succeeded in an application to have a secrecy order earlier imposed on court proceedings set aside.

The secrecy order was granted when the ECC launched an application for an interdict prohibiting unlawful acts of harassment by the Minister of Defence and the SADF.

After hearing argument, Mr Justice S Selikowitz ordered that the main application be heard in an open court.

However, certain documents were ordered to be placed in a separate court file which will not be available to the public.

Mr Kentridge, assisted by Mr J J Gauntlett, and instructed by Mr J Hardcastle of Mallinick, Rosa, Richman and Closenberg Inc, appeared for the ECC. Mr G D van Schalkwyk SC, with Mr W J Louw and J L U van der Hoven, and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Respondents.

Shot guerilla's coffin searched for explosives

By CHRIS STEYN

A COFFIN containing the body of a guerilla killed in a shoot-out with police was opened at Jan Smuts Airport and searched for explosives, after a police sniffer dog drew attention to it, police confirmed yesterday.

Mr Mncedisi Ketelo's family and a Guguletu undertaker told the Cape Times that his body also appeared to have been mutilated, but police said the wounds described by them "appear to be consistent with the post-mortem findings".

Mr Simon Maqwholweni, a driver at Mahlubi Funeral Services who fetched the body at DF Malan Airport, confirmed the family's claims to the Cape Times.

Police spokesman Colonel Vic Haynes said a post-mortem examiner specified the cause of Mr Ketelo's death as "multiple shrapnel wounds and bullet wounds to the right shoulder".

"Mr Ketelo was killed on July 24 in a shootout with security forces at a roadblock on the Lichtenburg-Mafikeng road. He was shot and fell on a handgrenade, which he had in his possession. This exploded under him," Colonel Haynes said.

Three other insurgents were killed and 12 members of the security forces wounded. Two other insurgents escaped, but one was later arrested. Police are still looking for the sixth suspected member of the gang.

Two days after Mr Ke-

To page 3

From page 1

Coffin searched

telo's death, police identified him as a Libyan- and Yugoslav-trained PAC member.

However, the family denied the police claim that Mr Ketelo was fighting with the PAC, insisting that he left the country to fight with the ANC.

Following his death, the family received a telegram of condolence from a senior ANC official, Mr Alfred Nzo.

Mr Ketelo's family also claimed that on August 5, the security police visited the family home in Guguletu and demanded R3 000 for his body.

They said they refused to pay and Mr Ketelo's sister, Miriam, travelled to Lichtenburg. The body was released by the local police mortuary to a Soweto undertaker who took it to Jan Smuts Airport.

Colonel Haynes said police rejected as false the allegation that money was demanded for the release of Mr Ketelo's body.

He said allegations that the body had been mutilated were — in the opinion of the police — made for propagandistic purposes.

"However, the family are more than welcome to lay a charge in this regard," said Colonel Haynes. No complaint had been received by police.

According to the police, Mr Ketelo's body was put into a sealed coffin for transport to DF Malan Airport.

"Before the coffin was loaded into the aircraft, however, an explosives dog identified it as possibly containing explosives (possibly because of the handgrenade explosion).

"As is standard practice in such cases, the coffin was opened and a careful search made of the contents. When no explosives were found, the coffin was again closed and placed on a flight to DF Malan. Because of the delay caused by the search, it was transported on a later flight which arrived at 5pm the same day," said the police statement.

Martial law declared in secret—SC

Capt Time 21/9/88

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Jan Petrus van Loggerenberg, had effectively declared martial law and had taken "great steps" to keep this secret.

This was said in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, for the ECC and its Cape Town regional chairman, Dr Crispian Olver, in their application for an interdict restraining the Minister and the SADF from harassing and interfering with the ECC, or its members.

The SADF said that because of a war in northern Namibia, the insurgence of guerillas and internal civil unrest, conditions of martial law existed and the courts had no jurisdiction to interfere with the actions of the military.

"We say war in the legal sense does not prevail. If they (the SADF) are right, it is not merely open for them to make injurious statements about the ECC . . . they are the entire judges of what is right and necessary," said Mr Kentridge.

"If they are right, they can see fit to put Dr Olver in a detention camp in South West Africa . . . they can see fit to shoot him. If they are right, they can say it is a military necessity," Mr Kentridge said.

The SADF has denied attacks on ECC property, but if they were right they could put a bomb in ECC offices.

"There has seldom been a more dangerous assertion of power by the army . . . it is without precedent," Mr Kentridge said.

Referring to a statement by Gen Van Loggerenberg that the ECC was calculated to "weaken the will to war, not only of the con-



READY FOR BATTLE . . . Mr Sydney Kentridge SC and Mr Jeremy Gauntlett on their way to the Supreme Court where they appeared for the ECC in their battle against the Minister of Defence and the SADF to stop army "harassment". Picture: GLENN SHERRAT

cripts engaged in active service, but also that of the population . . . ", Mr Kentridge said that if there was war, and if people did not want war, they could be regarded as the enemy.

If a state of war really existed involving a state of martial law, it was difficult to think it would not have been proclaimed and properly regulated, Mr Kentridge said.

Martial law could only be used by the state as the "ultimate weapon", he added.

Mr G D van Schalkwyk SC, for the SADF, said the only reference to anything done to Dr Olver was a "crank" telephone call during July last year.

The ECC was trying to lay acts, other than those admitted to, at the door of the SADF. On that basis the application by Dr Olver must be dismissed, he said.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice S Selikowitz presided. Mr Kentridge was assisted by Mr J J Gauntlett and instructed by Mr J Hardcastle of Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg Inc. Mr Van Schalkwyk appeared with Mr W J Louw and Mr J L U van der Hoven, and was instructed by the State Attorney.

Cape Times 2/9/81 377

Call to report 'boycott organizers' to SADF

PRETORIA. — Boycott plans against the October 26 municipal elections should be reported to the security forces, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Danie Hough, has said.

He made the call to councillors and candidates during a visit to Atteridgeville township outside Pretoria.

A provincial spokesman said it was found last week that street committees were organizing an election boycott.

"The Administrator said residents should be asked to help get boycott organizers' names, so we could inform the security forces," the spokesman said.

"The identity of people naming boycott organizers will not be made known." — Sapa

Restriction order on ECC organizer

JOHANNESBURG. — The national organizer of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), Mr Gary Cullen, was served with a restriction order after a Five Freedoms Forum meeting on conscription held here yesterday.

Mr Alistair Teeling-Smith, former national secretary of the ECC, said Mr Cullen, 26, was taken to John Vorster Square by police after the meeting and was served with the restriction order.

The order prevents him from speaking to a group of more than 20 people, and from being quoted in the press or writing articles for publication.

The order does not prevent him from remaining a member of the ECC.

Earlier, the leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, told the Five Freedoms Forum meeting that at least three major issues taken up by the ECC had since become conventional views.

The meeting took place at the Central Methodist Church despite a bomb scare.

Mr Leon said that when the ECC proposed peace in Angola and the withdrawal of the SADF, this was dismissed as a heresy.

Furthermore, the system of a reasonable alternative to national service had now become common coinage among more mainstream persons.

He said the exposure by the ECC of the National Security Management System and Joint Management Centres meant they were no longer fringe concerns, but matters of much worry. — Sapa

Govt: Not so fast on Mandela release

Staff Reporters and Own Correspondent

THE government has been quick to cool speculation that Mr Nelson Mandela's move to the Constantiaberg Medi-clinic in Plumstead was the beginning of a phased release of the jailed ANC leader.

In London the South African Embassy added its weight to statements from the Prison Services that Mr Mandela's status had not changed.

Interviewed on BBC-TV an embassy spokesman, Mr Roger Ballard-Tremeer, cautioned against speculation that Mr Mandela's release was imminent, saying there was no indication that the situation had changed.

The stipulation that he renounce violence remained and yesterday's visit by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to Mr Mandela was not all that remarkable as he was the minister in charge of prisons, Mr Ballard-Tremeer said.

Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, agreed that little appeared to have changed.

However, he told BBC radio that following recent statements by President P W Botha he no longer believed the ANC leader's release would be conditional on his renouncing violence.

Asked what would happen once Mr Mandela had recuperated, Mr Ayob said: "I have no idea. They may well take him back to prison."

Meanwhile, in Cape Town Mr Mandela's new "hosts" shifted all responsibility for comment to the Prisons Services.

Routine visitors and outpatients at the luxury clinic were subjected to unaccustomed security checks at all entrances while all media attempts to gain entry were thwarted.

Mr Mandela's tubercular pleurisy required long-term treatment which "could take up to two to three months" to cure, Dr J G L Strauss, chief medical superintendent of Tygerberg Hospital, said yesterday.

State of emergency censorship restrictions apply to a wide range of reporting, comment and pictures in the Cape Time

Student teachers were on blacklist —claim

C/T Times 2/9/84

(328) 327 (268)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A former official of the Department of Indian Education yesterday told the James Commission of Inquiry of the existence of a "blacklist" of 69 Durban student teachers — allegedly drawn up to victimize them for their political views.

Mr Helgard Michael Saayman, a former under-secretary of the department who was second-in-command of budgeting, finance and personnel, told the commission the blacklist was drawn up on the instructions of Mr G K Nair, the former rector of the Springfield College of Education in Durban (now a chief director in the Indian education department).

Mr Saayman said a second blacklist of 11 student teachers was later drawn up and sent to the department in November 1983 to influence the first-year teaching appointments of the students in 1984.

Several allegations

Mr Saayman alleged that Mr Amichand Rajbansi (then chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council) had instructed that a Newlands West student at the top of the list, Mr Inbanathan Naidoo, should not be posted to a school in Lenasia — but "shunted" instead to a school in the politically conservative Transvaal town of Schweizer-Reineke.

Evidence about the blacklist was among several allegations presented to the commission in a lengthy memorandum by the secretary-general of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), Mr Sathish Tirubeni Jaggernath.

Other allegations made in the affidavit were that Indian Education was "plagued by mismanagement and gross inefficiency".

Mr Jaggernath said his association intended proving that political considerations were applied in the promotion, or non-promotion, of teachers and officials.

He said the association had been advised that according to the terms of reference of the commission, it was not required to prove that a minister or member of the House of Delegates had personally perpetrated the acts complained of.



VISITING GRANDPA . . . Mr Nelson Mandela's grandson Mandla Mandela, 14, (right), and his mother, Mrs Rennie Mandela-Perry (left) visited the ANC leader yesterday. Mrs Mandela-Perry, who lives in London last saw Mr Mandela before he was imprisoned. She was married to Mr Mandela's son from his first marriage, Mr Makgatho Mandela. With them is Mrs Fariedah Omar, wife of civil rights lawyer Mr Dulla Omar. Picture: ERIC MILLER

A la carte meals for Mandela in his luxury Plumstead 'prison' — Page 3

CAPE Times 3/9/88 327

Suzman takes Mandela his favourite fruit

By BARRY STREEK

PFP MP for Houghton Mrs Helen Suzman met ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela in hospital yesterday and said after buying him his favourite preserved fruit that the imprisoned black nationalist was looking fine.

Mrs Suzman, who spent almost an hour with Mr Mandela between 1pm and 1.55pm, said they did not discuss his possible release.

On the possible date of his release she said: "I don't know. I have no idea."

They did not have an in-depth talk about politics "but our discussion covered a wide variety of topics".

Mrs Suzman said: "I took him Alan Paton's book 'Journey Continued', and Pat Conroy's 'Prince of Tides' and a box of chocolates.

"When I asked him if there was anything he wanted he said crytallized fruit, so I went out and bought him some."

She had been requesting a visit since she and MP for Green Point Mr Tian van der Merwe saw Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison in May 1986.

Asked how she had obtained permission for the visit, Mrs Suzman said: "By nagging the minister (Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee) until he couldn't stand the sight of me any longer."

"I spoke to Mr Mandela in a sitting room next to his room.

"We had a long discussion about his illness and he gave me a detailed description of how he fell ill and how he was treated.

"He has nothing but praise for the medical attention he has received and is receiving."

Asked whether she had established how Mr Mandela contracted tuberculosis in Pollsmoor Prison, she replied: "His falling ill came as a surprise to me because he had been feeling fit until then."

However, "he has no complaints about his current situation".

Though they did not discuss his possible release, she said she remained "convinced, as I have for many years, that he is a reasonable man and that he would play a valuable part in any negotiation proceedings".

The forgotten prisoner's health deteriorates — PAGE 3



ON GUARD . . . Policemen check visitors to the clinic where Mr Mandela is a patient.



VISITING GRANDPA . . . Mr Nelson Mandela's grandson Mandla Mandela, 14, (right), and his mother, Mrs Rennie Mandela-Perry (left) visited the ANC leader yesterday. Mrs Mandela-Perry, who lives in London last saw Mr Mandela before he was imprisoned. She was married to Mr Mandela's son from his first marriage, Mr Makgatho Mandela. With them is Mrs Fariedah Omar, wife of civil rights lawyer Mr Dulla Omar. Picture: ERIC MILLER

A la carte meals for Mandela in his luxury Plumstead 'prison' — Page 3

Cape Times 3/9/88 (R5) 327

Suzman takes Mandela his favourite fruit

By BARRY STREEK

PFP MP for Houghton Mrs Helen Suzman met ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela in hospital yesterday and said after buying him his favourite preserved fruit that the imprisoned black nationalist was looking fine.

Mrs Suzman, who spent almost an hour with Mr Mandela between 1pm and 1.55pm, said they did not discuss his possible release.

On the possible date of his release she said: "I don't know. I have no idea."

They did not have an in-depth talk about politics "but our discussion covered a wide variety of topics".

Mrs Suzman said: "I took him Alan Paton's book 'Journey Continued', and Pat Conroy's 'Prince of Tides' and a box of chocolates.

The forgotten prisoner's health deteriorates — PAGE 3

"When I asked him if there was anything he wanted he said crytallized fruit, so I went out and bought him some."

She had been requesting a visit since she and MP for Green Point Mr Tian van der Merwe saw Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison in May 1986.

Asked how she had obtained permission for the visit, Mrs Suzman said: "By nagging the minister (Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee) until he couldn't stand the sight of me any longer."

"I spoke to Mr Mandela in a sitting room next to his room.

"We had a long discussion about his illness and he gave me a detailed description of how he fell ill and how he was treated.

"He has nothing but praise for the medical attention he has received and is receiving."

Asked whether she had established how Mr Mandela contracted tuberculosis in Pollsmoor Prison, she replied: "His falling ill came as a surprise to me because he had been feeling fit until then."

However, "he has no complaints about his current situation".

Though they did not discuss his possible release, she said she remained "convinced, as I have for many years, that he is a reasonable man and that he would play a valuable part in any negotiation proceedings".



ON GUARD . . . Policemen check visitors to the clinic where Mr Mandela is a patient.

CAPE TIMES 3/9/94 (HEK) 327

À la carte meals for Mandela inside luxury prison

By CHRIS STEYN

ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela enjoys delicious à la carte meals in his luxuriously decorated room at the five-star Constantiaberg Clinic.

And when he tires of the pleasant views of Constantiaberg and the clinic's colourful landscaped gardens, he can switch on the full-colour television set with M-Net and a video channel or the radio in his room.

The only indications that he is still a prisoner are the absence of a telephone at his bedside and the guards at his door.

The Cape Times established yesterday that Mr Mandela was in a private R165-a-day ward with a bathroom and toilet facilities en suite.

His stay at the luxury hospital is being paid for by the Department of Prison Services, a spokesman confirmed yesterday.

"Mr Mandela will have access to the facilities available to other patients," said the spokesman.

He said Mr Mandela "can watch what he likes" on television.

His spacious room at the clinic is luxuriously furnished, with carpets, curtains and graphics.

One of his lawyers, Mr Essa Moosa, said Mr Mandela returned briefly earlier this week to Pollsmoor Prison to pack books and study materials for the law course he is expected to finish at the end of this year.

He also took his radio and television and an exercise bicycle.

However, his alleged visit to Pollsmoor Prison was denied yesterday by the Prison Services spokesman.

Mr Mandela's transfer from Tygerberg Hospital has fuelled speculation that the government would free him "in stages".

"The fact that they have not sent him back to Pollsmoor is an indication that possibly, after the October elections, they plan to release him," said Mr Moosa.

Commenting on Mr Moosa' remark, the Prison Services spokesman said: "As far as the Prison Services is concerned, he was admitted to the clinic for the exclusive purpose of convalescence."

Mr Mandela's biography, "Higher than Hope", was published yesterday.

SADF: Judgment reserved

Cape Times 3/9/88

(327)

Supreme Court Reporter

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court yesterday in an application by the End Conscription Campaign to interdict and restrain the SADF from harassing and interfering with the organization or its members.

In an affidavit, Brigadier A K de Jager, Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, conceded that SADF members had taken part in an ECC fun-run wearing T-shirts with the slogans "I love SADF" and "End Communism Campaign".

Brig De Jager also admitted that SADF members had stuck posters around Cape Town bearing the slogans "ECC are yellow", "ECC does it from behind" and "ECC believes in fairy tales".

He admitted that members of the SADF had procured a helicopter and used it to drop anti-ECC pamphlets over an ECC fair in Kenilworth. The pamphlets, issued by the Anti-Liberal Alliance, alleged ECC links with the ANC and questioned the role of women in the ECC.

This was done by the SADF to counter anti-conscription propaganda efforts and were legitimate counter-measures.

Lieutenant-General Jan Petrus van Loggerenberg, Chief of the Air Force, said the actions were "necessary military measures".

'Protection' of SA

South Africa was in a state of war and the courts therefore had no jurisdiction to rule on the actions of the military, he said.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in an affidavit that all the actions taken by the SADF against the ECC were in his opinion necessary for the "efficient defence and protection" of South Africa.

He confirmed that the actions were taken to counter the propaganda campaign of the ECC and said they were in his opinion "necessary military measures".

Yesterday, counsel for the ECC, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, said the defence raised by the SADF — that a state of war existed — was "frivolous to the point of absurdity". It was not a serious defence in law, he said.

"I submit not only that the court should make it clear that the SADF was not above the law, but mark its displeasure at the contention that they are above the law and award costs," Mr Kentridge said.

Mr Justice S Selikowitz presided. Mr Kentridge was assisted by Mr Jeremy Gauntlett and instructed by Mr J Hardcastle of Mallinick, Ross, Rudman and Closenberg Inc. Mr G D van Schalkwyk SC, with Mr W J Louw and Mr J L U van der Hoven, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the SADF.

Forgotten black nationalist Mothopeng's health 'worse'

JOHANNESBURG. — The health of the jailed president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Zephania Mothopeng, has deteriorated in recent days, a family member has disclosed.

In a report yesterday, the Sowetan newspaper said his wife, Mrs Urbania Mothopeng, confirmed this after visiting him in the Johannesburg Prison where he is serving part of his 15-year jail term.

Mrs Mothopeng said her husband's health had worsened after an operation at a Johannesburg clinic in 1986.

The liaison offer of the South African Prisons Service in Pretoria said: "It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on the physical condition or medical treatment of individual prisoners as it is regarded as a private matter between the prisoner, his family and the doctor.

"It should, however, be mentioned that the medical treatment of all prisoners is of a very high standard"

Mrs Mothopeng said: "Zeph has had several check-ups and is not satisfied with his health.



Pictures: WILLIE de KLERK, Weekend Argus

Members of the University of Cape Town's SRC executive committee, Mr Kevin Estment, left, and Mr Richard Smith, with the card and flowers they gave to Mandla Mandela and his mother to take to the ANC leader in hospital today.



Mandla Mandela, 14, who is said to bear a striking resemblance to his famous grandfather, was one of those to visit him.

Mandela in cheerful spirits

Political Correspondent

MR NELSON MANDELA is looking thin but well and is feeling fine.

He is in cheerful spirits and has nothing but praise for the attention he is receiving, medical and otherwise, according to Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP.

Mrs Suzman was speaking after visiting him in the clinic in Plumstead where he was transferred after treatment for tuberculosis in Tygerberg Hospital.

Mr Mandela told her how the illness had developed and of his subsequent treatment.

They did not seriously discuss politics or his possible release.

The two met alone in the sitting room of the suite that Mr Mandela has in the clinic.

Mrs Suzman said she remains convinced that he is a reasonable man who would be valuable in any negotiations on South Africa's future.



Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus

Mr Nelson Mandela's 14-year-old grandson, Mandla Mandela, and his mother, Mrs Mandela-Perry, visited the ANC leader at the Constantiaberg Clinic in Plumstead this morning. The University of Cape Town's SRC executive committee gave them flowers and a card to give to Mr Mandela during their visit.

Grandson visits Mandela at clinic

by ANDREA WEISS
Weekend Argus Reporter

ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela's 14-year-old grandson, Mandla Mandela, who visited him in the Constantiaberg Clinic in Plumstead this morning, has been tipped to follow in his grandfather's footsteps.

Mandla's schooling was the main topic of conversation during the 40-minute visit by Mandla and his mother, Mrs Mandela-Perry, to the ANC leader this morning.

Mandla's mother, who now lives in London, was married to Mr Makgatho Mandela, Mr Mandela's son from his first marriage.

People close to Mr Mandela have remarked on the striking resemblance Mandla bears to his grandfather.

"They have the same face," Mrs Farieda Omar, wife of civil rights lawyer Mr Dulla Omar, said today.

She accompanied Mandla and his mother on their visit although she was not allowed to enter the room.

After the visit, Mrs Mandela-Perry spoke of Mr Mandela's interest in his grandson. "He is very concerned about Mandla because he is the one to carry the Mandela name in a proper way," she said.

Mandla Mandela takes note of grandad's advice

By CHRIS STEYN

MR NELSON MANDELA'S grandson — the only boy in the Mandela family — emerged yesterday from his second visit to the ANC leader in 48 hours armed with notes taken during their discussion on his education.

Like his famous grandfather, Mandla Mandela intends to become a lawyer.

Shyly admitting that he was his grandfather's "favourite", Mandla told the Cape Times yesterday that he would strive to be like Mr Mandela.

Mandla said his grandfather seemed pleased that his grandson wanted to become a lawyer. Mandla would also visit a French family in Johannesburg which Mr Mandela knew, "because I'm struggling with my French".

Mandla's mother, Mrs Rennie Mandela-Perry, who lives in Bedfordshire, England, said Mandla took notes of the advice given to him by his grandfather. "He wrote it all down," she said.

She told the Cape Times that Mr Mandela did not discuss his possible release.

"But we suspect that it may happen. He is very confident and his face looks so much brighter," she said, soon after a second 40-minute visit to Mr Mandela at the Constantiaberg Clinic.

"He has a very nice room, with a telly, a small dressing table, a bed and an adjoining bathroom.

"However when he wanted to take us to his exercise room next to the bedroom, the guards subtly stepped in front of the door," Mrs Mandela-Perry said.

When the family visited Mr Mandela he was dressed in pyjamas and a dressing gown. They said his health had improved "quite a lot" and that he was very happy with the medical care he had been receiving. He had also started exercising again.



AMANDLA . . . Mandla Mandela, the grandson of Mr Nelson Mandela emerges from the Constantiaberg Clinic where the ANC leader was admitted last week. Picture: FANIE JASON

5/9/88

Cape Times, M

Coetsee replies to CP claims of 'secret talks'

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday refused to confirm or deny that he had met ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela secretly at venues outside prison and outside hospital.

This follows claims by the Conservative Party that it had "irrefutable" evidence of several such secret meetings.

In a statement to the Cape Times, Mr Coetsee said: "I am under the impression that there is lot of misunderstanding on this issue. I have replied adequately in Parliament and I doubt it very much whether the Conservative Party would really like to pursue the matter any further."

Replying to questions put by the CP in Parliament recently, Mr Coetsee said: "I do visit prisons and I do have contact with individuals and groups of prisoners under various circumstances. In this process I have had contact with Mr Nelson Mandela."

CP MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis yesterday told the Cape Times that the party had gathered evidence from people who were prepared to testify before a committee of the House of Assembly that the visits took place.

The CP tabled a motion in Parliament last week calling for a committee of the House of Assembly to look into the correctness of replies to Parliament concerning Mr Mandela, given by the President P W Botha and Mr Coetsee.

"If the government wants to negotiate with Mandela, they must do so openly and honestly and take the consequences. Not behind the scenes like a crowd of secret service operators," Mr Derby-Lewis said.

He refused to indentify the witnesses, fearing "intimidatory tactics" would be used against them, but said the CP had in the past received a number of leaks from sympathetic public servants.

Sanctions call at launch of 'Higher than Hope'

JOHANNESBURG. — The launch of Mrs Fatima Meer's official biography on Mr Nelson Mandela, "Higher Than Hope", at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, was used as a platform for renewed calls for sanctions and an end to apartheid.

The function was delayed for 45 minutes by the late arrival of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Frank Chikane, said the book represented 26 years of suffering by the jailed Mr Mandela.

He said the imprisonment of Mr Mandela had occurred when the organizations he and others represented were "lamentably non-violent". — Sapa

327

'Not exceptional' that Mandela is in a clinic

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Prisons Service indicated at the weekend that there was nothing exceptional in the transfer of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela from Tygerberg Hospital to the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic.

Asked what precedents there were for such action, a Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday that there were numerous examples of prisoners receiving the best medical care.

She said R16,5m was paid out for medical and special treatment for the year 1987-1988. A number of prisoners were receiving medical and post-medical care in various institutions, she said.

"Thus for instance Oscar Mpetha has been hospitalized at Groote Schuur for a couple of years.

"Under the circumstances it is a futile exercise to single out one individual's case, no matter how newsworthy it may be, for a detailed analysis."

'Small room with TV' for Mandela

Staff Reporter

THE room at Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic where Nelson Mandela is recuperating "is just a small room with a television, single bed and bathroom", according to his former daughter-in-law, Mrs Rennie Mandela Perry.

She and her son Mandla Mandela, Mr Mandela's grandson, visited him for the second time yesterday.

She left the luxury private hospital in tears after the 40-minute visit and was consoled by Mrs Farieda Omar, wife of advocate Mr Dulla Omar.

She said Mr Mandela's room was "just a small room, not a luxury room".

Mr Mandela pointed out another room in which he exercised but she did not enter it.

Mr Mandela asked her to pass on several personal messages, including one to his wife Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mrs Mandela Perry said.

He studied his grandson's report, remarked that he was doing well at his private school in Swaziland and advised Mrs Mandela Perry to appoint a guardian to look after the young man's affairs.

"He was afraid that anyone could come along and influence Mandla the wrong way. We fear that anything could happen to him," she said.

Mr Mandela had suggested Soweto doctor Dr Natho Motlana as a possible guardian.

"He also asked me to arrange for Mandla to enrol at a South African university after his matric."

Mr Mandela was in good spirits during the visit but "it is not easy leaving him here and returning to London. I was depressed".

Ruth Gerhardt to ask court for release

Cape Times 6/9/88

Own Correspondent 327

JOHANNESBURG — Convicted Russian spy Ruth Gerhardt is to apply to the Supreme Court for her release in terms of the State President's offer to free security prisoners who renounce violence.

The application, expected to be heard in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, today, is being opposed by the respondents, the Commissioner of Prisons and the State President.

Gerhardt was sentenced in 1984 to 10 years' imprisonment for spying for the KGB. Her husband, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, a former officer commanding of the Simon's Town naval dockyard, received a life sentence.

According to Mrs Gerhardt's lawyers, she renounced violence in February 1985, in a letter to the State President and on an official form provided by the Department of Prison Services.

A similar application was brought two years ago by Renfrew Christie, who was sentenced in 1980 to 10 years in jail for spying for the ANC.

Ex-police chief's bid to keep Mandela in jail

Cape Times 6/9/88 (NM) 327

JOHANNESBURG. — A former commissioner of police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has begun a letter campaign urging the government not to free Mr Nelson Mandela.

Several newspapers published a letter yesterday written by Gen Geldenhuys, who was commissioner from 1980 to 1984. The letter warned the government not to underestimate Mr Mandela's political influence and mass following.

"It has been demonstrated in the past that old and sickly revolutionary leaders who are released can play a central role in the mobilization of the masses in an insurrection," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

● Mandela's biography out — Page 3

Miss Wo

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Former Mis
Africa Andrea Stelzer h
banned from representi
Germany at the Miss Wo
test in London in Nove
because she is too old.

...eauties in the Cape T...
...earlier than ever heard of...

Govt waits for Tutu report

Cape Times 6/9/88

Political Correspondent

THE cabinet met yesterday but it is not yet known if the call on Sunday by Archbishop Desmond Tutu regarding the October municipal elections was discussed.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, said his department was still waiting for a full report of Archbishop Tutu's call.

However, it is known that the government is looking into an earlier call by 26 prominent church leaders relating to the elections.

They include: Dr A Boesak, the moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk; the Rt Rev M Buthelezi, president of the SA Council of Churches; the Rt Rev R S Taylor, honorary life president of the SACC; Dr C F B Naude, honorary vice-president of the SACC; the Rev F Chikane, the general secretary of the SACC; the Rev P Makhuba, president of the Baptist Church in Southern Africa; the Rev Dr K Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa; Dr S Buti, moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika; the Rev P M Botipe, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Africa; the Rev B C P Lottering, vice-president of the Moravian Church; and the Rt Rev D A Dire, bishop of Johannesburg African Catholic Church.

Nat.
Times
6/9/88

Nactu concern for Mothopeng

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Council of Trade Unions has noted "with grave concern" the report from the family of imprisoned Pan Africanist Congress Zeph Mothopeng expressing fears that his health had deteriorated.

"Nactu wishes to re-emphasize the resolution taken at its recent congress, calling for the immediate release of both Comrade Mothopeng as well as Comrade Mandela.

"The State President should without further delay release these persons." — Sapa

Restrictions on funeral of UDF man

By Adele Balea

The Lebowa Commissioner of Police has imposed unprecedented restrictions on the funeral of 27-year-old emergency detainee, Mr Alfred Mabake Makaleng.

The funeral may only be attended by his relatives and legal representatives.

This is considerably harsher than previous restrictions in terms of the emergency regulations which permitted a maximum of 200 mourners.

Mr Makaleng, a trade unionist and the northern Transvaal UDF publicity secretary, died in hospital on August 26. He had been held in detention for more than two years.

He was flown from Nylstroom Hospital to the Johannesburg Hospital where he lay in a "brain-dead" condition for three days until death. The funeral is on Saturday at Byldrift, near Pietersburg.

Police seize Tutu's sermon

Cape Times 7/9/88 327

TWO high-ranking policemen yesterday visited Archbishop Desmond Tutu's Bishopscourt residence with a search warrant and took away a recording of a sermon in which the archbishop defied a ban on calls for an election boycott.

Archbishop Tutu said in the wake of his sermon on Sunday that he was willing to make available to police a transcript of his remarks.

The plainclothes officers, a colonel and a captain, who arrived at Bishopscourt about 3pm produced a warrant and asked for the recording which Archbishop Tutu's media secretary, Mr John Allen, had made of the sermon.

In the warrant, a Wynberg magistrate said there were reasonable grounds to believe that Mr Allen was in possession of "a sound and/or video recording of a speech by Archbishop Tutu".

The warrant authorized the police to enter and search the premises and seize the recording.

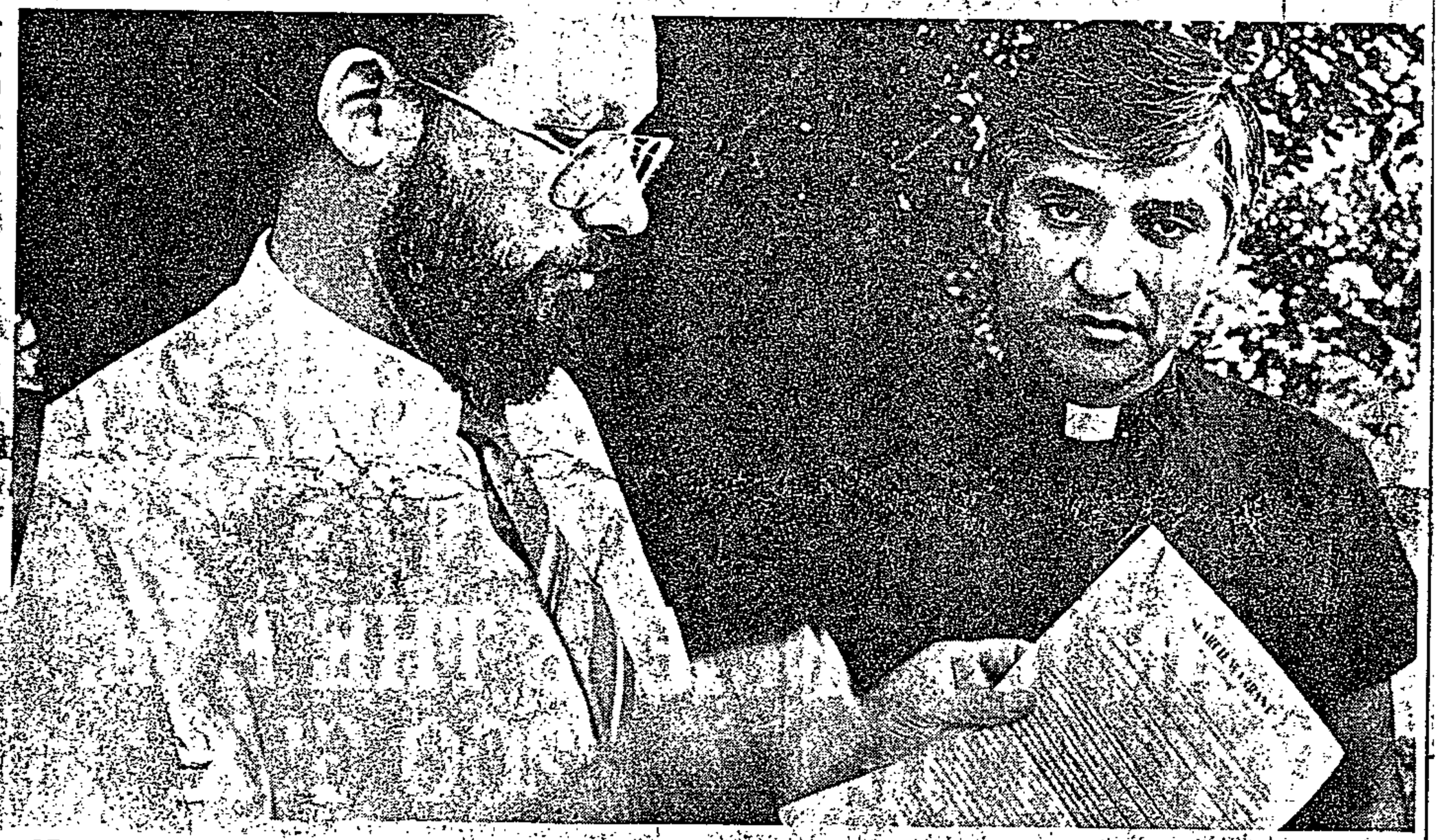
According to a statement released by the Anglican Church, Mr Allen said the archbishop was quite prepared to let them have the tape cassette and handed it over.

Mr Allen gave police a statement confirming the contents of the tape after consulting with the church's legal advisers, but said he would not be prepared to give evidence if the state tried to call him as a witness against the archbishop.

In his St George's Cathedral sermon, Archbishop Tutu urged Anglicans to boycott the municipal elections scheduled for October 26.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Tutu's call for the election boycott "could lead to an even greater growth of the CP", PFP leader in the Johannesburg city council Mr Tony Leon said yesterday.

— Staff Reporters, Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP



SEARCH WARRANT . . . Mr John Allen (left), spokesman for Archbishop Desmond Tutu, with the search warrant served on the archbishop yesterday. With him is the newly installed Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Colin Jones.
Picture: ERIC MILLER

Capt (E) 327

Alleged raid: SA couple face treason charges

GABORONE. — The trial of three South Africans linked to an alleged South African raid has opened in the Botswana High Court in Lobatse, about 75km south of Gaborone, the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa) reports.

The accused are: Mr Barry Jean Vivier, 29, Mr Olaf Iva Bergh, 33, and his 30-year-old wife, Mrs Elizabeth Gertruida Maria Bergh.

Mr Vivier is the general manager of a supermarket in Gaborone and Mr Bergh is the manager of Botswana Game Industries.

Mr Vivier faces two counts of soliciting or persuading people to commit an offence. The Berghs face treason charges.

Alleged raid

Mr Bergh is also appearing on another charge, of unlawful possession of ammunition.

They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges, except for Mr Bergh who has pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of ammunition.

The case stems from an alleged unsuccessful South African commando raid into Botswana in June.

Police also arrested two other South Africans allegedly involved in the raid whose trial has not yet started. They are Mr Theo Hermansen and Mr Johannes Basson who are awaiting trial in Francistown.

A witness, Mr Michael William Ward, also a company director, told the court that on July 2 Mrs Bergh asked to be given the keys to the company's storeroom to remove some embarrassing items which, he said, Mrs Bergh identified as being property of the South African Defence Force. Mr Ward reported the matter to the police.

The case continues. — Sapa

Makeleng funeral restricted

RESTRICTIONS in terms of the emergency regulations have been placed by police on the funeral of Construction and Allied Workers Union organiser and United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal pubiicity secretary, Alfred Makeleng.

Makeleng, 27, had been in detention since June 12 1986. After complaining of continuous headaches he was admitted to Nylstroom Hospital from where he was transferred to Johannesburg General where he died last week. The funeral takes place this Saturday at Bladerdrift, near Pietersburg.

Release, or statement a trap — counsel

GMC Times 8/9/88 297

PRETORIA. — The State President, Mr P W Botha, would have to release Mr Nelson Mandela if he renounced violence otherwise Mr Botha's offer would be seen as a trap, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

This was argued by Mr B Doctor, counsel for Ruth Gerhardt, who is serving a 10-year sentence after the Simon's Town spy scandal.

Gerhardt, who has served four-and-a-half years of her sentence, applied to be released because Mr Botha offered to release security prisoners if they renounced violence — which she did.

Mr Justice Goldstone said that Mr Botha had only offered to "consider" releasing such prisoners.

Mr Doctor then argued that by getting Mr Mandela to renounce violence and then keeping him in jail would be a trap, and he submitted that Mr Botha's offer had not been a trap.

The State President was cited as first respondent to the application, and the Commissioner of the Prisons Service the second respondent.

The commissioner, who also represented the State President, submitted in a written reply yesterday that Mr Botha had not made an offer when he spoke in Parliament on January 31, 1985.

According to a Hansard transcription handed in to court, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, asked, after Mr Botha had outlined his stance on Mandela: "I would like to ask the State President if that same offer will also extend to some of the other prisoners who are in jail and have been there for years."

Mr Botha: "Yes, if they unconditionally accept the provisions I laid down."

Mr Doctor told the court that Mr Botha was empowered by the Constitution Act and the Prisons Act to release prisoners.

Gerhardt's husband, former Simon's Town naval commander and KGB spy Dieter Gerhardt, is serving a life sentence for treason.

The hearing was adjourned to 10am today. — Sapa

Accused did not 'hide anything'

THE three United Democratic Front leaders, who with 16 others are charged with treason, were yesterday described as "witnesses of unusual calibre" who dealt with complex issues "openly and directly without hiding anything."

This was said by Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, defence counsel, at the end of his argument. He told Mr Justice van Dijkhorst and an assessor that the three volunteered information even though it was unnecessary for them to do so at the time when they gave evidence.

He submitted that there was no basis for the court to find the evidence of Mr Popo Molefe, secretary general of the UDF, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, UDF publicity secretary and Mr Moses Chikane, former Transvaal executive member of the UDF, not to be

By ALINAH DUBE

true.

Mr Chaskalson said: "It becomes striking that in its argument, the State did not refer to the evidence of the three accused contained in 3 267 pages and that it asked the court to find them not to have been good witnesses.

"The common allegation made in the State's argument is that both Mr Molefe and Mr Lekota participated in the planning and the co-ordination of the UDF."

(Proceeding)

Deaths rise despite State of Emergency

By Deborah Smith, Pretoria Bureau

Political violence in South Africa has claimed more lives in the past year than during the previous State of Emergency following the height of the 1986 turmoil, according to data collected by unrest monitoring agencies.

Fatalities in the Maritzburg area alone have been put at 789 in the past 14 months, with more than 184 people dying since April this year. Fifty-two people died in that area last month.

Taken year by year, 695 died during the 1986-87 State of Emergency, compared with at least 846 from June 1987 to June this year.

An estimated 3 500 people have died in incidents of political violence since unrest flared with renewed vigour during late 1984. The circumstances surrounding these fatalities are listed as incidents of alleged security force brutality, internecine violence, "necklacing" and bombings.

Statistics show that violence rose after the imposition of the 1985 State of Emergency, soaring even higher when this was lifted for three months in 1986. Unrest calmed slightly with the declaration of the June 1986 emergency but in the past year the number of deaths has risen.

The Bureau for Information has refused to release updated official unrest statistics without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order.

Spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said statistics could not be provided because they could create "a false impression.

The intensity of political violence in South Africa is reflected in figures provided by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Indicator Project at the University of Natal.

Picture: REUTERS

CHR Times 9/2/88

Gerhardt 'freedom' application fails

527

PRETORIA. — The application to release convicted spy Ruth Gerhardt on the grounds that she had renounced violence was dismissed with costs in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice R J Goldstone ruled that an offer made in Parliament by President P W Botha that the government would consider releasing ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and other security prisoners if they renounced violence, could not be interpreted as a contractual and binding obligation.

Mr Botha's offer was not an undertaking to release Mr Mandela if he renounced violence, only to consider releasing him if he renounced violence, Mr Justice Goldstone said.

There was no question that Mr Botha's offer was a trap, as had been suggested yesterday by counsel for Gerhardt, Mr B Doctor. It was clear from Mr Botha's statement that the government would do no more than consider releasing Mr Mandela only after the jailed ANC leader had complied with the condition that he renounce violence.

Gerhardt has served almost half of a 10-year sentence for treason. Her husband, former Simon's Town naval base chief and KGB spy Dieter Gerhardt, is serving a life sentence for treason.

The State President was cited as a respondent in the application. — Sapa

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant
Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)
Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette
No. 4262

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

Vol. 279 PRETORIA, 9 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11509

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 162, 1988

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953.—WYSIGING VAN DIE MEDIANOODREGULASIES, 1988

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 Pretoria, op hede die Agtste dag van September 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

Wysiging van regulasie 1 van Proklamasie R. 99 van 1988

1. Regulasie 1 van die Medianoodregulasies, 1988, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die omskrywings van "Direkteur-generaal" en "nuusagentskapsbesigheid" te skrap; en

(b) deur die omskrywing van "Minister" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'Minister' by die toepassing van—

(a) 'n bepaling van regulasie 3 of 9, die Minister van Wet en Orde; of

(b) 'n ander bepaling van hierdie regulasies, die Minister van Binnelandse Sake;".

Herroeping van regulasie 11 van Proklamasie R. 99 van 1988

2. Regulasie 11 van die Medianoodregulasies, 1988, word hierby herroep.

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 162, 1988

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953.—AMENDMENT OF THE MEDIA EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

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 Pretoria this Eighth day of September, 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

Amendment of regulation 1 of Proclamation R. 99 of 1988

1. Regulation 1 of the Media Emergency Regulations, 1988, is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion of the definitions of "Director General" and "news agency business"; and

(b) by the substitution for the definition of "Minister" of the following definition:

" 'Minister' for the purpose of the application of—

(a) a provision of regulation 3 or 9, means the Minister of Law and Order; or

(b) any other provision of these regulations, means the Minister of Home Affairs;".

Repeal of regulation 11 of Proclamation R. 99 of 1988

2. Regulation 11 of the Media Emergency Regulations, 1988, is hereby repealed.

Contentious media control rule scrapped

JOHANNSEBURG — The government yesterday scrapped a contentious media control edict requiring the registration of freelance journalists and domestic news agencies, but said problems with the media remained a matter of "grave concern".

Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha said the registration regulations that drew howls of protest from local journalists, publishers and business leaders had been repealed.

"It is ... already clear that the registration of persons carrying on a news agency business does not present a solution. Consequently, it has been decided to repeal the relevant regulation forthwith," Mr Botha said in a statement issued in Pretoria. He also said it had not been the intention to involve the so-called "mainstream newspapers".

He added that the principle of the problem that had been addressed in the clause was still being investigated, since it remained a matter of grave concern to the government. — Sapa-UPI

CAPE Times 10/9/88 327

Police film Tutu's private prayer service

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police yesterday entered a private prayer service attended by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and filmed the proceedings, but they took no action over his illegal call on the municipal elections next month.

A contingent of security police, who were outside the City Methodist Church after a press conference held by the archbishop, entered the building saying they wanted to listen to the service.

They were told the meeting was a "closed" one for workers of the SA Council of Churches. Although the doors to the hall were held closed they were pushed open and the the police entered with a video film crew.

The service continued with Archbishop Tutu addressing members of the South African Council of Churches. He ignored the police, who filmed the Nobel laureate, others in the crowd and the journalists who flowed into the basement church room after the police.

The police filed out some 20 minutes later, prompting a round of contemptuous applause, and milled about for an hour before leaving the pedestrian mall outside the downtown church without taking any action.

Asked about possible police action against him, Archbishop Tutu said: "I have no fears for myself. God's church will continue." He had defended his illegal call for a boycott of the elections at a news conference earlier in the morning.

The news conference came after his inspection of the SACC headquarters, which was heavily damaged in a bomb attack last week.

Noting that the name of the building, "Khotso", meant peace, he called the attack "quite diabolical".

"It is quite clear that the authorities are hellbent on destroying the SACC," he said.

The archbishop said he would give a prize to whoever apprehended those responsible for the blast. "And if those are brought to trial and convicted, I will give them another prize," he added.

A dozen police in full riot gear, including gas masks, approached a crowd of about 200 outside the SACC building during a sidewalk prayer led by Archbishop Tutu and SACC general secretary Mr Frank Chikane. Both Mr Chikane and Bishop Tutu urged the crowd to disperse and there were no incidents.

Archbishop Tutu told a news conference that the campaign for a boycott was "not a call by Desmond Tutu" but a call by 26 church leaders who had agreed in July to a campaign of non-violence against the white minority government.

"We should not want to continue the oppression of our people by collaborating with those who want to," he said. "When your people are voiceless you are meant to be the voice."

Archbishop Tutu launched his active call for a boycott last Sunday in Cape Town, then told more than 2 000 university students on Thursday that apartheid was a "Frankenstein" that must be destroyed, not reformed.

The segregated elections for whites and blacks on October 26 are the first for black municipalities since bloody rioting engulfed black townships in 1984. — UPI

ELECTIONS-POLICE HIT ACTIVISTS

By KERRY CULLINAN, SELLO SERIPE, LULAMA LUTI and VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

SECURITY police have been rounding up activists throughout the country in what observers see as a pre-October elections crackdown.

An especially high concentration of dententions has been reported in the Pretoria area.

This week alone, police swooped on Mamelodi and Atteridgeville townships, detaining a number of activists, including Transvaal UDF executive member Arthur Mkhwanazi and Azapo president Nkosi Molala.

Meanwhile, the government may be forced to postpone the October elections in Natal townships due to growing indifference. In Maritzburg, consituencies are without candidates. There are no candidates in Hambanathi either.

On the clampdown, those believed to have been detained include Bheki Nkosi, Michael Seloane, Michael Mncube, Oupa Masuku, Reeves Mabitsi and Khorombi Dan.

Azapo's Molala, 35, was detained from his house on Tuesday evening.

Another Azapo member, Philemon Moshupye, 40, was taken from his Atteridgeville home. Vuyo Kapa, the organiser of National Hotels, Liquor, Restuarant Workers Union and also a member of Azapo was arrested at the BAMCWU offices in Pretoria on Tuesday.

Nkosi, a Community Resource and Information Centre worker and Mamelodi Civic Association executive member, was released from detention six weeks ago following inquiries into the whereabouts of his colleague Stanza Bopape, who was detained with him at the time and who police alleged escaped from custody.

Cric said it was deeply concerned about Nkosi's redetention. He was suffering from severe post traumatic stress.

Mamelodi Youth Congress activist Seloane has been detained four times in the past, and has spent three months in detention this year. He was served with severe restrictions on his release, which barred him from political activities and restricted him to the Pretria area.

Dan and Mabitsi are executive members of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Association, while Masuku is president of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Youth Organisation.

Police are also believed to have raided the homes of UDF Transvaal executive member Titus Mofoli, and Atteridgeville-Saulsville Youth Organisation activist Ronnie Mamoepa.

The SAP Public Relations Department said none of the abovementioned people were being held under the Internal Security Act. Police do not confirm detentions under the emergency regulations.

Also from Atteridgeville, police swooped on the home of the president of the restricted Azanian Youth Organisation, Thabo Mafihla, and detained him on August 30.

The general secretary of the SA Youth Congress, Rapu Molekane and three other executive members were held last week Thurday when security police raided Wits University's Glynn Thomas students residence near Soweto.

It is belived Molekane, of Jabavu West, is being held under the Internal Security Act.

Molekane, 27, is also the president of the restricted Soweto Youth Congress.

Police have only confirmed the detention of Joe Nkuna, an executive member of Sayco and Joseph France.

Others reportedly held from the Glynn Thomas residence are Simon Nthombela, Sayco publicity secretary; Patrick Flask, of Riverlea; and Bernard Koleman, Sipho Khomo, Paul Stoberg, Phillip Pike and Logon Wort from the Cape.

Molekane, Nkuna and Nthombela have joined other Sayco members who are also in detention.

They are president Peter Mokaba, who is held under section 29; Ephraim Nkoe, Fawcett Mathebe and Ignitious Jacobs.



...kill him

...s more power should be given to the police so that law and order can be maintained and they demand that "poor Boerekinders" must be given food.

The movement also demands that "should a white be injured during one of our actions, the government must give such a victim R77 000 and a medal for bravery".

The last of the ten "wishes" is that Mandela should be released to enable the White Wolves to wipe him and the ANC from the face of the earth (... hom en die ANC gelyk met die aarde kan blaas).

Sport boycott until racism ends – ANC

CP Correspondent

THE ANC says South Africa's international sports isolation will continue as long as apartheid exists.

Speaking from Lusaka, the ANC was confirming its recent talks with rugby administrator Louis Luyt.

An ANC spokesman said: "Our position is that, as long as apartheid exists, we do not believe there should be intergration of sports."

He added: "It will take us a long time to stand up and tell the world, 'Yes, you can start playing with South Africa'."

● See page 16.

GPF Times

Jailed PAC head in clinic

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Jailed Pan African Congress (PAC) president Zeph Mothopeng, 74, is recovering in Florence Nightingale Nursing Home here from a gland ailment.

His wife, Urbania, yesterday said he had been very ill since last Tuesday and had begun recovering on Sunday.

However, after visiting him yesterday she said his condition seemed disappointing.

A clinic spokesman said he was "quite comfortable".

Mothopeng was admitted to Hillbrow Hospital on Tuesday last week and was transferred to the clinic after refusing to be treated in that hospital, his wife said.

The PAC president was convicted under the Terrorism Act in 1978 for furthering the aims of the PAC and is serving a 15-year sentence.

He was moved to Johannesburg from Robben Island in December 1984 and is due to be released in 1994.

SOWETAN, Tuesday, September 6, 1988

POLICE PLACE CURBS ON FUNERAL



Makaleng funeral restricted to few

By LEN MASEKO

POLICE have placed restrictions on the funeral of trade unionist and United Democratic Front member Mr Alfred Makaleng, an emergency detainee who recently died in police custody.

The restrictions were issued under the emergency regulations by Brigadier Willem Beetge, Commissioner of the Lebowa police.

Mr Makaleng (27), an official of the Cosatu-affiliated Construction and Allied Workers' Union, died at the Johannesburg Hospital on August 26 after spending two years in detention without trial. Preliminary post-mortem results said he died of natural causes.

In terms of the restrictions, the funeral may only take place under certain conditions which include:

- That the Commissioner's "prior approval for the time, date and place of the funeral, and of any ceremonial gathering, shall be obtained";
- Only the next-of-kin of the deceased and the legal representative of the deceased, may attend the burial and/or any ceremonial gathering;
- Only an ordained minister may act as a speaker at the funeral or any ceremonial gathering;
- The funeral procession shall not proceed along any other route than a route approved by the commissioner; and
- No person shall display or distribute any flags, banners, placards, pamphlets, stickers or posters at the funeral.

Weekday

The restrictions, which also stipulate that the funeral may only take place on a weekday, may lead to the postponement of the funeral. Mr Makaleng was to have been buried this Saturday.

Family attorney Mr Thabo Molewa told a Press conference yesterday that he would seek legal opinion over the matter.

Mr Molewa said although preliminary findings said the trade unionist died of natural causes this had not been entered into the post-mortem report. A full post-mortem would be held within the next few weeks, he said.

Emergency rules —courts limited

911- Trunks
1/4/9/88

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE POWERS of the courts to overturn the emergency regulations have been effectively limited by rulings made by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The Appeal Court upheld two appeals by the government against rulings made by the Natal Supreme Court and the Supreme Court, Durban, which in 1986 and 1987 set aside some of the clauses in the emergency regulations at the time.

In a 4-1 decision, the court ruled that the State President could make regulations even if they were vague, although three of the judges said the President had to keep within the limits of his authority.

But the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, held that the appellants' view was correct that even if the regulations were vague, which they had not conceded, they were barred by Section 5B of the Public Safety Act from declaring them invalid, and the lower court had wrongly found that Section 5B was not applicable to the regulations, which it declared invalid for vagueness.

In a separate judgment, Mr Justice Hefer agreed with the order made by Mr Justice Rabie, but said the State President had to keep within the limits of his authority.

A regulation that exceeded those limits could be declared invalid, despite the provisions of Section 5B, they said.

However, Mr Justice Van Heerden said he believed that, despite Section 5B, a court could express itself on the validity or otherwise of a regulation that was attacked on the basis of vagueness.

Yesterday's rulings followed two orders setting aside aspects of the so-called "media regulations".

In the decision on April 24, 1986, two judges of the Natal Supreme Court ruled in favour of the UDF and Release Mandela Campaign, by declaring part of the regulations dealing with the definition of a "subversive statement" to be null and void.

These regulations were, in any event, amended on January 29 last year.

In the second case, on April 28 last year, Mr Justice Leon set aside regulations restricting campaigns for the release of Internal Security Act detainees.

This followed an application by the Release Mandela Campaign, the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Black Sash.

Ruling curbs power of the courts

CAPE TOWN — The powers of the courts to overturn the emergency regulations have been effectively limited by rulings made by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The Appeal Court upheld two appeals by government against rulings made by the Natal Supreme Court and the Durban Supreme Court which in 1986 and

Political Staff

1987 set aside some of the clauses in the emergency regulations at the time.

In a four-to-one decision, the court ruled that the State President could make regulations even if they were

● To Page 2

(327) B/dow 14/9/88

New ruling curbs power of the courts

vague, although three of the judges said the President had to keep within the limits of his authority.

But Acting Chief Justice Mr Justice Rabie held that the appellants' view was correct that even if the regulations were vague — which they had not conceded — they were barred by the Public Safety Act from declaring them invalid and the lower court had wrongly found that section 5b did not apply to the regulations.

● From Page 1

(327) B/dow 14/9/88

J.D.H.
10th Sept
JDH/deb

3.

-> SITE

RTN ?> NAME BUSINESS SCIENCE

COPY ?> 2

SITE?> RMTSTN or RMTUSR

-> GFIN

ble
al
cellor
viser,
may
rges
docu-
he il-
arine
South
old a
mit-
ry to
nfor-
the
ellor
se. —
News
elson
tain-
s up
side
eat-
ular
su-
ger-
GL
ty.
have
ment
ted
tan-
was
—
e
ena-
ive-
Vest
onal
ers-
one
and
ex-
and
vely
be
ect-
old

Detainee claiming R24 000

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Bothaville man who claims he was unlawfully detained and assaulted by members of the South African Police on March 1 1986 is claiming damages of R24 000 from the Minister of Law and Order.

The case is being heard in the Free State Supreme Court by the Judge-President, Mr Justice Smuts.

Mr Petrus Welkom (23) alleges that policemen at Bothaville hit him with a sjambok and fists, and also kicked him.

Mr Welkom said in evidence that the policemen who detained him did not show him a warrant or give any reason for his detention.

He was taken to hospital in Bothaville on March 4 and treated by Dr J W Meyer until March 7.

He was then detained until March 19. Later he was charged with public violence, but that was eventually withdrawn.

Mr Welkom denied that he was causing trouble at Mophate School when Sergeant C Oberholzer hit him with a sjambok on February 28.

Dr Meyer said there were marks on Mr Welkom's back and left arm. Mr Welkom also complained of an ear pain.

Mr Welkom removed his shirt in court so that Dr Meyer could see hardened scars.

The doctor said infection under the skin could cause hardened scars.

The case continues.

Star
14/9/88

Govt now at a stalemate with time not on its side

DR MAX COLEMAN recently spoke at the congress of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany — a gathering of about 3 500 people. He attended as a representative of the "democratic movement" in South Africa and was the only foreign person to address the gathering. An edited version of his speech appears below.

I come to address you as a substitute for hundreds of thousands of fellow countrymen and women much more qualified than I. Constraints upon them make it impossible for them to appear here.

I substitute for the detained; for hundreds who are on trial in apartheid courts and thousands of political prisoners already convicted.

Then I must act, too, for the hundreds who have been restricted by the Government; for political activists who have disappeared mysteriously and, sadly, for those who will never address you — those who have given their lives in the struggle.

We are a nation in chains with virtually every avenue of peaceful protest cut off. But resistance has not evaporated. Nor will it until the central issue is addressed — that of transfer of power to the majority.

As the Government expresses it, the "revolutionary climate" has not abated to the point where they can physically control the situation without their powers under the state of emergency.

A kind of stalemate has been reached after four years of intense conflict. Those engaged in the struggle for a democratic, non-racial and undivided South Africa have demonstrated their stamina and determination to continue. On the other hand, the Government resorts to state of emergency powers to swim against the tide of history.

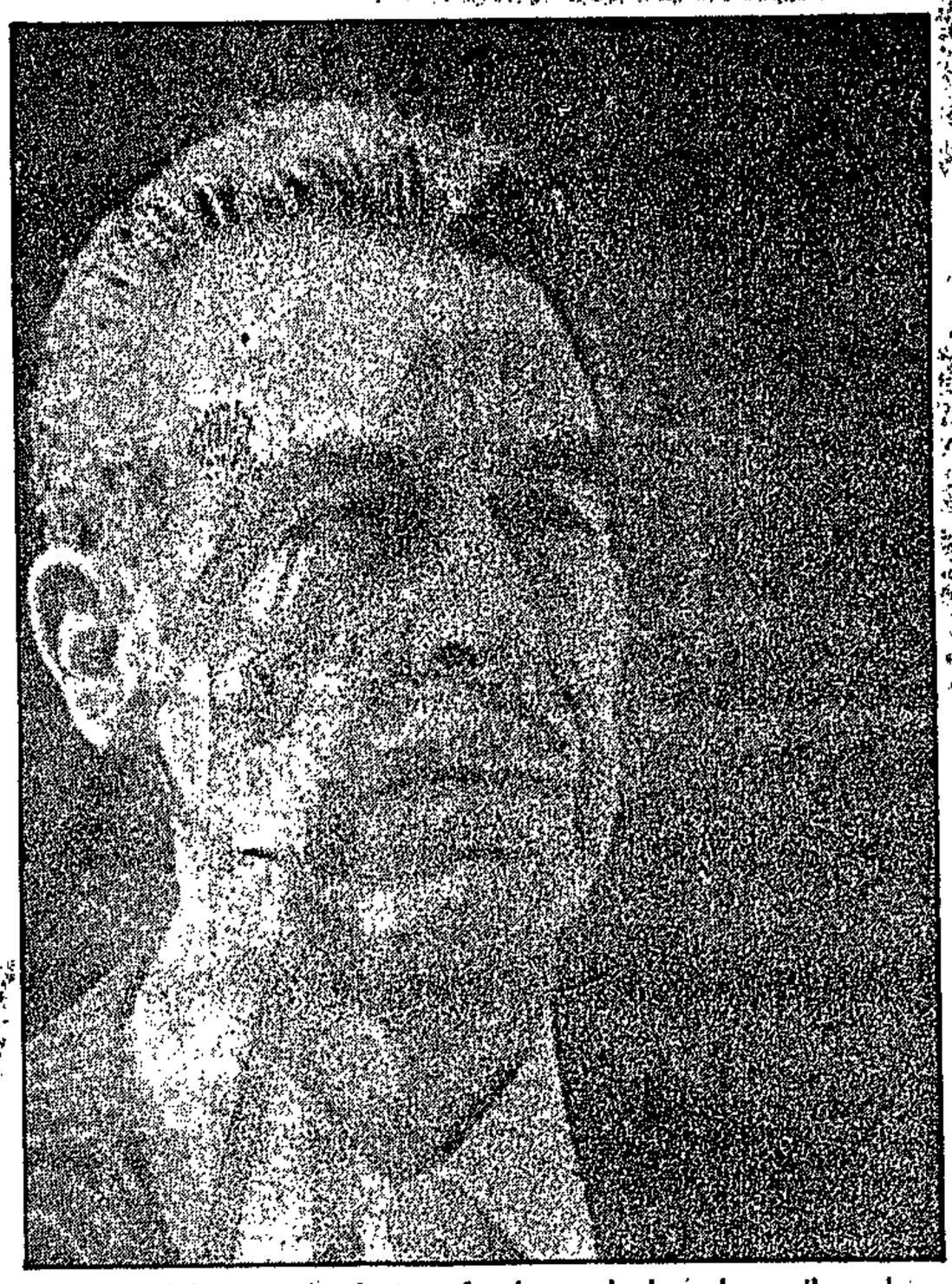
Strains begin to show

But time is not on the side of the Government. The strains of bearing the enormous costs of maintaining the state of emergency, of running apartheid structures and of destabilising its neighbours are beginning to show.

It has been estimated that as much as 40 percent of the South African budget expenditure is consumed on security, apartheid institutions and non-viable "strategic" industries. No country can continue indefinitely to afford such "luxuries".

The state of emergency, apart from the direct costs which it incurs, has had the devastating effect of undermining foreign investor confidence.

Finally, the cost of supporting the MNR in Mozambique, Unita in Angola and maintaining a presence — direct or indirect — in Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and the Comores, is something the South African economy can no longer bear in total.



Dr Max Coleman . . . substitute for those who have been silenced.

A highly significant development has been the Government's about-face on the question of a withdrawal from Angola and a settlement in Namibia on the basis of United Nations resolution 435.

While military factors no doubt played a part, there are those who believe economic factors have been predominant, that, in fact, the choice lay between withdrawal or imminent economic collapse.

The cost of maintaining a military presence in Angola has been reported as around R3 billion annually.

Indeed, practically every economic indicator is flashing red.

The balance of payments on current account is falling sharply to the point where exports are struggling to pay for imports and services. The fall in the gold price aggravates the problem since gold exports account for 45 percent of the total.

The disappearing trade surplus can no longer finance the capital outflow necessary to repay the loans which debtor nations and banks have called in.

The South African Government is committed to repay $300 million (about R720 million) a year for 1988 and 1989 and must renegotiate the balance of $11 billion (about R26 billion) during June 1990.

This amount could only come out of foreign reserves which have dwindled alarmingly by 28 percent from December 1987 to July 1988 and now stand at the crisis level of $2,5 billion (about R6 billion).

This drop in reserves has impacted on the foreign exchange value of the rand, which has experienced a 20 percent drop since December 1987.

Inflation is running at 13 percent and is expected to rise. Growth in GNP has declined sharply from 4,8 percent in the last quarter of 1987 to 1,5 percent in the second quarter of 1988.

No wonder the South African Government has made the apparently startling decision to pull out of Angola and Namibia and cut their losses.

Bleak prospects

But even then the economic prospects are bleak. At zero growth, unemployment will escalate rapidly from the already high level of around 30 percent and compound the massive social and political problems.

No amount of repression or invention of Mickey Mouse parliamentary and other structures with bogus elections — such as those we face on October 26 — will dispel the aspirations of the majority or bypass the economic realities.

There are those who believe that even without sanctions or other forms of international intervention the Government faces inevitable economic collapse if it continues to pursue its policies, but that this might take the form of a slow agonising decline which will cause irreversible harm to the economic structure of the country.

They believe, on the other hand that with strong and concerted intervention by the international community, the economic collapse of the South African Government would be quick and dramatic, leading to the same kind of willingness to negotiating the transfer of power as we are seeing in the Angolan-Namibian context.

The choice and responsibility is with the international community.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant
Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)
Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

Vol. 277 PRETORIA, 16 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11516

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 1938 **16 September 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, reik ek, Johannes Jacobus VIKTOR, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Soweto, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

J. J. VIKTOR,
Afdelingskommissaris: Soweto.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

"aangewese gebied"—

(a) die gebiede in die landdrosdistrik 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 landdrosdistrik van Roodepoort bekend as Dobsonville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1551 van 24 Oktober 1958, soos gewysig;

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 1938 **16 September 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDERS UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, I, Johannes Jacobus VIKTOR, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

J. J. VIKTOR,
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 Emergency Regulations, 1988, has a corresponding meaning, and—

"ceremonial gathering", in relation to the burial of William Kgobo MABOTJA, means any gathering associated with the burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with the 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;

SOWETAN, Friday, September 16, 1988

327 Soweton.

MUM'S ONLY SON IS ON DEATH ROW

TEARS rolled down the cheeks of Mrs Puleng Moloi of Tembisa as she described the anguish of having her only child on death row.

Her son, Rodney "Boxer" Kgosana Moloi, has been on death row since last year after being convicted for the murder of a policeman.

"I am sure you all imagine how I feel . . . and today I am happy to see so many of you sharing in my plight," she told a "Save the Patriots" prayer meeting held at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg this week.

Mrs Moloi is one of the parents whose children are among about 48 "politicals" who are currently on death row. She usually visits her son at the Pretoria Central Prison where he is waiting for his appointment with the hangman.

"Each time I come out of that prison after visiting my son I ask myself: 'How long should we continue to live this way. It breaks my heart . . .' " Mrs Moloi said trying to control her sobs.

The prayer meeting was attended by close to 200 people — mostly youths, who chanted freedom songa and fredom songs and slogans.

A speaker from the National Union of Mineworkers (Num) told the meeting that the union was fully behind the campaign to save the "patriots" on death row.

"We owe support to the families of our comrades on death row and must make sure the campaign to save their lives is not handicapped", he said.



MRS Puleng Moloi, of Tembisa, wiping tears from her eyes.

Whole page (327)

PROFILE

More than seven years behind bars

Ask Morobe about struggles since 1976 – he was there

BORN on October 2, 1956 in Orlando East, one of the four children of Gladys and Kenneth Morobe – Murphy Morobe spent most of his childhood with his uncle, a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1966 he returned to Soweto and completed primary school, going on to Orlando North Secondary School in 1972 and to Morris Isaacson High School.

In 1972, Morobe became involved in the SA Students' Movement.

He was beginning to feel the need to challenge the education system and apartheid generally, and although his thoughts were not well developed at that stage, he was sufficiently motivated to join SASM.

In particular, Morobe participated in its cultural activities and was active in a youth group called Khindlimika (meaning "arise" in Tswana), which held drama, music and poetry meetings, cultural activities which were then related to political issues.

Influenced to a large extent by the black consciousness philophy, the group saw such activities as a tool to remove the inferiority complex which prevailed among black people.

At the end of 1973 a new executive was elected and Morobe served on this body as treasurer.

In 1974 the government decided to go ahead with the enforcement of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black high schools and this led to a number of boycotts.

SASM seized upon the issue and led the massive demonstration of June 16, 1976.

Morobe was an active participant in the June 16 march, which was his first experience of demonstrating.

He maintains there was no intention on the part of the students to employ violence.

A police charge was sudden and unexpected and Morobe witnessed a rapid change in the mood of the demonstrators.

The police sent in a dog which bit some children and was subsequently killed by the marchers.

Pupils were enraged by police shooting and teargassing and began throwing stones at police vans. Police returned fire and this resulted in the death of Hector Pietersen and retaliatory action by students.

On August 2, 1976 the Soweto Students' Representative Council was formed and Morobe served as deputy-chairman under Tsietsi Mashinini.

Between August and December 1976, the SSRC was responsible for a number of campaigns and protests, including stayaways in August, September and November.

On December 31, 1976, Morobe was detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

He was held in Soweto, then at the Protea Police Station and subsequently for three months in solitary confinement at John Vorster Square.

From March to June 1977 he was held at Central Prison, and from June-September 1977 at the Krugersdorp Prison.

He spent a further six months in solitary confinement at Leeuwkop Maximum Security Prison from September 1977 to March 1978, serving a six-month sentence for refusing to give evidence at the trial in Pretoria of 12 members of the ANC.

Following the end of his sentence he was returned to John Vorster Square until June 1978 when he was charged with conspiracy to commit sedition with 10 others, including Sechaba Dan Montsitsi, Seth Mazibuko, Thabo Ndabeni and Sibongile Mthembu.

Morobe's trial ended in May 1979 and all were found guilty, but only four received prison sentences, including Morobe who was sentenced to seven years, four years suspended for five years.

Morobe served three years on Robben Island and was released in May 1982.

After his release he became active in the Congress of SA Students and served on the executive committee of the Soweto Youth Congress. He also began work as an organiser for the General and Allied Workers' Union in Johannesburg.

Through Morobe's involvement in Gawu, he was active in setting up UDF structures in the Transvaal and he attended the national launch of the UDF in Cape Town.

Morobe served on the UDF executive in 1984.

From the end of October to December 13, 1984, Morobe was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act at Vanderbijlpark in connection with the Delmas trial.

In April 1985 Morobe travelled on behalf of the UDF to the US. He also toured England, Holland, Spain, Sweden and Denmark.

Morobe was again detained on January 22, 1986 in terms of the emergency regulations and held at John Vorster Square until March 7.

Morobe was elected to the Transvaal regional executive of the UDF in 1985 as secretary, but took over as acting publicity secretary in mid-1985 after the arrest of Terror Lekota.

He presently serves on the UDF executive committee of the Southern Transvaal and on the UDF national executive committee.

Morobe sees a future situation when the government will increasingly lose its ability to rule and at the same time people will explore new ways through which popular expression could be be realised.

He is married and has two children. He lives in Soweto.



Murphy Morobe ... the government will increasingly lose its ability to rule.

PROFILE

Vusi Khanyile: a true man of the people

A labourer's son who became the people's education guru

VUSI Khanyile, one of seven children of Gezephi and Elias Khanyile a labourer, was born on Glen Cairn farm near Mooi River, Natal, on November 5, 1950.

He attended Bruntville Primary School, Mooi River, and Sobantu High School, Maritzburg, before matriculating in 1971 at St Augustine's High School, Dundee, Natal, where he was head boy.

While at St Augustine's, Khanyile participated in a small discussion group which debated current affairs and his political consciousness developed at this time.

In 1972, Khanyile enrolled for a BSc degree at the University of Fort Hare where he joined the South African Students' Organisation.

Student demonstrations took place at all black universities that year in protest against the expulsion of Abram Onkgopotse Tiro, leader of Saso at Turfloop University, Pietersburg, and Khanyile left the university as he felt he could not reconcile his position on campus with his rejection of Bantu Education.

In 1973, Khanyile again enrolled at Turfloop University for a BSc (Pharmacy) degree. When he had completed his second year, he began a BCom degree as he was not happy studying pure science.

He participated in various university societies, being chairman of the drama group, chairman of the Anglican Students' Society and president of AIESEC, an international organisation for commerce and economics students.

During his time at Turfloop, Khanyile found time to listen to and meet with black consciousness leaders such as Barney Pityana, Harry Ngwenkulu and Themba Sono.

In 1977 there had been no functioning Students' Representative Council at Turfloop since its closure by the authorities in 1974.

Khanyile became active in the campaign to re-establish the body and once they had got it off the ground again, he was elected vice-president with Jake Mamabolo as president.

Only six weeks away from his final BCom examination, Khanyile was expelled following a student strike which began as a food boycott.

Following the countrywide clampdown on various organisations on October 19, 1977, Khanyile went into hiding until his arrest on December 3, 1977. He was released at the beginning of May 1978.

Khanyile then found employment as a bookkeeper with Anglo-American – he had been on an Anglo-American scholarship with a service obligation.

In 1980, Khanyile left South Africa to study for a BCom at Birmingham University in the United Kingdom.

He completed his BCom Honours in accountancy in July 1982 and returned to South Africa to continue working for Anglo-American until December 1984.

In December 1984, he became organising secretary of the Soweto Civic Association. The SCA took up issues on behalf of Soweto residents such as housing, transport and residential rights.

In January 1985, Khanyile established his own accountancy consultancy called Sizwe Finance Trust, but with the advent of the state of emergency in July of that year his business suffered as a result of his detention for two weeks in July and again for a week in September.

As more of his colleagues were detained, his political prominence increased, especially after the formation of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee, on which he served as secretary in October 1985.

As secretary of the SPCC, Khanyile took part in consulting with a broad range of people and had talks with various government departments over the education crisis in the black community.

At the same time, the committee consulted with the community, students, parents, teachers, trade unionists, political organisations, and on December 25, 1985, three members of the SPCC, including Khanyile, met with African National Congress representatives in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Four days later, on 28-29 December, the National Education Crisis Committee was established at a national consultative conference held at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The conference was convened by the SPCC as it felt it could not deal with the education crisis at local level. Khanyile was elected chairman of the NECC.

Khanyile views the functions of the NECC as:

- To receive community views, and perceptions about people's education.
- To facilitate the launching of people's education programmes at schools.
- To be a vehicle for the community in attempts to resolve the education crisis.
- People's education was defined as an educational system which "enables the oppressed to understand the evils of the apartheid system and prepares them for participation in a non-racial, democratic system; eliminates the capitalist norms of competition and individualism, and stunts intellectual development while it (people's education) encourages collective input and participation by all, as well as stimulating critical techniques and analysis"

Khanyile is married to Nontsikelelo and they have three children.



Vusi Khanyile ... from humble beginnings.

SA 'commandos' lawyer arrested

CAPE TIMES 21/9/87 327

GABORONE. — The Botswana attorney for two alleged South African commandos, Mr Johannes Basson and Mr Theodore Hermensen, was arrested yesterday amid talk of a plot to spring the two.

The lawyer was allegedly found in possession of "undesirable" items, the Botswana Press Agency reports.

The police confirmed the arrest of Mr Duncan Morotsi, 31, a Botswana national who had been defending the two South Africans linked to an alleged foiled raid on Gaborone on June 20.

Mr Andrew Matlapeng, divisional commander of the Botswana Police in Francistown, would say only that the arrest of Mr Morotsi was believed to be linked to a plot to rescue the two commandos.

He said the police got a tip that the alleged rescue attempt would be made before the commandos were to appear for trial on September 26.

Mr Matlapeng said Mr Morotsi was found in possession of some undesirable elements in Francistown. A meeting was to take place today to formulate a relevant charge.

Mr Matlapeng said: "We are still at an initial stage but I can confirm we have him."

The alleged commandos are facing charges under the National Security Act and the penal code. They were arrested after five other alleged commandos were surprised by a police unit.

Three members of the patrol were wounded in askirmish before, Botswana claims, the alleged South Africans slipped back across the border.

Mr Matlapeng said: "The whole issue is still tender, we are still running around to collect other people to get more information."

However, he added, the planned rescue operation was to take place before the trial.

Mr Morotsi was arrested yesterday evening. Under the country's ordinary law, the police have only 24 hours either to charge or release the suspect.

But, if he is being held under the National Security Act, the police have 96 hours to do so.

Meanwhile the treason trial involving three other South Africans connected with the alleged raid resumes on Friday. — Sapa

Police 'freeze' Pretoria streets

PRETORIA — A combined police and SADF force swept through Pretoria's central area yesterday in an anti-terrorist operation.

It consisted of 100 police with sniffer dogs and 40 SADF personnel.

The sweep was later extended to Sunnyside and Silverton.

Traffic and pedestrians were "frozen" in Church Street betweeen Van der Walt and Andries streets for half-an-hour.

Men and women police searched pedestrians, and cars were scrutinised for possible hidden explosives. (327)

GERALD REILLY

Similar operations would be carried out from time to time in the northern Transvaal police division, a police headquarters spokesman said, adding that the public had co-operated fully in the operation.

No one had objected to being searched and most had appreciated the effort being made to counter terrorism.

Similar operations had been and would be carried out elsewhere in the country. Bday 21/9/85

try. They believe government has de-
layed too long in setting any policy

● Australia's export policy: Page 6

Police 'freeze' Pretoria streets

PRETORIA — A combined police and SADF force swept through Pretoria's central area yesterday in an anti-terrorist operation.

It consisted of 100 police with sniffer dogs and 40 SADF personnel.

The sweep was later extended to Sunnyside and Silverton.

Traffic and pedestrians were "frozen" in Church Street betweeen Van der Walt and Andries streets for half-an-hour.

Men and women police searched pedestrians, and cars were scrutinised for possible hidden explosives.

GERALD REILLY

Similar operations would be carried out from time to time in the northern Transvaal police division, a police headquarters spokesman said, adding that the public had co-operated fully in the operation.

No one had objected to being searched and most had appreciated the effort being made to counter terrorism.

Similar operations had been and would be carried out elsewhere in the country.

Mandela would visit the three

Crackdown by Govt likely in wake of blasts

22/9/88
Star (3?)

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Government is likely to swoop on a number of organisations and individuals following the recent spate of bombings and what Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has described as a campaign to make next month's municipal elections fail.

Security sources today confirmed that a nationwide clampdown on activists had already started and would continue.

DETAINED

A number of individuals around the country were yesterday detained or served with restriction orders.

With this latest security action, the Government apparently intends ensuring there will be little opposition to the municipal elections in the run-up to polling day on October 26.

The Government has set great store by getting the highest percentage poll possible in the municipal elections, because local authorities are considered to be a vital foundation for the extension of power-sharing structures to central level.

There are also indications that with their latest security action the authorities want to dampen the anti-apartheid conference scheduled to be held in Cape Town tomorrow.

The spate of bombings in recent weeks, including five blasts countrywide after 5 pm yesterday, are being seen as part of an ANC/SACP campaign aimed at intimidating candidates and voters not to take part in the municipal elections.

Mr Vlok said last night in Verwoerdburg that the police had reliable information that certain radical organisations and persons were engaged in activities of such a nature that the SAP would be compelled to act against them.

He did not elaborate on possible measures to be taken.

There is a distinct possibility that certain organisations will be effectively banned in the near future with restrictions similar to those imposed on the UDF and 17 other organisations earlier this year slapped on them.

Mr Vlok said last night police had confirmed information that the ANC/SACP alliance would do everything in its power to make the coming polls fail — particularly among blacks, coloureds and Indians.

Cape Times 22/9/88 (Page) 327

Police 'sorry' for raid on reporter

Crime Reporter

A SENIOR police officer apologized yesterday to a Cape Town crime reporter whose home was searched in the early hours of the morning by members of the security police.

Three officers of the security branch arrived at the home of Argus reporter Mr Stephen Wrottesley at 5.30am saying they were searching for a "fugitive".

After a cursory search the policemen, whom Mr Wrottesley described as polite and quiet, left the Tamboers Kloof home.

Mr Wrottesley said yesterday that he had seen a senior police officer in the afternoon and had been assured that the incident was a misunderstanding.

"The officer said the search at my home had nothing to do with me personally," Mr Wrottesley said.

Mr Wrottesley is an accredited journalist who deals daily with senior police officers. His wife, Roz, is the deputy editor of Cosmopolitan magazine and they have two young children.

Police in Pretoria confirmed a security police action in the Western Cape, but could not say whether anyone was detained and did not confirm rumours that UDF official Mr Trevor Manuel was detained.

Cape Times 22/9/88 (327)

Mother asks court to slap curbs on police

JOHANNESBURG. — A 62-year-old Pretoria nurse and mother of a political activist has brought an urgent application in a Pretoria Supreme Court seeking an order restraining police from assaulting her or her son, whose present whereabouts are unknown, it was reported yesterday.

Mrs Helen Mamoepa of Nduna Street in Atteridgeville also sought an order restraining the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, or members of the South African Police from unlawfully causing harm, damage or suffering of any nature to her property or her son, Ronald.

Mr Acting Justice Myburgh postponed the matter indefinitely for evidence to be led.

Mrs Mamoepa submitted that she was aware the police — who visited her house on three occasions — wanted to arrest and detain her son.

She said Constable Lesley Mogotsi had told her on September 9 that her son "would be better dead".

Sergeant Barend Jacobus van der Westhuizen denied police had threatened Mrs Mamoepa. — Sapa

Judgement today on Emergency challenge

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

JUDGEMENT will be given today deciding whether an Emergency regulation, on which the state has been relying heavily to boost the turnout in the October elections, is valid.

The application was brought by the Natal Indian Congress in the Durban Supreme Court against the state president, the ministers of home affairs and law and order, and the commissioner of police.

The NIC challenge also tests the effective banning of the United Democratic Front.

The NIC said they wanted to call for a boycott of next month's municipal elections but the regulations prevented them from doing so. They asked that prohibitions on publishing such calls be set aside.

Argument on behalf of the NIC was affected by a new Appeal Court judgement handed down just hours before the NIC case was heard. The Appellate Division ruled that even if a regulation was vague, the court could not intervene to set it aside.

This was one of the grounds the NIC was to have used in its challenge: that the regulations were *ultra vires* — beyond the power of the state president to have made them — because they were so vague that no precise meaning could be put on them.

While the new judgement forced the NIC to abandon this line of argument, Ismail Mahomed SC attacked the regulations on other grounds, one of which was to claim that the regulations were so unreasonable that they could not have been contemplated by parliament and so were *ultra vires*.

However, in reply yesterday, lawyers for the state argued that, following the AD judgement, a regulation could not be set aside even on these grounds.

Mr Justice David Friedman reserved his judgement until this morning. The AD decision which he will have to consider in making his ruling on the NIC application, concerned two judgements of the Natal Supreme Court given last year.

The first set aside the prohibition on media coverage of unrest.

The second, which followed soon afterwards, ruled the prohibition on calls and "symbolic action" for the release of detainees was invalid.

These two judgements were set aside partly on the grounds that they were *ultra vires* because they were vague, a legal argument accepted in the past as grounds to set aside regulations.

Under the Public Safety Act, which gives the state president the power to make Emergency regulations, a regulation can only be considered and set aside by a court if it is *ultra vires*.

Previously the courts have set aside regulations found to be vague, on the grounds that if a regulation is vague it is *ultra vires*, since the state president is not empowered to make vague regulations.

However, in the latest decision, the AD has adopted a different approach, holding that if a regulation is vague this does not mean it is *ultra vires* since, according to the AD, vagueness is a separate ground of attack and is not part of the doctrine of *ultra vires*.

The AD further held that the Public Safety Act allows the court to consider challenges to regulations only on other, more limited grounds than vagueness.

This decision was handed down on Tuesday. However, news of the decision has already caused despondency among civil rights lawyers as it severely cuts the grounds on which challenges to Emergency regulations may be made.

Natal University law professor Tony Mathews said the ruling removed from court scrutiny a "vital area" of Emergency legislation.

He described it as "an abdication by the court, which need not have happened.

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. 279 PRETORIA, 22 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11531

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2025 **22 September 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, verbied ek, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby enige byeenkoms gedurende die tydperk 22 September 1988 tot 25 September 1988, beide datums ingesluit, in die landdrosdistrikte Die Kaap, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Kuilsrivier of Simonstad wat gehou word onder die vaandel ''Anti-Apartheid Conference'', met inbegrip van die byeenkomste wat gereël is om gehou te word in die Konferensiesaal, Protea Kamer, Century Hotel, Seepunt, Kaapstad, op 23 September 1988 en in die Jamiesonsaal, Universiteit van Kaapstad, op 24 September 1988.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van September 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,

Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

54—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2025 **22 September 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, I, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby prohibit during the period of 22 September 1988 to 25 September 1988, both dates included, in the Magisterial Districts of The Cape, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Kuils River or Simon's Town any gathering which is held under the banner ''Anti-Apartheid Conference'', including the gatherings which were organised to be held in the Conference Hall, Protea Room, Century Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town, on 23 September 1988 and in the Jamieson Hall, University of Cape Town, on 24 September 1988.

Signed at Pretoria, on this Twenty-second day of September 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,

Commissioner: South African Police.

11531—1

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
	GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2025	Bevel kragtens die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988	1	11531

CONTENTS

No.		*Page No.*	*Gazette No.*
	GOVERNMENT NOTICE		
South African Police			
Government Notice			
2025	Order under the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988	1	11531

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001. Tel. 323-9731 × 264

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001. Tel. 323-9731 × 264

11531—1

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. 279 PRETORIA, 22 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11531

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2025 **22 September 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, verbied ek, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby enige byeenkoms gedurende die tydperk 22 September 1988 tot 25 September 1988, beide datums ingesluit, in die landdrosdistrikte Die Kaap, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Kuilsrivier of Simonstad wat gehou word onder die vaandel "Anti-Apartheid Conference", met inbegrip van die byeenkomste wat gereël is om gehou te word in die Konferensiesaal, Protea Kamer, Century Hotel, Seepunt, Kaapstad, op 23 September 1988 en in die Jamiesonsaal, Universiteit van Kaapstad, op 24 September 1988.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van September 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

54—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2025 **22 September 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, I, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby prohibit during the period of 22 September 1988 to 25 September 1988, both dates included, in the Magisterial Districts of The Cape, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Kuils River or Simon's Town any gathering which is held under the banner "Anti-Apartheid Conference", including the gatherings which were organised to be held in the Conference Hall, Protea Room, Century Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town, on 23 September 1988 and in the Jamieson Hall, University of Cape Town, on 24 September 1988.

Signed at Pretoria, on this Twenty-second day of September 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Commissioner: South African Police.

11531—1

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant
Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)
Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette
No. 4267

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

Vol. 279 PRETORIA, 22 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11529

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 170, 1988

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

WYSIGING VAN DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

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 Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Wysiging van regulasie 8 van Proklamasie R. 97 van 1988

1. Regulasie 8 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subregulasies (1) en (3) (a) en (b) voor die woord "Kommissaris", waar dit ook al voorkom, die woorde "Minister of die" in te voeg;

(b) deur in subregulasie (4) die uitdrukking "regulasies 10 (4) en 11 (e)" deur die uitdrukking "regulasie 10 (4)" te vervang; en

(c) deur die volgende subregulasies by te voeg:

"(5) Enige bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) ten opsigte van 'n persoon uitgereik, word deur die Minister aan daardie persoon bekendgemaak—

(a) deur die inhoud van die bevel in die *Staatskoerant*, of, waar van toepassing, in die *Amptelike Koerant* van 'n self-regerende gebied, te publiseer; of

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 170, 1988

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

AMENDMENT OF THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

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 Pretoria this Twenty-second day of September, 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

Amendment of regulation 8 of Proclamation R. 97 of 1988

1. Regulation 8 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subregulations (1) and (3) (a) and (b) before the word "Commissioner", wherever it occurs, of the words "Minister or the";

(b) by the substitution in subregulation (4) for the expression "regulations 10 (4) and 11 (e)" of the expression "regulation 10 (4)"; and

(c) by the addition of the following subregulations:

"(5) Any order issued in respect of a person under subregulation (1) shall be made known by the Minister to that person—

(a) by publishing the order in the *Government Gazette* or, where applicable, in the *Official Gazette* of a self-governing territory; or

(b) deur die bevel, of 'n afskrif daarvan, aan daardie persoon te oorhandig of aan te bied of deur 'n lid van 'n veiligheidsmag aan hom te laat oorhandig of aanbied.

(6) 'n Persoon ten opsigte van wie 'n bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) (c) of (d) uitgereik is en wat—

(a) op die tydstip waarop die bevel, of 'n afskrif daarvan, ooreenkomstig subregulasie (5) (b) aan hom oorhandig of aangebied word, hom op 'n plek bevind wat buite die grense van die gebied of perseel is waartoe hy ingevolge die bevel ingeperk word; of

(b) te eniger tyd nadat die bevel ooreenkomstig subregulasie (5) (a) in die *Staatskoerant* of in die *Amptelike Koerant* van 'n selfregerende gebied gepubliseer is of nadat die bevel, of 'n afskrif daarvan, ooreenkomstig subregulasie (5) (b), of, in die geval van 'n bevel uitgereik voor die inwerkingtreding van die Veiligheidswysigingsnoodregulasies, 1988, regulasie 11 (e), aan hom oorhandig of aangebied is, deur 'n lid van 'n veiligheidsmag gevind word op 'n plek buite die grense van die gebied of perseel waartoe hy ingevolge die bevel ingeperk is en sy aanwesigheid buite die grense van bedoelde gebied of perseel in stryd met die bevel is,

kan sonder 'n lasbrief gearresteer word deur 'n lid van 'n veiligheidsmag en in hegtenis verwyder word tot binne die grense van bedoelde gebied of perseel, na gelang van die geval, en so 'n persoon kan in afwagting van sy verwydering in hegtenis aangehou word.''.

Wysiging van regulasie 9 van Proklamasie R. 97 van 1988

2. Regulasie 9 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasies (1) en (3) (a) en (b) voor die woord ''Kommissaris'', waar dit ook al voorkom, die woorde ''Minister of die'' in te voeg.

Kort titel

3. Hierdie regulasies heet die Veiligheidswysigingsnoodregulasies, 1988.

(b) by handing or tendering such order, or a copy thereof, to that person or by causing such order or copy to be handed or tendered to that person by a member of a security force.

(6) A person in respect of whom an order has been issued under subregulation (1) (c) or (d) and who—

(a) at the time when the order, or a copy thereof, is handed or tendered to him in accordance with subregulation (5) (b), happens to be at a place outside the boundaries of the area or premises to which he is restricted in terms of the order; or

(b) at any time after the order has in accordance with subregulation (5) (a) been published in the *Government Gazette* or in the *Official Gazette* of a self-governing territory or after the order, or a copy thereof, has in accordance with subregulation (5) (b), or, in the case of an order issued before the commencement of the Security Amendment Emergency Regulations, 1988, regulation 11 (e), been handed or tendered to him, is found by a member of a security force at a place outside the boundaries of the area or premises to which he is restricted in terms of the order and his presence outside the boundaries of the said area or premises is in contravention of the order,

may without a warrant be arrested by a member of a security force and be removed in custody to within the boundaries of the said area or premises, as the case may be, and such person may pending his removal be detained in custody.''.

Amendment of regulation 9 of Proclamation R. 97 of 1988

2. Regulation 9 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, is hereby amended by the insertion in subregulations (1) and (3) (a) and (b) before the word ''Commissioner'', wherever it occurs, of the words ''Minister or the''.

Short title

3. These regulations shall be called the Security Amendment Emergency Regulations, 1988.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
	PROKLAMASIE		
R. 170	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Wysiging van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988.....	1	11529

CONTENTS

No.		*Page No.*	*Gazette No.*
	PROCLAMATION		
R. 170	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Amendment of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988	1	11529

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001. Tel. 323-9731 × 264

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001. Tel. 323-9731 × 264

11529—1

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant
Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)
Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette
No. 4267

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

Vol. 279 PRETORIA, 22 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11529

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 170, 1988

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

WYSIGING VAN DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

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 Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Wysiging van regulasie 8 van Proklamasie R. 97 van 1988

1. Regulasie 8 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subregulasies (1) en (3) (a) en (b) voor die woord "Kommissaris", waar dit ook al voorkom, die woorde "Minister of die" in te voeg;

(b) deur in subregulasie (4) die uitdrukking "regulasies 10 (4) en 11 (e)" deur die uitdrukking "regulasie 10 (4)" te vervang; en

(c) deur die volgende subregulasies by te voeg:

"(5) Enige bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) ten opsigte van 'n persoon uitgereik, word deur die Minister aan daardie persoon bekendgemaak—

(a) deur die inhoud van die bevel in die *Staatskoerant*, of, waar van toepassing, in die *Amptelike Koerant* van 'n self-regerende gebied, te publiseer; of

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 170, 1988

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

AMENDMENT OF THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

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 Pretoria this Twenty-second day of September, 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

Amendment of regulation 8 of Proclamation R. 97 of 1988

1. Regulation 8 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subregulations (1) and (3) (a) and (b) before the word "Commissioner", wherever it occurs, of the words "Minister or the";

(b) by the substitution in subregulation (4) for the expression "regulations 10 (4) and 11 (e)" of the expression "regulation 10 (4)"; and

(c) by the addition of the following subregulations:

"(5) Any order issued in respect of a person under subregulation (1) shall be made known by the Minister to that person—

(a) by publishing the order in the *Government Gazette* or, where applicable, in the *Official Gazette* of a self-governing territory; or

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. 279 PRETORIA, 22 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11531

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2025 **22 September 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, verbied ek, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby enige byeenkoms gedurende die tydperk 22 September 1988 tot 25 September 1988, beide datums ingesluit, in die landdrosdistrikte Die Kaap, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Kuilsrivier of Simonstad wat gehou word onder die vaandel "Anti-Apartheid Conference", met inbegrip van die byeenkomste wat gereël is om gehou te word in die Konferensiesaal, Protea Kamer, Century Hotel, Seepunt, Kaapstad, op 23 September 1988 en in die Jamiesonsaal, Universiteit van Kaapstad, op 24 September 1988.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van September 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

54—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2025 **22 September 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, I, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby prohibit during the period of 22 September 1988 to 25 September 1988, both dates included, in the Magisterial Districts of The Cape, Wynberg, Goodwood, Bellville, Kuils River or Simon's Town any gathering which is held under the banner "Anti-Apartheid Conference", including the gatherings which were organised to be held in the Conference Hall, Protea Room, Century Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town, on 23 September 1988 and in the Jamieson Hall, University of Cape Town, on 24 September 1988.

Signed at Pretoria, on this Twenty-second day of September 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Commissioner: South African Police.

11531—1

Stoffel's good news:

I'll bury registration

16-22/9/88 W/Mail 327

Stoffel's bad news:

I've handed over to Vlok

An era of press censorship ended and another began last Friday, in a little-noticed paragraph tacked on the end of a statement by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, signalling an end to his legalistic efforts to curb the Press ... and a return to old-style strong-arm methods

THE changes to Emergency media regulations last week signalled important shifts in the way the press is likely to be handled in the crucial weeks leading to the October municipal elections.

In a statement issued on Friday, Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha announced he was publishing a Government Gazette which would:

- Repeal the clause requiring "news agencies" to register. This was a highly controversial clause which would require the registration of virtually anyone who provided news to a publication. It raised the much-feared spectre of an official journalists' register — the ultimate form of government control over the media.
- Transfer the power to seize a publication from his own department to the Department of Law and Order.

Although Botha will retain some powers under the media regulations (he will still be responsible for the suspension and closure of newspapers), key regulations have been handed over to the police.

The effect is to blunt his powers — and sharpen those of the minister and commissioner of police, who are likely to use them very differently.

Previously the police had the power to seize publications — and used it, as recently as August 5, when the *Weekly Mail* was seized.

But they could only do so if there was a clear and provable breach of the regulations — which can be tested in court, as the *Weekly Mail* did when it was seized.

Under their new powers, the police will only have to form the opinion that certain provisions have been breached — and this is much more difficult to test in court.

Legal experts expect these new police powers will be used in coming months, while the powers to close newspapers — which Botha retains — will be used less frequently.

In his statement, Botha hinted at an explanation for the changes when he said that the police were "of necessity, closely connected with" seizures. The suggestion was that since police would have to carry out a seizure, they should make the decision themselves.

However, the real reason probably had more to do with the failure of Botha's year-old press regime, a police desire to act more swiftly and firmly against the press and the resultant shifts of power within the cabinet.

Botha has attempted, over the past year, to codify a system of control over the press — an elaborate, bureaucratic, regime of warnings, second warnings, representations and, finally, closure.

The process was time-consuming and wearisome. Before a paper could be closed, Botha had to read endless reams of newsprint, issue carefully-worded warnings, hear extensive representations, and face the newspapers in court.

Moreover, the man appointed to head the new Directorate of Media Relations — Botha's "alternative" newspaper expert, Andries Engelbrecht — let the team down. When asked to give grounds for warning a particular newspaper, Engelbrecht and his faceless panel of "experts" adopted a crude policy of objecting to the most obvious anti-government or pro-opposition articles.

There was no science to their methods. They warned "alternative" papers for doing things the "main-stream" press had also done; they objected to some fairly innocuous articles, and let by much more contentious ones.

Although this illogicality did not stop Botha from temporarily closing two publications, it severely dented the credibility of his machinery — particularly since he had proclaimed that it would be a scientific, objective process and not an arbitrary one.

He was further bedevilled by the fact that Emergency regulations only last for a year, which meant his lengthy process had to be started afresh annually. It took Botha about six months to close *New Nation* and *South* and when they reappeared on the streets after the renewal of the Emergency in June, it was clear the entire elaborate process would have to start all over again.



Stoffel Botha ... bedevilled

Botha, Engelbrecht and the others who were delegated to deal with the "alternative" press chose a new tack: they went to the source of the news.

They introduced the concept of news agency registration — aimed clearly at the small news agencies springing up around the country.

But, with a style that has become typical of the Emergency regulators, they defined news agencies so widely that the regulation threatened all sorts of institutions — including businesses, public relations companies and "mainstream" newspapers.

Representatives of all of these interests protested strongly — and Botha was forced to suspend the regulation on the eve of its implementation. He let the matter lie for a few weeks, and last week withdrew it entirely.

It is clear that the continual pressure of public, professional and international protest took its toll on Botha's Emergency regime.

But he also made the error of regarding Emergency law as ordinary law. Emergency law is merely rule by decree, and elaborate and bureaucratic systems of control just do not fit into Emergency legislation.

So Botha had been thwarted in his bid to tighten control over the press. He had been given that role last August, when he formed the new Directorate of Media Relations, and a year later there were signs his strategy was falling apart.

He was also placed under severe pressure by the fiasco over the showing of the Richard Attenborough film, *Cry Freedom*. In that instance, too, the police felt obliged to step in to sort out what they viewed as blunders by Botha's department.

It is likely Botha came under severe pressure within the cabinet — particularly from the security forces which want firmer, stronger, quicker action against the press.

So, under pressure from many quarters and with evidence his media strategy was falling apart, he has handed crucial powers over to the police.

Is this simply a case of passing the buck, with another government department doing the same work?

Unfortunately, it probably has far more serious significance.

The police do not use elaborate methods. They tend not to resort to time-consuming, legalistic and bureaucratic procedures. It is they who have detained journalists, confiscated newspapers and threatened printers — and they can be expected to follow this quicker, more arbitrary path. The first signs of this can already be seen: in the last few weeks, police have seized issues of *Weekly Mail*, the Western Cape Council of Churches' *Crisis News*, *Learn and Teach* and the Muslim paper *Al Qalam*.

Moreover, police will be tempted to use the mechanism they understand and are used to: criminal court prosecution.

They will be emboldened by this week's decision by the Appellate Division to overturn a landmark media case known as the Page, Galgut decision.

Those two Natal judges knocked down a number of Emergency regulations last year, using the classic liberal view that laws were not valid if they were too vague and wide-ranging.

This is not a view that holds with the more conservative Appellate Division, which upheld the state president's virtually unfettered Emergency power.

Police probably also have their eye on the build-up to the October elections, and the growing calls for a boycott which have been made public despite their attempts to suppress them.

The end result is that what has been previously described as Stoffel Botha's technique of "death by a thousand pin pricks" may well be replaced by the minister of police's "dagger to the throat".

Anton Harber

COMRADE JOE

SA 'rescue' leader held in Botswana

GABORONE. — Botswana police and the Botswana Defence Force have arrested a second man, alleged to be the leader of an attempt to rescue two alleged South African commandos facing trial in Francistown, the Bopa press agency reported.

He is Mr Johannes Muzi Zitha, 29, of Pretoria, who was arrested in a Francistown hotel on Sunday. Botswana police allege Mr Zitha was planning to rescue the two "commandos", Mr Theodore Hermansen and Mr Johannes Basson, who are facing charges under the National Security Act.

Mr Hermansen and Mr Basson were arrested in a roadblock near Gaborone on June 20, after five other alleged commandos had shot at an unarmed police patrol and escaped into SA. Their trial starts on Monday.

The attorney for the two alleged commandos, Mr Duncan Morotsi, is also being held after he was found in possession of "undesirable elements" linked to the rescue mission. He was arrested on Monday, allegedly on information received from Mr Zitha.

In Mr Zitha's white Datsun Safari van, police found a 7,65mm pistol, a pistol silencer, two magazines, seven rounds of ammunition, a two-way communications radio, a wire cutter and 100 spikes similar to the ones used by SA soldiers to delay pursuers when they raided Gaborone in 1985.

Mr Zitha's vehicle had SA registration plates at the time of his arrest, but police found Botswana plates in the van.

Mr Andre Matlapeng, divisional commander of police in Francistown, told Bopa Mr Zitha had visited Botswana on several occasions and knew the country well.

He said it was not yet clear when the "rescue operation" was going to be executed.

"But the presence of a wire cutter and the pistol silencer suggest that the Francistown prison was the target," Mr Matlapeng said.

Police said Mr Zitha and Mr Morotsi would be charged jointly, but no date for a court appearance had been set.

A SADF spokesman in Pretoria denied all knowledge of Mr Zitha. — Sapa

Alarm over new clampdown

Staff Reporters

The banning of a major anti-apartheid conference and new procedures to make it easier to restrict people and put them under house arrest were today criticised as a further erosion of civil rights in the country.

Yesterday the Government prohibited this weekend's Cape Town conference which organisers had expected would draw delegates from 75 organisations, while a *Government Gazette* empowered the State to place people under house arrest or area restrictions by simply publishing a notice to that effect.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the amendment to the security regulations was further evidence of "this Government's total indifference to normal civil rights".

Dr Max Coleman, speaking in his private capacity, said the amendment could be "the prelude to a wave of bannings of political activists on the run — whose position would thereby be criminalised".

National Democratic Movement leader Mr Wynand Malan said the conference had been an attempt to bring together a wide spectrum of people who would form part of a future South Africa.

They could not be excluded from that future or from the process of moving South Africa towards a future without apartheid by banning the congress.

The banning coincided with a spate of detentions and restriction orders served on people linked to the conference according to Mr Peter Harris, Cosatu legal representative. At least 11 executive members of Cosatu have been restricted or detained.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, press secretary for the Minister of Law and Order, said in a statement: "It was clear the conference was intended to create a climate for violence in which the ANC planned to instil fear in and intimidate persons who intended taking part in the municipal elections due to take place next month."

South African Council of Churches general-secretary Mr Frank Chikane, who was to have given the opening address at the conference, said today the claim that the conference was a strategy of the ANC/SACP alliance, was a lie.

He said: "The real issue facing us is that the National Party does not want to stop white domination."

Police ban Congress

POLICE late last night banned a major weekend anti-apartheid conference after virtually sealing off Cape Town earlier in the day with roadblocks set up on all major routes into the city.

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet confirmed that the ban on tomorrow's People's Congress had been imposed in terms emergency regulations.

At least 24 activists, more than half from the Western Cape, were detained in the 48 hours leading up to the ban as police rounded up people thought to be organizers of the conference, scheduled for UCT tomorrow.

Most of those detained were involved in organizing the conference, at which representatives of about 75 organizations are expected.

The Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), one of the main organizers, said police yesterday intercepted two of its officials at Jan Smuts Airport, preventing them from flying to Cape Town for the conference. Cosatu vice-president Mr Chris Dlamini and assistant general secretary Mr Sydney Mufamadi were handed orders issued by Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, placing them under house arrest between 6pm and 6am and confining them to Johannesburg's city limits until October 3, Cosatu spokesman Mr Frank Meintjies said.

Salt River raid

A third Cosatu official, regional secretary Mr Dontsie Khumalo, was served similar restrictions on Wednesday night, Mr Meintjies said. Late yesterday it was learnt that a fourth senior Cosatu official, Mr Moses Lamola, has also been restricted.

In Cape Town police sources confirmed that roadblocks had been set up outside Bellville, Wynberg and Cape Town. They said those delegates already in the city were also being "monitored".

Yesterday afternoon security police raided Community House, head office of several Western Cape anti-apartheid organizations, in Salt River.

A Western Province Council of Churches worker, Ms Theresa Solomons, was detained in the raid. She became the 14th Western Cape activist to be detained in the past two days.

UCT student Mr Paul Stober and tutor Mr Harald Harvey were detained early yesterday.

Several other Cosatu members expected to attend were detained or restricted yesterday and union offices and homes of union members were searched by security police, Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) information officer Ms Kelly Forrest said.

A TGWU shop steward at Rhodes University, Mr Dennis Goba, was detained, and the houses of four other TGWU shop stewards, including that of Cosatu regional chairman Mr Elijah Ntentile, were raided.

The TGWU offices in Port Elizabeth were raided twice by security police. Cosatu's Eastern Cape regional secretary, Mr Mkalipi, was questioned but not detained.

The offices of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), also a Cosatu affiliate, were searched by security police.

Among unionists de-

To page 3

From page 1

Police ban Congress

tained were Cosatu Northern Natal office secretary Mr Sipho Cele and Numsa members Mr Willis Mchunu, Mr Derek Phiri, Mr Jerry Thibedi, Mr Peter Magagula and Mr Joe Bokaba.

Also detained was Construction and Allied Workers' Union Northern Tranvaal administrator Ms Grace Dube.

Yesterday Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union worker Mr Gladwell Somana was detained at Lawaaikamp. All the detentions and restrictions were confirmed yesterday by lawyers acting for those concerned.

In Colesberg, a minibus belonging to a group of delegates to the conference who had stopped over for the night en route to Cape Town, was fire-bombed.

— Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and UPI

Court bid against emergency postponed

Cape Times 23/9/88

327

Supreme Court Reporter

AN application by four organizations challenging the emergency regulations was yesterday postponed indefinitely in the Supreme Court.

The application — which was postponed by agreement — was brought by the UDF, the Detainees Parents Support Group, the Release Mandela Campaign and Cosatu.

The respondents are the SA government, the State President and the Minister of Law and Order.

Mr L Visser SC, for the respondents, said: "The Appellate Division handed down a judgment on Tuesday of last week which covered the argument by Mr Mohammed, and last week in a Natal Indian Congress application in Durban, Mr Justice Friedman applied the judgment of the Appellate Division.

"The defence has asked that this matter be postponed so that the NIC judgment can be tested on appeal."

● Attorneys for the organizations said they were challenging the state of emergency, its proclamation and the orders specific to restrictions on the organizations.

Mr Justice H C Nel presided. Mr Visser was assisted by Mr J A le Roux. Mr John Whitehead, instructed by Ms Andy Durbach, of Bernadt, Vukic and Potash, appeared for the organizations.

Detentions, swoops and restriction orders on eve of anti-apartheid conference

THE BIG SWOOP

By EDDIE KOCH and GAYE DAVIS

POLICE detained more than 20 anti-apartheid activists and slapped restriction orders on at least seven senior trade union officials as the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) prepares for the mass protest rally due to be held in Cape Town this weekend.

The clampdown has fuelled fears that the government will ban the anti-apartheid conference, expected to be attended by up to 700 delegates from 73 organisations.

Offices of unions affiliated to Cosatu were searched and the homes of union shop stewards searched during police swoops around the country while 11 senior members of the United Democratic Front were detained in Cape Town earlier in the week.

Police headquarters in Pretoria refused to confirm that a major operation to round up activists was underway. But a senior liaison officer told the *Weekly Mail* that if people were being held it would be in line with a warning, issued by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, that the government would take action against people it knew were planning to disrupt the October municipal elections.

The elections are a key item on the agenda of the mass meeting.

Cosatu assistant general secretary Sydney Mafumadi, main organiser of the conference, and the labour federation's vice-president, Chris Dlamini, were served with restriction orders at Jan Smuts airport early yesterday morning while waiting to board a flight to Cape Town.

Similar orders were imposed on Donsie Khumalo, Cosatu regional secretary for the Northern Transvaal; Vusi Khumalo, president of the Postal and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa); Bob Mabaso, Potwa's vice-president; Moses Lamola, Cosatu's Northern Transvaal

●To PAGE 2

The long-distance banning order

A SPECIAL Government Gazette yesterday massively increased the minister of law and order's power to restrict people. Previously a restriction order — which can amount to severe house arrest — had to be served on the individual in writing.

Now the minister will only have to publish the person's name in a gazette. This means a person can be restricted without knowing it.

This action follows a spate of new restriction orders this week — and brings fears that many more will follow now that the process has been simplified.



Adriaan Vlok

Scores held in new clampdown

regional chairman, and a senior official from the South African Domestic Workers' Union whose name is unknown.

The orders bar the unionists from leaving the magisterial areas in which they live between September 22 and October 3 and force them to remain at home between 6pm and 6am for the same period.

Potwa's attorneys are planning a Supreme Court challenge to the restrictions on grounds that they are so broad they hamper the routine union activities of the officials.

Cosatu affiliates report at least 11 of its officials detained under Emergency regulations since Wednesday. Late yesterday reports of more officials being picked up continued to pour into union offices.

A bus ferrying union members from Howick to Cape Town was firebombed in Colesberg during the early hours of Wednesday morning. The passengers, all members of an unemployed workers' co-operative made up of dismissed workers from the BTR Sarmcol factory, were invited to act as marshalls during the anti-apartheid gathering.

The bus was attacked outside the Merino Holiday Inn while the passengers were asleep. Cosatu's attorney, Peter Harris, said police had been informed and "were taking an interest". Cosatu is also conducting its own investigation into the attack.

Police and troops on Wednesday

From PAGE 1

surrounded Cosatu's Eastern Cape regional congress but the meeting was able to continue without being interrupted, said Kally Forrest, information officer for the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The transport union's offices in Port Elizabeth were raided twice while Cosatu and Numsa offices in East London were searched by security police on Wednesday. Offices of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union in East London were burgled and cash stolen.

The National Council of Trade Unions said in a statement that the restrictions were "a violation of human rights" and that it was "an act of utter foolishness to restrict individuals who are engaged in a peaceful resolution of the problems of our country".

● Those known to have been held are: Jerry Thibedi, education secretary for the Northern Transvaal branch of the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa); Willis Mchunu, Numsa regional secretary for Northern Natal; Sizwe Mbi, Cosatu's Northern Cape regional secretary; Daniel Sabani, organiser for the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union in Kimberley; Joe Bokala, member of Numsa's central executive committee; Sipho Cele, Cosatu's regional secretary for Northern Natal; Derek Phiri, Numsa official from Northern Natal; Mike Mabuyakhulu, senior Cosatu official from Northern Natal; Grace Dube, administrator for the Construction and Allied Workers' Union in the Northern Transvaal; and Dennis Goba, shopsteward for the Transport and General Workers' Union in Grahamstown.

Those detained under the Emergency regulations on Tuesday in Cape Town are:

● Zoli Malindi, 72-year-old UDF Western Cape president released in February after 13 months in detention and then restricted; Trevor Manuel, 32, restricted former UDF secretary released less than three months ago after 22 months' detention; Mountain Qumbela, UDF Western Cape executive member released and restricted on July 7 after serving 188 days; Amy Thornton, veteran anti-apartheid activist and chairperson of the Cape Democrats; Nomaindia Mfeketo, United Women's Congress member released last September after nine months in detention to attend the funeral of her son; Huxley Joshua, secretary of the National Democratic Lawyers' Association in the Western Cape; Neville van der Rheede, restricted Bonteheuwel teacher released in April last year after being detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act; Willy Simmers, Rocklands Ratepayers' Association chairman who spent two months in detention in 1986; Saleem Mowzer, a school teacher detained for 10 days in July, and Harold Harvey, a University of Cape Town tutor and Mowbray Youth Congress member.

products continue to gain market share. and a debt/equity ratio of only 13%.

24 held in countrywide swoop

AT LEAST 24 people have been detained or restricted in the past two days in connection with the forthcoming anti-apartheid conference called by Cosatu in Cape Town, Cosatu said yesterday.

Thirteen people were detained yesterday — eight of whom are members of the Transport and General Worker's Union — in addition to the 11 detained the previous day in a country-wide swoop.

BRONWYN ADAMS 23/9/88

Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellet would not comment on detentions or police action, in terms of the state of emergency.

But he confirmed that police had embarked on operations against activists in the run-up to the municipal elections.



Municipal polls 'recipe for conflict'

Student spotlight on Govt repression

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) launched a national campaign in Johannesburg yesterday focusing on Government repression during the run-up to the October municipal elections.

At a press conference at Wits University, Nusas executive member and Wits SRC president Ms Bettina von Lieres said Nusas believed that far from presenting a solution to the crisis apartheid had created, the elections were dangerous for the future of South Africans, black and white.

Warning of political violence

The elections, she said, were a "recipe for conflict" and the National Party would have to shoulder the blame should October see an outbreak of political violence.

The conference was addressed by Nusas honorary president Dr Beyers Naude, Dr Max Coleman and Ms Laura Pollecut of the Black Sash, who expressed support for the campaign.

Ms von Lieres said the elections were presented as a chance for all South Africans to decide the future of their country, but were politically unacceptable and part of a strategy to ensure the survival of apartheid and NP rule.

Local authorites were still based on economically-wasteful ethnic division, powerless to address legitimate grievances and existing only "on the basis of the widespread use of force by the State to suppress popular opposition".

Despite a ban on any boycott call, it appeared the majority of the black community would boycott the election.

In the white community, however, where there was still a strong tradition of voting, even among those opposed to apartheid. On university campuses, there would be many white students who would refuse to vote because it would give credibility to a "dangerous and politically unacceptable system", while others would feel that the only way to prevent the Nationalist and the Conservative Party from consolidating their position was the vote against them.

"Ultimately, the decision on whether or not to vote will rest on the individual's assessment of their situation and their own conscience," she said.

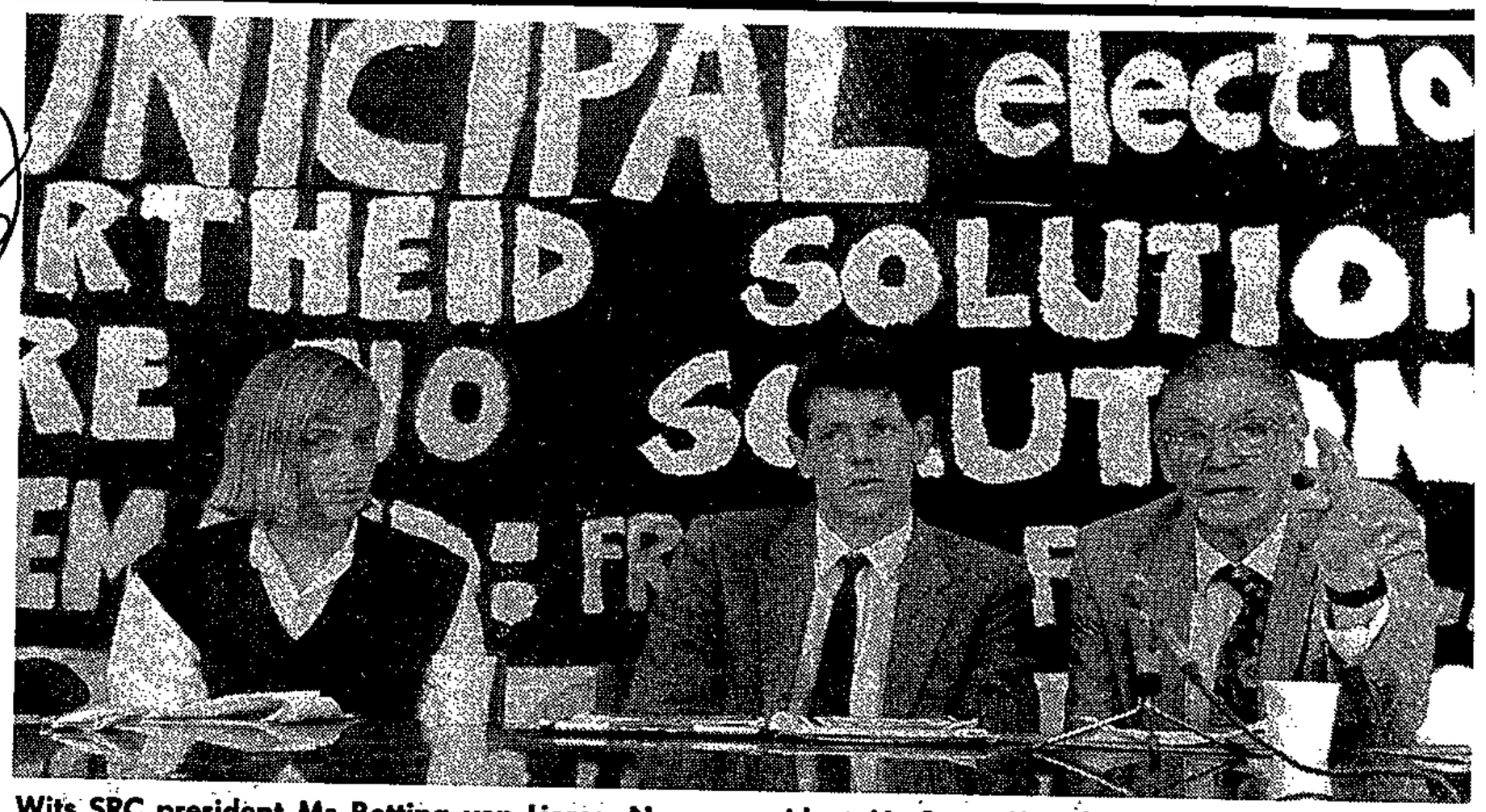
Students should take local conditions into account and consider the nature of the candidates, their ability to influence the outcome of the elections and the power of the city councils to effect change in their cities.

Important decisions, but ...

White municipalities were able to make important decisions at local level on issues such as petty apartheid, but the central government retained the power to veto such decisions.

She said Nusas would reiterate the call for "single non-racial municipalities in a non-racial and democratic South Africa".

"We will campaign around the principle that any meaningful political solution must take place at national lelvel and must be based on the equal participation of all South Africans," she said.



Wits SRC president Ms Bettina von Lieres, Nusas president Mr Steve Kromberg and Dr Beyers Naude ... launching a campaign to focus on repression. ● Picture by Johnny Hogg.

Police ban city protest conference

Angry reaction to banning

Argus 23/9/88

397

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

AN organiser of the planned weekend anti-apartheid conference in Cape Town today slammed the decision to ban it as a demonstration of the government's inability to lead the country out of the present crisis.

Possible legal action against the banning was being considered today, but the situation was complicated by the lateness of the police announcement.

Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of Cosatu, said the banning extinguished one of the few rays of hope in the country.

It removed the fundamental right to organise, meet, discuss and decide on issues of importance that faced the majority of people in South Africa.

By its actions the government had declared that there could be no peaceful solution to the country's problems.

The conference was intended to build unity and to give direction for a peaceful solution in a situation of heightened political confrontation and economic disintegration.

The conference was not intended, as a police statement alleged, to fill a vacuum created by restrictions placed on some organisations.

Peaceful means

Mr Naidoo said Cosatu also rejected the notion that the conference was designed to launch a campaign of violence.

Cosatu and all the other organisations who were invited were legal groupings working through peaceful means for an end to apartheid.

Mr Dullah Omar, President of the Western Cape branch of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said all options were being considered.

One problem was not only the legality or illegality of the banning order, but the timing of this action. This gave the impression that it was deliberately intended to thwart legal action of a meaningful kind.

The emergency regulations were being used to suppress legal and legitimate political activities and the courts were being made virtually useless.

The authorities were signalling to people that, if they wanted change, they could not do so through the legal and constitutional framework of the country, Mr Omar said.

White domination

South African Council of Churches general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane, who was to have given the opening address said: "The real issue is that the National Party does not want to stop white domination".

He said the banning was a clear indication that the government was not prepared to accept a democracy where blacks have a say.

National president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said: "In spite of all the obstacles faced by those planning the conference, it did have the possibility of being a major step towards consolidating unified opposition to apartheid."

The prohibition itself gave no reasons for the ban. A separate Press release gave reasons that were news to the organisers of the conference.



PRESS CONFERENCE ... Present at yesterday's press conference were (from left) Mr Elijah Barayi, president of Cosatu, Professor J V O Reid, acting principal of UCT, and Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of Cosatu.

Picture: ANNE LAING

Pledge to unity follows banned city meeting

ORGANIZATIONS involved in the now-banned anti-apartheid conference, which was to have been held in Cape Town this weekend, yesterday committed themselves to continue to strive for unity among opposition groupings.

Representatives from many of the 75 organizations concerned which would have been present at the conference yesterday afternoon held a press conference at the University of Cape Town yesterday. It was chaired by civil rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar.

Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), one of the main organizers of the banned weekend conference, said that the organizations concerned would continue to demand their right to meet and the right to freedom.

"The action of the government has destroyed one of the few rays of hope in this country. But organizations which are part of the congress have committed themselves to strive for unity," he said.

He added that the timing of the banning, which was announced on Thursday night, had decided the organizations not to apply for a court order.

And in a meeting yesterday with SA's London ambassador, Mr Rae Killen, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesteday expressed "regret" that the South African government had taken action to stop the meeting.

The organizers of the meeting said it had been decided not to apply for a court order.

Professor J V O Reid, acting principal of UCT, hosts to the banned congress, deplored the banning and expressed his horror at the burning of transport on the way to Cape Town and the police roadblocks on major routes into the city.

"We agreed to provide facilities for the conference because we believe in the importance of peaceful discussion," he said. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa

Ngwenya restricted

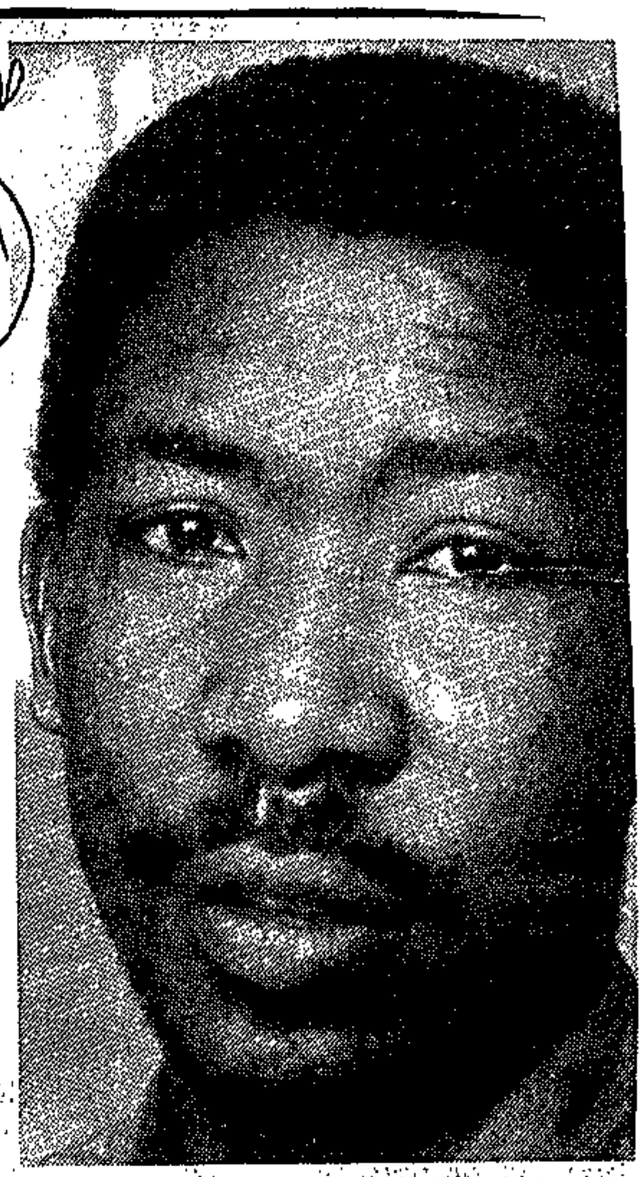
By BONGANI HLATSHWAYO

JABULANI Ngwenya has become the third Soweto community leader in two weeks to be served with a restriction order by the Minister of Law and Order.

This comes in the wake of restriction orders last week on Aubrey Mokoena, chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, and Phillip Matthews, father-in-law of South African Council of Churches official Tom Manthantha.

According to Ngwenya's mother, Lucy, the restriction order came after he returned from visits to Germany, Italy and Switzerland following the expiry of his first restriction order on June 10.

Ngwenya returned to South Africa on Monday last week. On Wednesday, police called on him to serve him with the new restriction order, dated June 10, 1988.



Jabulani Ngwenya . . . restricted.

New Nation banning lifted

Cape Times 26/8/88 327

THE Publications Appeal Board has lifted the ban on the December 3-9, 1987 issue of New Nation (Vol 2, No 47) published by New Nation, Johannesburg.

The Directorate of Publications also announced that "The House on the Hill" by Jonathan Black was found to be not undesirable provided it was not knowingly sold, hired or lent out by libraries to children under 18 and was distributed only by bookshops, libraries and book distributors. Distribution through mail order is not allowed.

Similar conditions applied to Tim Sandlin's "Sex and Sunsets", while "Manner Liebe" by Von Matthias Frings und Elmar Kraushaar may not be displayed with any of the inner pages open for purposes of distribution.

A publications committee has ruled that "The Anti-Apartheid Reader" (edited by David Mermelstein), "Imperialism: The Last Stage of Capitalism" (N Lenin), "International Affairs No 2 February 1988" (The USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the All-Union Znaniye Society, Moscow) and "Karl Marx, Frederick Engels Collected Works Vol 1-14, 18-22 24-50" (Lawrence and Wishart, London), were not undesirable provided they were "confined and made available in the normal manner in legal deposit and university libraries only".

A committee has, on review, ruled that "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" by Frederick Engels was not undesirable.

A committee has, from today, withdrawn the declaration that all future editions of "Parade and Foto-Action August 1988" (Thompson Publications Ltd, Harare) are undesirable.

During the past week 21 films were submitted for examination of which eight were unconditionally and 12 conditionally approved. One film, "Refugee", was rejected.

From Friday it was an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications/objects (name of author/producer in brackets):

Sex to Sexty "Handi Dandi" Vol 158 (SRI Publishing Co. Inc, Texas).

Delicious Sex (Gael Greene).

Amazon Quarterly Vol 3, No 2 Special Issue: Sexuality (Amazon Press, Boston).

A Woman's Touch (edited by Cedar and Nelly).

Socialism: Theory and Practice, April 1988 4(177) (Novosti Press Agency, Moscow).

Let no one despise your youth . . . June 16 — poster (Young Christian Students, Mayfair).

The Combatant, March 1988 Vol 9, No 8 (Plan Commissariat, Lubango).

Swapo Information Bulletin June 1988 (Swapo Deptartment of Information and Publicity, Luanda).

The Student Voice of Namibia Vol 4, No 3 July-August 1988 (Nanso, Windhoek).

Mandate Special Edition 1988, South Africa: Vol 19, No 4 1988 (The United Church of Canada).

Legalize it — cassette (not stated).

— Sapa

CM T. 9/15 26/9/88

Court reports: Possible curbs condemned

DURBAN. — Wide-ranging proposals by the government to ban reports on certain evidence led during court hearings until judgment has been delivered, have been condemned by politicians, lawyers and journalists.

Addressing a meeting of the Association of Law Societies at Badplaas in the Eastern Transvaal, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said it often happened that unfounded or untested allegations were published. This caused incalculable damage to the party against whom they were made.

Such a person was forthwith condemned in the eyes of the community, notwithstanding the fact that the allegations in question might later be found by the court to be unsubstantiated, the minister said.

He said individual rights and those of the community should be weighed up against each other to ensure that justice was done.

The SA Society of Journalists said in a statement that it was appalled at the proposal.

"The minister knows very well that no newspaper will print all the evidence of the three-week trial at its conclusion. How much more so in the case of a three-year trial?

"To prevent the publication of evidence during the course of a trial will as far as the general public is concerned have the effect of holding that trial in camera, and justice will not be seen to be done.

"The minister's proposals appear to the SASJ to be a measure aimed at suiting the state as it moves deeper and deeper into crisis rather than the everyday individual on trial."

A Durban senior counsel said the proposals should be opposed "pithily".

"Justice should not only be seen to be done. It should also be heard to be done."

Mr Peter Soal, PFP spokesman on information, said that putting a clamp on reportage of court evidence was unthinkable, especially since the press itself was already shackled by emergency restrictions.

The chairman of the Transvaal Bar Council, Mr Michael Kuper SC, said the idea should not be dismissed out of hand.

There was merit in further restrictions on court reporting, he said, but this should be left to the discretion of the Bench rather than enforced by law.

— Own Correspondent and Sapa

BIG SQUEEZE

Govt silences over 400 in election run-up



MR VLOK, Minister of Law and Order

327 detentions 26/9/88

By THEMBA MOLEFE and MOKGADI PELA

A MASSIVE government crackdown on anti-apartheid forces and the labour movement intensified last week. About 400 people were detained and almost 30 restricted as the countdown to the municipal elections on October 26 begins in earnest today.



A high political note was reached on Friday with the last-minute banning of the mammoth anti-apartheid conference planned for Cape Town at the weekend.

Four high-ranking officials of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which organised the conference, were slapped with restriction orders confining them to their homes for 10 days.

They are Cosatu first vice president, Mr Chris Dhlamini, assistant general secretary, Mr Sydney Mafumadi, Northern Transvaal regional chairman, Mr

To page 2

MOVE TO MILDNESS



P.T.O.

Sowetan 26/9/88

Over 400 silenced

• From page 1

Moses Lamola and his secretary, Mr Dontsie Khumalo.

Spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said the organisers of the Cape Town conference would have used it as a campaign against the coming municipal elections.

On Saturday about 300 officials and members of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union and the National Union of Public Services Workers were detained in Pretoria after police raided their offices.

The two unions are affiliates of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu).

A series of events — since Monday — shook the country in a political week that was:

- The "King Four", who holed up in the United States Consulate in Johannesburg, continued to stay in the building after escaping from the Johannesburg Hospital on September 13;
- Five bombs rocked major parts of the country within 24 hours on Wednesday injuring 38 people; and
- Nineteen people were restricted in terms of the state of emergency regulations. The Government no longer serves the orders personally but publishes them in the *Government Gazette*.

As the detentions, restrictions and the banning of the Cape Town conference drew wide condemnation, the Democratic Lawyers Association announced at the weekend that the Government could be sued for R250 000 for damages incurred for the thwarted conference.

Lawyers and political commentators said in news reports that about 1 000 people were presently being detained under the state of emergency regulations.

They said between 500 and 1 000 people were presently restricted.

The South African Council of Churches said the banning of the Cape Town conference "indicated the Government's commitment to maintain apartheid and white domination at all costs".

Nupsw and Bamcwu said the swoop on their members would not deter them from "liberating the black working class from capitalism and racism".

Vlok department is given media seizure powers

Argus 26/9/88

327

By DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Political Staff

THE Department of Law and Order is "not obliged" to answer questions about the implications of the transfer of the administration of two media emergency regulations to the department from Home Affairs, according to a spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet.

"I'm not obliged to answer all of these questions. Why should we give details of exactly how we operate?" said Brigadier Mellet in response to questions seeking clarification on the transfer.

The powers transferred to Mr Adriaan Vlok's department (regulations 3 and 9) are not banning powers but seizure powers. They are also not new powers or different from those which rested formerly in the hands of the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The only difference is the imponderable one of the difference in operational style between the two departments, Mr Botha and his "experts" having been painted as bureaucrats and Mr Vlok, being top policeman, less likely to beat about the bush.

A Rhodes University legal academic, Mr John Grogan, who does his best to keep track of the regulations as they apply to the media, says: "I can't claim to know about the different *modus operandi* of the departments but, strictly legally, it doesn't seem to make a difference which Minister applies the regulations."

Regulation 3, "defining" the prohibitions on material for publication really acts as reference for anyone applying the media emergency regulations and it seems not to make a difference which Minister "controls" this provision.

Mr Grogan explains in layman's terms: "If you are told you may chop down a tree only if the leaves are red, then the redness of the leaves is the obligatory condition which has to be satisfied prior to chopping the tree down."

Therefore, regulation 3 is the red leaves (or most of them) to other parts of the regulations which provide for banning, seizure or, in Mr Grogan's metaphor, "chopping".

Regulation 9 is the other power now vested in Mr Vlok. It provides for the seizure "without prior notice" of any "publication or a television, film or sound recording" if "the Minister or the Commissioner (of Police)" deems it necessary. It was in terms of this provision that the Weekly Mail was seized on August 5 and 6.

Mr Grogan points out that while the department has changed, the commissioner in any event formerly held that power and still does.

Again, the potential for change lies with the style of the Law and Order Department.

Referring to Brigadier Mellet's statement that he was not obliged to answer "all of these questions", Mr Grogan says: "We want to know what we can and can't do. One of the most pernicious aspects of rule by emergency decree is that they can jump out with different interpretations of the regulations and undermine all certainty."

"Scientific censorship"

The regulations which provide for closure and banning are 6 and 7 and these remain with Mr Botha and his staff.

"One little anomaly here is that Mr Botha has defended the regulations with reference to what he calls scientific censorship and all the experts in his department," Mr Grogan says. Mr Botha claims the public should be confident that his department has the expertise and the discernment necessary to decide on a newspaper's fate.

But the grounds on which regulation 9 (the seizure clause now with Law and Order) provide for the seizure of a publication are identical to the grounds which empower banning and closure (contained in regulations 6 and 7).

Mr Grogan's little anomaly now emerges: Mr Botha having said that his department has the "expertise", it is now necessary by implication for Mr Vlok's department to have similar experts if it is to administer regulation 9.

According to Brigadier Mellet, Law and Order has its experts. "We have highly qualified legal experts guiding the Minister," he said.

Not comforted

Their decisions would be made "legally" and "they" would deal with matters as they arose, said Brigadier Mellet.

Mr Grogan is not comforted: "To use the red leaves metaphor again, your red leaves in regulation 9 are so subjective that you don't need legal experts.

"In fact, it was Botha himself who said the courts were really not suitable venues for deciding the difference between 'legitimate' and 'illegitimate' opposition and that this was not a legal matter.

"Mellet's claim that legal people are making theodecisions is not at all encouraging or convincing."

237 27/9/88

Coetsee's evidence proposal slammed

By Claire Robertson

The suggestion by Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that the Press be barred from reporting daily evidence at civil or criminal trials until after judgment has shocked journalists, lawyers and human rights organisations.

At a meeting of the Association of Law Societies at Badplaas at the weekend, Mr Coetsee said the publication of evidence at a trial should possibly be prohibited until the court had pronounced judgment.

He had given instructions that the possibility of such a ban be investigated, he said.

Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, said Mr Coetsee's suggestion was evidence of a further erosion of basic human rights in South Africa.

These curtailments would eventually destroy the system and the Government itself, he said.

The national council of the Southern African Society of Journalists said it was appalled by Mr Coetsee's statement.

"To prevent the publication of evidence during the course of a trial, as far as the general public is concerned, will have the effect of holding that trial in camera and justice will not be seen to be done.

"The Minister's proposals appear to the SASJ to be a measure aimed at suiting the State as it moves deeper and deeper into crisis rather than the everyday individual on trial.

"This proposal represents another serious inroad into freedom of speech in South Africa and the public's right to know," the society said.

It said that the overwhelming majority of trials were public and, if reporters or any member of the public could hear evidence in court at the time it was presented, the evidence must be published.

"The Minister knows very well that no newspaper will print all the evidence of a three-week trial at its conclusion. How much more so in the case of a three-year trial?"

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, a leading Johannesburg civil rights advocate, said: "Secret trials have always been associated with repression and injustice and any move toward secrecy must be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

● See Page 11.

Unity wreckers!

THE State has used the heavy jackboot to try to wreck the unity talks planned for the University of Cape Town this weekend.

Several activists believed to be involved in the talks were rounded up in a police swoop in Cape Town this week.

Nine people were detained in Pretoria's Atteridgeville and Saulsville in the past week, bringing the total detentions in the area since mid-August to 43.

The offices of several anti-apartheid organisations in Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Cape Town, were visited by police.

In another setback, the black consciousness Azanian Co-ordinating Committee pulled out of the conference, billed as the biggest gathering of anti-apartheid organisations since the United Democratic Front launch in 1983.

In spite of the last minute knocks and the spectre of a possible ban, arrangements for the conference continued late on Wednesday.

Among those held in the Western Cape are UDF leaders Trevor Manuel, Zoli Malindi, Mountain Qumbela, Willie Simmers, Neville van der Rheede; and Democratic Teachers Union chairperson Andile Jonas.

• *TURN TO PAGE 3*



Torn apart

THE Manuel family, right, painted a happy picture when Trevor was released in July after more than two years in detention. This week the Manuels were torn apart again. The UDF leader, restricted to his home from dusk to dawn, was hauled off again, his detention being linked to this weekend's anti-apartheid conference. For Manuel it meant having less than three months to get to know his son Govan, who was two months old with his previous detention. With Manuel, blacked out, are his wife Lyn, son Govan and dog Pasha.

Unity wreckers

• FROM PAGE 1

Cape Democrats chairperson Amy Thornton; attorney Huxley Joshua; teacher Salim Mowzer; former United Women's Congress chairperson Noma-india Mfeketo; and Harold Harvey.

Mrs Veronica Simmers said police had raided her house in Rocklands, Mitchells Plain on Tuesday night.

The police returned at about 4am on Wednesday to detain her husband.

"I immediately telephoned Neville (van der Rheede) to tell him about my husband's detention, but a security policeman answered the phone at Neville's house," she said.

"I then phoned Huxley Joshua, the lawyer, but his wife told me he and Trevor Manuel, their next door neighbour, had just been picked up.

"The police later told me Willie is being held at Muizenberg."

When police came to detain Manuel, his wife, Lyn, had gone next door to lawyer Huxley Joshua — only to find police were busy detaining Joshua.

Mrs Sonia Joshua said her husband had undegone bypass heart surgery in March.

"He had two operation since then because of infection and is still recovering. He still goes to hospital regularly and has an appointment with his cardiologist on Friday.

"The police say he was involved in this weekend's anti-apartheid conference. How active could he have been after spending 50 days in hospital?" she asked.

Confiscated

The directors of SOUTH have condemned the detention of Joshua, a fellow director, expressing concern for his health.

SOUTH's directors called for the release of all detainees.

Mrs Carol van der Rheede said police arrived at her Westridge house at about 4am and searched the house for about an hour.

They confiscated some documents and detained her husband, she said.

Those arrested in Pretoria included officials of Atteridgeville Residents Organisation,
Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation (Sayo) and Soshanguve Youth Organisation (Soyo).

Those detained last week are May Ledwaba, Tsepo Mptlana, Vuyo Kapa, Nicholas Lamola, Enoch Ndolo, N L Madimo, Lucky Mabusela, Tshipa Chidi and Strike Sokuba.

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Patrick Molala, was detained on September 6.

Condemning the detentions, National Democratic Movement MP for Greytown, Pierre Cronje, said the government had to learn that "you can ban people but not ideas".

"After more than two years of Emergency detentions and bannings the ideals that the UDF stands for are more popular than ever."



Mewa Ramgobin

Police raid NIC three

DURBAN. — Police this week raided the homes of Natal Indian Congress officials here in the nation-wide crackdown on participants of the Anti-Apartheid Conference.

In addition, the offices of a number of civil and human rights organisations in Pietermaritzburg were searched.

In Durban, the homes of Mr George Sewpersadh, the president of NIC, and Dr Farouk Meer, the organisation's secretary, were raided on Tuesday.

The authorities also visited the Verulam home of the vice-president, Mr Mewallal Ramgobin, on Tuesday night but Ramgobin was not home.

The NIC is one of the many organisations sending delegates to the weekend conference in Cape Town.

Black Sash

In Pietermaritzburg, the offices of Cosatu, the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa), the Black Sash, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Edendale Advice Centre were searched.

According to Captain Pieter Kitching, police liaison officer, acted under the emergency regulations and did not need a search warrant.

During their raid, the authorities seized a number of documents from the Black Sash office and a booklet from the Lawyers for Human Rights premises.

According to the organisations, it appeared the authorities were looking for material on this weekend's conference and the coming municipal elections.

Ban warning

JOHANNESBURG. — Foreign embassies have been requested to pressure the Botha government not to ban this weekend's anti-apartheid conference in Cape Town.

About 75 organisations are to meet in the University of Cape Town's Jameson Hall on Saturday to discuss the key issues of one man, one vote and joint opposition to repression.

Cosatu's Frank Meintjies said here earlier this week the conference was a "platform to enable organisations to work out a way forward", adding that the 600 to 700 people expected to attend "did not agree on all issues".

Meintjies said he did not expect doctrinal statements to be drawn up at the conference but future joint action would be discussed.

"We think it will be foolish for the government to ban this conference. It will be disastrous and shortsighted on their part."

Cosatu had asked various embassies to persuade the government to think "brilliantly" before banning the conference.

The choice of organisations invited was based "on the criteria of opposition to apartheid".

The former general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said there were many organisations which were not part of the democratic movement but which had an "objective interest in the abolition of apartheid".

"The government itself is incapable of dismantling apartheid because it's synonymous with apartheid.

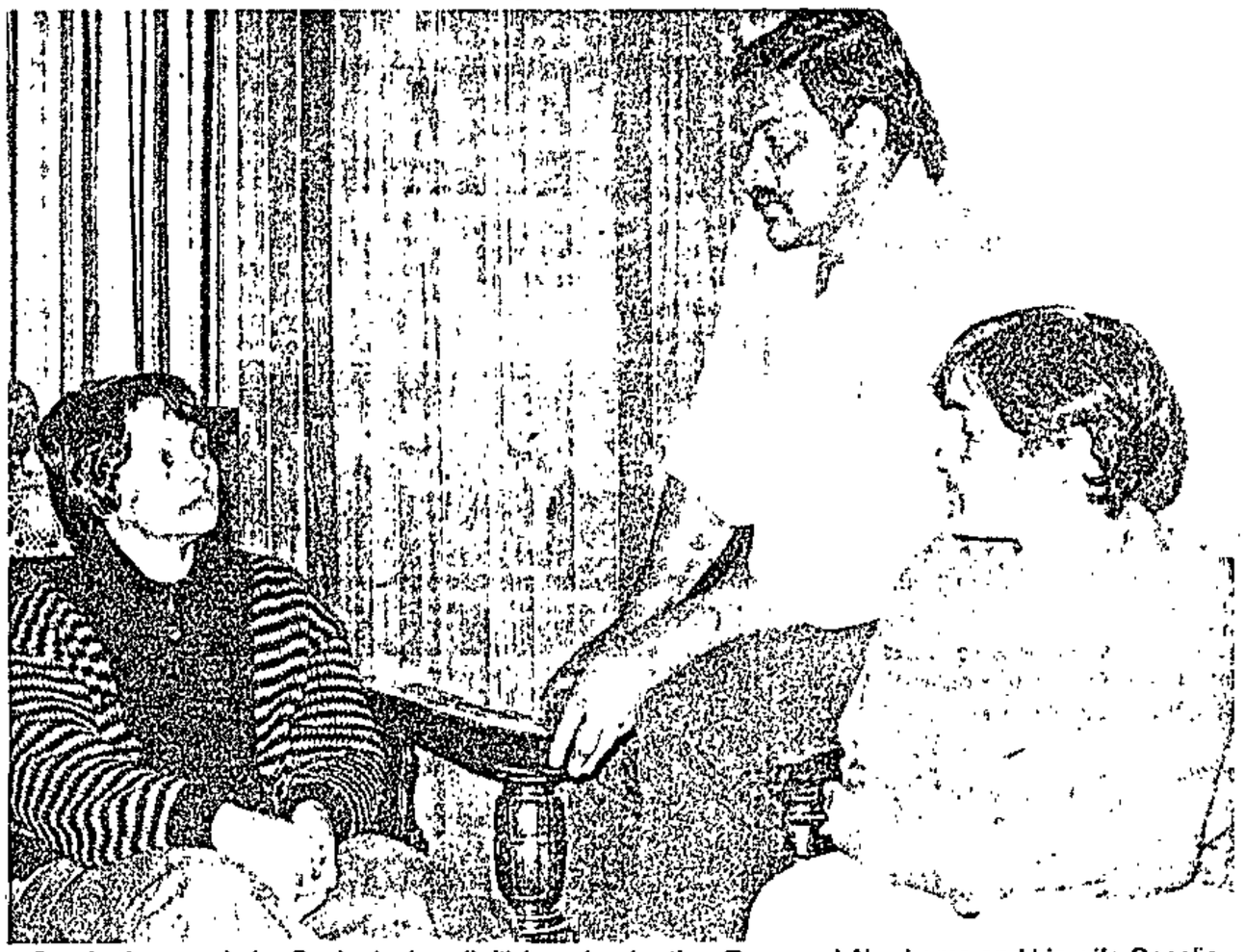
"To expect a solution from the illegitimate tricameral system would be tantamount to asking the government to transform itself into the opposite. A permanent and lasting solution to this country's crisis can only emerge from the democratic movement."

Invitations have been extended to a broad group of organisations ranging from labour federations to black business organisations such as National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), the South African Bus and Taxi Association (Sabta) and the Taverners Association.

Included in the political sector are the Inyandza Cultural group of Kangwane, Five Freedoms Forum, National Democratic Movement, Democratic Peoples Party (Transkei), the Congress of Tradional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) and Bophuthatswana's Peoples Progressive Party and Seoposengwe Political Party.

Other representatives will come from the students, youth, civics, women, unemployed, rural, professional (lawyers, doctors and the media), sports, culture, religion, and anti-conscription educational groupings.

The conference is being held in terms of a resolution adopted at Cosatu's special national congress in May this year.



Comforting words for Sonia Joshua (left) from her brother Raymond Abrahams and his wife Cecelia

Sacos units on standby

THE South African Council on Sport (Sacos) had all their units on standby but had not received a formal invitation to attend the Anti-Apartheid Conference, according to general secretary Colin Clarke.

A Cosatu spokesperson however assured SOUTH that Sacos would be invited. "They are topping the list of sport organisations.

"Jay Naidoo will be in Cape Town soon to see Sacos."

Clarke said this week they had written to Cosatu asking for clarification and were awaiting a reply.

"Some affiliates had been approached individually but Sacos as such had received no formal invitation. We don't know where we stand.

"As much as we would like to, we cannot attend a wedding without an invite. This is the view of some of our affiliates.

"We had written on Friday and are still awaiting a reply. Our affiliates are on standby but time is running out."

Contact had been made with a Cosatu official locally but not with anyone at the national office, Clarke said.

Azacco pull-out 'regrettable'

THE Azanian Coordinating Committee (Azacco) pulled out of this weekend's anti-apartheid conference after objecting to the inclusion of certain organisations — among them white liberals and homeland groups.

Cosatu's assistant secretary Sydney Mufamadi said it was regrettable that Azacco had excluded itself.

"This is not a conference of people who should necessarily agree.

"Their desire is that the apartheid problem must vanish from this earth."

At a hastily convened press conference after meeting Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) organisers, Azacco objected to the participation of several organisations including the Five Freedoms Forum, Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement (NDM), KaNgwane homeland leader Enos Mabuza's Inyandza National Movement, the Transkei Democratic Party and the People's Progressive Party of Rocky Malebane-Metsing in Bophuthatswana.

"Invitations have been sent to a mixed bag of organisations, some of which are direct representatives of the ruling class. These organisations and what they stand for have been rejected by our people. This, in our view, is unprincipled unity which bears no relation to the aspirations of our people," Azzaco's national co-ordinator Lusiba Ntloko told newsmen.

"We applaud all attempts by all organisations to forge unity. To forge any meaningful solution it needs to be unity of the oppressed and exploited, first and foremost."

Azacoo sees Saturday's conference as "over-ambitious" on the part of Cosatu and an "impractical exercise".

Other objections included:

- Only 15 delegates were allocated to Azzaco while the non-racial democratic movement has 50 delegates and its affiliates were given a further delegate status. Azacco quoted as an example the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and South African National Students Congress (Sansco).
- Organisers of the conference belong to one political grouping, namely the Charterists.

Mokoena joins twilight people

JOHANNESBURG. — Political activist and Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) leader Aubrey Mokoena has joined the list of twilight people, those restricted to their homes from dusk to dawn.

He and former ANC leader, 77-year-old Phillip Matthews, of Orlando West, Soweto, were effectively silenced by the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, when he slapped banning orders on them at the weekend.

Besides being prohibited from taking part in the activities of the United Democratic Front and the RMC, Mokoena cannot address organisations like the Black Students Society (BSS) and the National Union of Students of South Africa (Nusas).

He is also prohibited from attending or addressing any gathering to attack, criticise or protest against the system of local government or local authority.

Mokoena cannot leave his Orlando East home between 6pm and 5am. He is also not allowed to leave the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodeport.

Mokoena was among the 16 United Democratic Front leaders charged with high treason in 1984 but acquitted in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg.

In October 1977 he was detained for 13 months after the banning of the BC organisations and served with a four-year banning order after his release.

Matthews served 12 years on Robben Island from 1963 for recruiting people for military training for Umkonto we Sizwe. On his release in 1975 he was banned for five years. He was under house arrest during that period.

Like Mokoena, Mathews cannot give interviews to newsmen, or address gatherings of more than 10 people. He is also restricted to his Orlando West home.



Aubrey Mokoena

23-28/9/88

(327)

0 46 46

Intimidation in platteland

Cape Times 28/9/88

Van Eck

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MANY of the platteland towns were being subjected to a "shocking system of intimidation" in a bid to make residents vote in the October 26 elections, the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said yesterday.

Mr Van Eck said that as part of "a massive intimidation campaign to make people vote", black residents of the new section of Bongolethu township in Oudshoorn who showed opposition to participation "have as punishment recently had their newly installed electricity meter boxes ripped out of the walls of their homes by the municipality".

Speaking during the debate on the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Bill in Parliament, Mr Van Eck said that residents were also told that if they failed to register or vote they would "cease to exist".

Residents were also told that they would not receive any further services, repairs "or anything", he said.

...ing to government troops

Treason verdict deferred

JOHANNESBURG. — Botswana's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Eben Livesey Luke, has deferred judgment in the trial of three South Africans facing various charges, including treason. The three accused are Mr Olof Bergh; his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Bergh, and Mr Barry Viviers.

Courts bid farewell to individual rights

After the Appeal Court decision that 'unreasonableness' was insufficient ground to invalidate an Emergency regulation, the Durban challenge to the regulations last week had no chance. Many lawyers believe it marks the end of an era, reports CARMEL RICKARD

THE Natal Indian Congress court challenge to key Emergency regulations — which could be the last of the attempted court challenges to Emergency regulations — has been dismissed.

Mr Justice David Friedman said he "regretted" the application had to fail.

The NIC brought the application to test the validity of regulations which have effectively banned the United Democratic Front. They also challenged certain media regulations including those which prevent any call for a boycott of the October elections.

However, the application, brought in the Durban Supreme Court, was affected by a decision of the Appellate Division, handed down the day before the start of the NIC case.

In terms of this decision, one of the long-standing grounds of attack on a regulation — that it is void for being vague — was found to be an invalid reason for setting aside Emergency regulations.

This decision forced the NIC legal team to abandon its argument that the regulations were invalid as they were vague. Instead, Ismail Mahomed SC argued that they were so unreasonable that parliament could not have intended to give the state president the power to make such regulations.

However, Mr Justice Friedman found that, following the AD decision, this attack (unreasonableness) was also no longer a valid ground for challenging Emergency regulations.

He found that in terms of the new decision, he could not even inquire whether the regulations were unreasonable, and added, "I regret that the application must fail".

The judge said he used the words "regret" deliberately as in general it was one of the traditional roles of the court to act as a watchdog against executive excesses in the field of subordinate legislation.

The court fulfilled its role by measuring the legislation against long and well-established principles.

"It is therefore a matter of regret that in the field of security legislation the legislature should have seen fit to remove from the court the role traditionally entrusted to it of fairly and without fear or favour, safeguarding the interests of the state and of its citizens."

Civil rights lawyers see the effect of the new AD judgement as more than something to "regret". Several have commented that it could be the end of the era in which Emergency regulations can be tested in the courts.

A number of pending cases are being postponed indefinitely while lawyers consider whether it would be worthwhile continuing with them.

Commenting on the AD decision and its effect, Durban Legal Resources Centre director Chris Nicholson said he found it distressing. The ruling meant that while a regulation might be vague, it was still valid, and that people could be charged with breaking a regulation so vague that they did not understand it.

"It seems to be unjust for people to face the severe penalties set out in the Act, for contravening a regulation which is so vague that they could not understand it."

He said the NIC judgement was also "a serious development" and in effect meant a regulation could be both vague and unreasonable without the courts being able to intervene.

"It is a serious blow to the country if we are going to be governed by regulations which are vague and unreasonable which the courts can do nothing about."

Fink Haysom, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, said the ruling effectively held that the approach of the courts up to this time had been incorrect".

"This reverses many judgements made in the past years," said Haysom. "It not only makes an enormous barrier for lawyers and leaves individuals unprotected from the capriciousness of the executive, it also clearly points to the abdication of the AD in its role of protecting the individual."

(327) W/Mail 23 29/9/88

nesburg hotel by KwaNdebele police, but was released a month later after a successful court interdict.

He was part of a group of Sayco leaders who were detained two months later.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, OBJECTS —

Banned for importation and distribution:

Don't vote for oppression, unite for people's power — sticker (unstated); Boycott dummy elections: advance to people's power — sticker (unstated); Voting is collaboration. Don't Vote — sticker (unstated); Free Harry Gwala — sticker (unstated).

Let Mbeki Speak — sticker (unstated); Free Mandela — sticker (unstated); Free Mandela 70th birthday 18 July — sticker (unstated); The People salute Nelson Mandela — sticker (unstated); Cry Freedom — record (MCA records, Germany); Namibia Day 26 August — T-shirt (unstated).

Unequal Opportunity (Samir Amin); Race, Colonialism and the City (John Rex); Anarchism. As we see it (Anarchist Communist Federation); Workers Press no 126 Saturday 6 Aug (Workers Revolutionary party, London); Fight Racism Fight Imperialism no 79 July 1988 (Larkin Publications); Der Selbstbefriedigte Mensch (Volker Ellis Pilgrim); Midnight Stud (Brick Walters); It's your birthday ... I'm so happy I could just s..t — card (Paper Moon graphics); We'll get along fine ... as soon as you realise I'm God — card (Jack Dusty, England).

Most people don't know s..t. The few who do, know only because they've bought it or stepped in it — card (Erotix, USA); Shit List (Ivory Tower Publishing, Watertown); Samantha Fox Touch Me — flag (unstated); Makeovers (Joanna Adams); It's just tough s..t — object (unstated); Beach Belle — poster (unstated); Stripper of the Year — film; Twisted Nightmare — film; Pray TV — film.

Conditionally approved/unbanned:

Southscan vol 2 no 45 27/7/88 (Southscan, London); Karl Marx Frederick Engels Collected Works vol 15, 16, 17 and 23 (Lawrence and Wishart, London); Basic Documents on African Affairs (Ian Brownlee); The Awakening of a People (I B Tabata); World Marxist Review vol 31 no 4 April 1988 (S Easton, London). All of the above were approved for university libraries and legal deposit only.

The Illustrator's Figure Reference Manual (Chartwell Books, New Jersey) — not to be displayed with inner pages open; Eros in Antiquity (The Erotic Art Book Society) — only to be displayed in sealed wrapping.

Unbanned:

Workers of the World 2 Bolivia (Ilrig, Mowbray, Cape Town); Critique of the Gotha Programme (Karl Marx); Class Struggles in France (Karl Marx).

Banned: Soweto strikers daily meetings

DAILY meetings of the 3 500 striking municipal workers at Regina Mundi Church were this week banned under the Emergency regulations.

Lawyers acting for the strikers said they had asked the police to supply reasons for banning the meetings.

Defiant strikers interviewed say they are struggling to make ends meet — but are determined not to call off their eight-week strike.

For the first time last week striking workers received rations of mealie meal, sugar, coffee, tea and washing soap from the union and sympathetic community members.

A war of words has developed between the Soweto Council and the South African Municipal Workers' Union (Samwu).

The council is claiming the workers are involved in an illegal strike and have thus dismissed themselves. Samwu, on the other hand, says the workers are still council employees.

The conflict comes despite various attempts by Ministers United for Christian Co-Responsibility (Mucor) to meet Nico Malan, Soweto's Town Clerk. Malan is reported to be willing to pursue discussions and a meeting has been scheduled for next Tuesday.

In an advertisement which appeared in several major Johannesburg newspapers, Malan said the workers dismissed themselves by being absent from work for more than seven days.

By MUSA ZONDI

Samwu, a Congress of South African Trade Unions affiliate, says the council is trying to shake off its responsibilities by asking the private sector to tender for contracts for certain departments, such as the cleaning department.

"If they are the local authority, aren't they supposed to provide services themselves?" a Samwu representative asked.

The union alleges some of its members have been detained and at least four people are still believed to be in detention. They are Nero Maseko, Neville Mogatle, Thabo Sepholo and Reuben Nxumalo.

Two of the detained members Francis Motau and Sepholo have been charged with public violence and intimidation and are due to appear in court soon.

Some of the released detainees claim police told them not to attend meetings or to leave their houses at certain times.

According to a Samwu official, some of the striking workers have reapplied for their jobs but only a few have been rehired by the council.

Samwu is demanding the Soweto municipality take back all 3 500 striking workers and promote them to grade 12 which will mean a pay rise. The council has offered to rehire 70 percent of the workforce.

Malan told the *Weekly Mail:* "We stand by what we have said. The council has made out final pay cheques for the first 19 days of July because the strike started on July 20." Malan added the council had started a recruitment drive to replace the "dismissed" workers.

He denied knowledge that certain members of Samwu had been detained.

● A police representative could not confirm or deny that certain members of Samwu have been detained. Captain R Crewe said information about detainees is given when names and places of detention are supplied.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant
Government Gazette

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)
Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

Vol. 279 PRETORIA, 29 SEPTEMBER 1988 No. 11532

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2021 **29 September 1988**

VERLENING VAN DEURSOEKINGSMAGTE AAN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE MARINE KORPORASIE BEPERK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid verleen aan die Minister van Wet en Orde by artikel 2 (2) (g) van die Wet op Beheer van Toegang tot Openbare Persele en Voertuie, 1985 (Wet 53 van 1985), welke bevoegdheid ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet aan my gedelegeer is by Goewermentskennisgewing 2761 van 13 Desember 1985 gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* 10035 van 13 Desember 1985, bepaal ek, Roelof Petrus Jansen van Vuuren, Senior Hoofadjunk-kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby dat gemagtigde beamptes van die Suid-Afrikaanse Marine Korporasie Beperk persone mag deursoek vir die doel van verlening van toestemming tot die binnegaan of betreding van persele of voertuie wat die eiendom is van, of geokkupeer of gebruik word deur, of onder die beheer is van die Suid-Afrikaanse Marine Korporasie Beperk.

Aldus geteken te Pretoria hierdie 26ste dag van September 1988.

R. P. J. VAN VUUREN,
Senior Hoofadjunk-kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

No. 2022 **29 September 1988**

VERLENING VAN DEURSOEKINGSMAGTE AAN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERVOERDIENSTE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid verleen aan die Minister van Wet en Orde by artikel 2 (2) (g) van die Wet op Beheer van Toegang tot Openbare Persele en Voertuie, 1985 (Wet 53 van 1985), welke bevoegdheid ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet aan my gedelegeer is by Goewermentskennisgewing 2761 van 13 Desember 1985 gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant*

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2021 **29 September 1988**

GRANTING OF SEARCH POWERS TO AUTHORIZED OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

By virtue of the powers vested in the Minister of Law and Order by section 2 (2) (g) of the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985), which powers have been delegated to me in terms of section 5 of the Act by Government Notice 2761, dated 13 December 1985, published in *Government Gazette* 10035, dated 13 December 1985, I, Roelof Petrus Jansen van Vuuren, Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby determine that authorized officers of the South African Marine Corporation Limited may search persons for the purpose of granting permission to enter or enter upon premises or vehicles which are the property of, or are occupied or used by, or are under the control of the South African Marine Corporation Limited.

Signed at Pretoria on this 26th day of September 1988.

R. P. J. VAN VUUREN,
Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police.

No. 2022 **29 September 1988**

GRANTING OF SEARCH POWERS TO AUTHORIZED OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSPORT SERVICES

By virtue of the powers vested in the Minister of Law and Order by section 2 (2) (g) of the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985), which powers have been delegated to me in terms of section 5 of the Act by Government Notice 2761, dated 13 December 1985, published in *Government Gazette* 10035, dated

Censoring of news 'leads to unrest'

337

SPM 30/9/88

By Joe Openshaw

The suppression of news led to public unrest and unease and fostered a climate of uncertainty, Dr P J Muller, editor of *Insig* magazine and former assistant editor of *Beeld*, said at RAU yesterday at a conference on urban terrorism.

The conference was sponsored by the Sentrum vir die Ondersoek na Rewolusionêre Bedrywighede.

Dr Muller said that during the last general election the revolutionary climate had been over-emphasised in an effort to get people to the polls — with extraordinary political results.

CYNICISM

"Something like that does not go unnoticed by the public and every time the threat to the country is used for manipulative purposes the seed of cynicism is sown."

The problem the press faced was that if it suppressed news or bent to make the task of the security forces easier, it undermined its own credibility and consequently became an untrustworthy accomplice in the fight against terrorism.

"Analyse the way in which newspapers have covered acts of terror in this country over the past decade and you to come the conclusion there is little reason for complaint about their handling of such news," Dr Muller said.

Verdict in UDF case overturned

327

Cape Times 30/9/88

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday upheld an appeal against a decision of a Natal judge who found that the declaration of the UDF as an affected organization was of no force and effect in law.

Mr Justice J M Didcott in the Durban Supreme Court on May 8, 1987, found that the Registrar of Affected Organizations was not entitled to take any steps against the UDF pursuant to the declaration in Proclamation 190 of October 9, 1986, read with the Affected Organizations Act of 1974.

Yesterday Mr Justice Rabie, the Acting Chief Justice, upheld an appeal by the State President, government of South Africa and the ministers of Law and Order and of Justice.

He ordered the respondents, jointly and severally, to pay the costs, including those of two counsel for the State President and government and two for the ministers.

With the concurrence of Mr Justice Joubert, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Steyn, he set aside the lower court order.

An issue in the appeal was whether the State President — in Proclamation 30 of 1984 — had, or had purported to, transfer or assign the powers entrusted to the Minister of Justice by Section 8 of the Affected Organizations Act, to the Minister of Law and Order. — Sapa



Members of anti-apartheid organisations staging a placard demonstration outside Johannesburg's Kine Centre yesterday, which houses the US consulate.

Picture: ROBBIE BOTHA

Placard demo at Kine dispersed

327
18/day

REPRESENTATIVES of anti-apartheid organisations held a poster demonstration at the entrance to Kine Centre, Johannesburg, at lunch time yesterday, where four anti-apartheid activists have taken refuge in the US consulate.

The Black Sash, Law Students' Council and Lawyers for Human Rights were represented. The posters portrayed anti-apartheid sentiments: "Raymond Suttner, released but not free", "SA is growing up in detention", "Democracy not Emergency" and "No peace without Justice".

The protest later moved and the protesters then stood about 30m apart on both sides of Commissioner Street.

Riot police arrived at about 1.30pm and declared the demonstration prohibited in terms of the Internal Security Act. They gave a 10-minute warning to the crowd to disperse. It did so and the police then left. — Sapa. 30/9/88

(327) W/Mail 30/9-6/10/88

APARTHEID BAROMETER

SEGREGATION COSTS
About R7-billion of the R57-billion debt accumulated by the South African government had been "squandered on promoting the separation of our people" PFP MP Peter Soal said in parliament.

INDIAN SCHOOLS
A total of 1 442 pupils of "other race groups" were admitted to Indian schools in 1987, according to the annual report of the House of Delegates, tabled in parliament.

RESIGNATION OF TEACHERS
A total of 2 574 teachers resigned their jobs in the first eight months of 1988, the chairman of the Teachers Federal Council, Dudley Shroeder, said recently. The TFC released results of a survey conducted in 3 137 schools and colleges countrywide. By the end of the year this figure was expected to reach 3 552, compared with 2 303 resignations in 1987, he said.

He said the figure for resignations was expected to increase because only 72 percent of schools and colleges had responded to the TFC questionnaire. Salaries and conditions of service were the main reasons for resignations according to the survey, he said.

Schroeder said that approximately 85 percent of the teachers who had resigned were under the age of 40 while 56 percent were younger than 30. Despite the predominance of women in the profession, 37 percent of those who resigned were men.

POLICE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
Only 48 percent of all police warrant officers, "regardless of race" had passed the matriculation examination, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament. He said 2,9 percent of all police officers had not passed matric.

HOUSES FOR MINISTERS
The construction of houses for five members of the House of Representatives' Ministers' Council and two deputy ministers in Walmer Estate, Cape Town, was expected to cost R4,4 million, Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs Pietie du Plessis told parliament.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE
JESSE DUARTE, 35, Federation of Transvaal Women executive member, was detained under the Emergency Regulations on March 17 and is still being held.

Duarte first became politically active in the Labour Party Youth as a matric student in 1971. After completing a year as an American Field Service scholar in the United States she left the Labour Party, and became active in student politics while studying at the University of the Witwatersrand.

She played a prominent role in the anti-Presidents Council campaign in 1983 and served on the anti-PC executive. She was also a member of the Riverlea Residents Association and was active in the Save Riverlea Campaign. In 1985 she served on the Transvaal general council of the United Democratic Front. For the past two years she has served on the executive of Fedtraw.

At the time of her detention she was working as an assistant to Dr Beyers Naude. She previously worked for Ravan Press. Duarte is married and has two children.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, OBJECTS
Banned for distribution and importation:
Let No one Despise Your Youth ... June 16 — poster (Young Christian Students, Mayfair); The Combatant March 1988 vol 9 no 8 (Plan Commissariat, Lubango); Swapo Information Bulletin June 1988 (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda); The Student Voice of Namibia vol 4 no 3 July/August 1988 (Nanso, Windhoek); Mandate Special Edition 1988, South Africa vol 19 no 4 1988 (The United Church of Canada); Socialism: Theory and Practice April 1988 (Novosti Press Agency, Moscow); A Women's Touch (Edited by Cedar and Nelly); Legalise it — cassette (not stated); Sex to Sexty Handi Dandi vol 158 (Spi Publishing Co, Inc, Texas); Delicious Sex (Gael Greene); Amazon Quarterly vol 3 no 2 special issue: Sexuality (Amazon Press, Boston); Refugee — film.

Unbanned:
New Nation December 3-9, vol 2 no 47 (New Nation, Johannesburg); Socialism Utopian and Scientific (Frederick Engels); Parade and Foto-Action (Thompson Publications Ltd, Harare) — no longer banned for all future editions).

Unbanned in the Transkei
Render unto Kaiser (Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed).

Conditionally unbanned/approved:
The Anti-Apartheid Reader (David Mermelstein ed); Imperialism: The last stage of capitalism (V I Lenin); International Affairs no 2 February 1988 (The USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the all-Union Znaniye Society, Moscow); Karl Marx and Frederick Engels collected works vol 1–4, 18–22, 24–50 (Lawrence and Wishart, London) — all confined to legal deposit and university libraries.

The House on the Hill (Jonathan Black); Sex and Sunsets (Tim Sandlin) — no distribution to children under 18. Manner Liebe (Von Matthais Frings und Elmar Kraushaar) — not to be displayed with pages open.

WEEK AT A GLANCE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 281 PRETORIA, 1 NOVEMBER 1988 No. 11570

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 2267 **1 November 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE MEDIA EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue under regulation 7 (3) (ii) of the Media Emergency Regulations, 1988, the order set out in the Schedule.

J. C. G. BOTHA,

Minister of Home Affairs.

SCHEDULE

The production or publishing, during the period from the date of publishing of this order up to and including 28 November 1988, of all further issues of the periodical ***The Weekly Mail*** is hereby totally prohibited.

No. 2268 **1 November 1988**

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 7 (1) OF THE MEDIA EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue a warning to persons concerned in the production, compilation or publishing of issues of the periodical ***Free Azania*** that the matter published in that periodical and the way in which matter is published in that periodical, in my opinion, are causing a threat to the safety of the public or to the maintenance of public order or are causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency.

J. C. G. BOTHA,

Minister of Home Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2267 **1 November 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE MEDIANOODREGULASIES, 1988

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, reik hierby kragtens regulasie 7 (3) (ii) van die Medianoodregulasies, 1988, die bevel uit in die Bylae uiteengesit.

J. C. G. BOTHA,

Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

BYLAE

Die voortbrenging of publisering, gedurende die tydperk vanaf die datum van afkondiging van hierdie bevel tot en met 28 November 1988, van alle verdere uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie ***The Weekly Mail*** word hierby geheel en al verbied.

No. 2268 **1 November 1988**

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 7 (1) VAN DIE MEDIANOODREGULASIES, 1988

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, rig hierby 'n waarskuwing tot persone wat by die voortbrenging, samestelling of publisering van uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie ***Free Azania*** betrokke is dat stof wat in daardie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, en die wyse waarop stof in daardie periodieke publikasie gepubliseer word, volgens my oordeel, 'n bedreiging vir die veiligheid van die publiek of vir die handhawing van die openbare orde of 'n vertraging in die beëindiging van die noodtoestand veroorsaak.

J. C. G. BOTHA,

Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

Vlok restricts 2 movements

Star 1/11/88

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has restricted two youth organisations — the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and the Transvaal Students' Congress — from carrying out any activities whatsoever.

This brings to about 24 the number of organisations restricted in this way since February. — Sapa. (327)

Star 1/11/88

SA bans 'Satanic Verses'

327

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Directorate of Publications has banned Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses".

It was found undesirable in terms of the Publications Act because it was "blasphemous and offensive to the religious convictions or feelings of inhabitants of the Republic", said the directorate's deputy director, Mr S F du Toit.

The author was to have spoken on censorship at *The Weekly Mail* Book Week in the Baxter Theatre, Cape Town last night, but was ill. He is to speak on Friday.

Sections of the South African Muslim community have demanded that the newspaper cancel Rusdie's visit. Others say he should speak.

Mr John Allen, managing director of the Penguin Group, said the banning had been processed "unusually speedily".

"Perhaps they had pressure from the Muslim community. We'll appeal," he said.

Paper is 'threat to public safety'

Star 2/11/88

STAFF REPORTER

The Weekly Mail systematically and repeatedly publicised material which posed a threat to public safety and delayed the termination of the state of emergency, Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Following his decision to close the newspaper, Mr Botha said: "I have judged the circumstances surrounding *The Weekly Mail* carefully. I am convinced that my decision is fully justified.



Mr Stoffel Botha . . . 'convinced my decision is justified'.

WARNED

"In terms of Regulation 7 of the Emergency Media regulations, I find it necessary to prohibit the publication of *The Weekly Mail* from 1 November up to and including 28 November 1988.

"This step follows a warning as well as a previous meeting with the publishers of *The Weekly Mail*.

"There are presently several thousand registered periodical publications. Up until now it has only been necessary for me to serve similar orders against two other periodical publications."

● The publishers of the periodical *Free Azania* were yesterday issued with their first warning that Mr Botha was considering suspending them. The notice to this effect was contained in the same Government Gazette as that which included *The Weekly Mail* order. It noted merely that *Free Azania* was considered by the Minister to endanger public order.

23 groups banned by govt this year

Star Times 2/11/88

327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government has effectively banned 23 organisations so far this year — including four in the past week — and more restrictions are in the pipeline.

The latest organisations to be restricted in terms of the emergency regulations are the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee, the Soweto Students' Congress, the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and the Transvaal Students' Congress.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, yesterday ascribed the latest spate of restriction orders to "an upsurge in revolutionary activity from certain sectors".

He then added: "More could come."

Brigadier Mellet said the police had the security situation well under control and were determined that they would never again allow a 1976-type situation to develop in South Africa.

"Rather nip the problem in the bud before it gets bigger," he said.

However, there were still "trouble spots" of revolutionary activity which involved mainly smaller organisations.

He said every organisation was evaluated thoroughly before it was restricted. "It is not an easy decision."

In February this year, the state slapped restrictions on 18 organisations, preventing them from carrying on or performing any political activities.

The organisations effectively banned were 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 SA, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Release Mandela Campaign, Soweto Civic Association, Soweto Youth Congress, SA National Students' Congress, SA Youth Congress;

United Democratic Front, Vaal Civic Organisation, Western Cape Civic Association, and Congress of SA Trade Unions.

In August the End Conscription Campaign was prohibited from performing any acts or activities.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said earlier this year there were 32 unlawful organisations in South Africa. These are the Association for the Education and Cultural Advancement of the African People of SA, Black Parents' Association, Black People's Convention, Black Women's Federation, Border Youth Organisation;

Communist Party of SA, Eastern Cape Youth Organisation, Medupe Writers' Association, Natal Youth Organisation, National Youth Organisation, SA Communist Party, SA Congress of Democrats, SA Students' Movement, SA Students' Organisation, Soweto Students' Representative Council;

Black Community Programmes Ltd, Christian Institute of SA, Defence and Aid Fund, Transvaal Youth Organisation, Union of Black Journalists, Western Cape Youth Organisation, Zimele Trust Fund, African National Congress, African Resistance Movement;

Dance Association, Football Club, Football League, Pan Africanist Congress, Poqo, SAA Football League, Spear of the Nation (Umkhonto we Sizwe), and Congress of SA Students.

Ban on Weekly Mail under fire

STAFF REPORTERS

The decision yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to suspend publication of The Weekly Mail for a month has drawn an avalanche of protest and, in various quarters, it has been dubbed "reprehensible", "incomprehensible", "arbitrary" and "abominable". The Council of Churches said the ban would not "prevent the apartheid volcano from erupting".


THE WEEKLY MAIL

SALMAN RUSHDIE IN SA

THE GREAT SCHLEPP

THE ODDER COUPLE

There has been an avalanche of protest against the month-long ban imposed on the *The Weekly Mail* yesterday by Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha.

Journalists, newspaper managements, opposition parties, the churches and human rights organisations have condemned the measure.

The suspension is a crippling blow to a courageous newspaper, says Newspaper Press Union president Mr Jolyon Nuttall.

"It deprives South Africans — particularly the thinking variety — of a valuable source of opinion and information. I urge the Minister of Home Affairs to recall the *The Weekly Mail* from the cooler and let it resume its place in the scrum."

Fearlessly

Mr Bob Kernohan, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, said: "The *The Weekly Mail* has fearlessly carried on its task of informing its readers of events which the Government is obviously determined to stifle.

"The State has not been able to silence the truth through the courts simply because they realised the newspaper was not breaking normal laws. Instead Minister Stoffel Botha has taken the arbitrary and reprehensible decision to close the newspaper for a month."

The president of the Association of Democratic Journalists (Transvaal), Mr Cecil Sols, said the suspension was an indication that the Government intended to continue closing channels for democratic expression.

"*The Weekly Mail* is playing an important role in informing sections of the white community, the business sector and people abroad about events and developments in the country at large and especially in black residential areas. This ban — and any repeat of it — can only contribute to further polarisation of our already divided society."

The chairman of the Transvaal Save the Press Committee, Mr Raymond Louw, described the suspension as "abominable and without justification".

He said: "We wish to remind the State President and the Home Affairs Minister that, in Zurich last month, the State President announced that he was committed to the practice of human rights in South Africa — and that means an adherence to a State policy upholding the free flow of information."

The Weekly Mail suspension was a direct contravention of all known and accepted human rights agreements, said Mr Louw.

"What it ammounts to is that the commitment of the State President and his Government to human rights is as worthless as all other commitments they have given to democracy and the broadening of democracy."

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, said that, by banning *The Weekly Mail*, the Government would besmirch the image of South Africa in every country abroad.

A spokesman for the National Democratic Movement said the action was "incomprehensible".

"This is a further sign of the deterioration of freedom of speech, press freedom and the right of the people to be informed," the NDM said.

The South African Council of Churches issued a statement declaring that the ban "will not, as we have said before, stop the apartheid volcano from erupting".

The SACC called on "freedom loving" South Africans to stand by the paper and ensure that it emerged from suspension with even greater strength.

The Human Rights Commission issued a statement expressing its resentment "with this latest interference with the right to freedom of expression and with the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas".

It concluded: "The public is being subverted by a Department of Interference with Information."

Inconceivable

Black Sash Transvaal chairman Mrs Ethel Walt stated: "It is inconceivable that the thoughtful in-depth articles of *The Weekly Mail* pose any threat to the security of the State or that they postpone the lifting of the state of emergency.

"Why any government would wish to retain power if it is able to do so only by banning information, knowledge and the exchange of ideas, is a mystery indeed. Such hard-won power can hardly be worth the effort of retaining it."

Independent politician Dr Dennis Worrall commented: "The ban is extraordinarily foolish. It weakens our already attenuated democracy, damages the institution of the Press and hurts a quality newspaper.

"South Africans, if they are to react intelligently to the challenges they face, need all the information they can get."

He added: "I can understand Mr Stoffel Botha doing this because, quite frankly, he's one of the most limited people in South African politics."

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of Rhodes University's department of journalism, said: "The Government needs the information it can get from *The Weekly Mail* and similar publications more than anyone else does.

"A negotiated future for South Africa is the core of the Government's reform policy — but one simply cannot negotiate without information.

"To pretend that one can sanely negotiate an intelligent solution out of ignorance is ridiculous," he said.

Meer 'obediently' boycotts Book Week

Staff Reporter

SOCIOLOGIST Professor Fatima Meer has pulled out of a literary conference in Cape Town out of "obedience" to the Muslim Judicial Council, which is boycotting controversial author Salman Rushdie.

Rushdie, due to address the Weekly Mail Book Week this week, has caused an uproar in the Muslim community with his latest book *The Satanic Verses*, which has been banned in South Africa under the "blasphemy" clause of the Publications Act.

Professor Meer, a panelist at the session on history in the Baxter Theatre last night, attributed her protest action to Muslim obedience.

The Muslim Judicial Council yesterday called for a boycott of the Book Week.

Professor Meer said her withdrawal was not a move against Rushdie who she praised as a "literary genius". Her action was, as a Muslim, in accordance with the council decision.

Rushdie was due to deliver a keynote address on censorship on Monday but was delayed in London because of ill health. He is expected to arrive in time for the Friday session and will give the censorship address on Saturday, according to Book Week organisers.

The Call of Islam has said Rushdie should be allowed to speak and be confronted on his views in debate.

● The subject of tonight's programme is "Contemporary Afrikaans Prose: The Reality". On the panel are Gunther Pakendorf, Etienne van Heerden, Jeanne Goosen, Lucas Malan and Koos Prinsloo.

Govt drops Sijake citizenship case

Cape Times 21/11/88

Staff Reporter

THE government yesterday withdrew its opposition to an application for citizenship by former long-term Robben Island prisoner Mr Sandi Sijake.

Mr Sijake's lawyers heard shortly before the application was due to be heard in the Supreme Court that the government was seeking an out-of-court settlement.

There was still a dispute over who should bear the costs of the action, said a spokesman for the legal firm of Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg — the firm representing Mr Sijake, jailed in 1973 under the Terrorism Act.

Late last year he was served with an order deporting him to the Transkei on his release from prison.



Mr Sandi Sijake

Mr Sijake instituted legal action to nullify the order, saying though he had been born in Umtata, the ANC, of which he had been a member, did not recognise the Transkei as an entity separate from SA.

He was informed the day before his release on June 18 this year by the Department of Home Affairs that the deportment order was suspended pending the court hearing.

No reason was given by the two respondents — the Minister of Home Affairs and the director-general of the department — for the withdrawal from the action.

However, Mr Sijake's attorneys pointed out that the settlement set no legal precedent and similar applications for citizenship, by people declared by the government to be citizens of the national states, would have to be tested in court.

Mail ban sparks strong reaction

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON.— Britain and the United States have condemned the four-week ban on the Weekly Mail.

The British Foreign Office said it "strongly opposes" the government's decision.

It made its feelings known to the South African authorities during a meeting between Foreign Office Minister of State Mrs Lynda Chalker and South Africa's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring.

Mrs Chalker said the British government considered the move a further blow to Press freedom.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that America has also roundly condemned the suspension, calling for an end to the gag on South Africa's news media.

SHORTSIGHTED

The move angered both pro and anti-sanctions American politicians and the Reagan administration.

The US State Department called on the government to "end its suppression of the media and to allow its citizens access to the information and ideas they need to debate their country's future".

Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the Independent Party, said today that the banning was "shortsighted in the extreme".

He said a statement by Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, that the continued publication of the newspaper threatened public safety or the maintenance of public order was ridiculous.

His statement that its continued appearance delayed the ending of the state of emergency was "surely dishonest".

All this further restriction on freedom of speech and publication did was to weaken the already attenuated democracy, damage a major institution and to hurt a quality newspaper.

FREEDOM

"The man simply does not understand the nature of Press freedom or how journalists work."

The Save the Press Campaign (Western Cape) said the news came "as no surprise".

"The State appears quite happy to catapult the country into a Dark Age of disinformation, censorship and suppression of opinion.

"We stand by the Weekly Mail staff in the suspension period and urge other publications under constant threat from the Minister of Home Affairs to fill the void and not let up in their pursuit of the real truth in South Africa.

"The muzzling of the Mail means South Africans will be told even less about the abuses of apartheid or the initiatives of anti-government organisations."

CONDEMNED

The president of the Southern Africa Society of Journalists, Mr Bob Kernohan, said: "This step by Minister Stoffel Botha is condemned in the strongest terms by the SASJ and the hundreds of South African journalists it represents.

"The Weekly Mail has fearlessly carried out its task of informing its readers of events in the country that the government is obviously determined to stifle.

"The State has not been able to silence the Weekly Mail through the courts simply because it realised that the newspaper was not breaking the law. Instead, Minister Botha has taken an arbitary and reprehensible decision to close the newspaper for a month.

"November 1 1988 will go down in the history of South Africa as the day the government tried to snuff out another light, so adding to the darkness of suppression and oppression.

Pope's man slates govt

CAPE TIMES 2/11/88 (327)

PRETORIA. — Angry mourners at a service for dead Italian POWs interrupted a politicised sermon by the Pope's Southern African representative near here yesterday when he censured the government for continuing apartheid and muzzling the press.

One of the guests of honour present during Monsignor Mario Cassari's sermon was the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is responsible for applying the emergency media regulations.

Mr Botha represented the government during the annual commemorative ceremony of the Zonderwater Ex-Prisoners of War Association.

Monsignor Cassari, the charge d'affaires of the apostolic delegation in Southern Africa, said in his sermon that the media were unable to "publish the truth" or to report "what the Pope actually said".

He spoke in Italian and an aide to Mr Botha said the minister had been oblivious of what was being said. He only realised that the sermon was of a political nature after a section of the predominantly Italian crowd of several hundred started protesting noisily against it.

Monsignor Cassari was able to continue only after the Italian Ambassador, Dr Mario Persigielli, appealed for calm.

Dr Persigielli said in an interview afterwards that he considered it highly unfortunate. "I think if somebody wanted to show his dissent in such a ceremony, the only proper way would have been to walk away."

He defended Monsignor Cassari's right to say what he thought was right, because Monsignor Cassari was a political diplomat for the Pope.

Dr Persigielli said Monsignor Cassari did not deviate from his prepared sermon on account of the interruption.

According to an English translation of the sermon, released by Monsignor Cassari's office in Pretoria, he said it was sad and serious to witness among the country's many ills "what the mass media are having to cope with".

Many South African newspapers were "continously hunted" and threatened with being shut down, suspended or censored — these were facts which had already occurred, "including the one of a few days ago" (the temporary closure of the Weekly Mail).

Newspapers were therefore unable to publish the truth about what was really happening or about what had been said — "including what the Pope actually said".

Monsignor Cassari acknowledged the government's reform measures, but said "the chief culprit — discrimination in the name of race — remains". He questioned whether the "sacred" white race which "meditated upon morally criminal plans" experienced brotherly love and a desire for peace.

Mr Botha said in his speech, delivered earlier, that it was to the Italian community's credit that Italians were "loyal and patriotic citizens of South Africa". — Sapa

UK, US slate ban on Mail

LONDON. — Britain and the United States have come out strongly against the ban on the Weekly Mail.

The British government said the restriction was a "further blow to press freedom in South Africa".

Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mrs Lynda Chalker, was expected to join the outcry at a meeting with her South African opposite number, Mr Kobus Meiring, at the Foreign Office yesterday.

Mr Meiring was giving Mrs Chalker a briefing on developments in South Africa, including the municipal election results and Angola-Namibia peace negotiations.

The banning was reportedly prominently on British radio and TV.

The US embassy in Pretoria said it deplored the decision to suspend the Mail.

"It is the embassy's conviction that the press plays an essential role in any democratic society, and that press freedom, inconvenient as it may be on occasion for governments, is nevertheless inseparable from democracy itself," it said.

Last night decisions on the immediate future of the Mail were still being taken, following the announcement that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had banned the paper for 28 days.

Mail co-editor Mr Irwin Manoim said the publishers still had to meet lawyers to decide if the next course of action included petitioning the courts.

The 25 000 circulation Weekly Mail would lose a lot of revenue, since traditionally November was the biggest advertising month for newspapers, he said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Speaker walks out of Book Week

PROFESSOR Fatima Meer, one of South Africa's leading sociologists, last night walked out of the Weekly Mail Book Week at the Baxter Theatre because of pressure from the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC).

The MJC has called on Muslims to boycott the entire Book Week in protest against internationally-acclaimed writer Salman Rushdie's latest novel, "The Satanic Verses" which they claim is sacrilegious.

Prof Meer, who was to have addressed a seminar with three other speakers, read a statement giving her reasons for withdrawing to about 300 people at the Baxter Theatre.

She later said her protest was not against "Rushdie the writer, Rushdie the literary genius and speaker against censorship", but against his "transgression of the beliefs of people".

Star 3/1/88

Rushdie visit: paper is threatened with violence

327

By Clare Harper

At the same time that *The Weekly Mail* was under attack from the Government, it found itself caught in a controversy over the proposed visit by renowned writer Salman Rushdie, co-editor Mr Anton Harber said yesterday.

Rushdie was invited to speak next week at a Book Week to be held under the auspices of *The Weekly Mail*.

Mr Harber said that threats of violence, directed at Rushdie and *The Weekly Mail*, had been received daily over the telephone. The threats were "fairly consistent and serious enough for us to be concerned", Mr Harber said.

"It is striking that freedom of expression is being attacked from both sides — by a Government that doesn't like our views, and by right-wing organisations and individuals who threaten violence because they don't like the views of Salman Rushdie."

Mr Harber said he found both these situations equally appalling and "the product of narrow-mindedness and intolerance".

He said *The Weekly Mail* was to meet religious people who objected to Mr Rushdie's views. Asked whether Mr Rushdie was still coming, Mr Harber said discussions were still going on.

● The Congress of South African Writers, co-sponsors in *The Weekly Mail's* "Book Week", has withdrawn its invitation to Rushdie, the newspaper said yesterday.

The newspaper said in a statement: "We acknowledge that the Rushdie novel, The Satanic Verses, has angered many Muslims. We accept that the Muslim community has every right to voice that anger and to protest peacefully," the newspaper said. — Sapa.

Mail boss to speak on ban

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The co-editor of *The Weekly Mail* newspaper, Mr Anton Harber, is to address the "Right to Speak" conference in Durban at the weekend.

The conference has been organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, yesterday closed *The Weekly Mail* for a month.

Idasa'a regional director Mr Paul Graham said that following warnings to the newspaper, "we asked him specifically to speak on how *The Weekly Mail* could regain its right to speak; to suggest ways other people could support *The Weekly Mail* to regain the right to speak; and to regain the right to speak in their own areas of influence.

The conference is to be held at the Unveristy of Natal on Friday and Saturday and is open to all.

Star 3/11/88

Mail ban irrational, says co-editor

By Clare Harper

Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha acted against *The Weekly Mail* at a crucial time in South Africa's relations with the outside world, co-editor Mr Anton Harber said yesterday.

He was speaking at a press conference the day after Mr Botha banned the newspaper from publication for a month.

Mr Harber said the Minister was throwing South Africa's relations with the outside world into confusion and bringing his Government's bona fides into doubt "as they run around the world talking grandly about reform, constitutional change and release of political prisoners".

"We believe — and see no evidence to the contrary — that this is just an irrational act of narrow-mindedness and intolerance. We say to Mr Botha: Come out from behind your veil of secrecy and show us that this is not the case. Give us your full reasons for this action and let us see how considered and informed your view is."

Although the ban was a serious problem and would drain the paper's resources, "we have thought very carefully about how we will deal with it and we will survive it," Mr Harber said.

"We believe that the fact that Botha felt he could only do it for a month is a small victory for us — and for all those people who supported us and joined the call to prevent this action.

"This does not detract from the seriousness of the situation — and how major a blow he has struck against the press and the reading public," he said.

Co-editor Mr Irwin Manoim said the staff would be working on single-issue publications on censorship, a dossier on human rights and a wrap-up of the news of the year in SA.

"The philosophy of this newspaper has always been to fight back against restrictions. We are not proposing to hibernate during this period of banning."

Despite the ban, editorial, administrative and advertising staff would be paid. Mr Manoim said legal action was unlikely.

'Satanic' writer's SA visit called off

Cape Times 3/11/88 327

Staff Reporter

PRESSURE from right-wing Muslims has forced the organisers of the Weekly Mail's Book Week to withdraw an invitation to world-famous author Salman Rushdie.

The Congress of South African Writers, co-sponsors of the book week, announced their decision yesterday.

A statement said the decision followed "intense pressure from right-wing elements within the Muslim community, including bomb scares and death-threats, aimed both at Mr Rushdie and the Book Week organisers".

"The Mail itself, all too often the victim of censorship, cannot however side with efforts to silence the views of others, particularly not when those actions are accompanied by threats of violence."

It said it acknowledged that the Rushdie novel, "The Satanic Verses", had angered many Muslims, and accepted the right of the Muslim community to voice its anger and to protest peacefully.

"Our opponents assure us that they defend the principle of freedom of speech. If this is so, they must concede that even their critics have got that right," the Weekly Mail said.

"We would have hoped that the progressive elements within the Muslim community who, only a fortnight ago were eager to meet Rushdie, would not have succumbed so meekly to the actions of right-wing zealots.

"This has been a victory for the tactics of intimidation," the Mail added.

Cosaw could no longer guarantee Rushdie's safety and had advised him that it would be unwise for him to visit South Africa — which he has accepted, the statement said.

The Weekly Mail said it had not withdrawn its own invitation to Rushdie, and would make "every effort to ensure that his opinions on censorship will somehow be heard at the Book Week".

State of emergency censorship restrictions apply to a wide range of reporting, comment and pictures in the Cape Times

South LABOUR

• FROM PAGE 1

Sese Seko was quoted as stating that Botha had indicated that the ANC leader would be released. It was said that Botha was "flexible" on the issue of Mandela's release.

Relatives who visited jailed ANC leaders on Robben Island and in Pollsmoor recently are confident they will be "home by Christmas".

In August Mandela was admitted to Tygerberg Hospital for treatment of tuberculosis. He was reported this week "to be making good progress" at the Constantiaberg Clinic where he is recovering.

Earlier this week, Dr Allan Boesak warned in an television interview in New York of a dramatic upsurge in violence in South Africa if Mandela died in prison.

"The 1976 violence will look like a Sunday school picnic because our people will believe that the South African government has murdered him," Boesak said.



Allan Boesak

Mandela D-day

327 Sowetan 3.-9/11/88

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — Nelson Mandela has set his own conditions for his release from prison rumoured to be November 14.

According to his wife, Winnie, he is insisting on the simultaneous release of fellow Rivonia trialists such as Walter Sisulu and Ahmed Kathrada.

She scoffed at the suggestion that Mandela's release was imminent.

Sources close to the British government and the UDF leadership, however, are "fairly confident" that he will be released between November 10 and 16.

'Defuse sanctions'

"It is no longer a case of whether or not Nelson Mandela will be released from Constantiaberg clinic — it is a matter of when," one source said.

"We are sure he will spend Christmas with his family in Soweto."

Sources in London said British prime minister Margaret Thatcher will soon announce her acceptance of an invitation to visit South Africa from state president PW Botha.

Thatcher has indicated in the past that she would not come to South Africa if the Mandela issue was not resolved.

Political analysts believe the release of Mandela and other ANC leaders would be the "Christmas bonus" she needs to defuse sanctions pressure from Commonwealth leaders.

The banning of youth groups in Soweto in recent weeks is also viewed by analysts as a "scene setter" to limit a popular response when Mandela and others are released.

Government sources in Pretoria said there was no "magical date" set for Mandela's release.

"According to current thinking, it could take place any time from about mid-November," a source said.

Speculation over Mandela's release heightened after Botha's visit to Zaire and his recent trip to Switzerland and West Germany where Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Swiss bankers called for his release.

Zaire's President Mobutu

• TO PAGE 4



West Coast shame

ON the one side of Saldanha white residents celebrated the annual harvest festival.

Over the hill Randy-Shane Jantjies, 3, (above) and his family were without water.

A doctor has expressed his "shock" at conditions at Diazville and White City where several residents have been without water for up to three months. Full story — Page 5



all out!

ney? But wait until you see them

bowlers Faizel Samuels (left) and of destruction against the luckless et Board junior fixture at Rylands

5/2 and Abrahams, 9, climbing in ll out.
the match by 33 runs.



Achmad Cassiem

Cassiem appeals

QIBLA leader Achmad Cassiem, 45, sentenced in the Pretoria regional court to six years for terrorism, is to appeal against the judgment.

Fellow accused Yusuf Patel, 36, sentenced to five years for terrorism, will also appeal.

— See page 2

Paper ban: An elusive reason

PATRICK LAURENCE takes a look at the banning of The Weekly Mail newspaper, and echoes the question that is on the lips of many: Why, why, why?

Articles which are acceptable in mainline newspapers are deemed subversive when they appear in *The Weekly Mail*, even though more than 75 percent of the publication's readers are university graduates — and thus trained to assess information critically.

That is a central point in the paper's written representation to Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha after he issued a final warning to it.

The response to Mr Botha's warning was submitted in a vain bid to dissuade him from suspending the newspaper.

The Weekly Mail noted that Mr Botha had objected to two broad categories of articles: those which, in his judgment, promoted the image of unlawful or restricted organisations, and those which he deemed to have denigrated the security forces.

"The two kinds of material to which you have objected are those which find their way into the mainstream press on a more regular basis than in our publication," *The Weekly Mail* said its letter to Mr Botha.

"Yet those newspapers do not receive warnigs under the Media Emergency Regulations and are not under threat of closure. Occasionally they are prosecuted under police or defence laws, but are able to defend themselves in open court.

"Why is it that *The Weekly Mail* cannot be treated in the same way?"

ANALYSIS

Denying that it had promoted the image of the ANC, *The Weekly Mail* analysed an article cited by Mr Botha as an example of one which enhanced the ANC.

The article dealt with the ANC's latest constitional proposals and contained "strong critical comment from different political traditions in South Africa".

the image of the ANC, *The Weekly Mail* analysed an article cited by Mr Botha as an example of one which enhanced the ANC.

The article dealt with the ANC's latest constitional proposals and contained "strong critical comment from different political traditions in South Africa".

The mainstream press, with a much larger circulation and a generally less educated readership, could carry "sensationalised" accounts of Dr Danie Craven's talks with the ANC without incurring Mr Botha's wrath, even though senior Cabinet Ministers criticised the South African Rugby Board president for improving the ANC's image.

But a "sober analysis" in *The Weekly Mail* of the ANC's constitutional plans was deemed subversive, although it included "hostile comment from significant leadership figures" ranging from Mr Ocscar Dhlomo, of Inkatha, to Dr Zach de Beer of the Progressive Federal Party.

Another article held by Mr Botha to have promoted the image of an unlawful organisation was written by political analyst Dr Tom Lodge of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Dr Lodge addressed the question of whether there had been a revival in the fortunes of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

"It is clear from a reading of the article," *The Weekly Mail* told Mr Botha, "that he (Dr Lodge) holds no brief for the PAC and that his analysis is fundamentally objective."

SECURITY

Yet another article objected to by Mr Botha was based on a PAC statement criticising the ANC's constitutional proposals.

Mr Botha judged it to enhance the PAC's image.

The Weekly Mail countered:

"It was published in the context of a general debate about the ANC proposals. The context makes it clear that the intention could never have been to improve the esteem or image of the PAC."

On articles which Mr Botha deemed to have denigrated the security forces — largely articles focusing on alleged atrocities and abuses committed in Namibia and Angola — the newspaper made two broad points: that neither territory was covered by the emergency regulations; that similar reports were published at times in the mainline press.

The Weekly Mail said: "We cannot accept that these reports have the effect of stirring up feelings among our readership of hatred towards the security forces."



Dr Stuart Saunders

UCT head: Freedom of speech crucial for democracy

DURBAN. — Without freedom of speech there could be no democracy, no great improvements and no secure future for any South African, the vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, said here today.

Opening Idasa's "Right to Speak" conference, Dr Saunders also said there could not be government by part of the people in a democratic system — "just as you can't have partial pregnancy".

When the freedom of speech was suppressed in society, truth and certainty went out the window.

It was impossible to ensure that what was read or heard was true if the methods for checking these truths were not available, Dr Saunders said.

One such barrier was the restriction and banning of people and organisations which limited their accessibility to the general public.

ILLEGAL

"Of course we now have a situation where not only individuals but organisations can be restricted, and where regulations can result in a situation where it is illegal to state that one does not believe that the citizens of South Africa should vote in a particular election."

There was an enormous difference between taking measures to ensure that there was no intimidation to prevent individuals exercising their rights, and advising people of what in one's view was the appropriate way to act, Dr Saunders said.

"This is clearly a serious inroad on the freedom of expression and is undemocratic."

Addressing the issue of freedom of speech at universities, Dr Saunders said: "If the freedom of speech cannot be protected in an institution where its absence will very rapidly threaten its whole existence, one can well ask whether it can be protected anywhere." — Sapa.

Freedoms 'must be cherished'

DURBAN — Without freedom of speech there could be no democracy, the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, said yesterday.

In his opening speech to the Idasa "Right to Speak" conference, Dr Saunders also condemned the restricting and banning of people and organisations.

"Who knows who will be prevented from speaking in 20 years' time and who will make the decisions in this regard," he said.

"Even limited freedom must be preserved and cherished. Civil liberties, once removed, are often not restored by a succeeding government."

Pretoria protesters arrested

AT LEAST nine protesters, including students from Pretoria University and members of the Black Sash, were said to have been arrested by police in Sunnyside yesterday after picketing against the banning of *The Weekly Mail*.

A police spokesman said last night he believed about eight people were arrested under the Emergency Regulations.

The placard-bearing students, mainly women, were dispersed on street corners in Beatrix and Schoeman streets.

The picket was organised by Students for a Democratic Society, who claimed the picket was a peaceful and legal way of protesting against the banning.

A witness, the Third Secretary of the Australian Embassy, Mr Andrew Goledzinowski, said police announced over a loudhailer that the students had 10 minutes to disperse.

The Australian official said the students then moved to Esselen Street in Sunnypark.

It is believed one of the arrested women was Black Sash secretary Mrs Kerry Harris. — Sapa.

CENSORSHIP

The Weekly Mail **banning has again focused international and local attention on press restrictions and State control of the media, with Government under fire from several quarters ...**

Press is reflection of society

DURBAN — Effective dialogue cannot take place through a media that is in the pocket of the state, a political party or special interest group, the editor of the *Natal Witness*, Mr Richard Steyn, told the Idasa "Right to Speak" conference at the University of Natal yesterday.

Although admitting the commercial press had serious shortcomings, Mr Steyn said it was much more satisfactory than its ideological counterparts "as it provides satisfaction"

Mr Steyn said South Africa exhibits all the characteristics of a society under siege.

"Inside a psychological laager drawn up to keep out hostile influences, we are force-fed on the mythology that external forces have mounted an "onslaught" against which a "strategy" has to be devised in self defence," he said. "That strategy makes deep inroads into the right to speak."

The problem with any "total strategy", Mr Steyn said, was that it took power away from elected politicians and put it into the hands of the security establishment.

"I have no hard evidence to prove this, but I would guess that action against newspapers such as *The Weekly Mail* is inspired not so much by politicians such as Stoffel Botha or Stoffel van der Merwe as by the security establishment."

He said emergency regulations were so vague that editors often have to weigh up not what a court might interpret the law to be, but how some police officer might understand it.

Free speech cannot survive in a society without a vigorous press, he said.

"However much we theorise about media freedom or the press' right to speak, ultimately the press will be as free as the law of the land.

"The right to speak is an essential element in any society in transition towards democracy," he said. — Sapa.

machineguns into the United States.

Sash protests at Mail ban

JOHANNESBURG. — About 50 members of the Black Sash staged a placard protest along Jan Smuts Avenue yesterday morning, denouncing the banning of the Weekly Mail this week.

Mandela twins have special significance.

"I've always wanted to see them," said

age of three months. They had been joined above the ears and it took three hair trans-

completing through Unisa. She has just become engaged.

'Nation Building' editor grilled

Star 5/11/86

PAT DEVEREAUX

EDITOR of *Sowetan*, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, was interrogated at midnight on Thursday by security policemen about his "Nation Building" concept — a philosophy applauded in many circles.

"I was rather taken aback by the junior status of these cops who seemed to have no idea (or tried to appear ignorant) about Nation Building," said Mr Klaaste.

"The type of questions asked for about 40 minutes was: Who did I work for? Who was behind the campaign of Nation Building? And who were the members of the organisation?"

Mr Klaaste launched the Nation Building campaign two weeks ago and the text of his speech was published in *Sowetan*, while extracts appeared in The Star.

A manifesto was issued explaining that Nation Building means "picking up the pieces and rebuilding all structures that have collapsed in black communities".

President of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Jolyon Nuttall, condemned the police action, saying: "I find it remarkable that a well-respected editor should be subjected to this form of harassment.

"*Sowetan* is a full member of the NPU and the question of Nation Building has been fully expanded in the paper."

Black Sash protest

ABOUT 50 members of the Black Sash staged a placard protest along Jan Smuts Avenue in Johannesburg Friday morning, denouncing the Government's banning of the *Weekly Mail* last week.

Placards read "We stand by the *Weekly Mail*" and "*Save the Weekly Mail*" — Stop Stoffel".

Transvaal co-chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Audrey Coleman, said her organisation believed everybody was entitled to his opinion and the *Weekly Mail*, which has been banned for a month, had a right to exist.

"We don't even know what is going on in this country and the *Weekly Mail* served an important function."

Press, public barred from terrorism trial

Sowetan 7/11/88

(327)

THE Press and members of the public were barred from attending proceedings in a terrorism trial last Friday, after the magistrate ruled that certain State witnesses testify behind closed doors.

The magistrate, Mr W J Fourie, gave the ruling in the Pretoria Regional Court following an application by Mr J Oberholzer, for the State, who sought an order that evidence be heard in camera.

Five alleged members of the banned African National Congress have pleaded not guilty to charges of terrorism, attempted murder, possession of arms and ammunitions and theft.

The accused are Mr Samuel Mokubela (29) of Soshanguve, Mr Thekiso Mogoerane (31) of Vosloorus, Mr Conrad Lekhumbi (28), Mr Edwin Makwela (35) and Mr Sello Khota (34) all of Mamelodi, Pretoria.

The accused also face 18 alternative counts of attempted murder and damage to property. Mr Mokubela is further charged with the theft of a firearm and possession of an unlicensed firearm and ammunition.

The State alleges that on or about February 2, 1986 and July 19 last year, the accused attacked the houses of Detective Sergeant Johannes Hlongwane and Warrant Officer Mokgopa Stephen Setole with AK47 rifles and handgrenades in an attempt to murder them and their families in Mamelodi. They also attempted to kill Constable Kotze Caswell Ntsoane, the State alleges.

(proceeding)

Sowetan lawyers seek reason for grilling Editor

Sowetan 7/11/86

By SY MAKARINGE

LAWYERS acting for the *Sowetan* have been instructed to write to the Commissioner of Police and seek an explanation why junior members of the security police were sent to interrogate the editor of the newspaper, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, in the middle of the night on Thursday.

The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Jolyon Nuttal, has also registered his objection to the incident and intends raising the issue at a meeting to be held with the police liaison committee on December 1.

Mr Klaaste said yesterday he was asleep when two members of the security police arrived at his Diepkloof Extension home and banged at his door. He said they interrogated him on his Nation Building initiative for about 40 minutes.

Members

"They asked me if Nation Building was an organisation and if it had any members. I told them it was not an organisation. I did not know what to say, I just gave them a vague idea of what Nation Building was all about," he said.

He said the two policemen — one white and the other black — were of "junior status" who seemed to have no idea of what the concept of Nation Building was all about.

Launched

The Nation Building campaign was formally launched at a fund raising dinner at Shareworld about two weeks ago. The concept, which has received an overwhelming support from the black community, simply means "picking up the pieces and rebuilding all structures that have collapsed."

Condemning the police action, Mr Nuttal, said: "I find it remarkable that a well-respected editor of a newspaper should be subjected to this form of harassment."

Censorship under attack

White 'shield from reality'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — South African society was devastated by censorship, Mr Gilbert Marcus of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, told a conference in Durban at the weekend.

The conference — on "the right to speak" — was organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative For South Africa.

Mr Marcus said: "Censorship operates to shield and protect white South Africa from the reality that the majority of the population are living in squalor and poverty and years of oppression are giving vent to violent anger of an unprecedented scale.

"Censorship in its many guises ensures that the white population is generally kept ignorant of the root causes of black anger and black aspirations for a society free of white domination.

"Censorship serves to preserve prejudices, myths and misconceptions which have been carefuly nútured over many decades. In its application, I fear it has very little to with genuine state security," Mr Marcus said.

He described censorship as a calculated form of thought control which served to bolster the state. With more than 100 laws bearing on censorship, "there are few editors who do not have criminal convictions for contravening the censorship laws".

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said a state could not be partially democratic. "You cannot have partial pregnancy," he said.

Without freedom of speech, there could be neither a democracy nor a secure future "for any of us".

Mr J M Singh, former Natal Indian Congress leader, spoke of his hardships in being banned for 25 years.

He said that restrictions and security legislation written into the statute book by a government or party in power "could remain when the party loses power".

In turn the same restrictions could be applied to the present erstwhile leaders. This had happened in Zimbabwe where Mr Ian Smith fell foul of laws he had used against his opponents.

People who valued personal freedom had a duty to campaign for the repeal of the Internal Security Act and Public Safety Act "if we are to save South Africa and democracy".

Radical organisations warned of 'checks'

Star 7/11/87

Action will have to be taken against more radical organisations as South Africa is only at the beginning of a long revolutionary war in which those with the greatest stamina will win, a parliamentary study group on law and order was told in the eastern Transvaal at the weekend.

"It is necessary to check the radicals and unfortunately we will have to act against other organisations," said security police executive chief Major-General Basie Smit.

General Smit said revolutionaries were concentrating on underground structures and new fronts, which would not succeed.

"The struggle against revolution is going well, but in certain aspects it is not yet won. We need to maintain our momentum. We can't lie back but must serve with everything at our disposal."

● See Page 3.

ARGUS 7/11/88

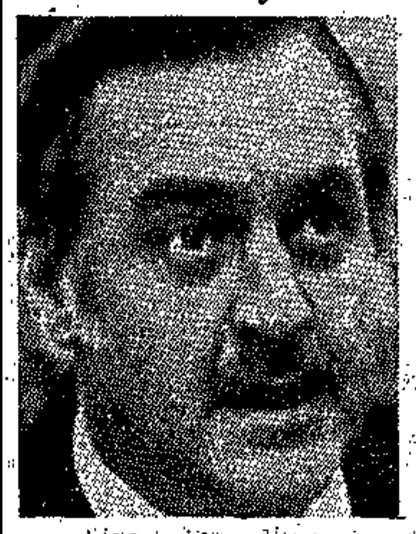
Foreign media 'thieves, enemies'

JOHANNESBURG. — In a bitter shouting match with journalists, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha described the foreign media as "thieves and enemies" who know "absolutely nothing" about South Africa.

Mr Botha held the raucous exchange with journalists during a hostile question-and-answer period after his speech at a Saturday night dinner given by the Foreign Correspondents Association.

"I am sick and tired of a lot of foreign representatives descending on my country and picking up on all the dirty work instead of all the beauty, promise and goodwill," Mr Botha said after an argumentative exchange with one journalist.

"You don't understand Africa. You don't understand African aspirations. You don't understand African history."



Mr Pik Botha

The 400 people attending included foreign and local journalists and their guests, such as US ambassador Edward Perkins.

"I accuse you of being superficial. I accuse you of glibly gliding over the African realities of which you know nothing, absolutely nothing," Mr Botha said.

Asked about last week's suspension of the Weekly Mail newspaper, Mr Botha said he supported the move. He described the newspaper as one of the most "vicious" he had seen and it contributed to "more violence in this country."

At the end of the hour-long impromptu debate, the host offered to thank Mr Botha, but he refused to accept. Instead he returned from his seat to the podium and quoted a speech by Paul Kruger, formerly President of the Transvaal

"(Kruger's) opening words were, 'friends, citizens, thieves and enemies.' And that is how I look at you this evening." The audience responded with boos, hisses and shouts of "go home." Mr Botha left shortly afterward, before desert was served.

● A spokesman for Mr Botha said last night the Minister did not walk out of the dinner. He said Mr Botha left near midnight after excusing himself because he had other work to do. — Sapa-AP and The Argus Political Staff.

Police warn of more action against 'radicals'

Argus 7/11/88 327

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Action would have to be taken against more radical organisations as South Africa was only at the beginning of a long revolutionary war, a parliamentary study group on law and order was told.

"It is necessary to check the radicals and unfortunately we will have to act against other organisations," said security police executive chief Major-General Basie Smit.

He, with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, was addressing Members of Parliament during a three-day trip to SAP bases on the Botswana and Zimbabwe borders and in the Eastern Transvaal.

Referring to the increase in terrorism and the role of youths in revolutionary organisations, Major-General Smit said revolutionaries were concentrating on underground structures and new fronts, which would not succeed.

"The struggle against revolution is going well but it is not yet won. We need to maintain our momentum," said General Smit.

Mr Vlok said the SAP was buying time and that it was impossible for only whites to safeguard then country. Coloured, Indian and black people also had to take part.

Messina's counter-insurgency commander, Major "Shorty" Marais, told the study group that South Africa had failed to stop the flow of terrorists and hungry refugees across the Messina border line in spite of the multi-million rand "Kaftan" electrified high-voltage fence and the nearby "Sisal Line".

The 100km high-voltage fence, once thought to be the answer to the refugee problem, has been penetrated 182 times, but the number of people involved is unknown.

Three people had been killed trying to cross the fence but hundreds and possibly thousands of successful crossings had been made by desperate refugees.

He said 708 Mozambicans and 412 Zimbabweans who entered South Africa illegally had been arrested between January and October.

The original line of thick sisal, planted years ago, was a more effective deterrent than the fence. It was easier to penetrate the electrified fence in a short time and then disappear than to hack a pathway through the thick sisal.

Since August 1986, 47 terrorists have been shot dead in the area and 42 arrested. A further 15 terrorists who infiltrated over the same period were still being hunted.

5 new banning orders on way

CAPE Times 7/11/88 327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AT LEAST five more organisations are likely to be effectively banned.

And a number of individuals will also have restriction orders slapped on them soon, it is reliably understood. The government has already restricted 23 organisations so far this year, including the UDF, Azapo and Cosatu.

The security bosses see the major trouble areas in the country as the Western Cape, the East Rand and parts of Natal.

'Declined sixfold'

Most of the new restriction orders are likely to affect organisations and individuals in these areas.

The thinking behind the latest round of curbs is that while the number of unrest incidents such as stone-throwing and clashes with the security forces are down, the number of terror attacks remains high.

The head of South Africa's counter-insurgency operation, Lieutenant-General Bert Wandrag, said at a briefing at the Maleoskop Police Training Centre in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend that unrest-related incidents had declined almost sixfold since mid-1986.

There has also been a dramatic drop in the number of attacks on the security forces, the destruction of vehicles and burning deaths.

However, the head of the security branch, Major-General Basie Smit, noted that the number of terror attacks using mines and handgrenades was on the increase and the 1988 figures had already drawn level with those for the previous two years.

"There will have to be further actions against organisations," he said.

He noted that some of the organisations which had been restricted had reconstituted themselves under new banners and would accordingly have

The Pan Africanist Congress is undergoing a process of resurgence, General Smit said.

He noted that in the 22-month period up to October last year, 19 PAC infiltrators had been arrested and three killed in a relatively small 25km by 20km area known as the Groot Marico corridor, close to the Gaberone stretch of the Botswana border.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said that the number of terror attacks in South Africa "could still increase — and we can expect that it will increase because the enemy is concentrating on this ...

"The revolutionary climate is still high ... and there is still a long path ahead."

Mr Vlok said that a small incident could spark an explosive uprising and it was therefore necesary to keep a tight rein on the security situation.

"We stand at the beginning of a long struggle ... and therefore it would be a serious mistake if we think we are through the worst."

Holding action

The security forces had by and large been involved in a holding action. "The revolutionary climate is still too high. We (the SAP) cannot at this stage say we have won the war against the revolutionaries."

Mr Vlok added: "We believe we are going to win. Those with the most stamina will win. Those who get tired will lose.

"The SAP has stamina. I want to assure you we are not going to get tired," Mr Vlok said.

According to Major "Shorty" Marais, commanding officer of the police counter-insurgency unit in the E Transvaal, illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe and Mozambique continue to stream into South Africa along the Messina border in spite of a multi-million-rand high-voltage electrical fence intended to stop them.

Since construction started in 1985 on the now 100km stretch of fence on

From page 1

CAPE TIMES 7/11/88 327

both sides of Messina, it has been successfully penetrated 182 times and the number of people who crossed over is unknown.

During the past five months, 708 Mozambicans and 412 Zimbabweans who entered South Africa illegally have been arrested. Three people had been killed trying to cross the line.

SAM-7

The head of the police's Far Northern Transvaal Command, Colonel Dries van der Merwe, said the police had captured a second SAM-7 rocket launcher this year following a clash with a group of 12 ANC guerillas close to the Zimbabwean border.

Police first announced that they had captured a SAM-7 in May this year, when the Broederstroom cell was exposed. The rockets had originally been intended for shooting down a police helicopter at the Rand Show.

Mail EC reprisal factor?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Diplomatic pressure on Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha may have persuaded him to suspend the Weekly Mail newspaper for one month and not the three-month period he was entitled to impose, diplomatic sources said at the weekend.

The 12 member countries of the European Community issued a strongly-worded statement at the weekend condemning the government's decision to suspend the Mail.

"The 12 reiterate their belief that the freedom of the press is a constructive agent, rather than an impediment to the peaceful process of reform in SA."

Sources disclosed that virtually all the European missions in SA would have been shut down if the government had rejected a joint representation made earlier this year on behalf of the so-called Sharpeville Six.

Police yesterday confirmed the detention, in terms of the emergency regulations, of eight people who protested on Friday in Pretoria against the banning of the Weekly Mail.

They had not been released by late yesterday.

Freedom is still rumour

JOHANNESBURG. — The family and legal representative of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, are sceptical about the rumuors that he will be released in the middle of this month.

Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said yesterday he had had no indication from anyone that Mr Mandela would be released.

He said the jailed leader's family had no information about the possible release and were therefore also sceptical. The rumour is being seriously discussed in well informed and respected extra-parliamentary circles of different ideologies as a fact.

Police interrogate editor

Cape Times 7/11/88

JOHANNESBURG. — Sowetan editor Mr Aggrey Klaaste intends complaining "at the highest level" about a midnight visit by security police on Friday.

Mr Klaaste was interrogated for about 40 minutes by two policemen about his "nation building" initiative which has been well received in many circles.

"I was shocked to be confronted by two security policemen banging at my door. If they wanted to scare me and my family they certainly succeeded. I was scared they had come to detain me," he said.

Mr Klaaste said he was asked a lot of "stupid questions".

"I was asked if 'nation building' was an organisation, if it had any members and who they were. Surely if the security police wanted to talk to me they could have asked me to come to their offices at a reasonable time?"

A police spokesman said that "for obvious reasons" they would not divulge who did the questioning.

Nation building, a manifesto explains, is "picking up the pieces and rebuilding the structures which have collapsed in the black community". — Sapa

SA agents behind theft of tapes — US claim

Sunday Times 7/11/88

327

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Voice of America, the US government overseas radio service, has publicly accused South African agents of being behind the chronic disappearance of scripts and tapes of programmes prepared for broadcast to Angola and Mozambique, the New York Times reported yesterday.

VOA director Mr Richard Carlson said: "We have no absolute proof it was the South Africans, but logic tells me it was."

A Portuguese employee of the service, Mr Antonio Augusto da Silva Vicente, was fired after security officers concluded that he and his wife, Juliana, had delivered tapes to the SA Embassy in late 1986.

Materials started disappearing again last April and again this year. "This led us to conclude that SA might again be interfering," said Mr Gregory Pirio, chief of VOA's Portuguese division.

A South African Embassy spokesman, Mr Eli Bitser, categorically denied that the SA government "knew anything" about the alleged thefts. "Nor could we have benefited from such activities," he said.

Mr Da Silva, who now works for the SABC in Johannesburg, also denied the charges. Mrs Da Silva, currently with the SA Embassy in Lisbon, declined to answer questions.

The material in question dealt with such topics as US relations with Mozambique, and VOA officials said they may have been used to discredit a freelance contributor to the service in Maputo.

There has been a long feud within the service. In recent years, a number of Portuguese expatriates who lived in pre-independence Mozambique and Angola have been replaced by journalists more sympathetic to the current governments.

Senator Jesse Helms, the senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has complained that broadcasts are biased in favour of Luanda and Maputo and against Unita and Renamo.

Mr Marcos Samondo, a Unita representative in Washington, disputed Helms's claim, as did Mr Charles Wick, who heads the US Information Agency which controls VOA.

Last year, the US-SA Leadership Exchange Programme (Ussalep) charged that SA agents may have stolen computerised records.

SOWETAN, Tuesday, November 8, 1988

Ministry apologises to Editor

Sowetan 8/11/88

THE Ministry of Law and Order has apologised to the editor of the *Sowetan* newspaper for his late-night interrogation last Thursday by two junior members of the security police.

The editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, said Brigadier Leon Mellet, Press secretary for the Ministry of Law and Order, "called and apologised on behalf of himself and the Minister for the incident."

The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Jolyon Nuttall, said he received a call from Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok who apoligised for the incident and said the matter was being "investigated fully."

The incident will, however, still be on the agenda at the NPU-SAP liaison committee meeting on December 1, Mr Nuttall said.

"The matter is being investigated and we are expecting a report back," he said.

The move comes amid growing public support for the editor and the newspaper's "Nation Building" initiative and follows an instruction to the *Sowetan's* lawyers to write to the Commissioner of Police.

The lawyers were to ask why junior members of the security police were sent to interrogate Mr Klaaste on Thursday night.

The policemen — one white and one black — woke Mr Klaaste up on Thursday night at his Diepkloof Extension home and questioned him for 40 minutes on his much publicised initiative of Nation Building.

Thatcher watching Mandela developments 'with interest'

ARGUS 8/11/88 337

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — There is intensive speculation in Britain that Nelson Mandela could be free "within days" — and a spokesman for Mrs Thatcher says the Prime Minister is watching developments with interest.

But he said yesterday no official response would be made until Mr Mandela had been released and the terms of his release made clear.

The ANC and the British Anti-Apartheid Movement have adopted a similar seeing-is-believing approach, saying there has not been a firm indication of the South African government's intentions.

The issue featured prominently in British newspapers today, with most quoting the South African government's statement that Mr Mandela would be released "sooner rather than later".

ITN television gave extensive coverage to the rumours in its main news broadcast last night, showing Mrs Winnie Mandela's visit to the Plumstead clinic where her husband is recovering from tuberculosis.

It quoted a South African journalist with "respected government sources" as saying he expected Mr Mandela to be released between December 15 and the end of the year.

The Downing Street spokesman said the Prime Minister's office would not speculate on the issue.

Mrs Thatcher has said she is prepared to visit South Africa once Mr Mandela is free. There is speculation a visit could have been pencilled into her schedule for next year.

An ANC spokesman said there had so far been "nothing firm" from Pretoria.

"We are treating the matter with caution."

"BEFORE CHRISTMAS"

But the ANC's Paris representative said yesterday he understood Mr Mandela would be released before Christmas.

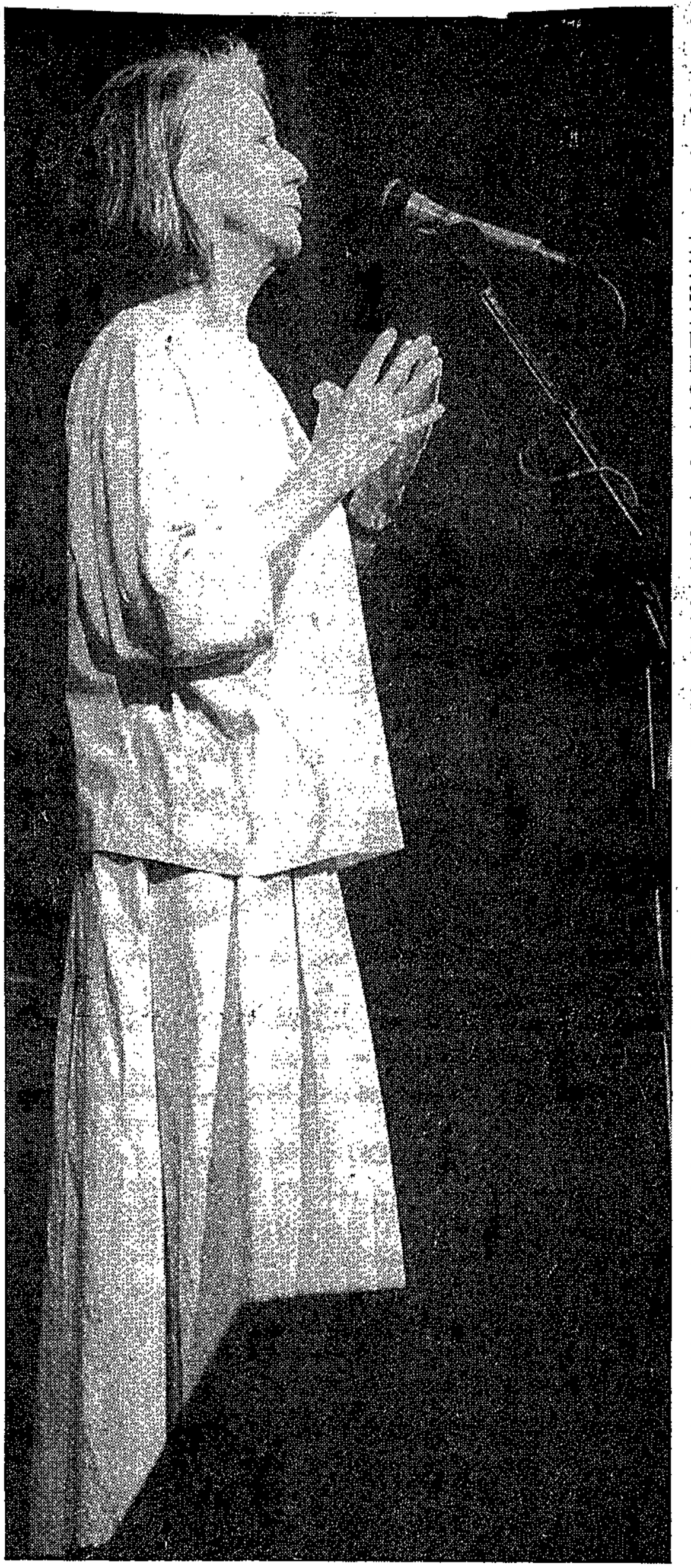
An Anti-Apartheid Movement spokesman said the organisation was treating the speculation as just that.

"The issue has been hyped by the media and we don't want to go down that road. We are trying to sort out the facts from the fiction."



Picture: LEON MÜLLER, Weekend Argus

VISITORS: Dr Allan Boesak, left, leads Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, from Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic where her husband is recovering from tuberculosis.



One of South Africa's greatest authors, Nadine Gordimer, addresses the audience at the launch of the *Weekly Mail* book week in Johannesburg last night.

'Satanic' author in phone link

(327 Star 8/11/88)

By Lloyd Coutts

English author Salman Rushdie, whose book "The Satanic Verses" caused a religious furore and was banned in South Africa, says he believed the withdrawal of an invitation to speak at the *Weekly Mail* Book Week was "sincerely offered advice".

Mr Rushdie's voice was brought to an audience of about 300 people at the Market complex in Johannesburg last night through an amplified telephone link-up with him speaking from North London.

Mr Rushdie was denied participation in the Book Week after religious extremists threatened his life.

In reply to a question Mr Rushdie said he had not set out to write "Satanic Verses" with the intention of denegrating the Islamic religion.

Despite block-bookings aimed at preventing attendance of last night's meeting, which Mr Rushdie was to address in person, and despite threats to disrupt the meeting, the discussion was uninterrupted.

Asked to respond to Professor Fatima Meer's withdrawal from the event because the book had offended "thousands of millions of Muslims" Mr Rushdie said: "Thousands of millions? I'm impressed ... I can't claim to be nearly as powerful as that."

South African authors Mi Hlatswayo, Dr Ampie Coetzee and Nadine Gordimer attended the opening and answered questions.

In her address Ms Gordimer said that the absence of guest of honour Rushdie — an internationally acclaimed writer — was because it was not possible to guarantee his safety after Muslim objections to his latest book.

Mandela release this year 'out of the question'

BRUCE ANDERSON

JAILED ANC leader Nelson Mandela told his wife Winnie yesterday he thought the prospect of his release in 1988 was out of the question and in 1989 was highly debatable.

At Jan Smuts airport after returning from visiting her husband at Constantiaberg clinic in Cape Town yesterday, Mandela said although the renewed speculation about his release was unfair on the family, her husband did not appear affected.

Local brokers reported a strong rumour in New York yesterday that Mandela's release would be announced. Uncertainty over how to interpret the rumour had caused gold to slip from $422,50 to $419,90 yesterday afternoon.

London brokers were reported to be adamant that Mandela's lawyer had been summoned to Cape Town to be informed of his client's release.

However, late yesterday Mandela's lawyer Ismail Ayob said he had not received any indication from the authorities about Mandela's release.

Winnie Mandela said on her arrival for a "routine visit" to her husband, she had been suprised by the excited crowds who thought his release was imminent.

Arrest of protesters draws condemnation

Staff Reporters

The use of the emergency regulations to detain a group protesting against the suspension of *The Weekly Mail* has drawn condemnation.

The picket protest took place in Pretoria on Friday afternoon. It involved students at the University of Pretoria, members of the Black Sash, the Young Progressives and individuals.

At least eight picketers were detained and had not been released by late yesterday.

It is understood that urgent court action is being considered to procure their release.

Mr Raymond Louw, chairman of the Save the Press Committee, said the organisation protested "vigorously at the outrageous treatment of the people who were demonstrating against the closure of *The Weekly Mail* in a perfectly legal manner".

The Young Progressives have also expressed their condemnation of the police action against the picketers. They have called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to order the detainees' release.

● Sapa reports that *The Weekly Mail's* co-editors said yesterday they were shocked to hear of the detention of the eight.

In a statement they called for the immediate release of the "unfortunate victims".

Editors may sue Pik Botha

The editors of *The Weekly Mail*, Anton Harber and Irwin Manoim, are consulting lawyers about possible legal action against Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha after it was reported Mr Botha told foreign correspondents this weekend that *The Weekly Mail* was one of the most "vicious" newspapers he had seen and that it "contributed to violence".

"Not satisfied with his Government's decision to silence us, Mr Botha now attacks us by making public allegations that are both unfounded and defamatory," the editors said. — Sapa.

Canadian aid for SA Press

The Canadian government has awarded R100 000 to the newly created Media Defence Trust and a further R60 000 to the Anti-Censorship Action Group.

According to a statement released by the Canadian Embassy, both the grants were intended as important elements in the Canadian action plan for the implementation of the Commonwealth strategy to counter the effects of increasingly severe censorship on respected journals.

COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

Sowetan 8/11/88

Spoil sports

THE ACTION that is intended against at least five more organisations is perhaps another indication that Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are about to be released.

It is a most unfortunate way of preparing the country for one of its momentous moments. The Government probably believes that by gagging the organisations they would be able to control or even stop the type of reception that these leaders are most certainly going to get when they are released.

What a pity that the Government should waste what should be one of its most historic moments by filling it with tension and repression.

Between now and the time that the release takes place the world's eyes will be on South Africa.

The world will be witnessing what could or what should be the country's turning point in its political history.

For the release of political prisoners should signal the possibility of negotiation, the unbanning of the ANC and PAC and other interesting and hopeful signs.

Unfortunately a Government that is trapped in its own fear is bound to turn such an event into something sinister and filled with tension.

Security sources have said the latest clamps were still to be discussed and that no finality had been reached. About 600 to 700 organisations, it has been suggested are being looked at, but five were definitely on the list.

What should have been South Africa's greatest moment, in more ways than one, is already being turned into something filled with menace and repression.

Anti-detainee groups hold major conference

Cape Times 8/11/88 327

THE National Detainees Forum held its first conference in Cape Town at the weekend, bringing together more than 30 detainee support structures from all parts of the country, the NDM said in a statement yesterday.

The conference was attended by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The conference expressed concern about the increase in the disappearance of activists, about the number of political detainees who have been held for more than two years under the state of emergency "and whose plight has been forgotten by the public", and the large numbers of political prisioners, especially those convicted for criminal offences in circumstances that are "clearly political".

Also under the spotlight were the restriction orders on 23 anti-apartheid organisations and the large number of people living under house arrest because of restriction orders.

The NDM also resolved to work for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

● An independent group monitoring detentions claimed yesterday that about 1 500 people are being held without trial in South Africa.

— Sapa-Reuter

Cape Times
327

Resolution on Mail for Stoffel

JOHANNESBURG. — A resolution calling the month-long closure of the Weekly Mail an "outrageous affront on the people's right to know" and "an attack on the freedom of the press", will be sent to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The resolution, passed yesterday at a meeting called to protest against the restriction on the newspaper, also called for the immediate lifting of the ban.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Murray Hofmeyr, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, one of South Africa's biggest mining companies.

He said the closure of the Weekly Mail would have an impact on business by silencing the free exchange of ideas between management and labour which was of "inestimable value".

Mail may take Pik to court

JOHANNESBURG. — Weekly Mail co-editors Mr Anton Harber and Mr Irwin Manoim are consulting lawyers about legal action against the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, after it was reported that Mr Botha told foreign correspondents at the weekend the Weekly Mail was one of the most "vicious" newspapers he had seen and that it "contributed to more violence in this country".

"There is not a shred of truth to Mr Botha's allegations," the editors said yesterday. "To report on violence is very different from orchestrating it."

In Pretoria, the Japanese Embassy said in a statement that its government "strongly requests the government of South Africa to rescind the suspension immediately". — Sapa

Vlok apologises for editor's interrogation

CAPE TIMES 8/11/88

JOHANNESBURG. — The Ministry of Law and Order has apologised to the editor of the Sowetan newspaper for his late-night interrogation last Thursday by two junior security policemen.

The editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, said Brigadier Leon Mellet, press secretary of the Ministry of Law and Order, "called and apologised on behalf of himself and the minister for the incident".

Mr Klaaste said he accepted the apologies.

The policemen woke Mr Klaaste on Thursday night at his Diepkloof home and questioned him for 40 minutes on his much-publicised initiative of Nation Building, which was launched about two weeks ago. — Sapa

Mandela to be freed? Rumours sweep SA

CAPE TIMES 8/11/88

By ANTHONY JOHNSON and JIM FREEMAN

MANDELA hysteria swept South Africa yesterday with persistent rumours of the release of the ANC leader and his fellow Rivonia trialists.

While top government sources were adamant that Mr Nelson Mandela would not be released in the near future, the rumours even reached the New York and London stock exchanges.

Johannesburg brokers reported that uncertainty over how to interpret the rumour had caused gold to slip from 422.50 to 419.90 yesterday afternoon in New York.

Government spokesman said that the act of freeing a figure like Mr Mandela would require an elaborate security programme that would take weeks to plan.

The Cape Times was inundated with calls. Some callers said that children at certain high schools in the Cape Town area were already celebrating Mr Mandela's release and that exams at the University of the Western Cape would be interrupted.

Hundreds of people from a wide variety of activist and human-rights organisations flocked to the Samaj Centre in Rylands yesterday afternoon — many with the expectation of seeing Mr Mandela and his fellow prisoners for the first time in a quarter of a century.

By last night the source or sources of the latest spate of rumours remained unclear, with government spokesmen blaming them on the "orchestrated action" of anti-apartheid activists and government critics, in turn, pointing an accusing finger at Pretoria.

Dr Allan Boesak claimed that Mrs Winnie Mandela was the victim of "psychological terrorism" by the government which he accused of circulating the rumours.

Speculation about the release of Mr Mandela took off when Mrs Mandela flew to Cape Town yesterday for a routine visit to her husband.

Mr Essa Moosa, the human-rights lawyer who accompanied her to the Constantiaberg Clinic where Mr Mandela is recuperating from TB, claimed "Mrs Mandela is here to take her husband home".

"The other Rivonia trialists will also be freed today," he declared.

Mrs Mandela said her husband had told her he thought the prospect of his release in 1988 was "out of the question" and that any chance of release next year was "highly debatable".

Protesters freed after three days

Staff Reporters

Hours after the Minister of Law and Order was notified that an application for the release of eight people would be made to the Pretoria Supreme Court today, the detained appeared before a Pretoria magistrate.

The eight were detained under section 3(1) of the emergency regulations on Friday during a poster picket in protest at the suspension of *The Weekly Mail*.

No charges were put to the eight accused who were told that investigations were continuing.

They were warned to appear in a Pretoria Regional Court court on December 7.

DISGRACE

Mr Brian Currin of Lawyers for Human Rights confirmed that the group had been released at about 2 pm yesterday after attorneys had placed the Minister of Law and Order on terms, warning of intended court action if their clients were not freed.

"It is a total disgrace that the emergency regulations are being abused to extend the 48 hours in which people are supposed to be charged or released," commented Mr Currin. "It seems very clear to me that this is what happened here."

Members of the Association of Democratic Journalists, the Black Sash, the Young Progressives and Tukkies students were among the group.

Soweto police raid TIC member's home

A member of the TIC (Transvaal Indian Congress) and secretary of the People's Education Committee, Mr Basheer Lorgat, said today that his house was raided by police last night. He said the men identified themselves as members of the Soweto drug squad.

He said this was the second time his house had been raided since October 26, the day of the municipal elections.

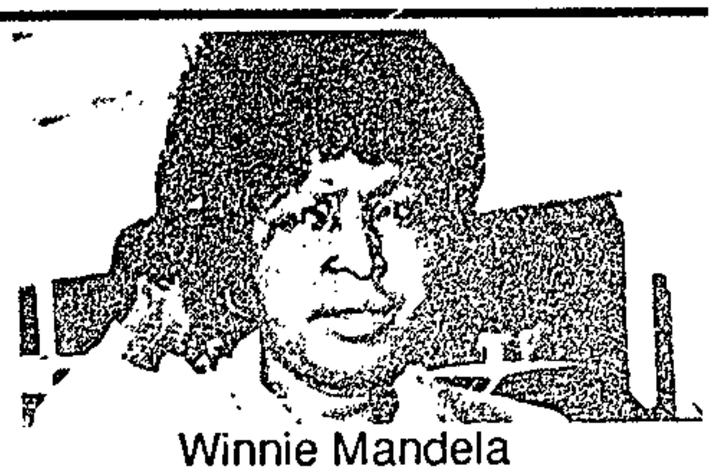
Mr Lorgat, who was a nominee in The Star's "Star of the Community" last year, said the plain-clothed police searched the house for abour 2½ hours, and seized a video cassette on a 1984 TIC anti-election campaign meeting.

"If they were from the drug squad, why did they look through all my literature, and take a video of the meeting," he asked.

Captain H Basson, of the Soweto Narcotics Bureau, said the house was raided because police were investigating a drug deal.

When asked why he seized a video of a political meeting, he said: "There could be pornography on the tape."

Mandela homecoming



Winnie Mandela



Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Preparations countrywide are continuing for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and fellow Rivonia trialists being held at Pollsmoor.

Sources close to the UDF and the Mandela Reception Committee here are confident that they will be released between mid-November and next February.

They cautioned, however, against "hysteria and over-reaction" to the unfounded rumours which swept the country earlier this week.

"The excitement is understandable but rumours merely increase the anguish of the families and prove counter-productive in the long-term," they said.

Demands for release

"The homecoming of Mandela and the other leaders will introduce a new era to our struggle and people must in a disciplined way prepare themselves for that."

They said, however, the demands and the pressure for their release should be intensified.

Trade unionist and prominent activist Simphiwo Thusi said "Botha's decision to play for time has given us the space to organise reception committees on a national scale".

"This time we'll be ready to give

• Turn to page 3

• From page 1

Mandela

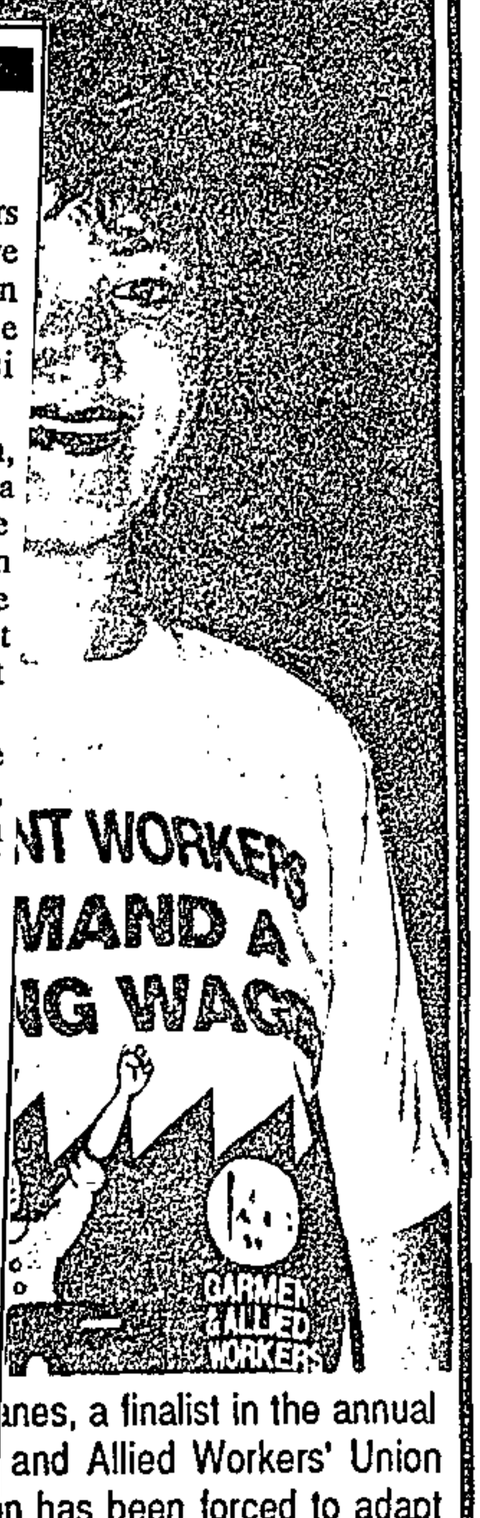
Mandela and other leaders a bigger reception than we were able to give Govan Mbeki. We won't be caught napping," Thusi said.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, speaking after a visit to a husband at the Constantiaberg clinic in Cape Town, said he "appeared not to have built up hopes of an imminent release".

Speculation and hope about Mandela's release, however, have never been higher in the 26 years of his imprisonment.

It is tied to renewed government efforts to co-opt moderate black leaders and the proposed visits to South Africa of Mobutu se Seko of Zaire and British Prime Minister Maggie Thatcher.

This is being fuelled by the southern African visit this week of Lady Lynda Chalker to prepare for a regional visit by Thatcher. High on the agenda when she meets the South African government will be the release of Mandela.



anes, a finalist in the annual
and Allied Workers' Union
n has been forced to adapt
ions. — See page 6

Closure 'affront'

A RESOLUTION calling the month-long closure of the *Weekly Mail* an outrageous affront on the people's right to know and an attack on the freedom of the Press," will be sent to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The resolution, passed yesterday at a meeting called to protest against the restriction on the newspaper, also called for the immediate lifting of the ban.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Murray Hofmeyr, the chairman of one of South Africa's biggest mining companies, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments.

He said the closure of the *Weekly Mail* would have an impact on business by silencing the free exchange of ideas between management and labour which was of "inestimable value."

The closure would be seen inside and outside the country as an attempt to suppress a view unpopular with the Government and "our friends abroad will despair of us."

The president of the World Alliance of Reform Churches and the moderator of the NK Sending Kerk, Dr Allan Boesak, said while the South African Government did not like the truth and would not abide criticism, the closing of papers like the *Weekly Mail* was inevitable.

THE STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

Knocking in the night

What frightens our friends abroad, especially those in business, and inclines them towards the spurious but emotive logic of sanctions, is not that our government takes firm — sometimes brutal — action against perpetrators of violence. It is that in SA ordinary people disappear in the night for what are held out to be reasons of security.

So when the editor of the *Sowetan*, a vibrant newspaper with a growing circulation, is visited at the dead of night and subjected to a 40-minute interrogation by security policemen for no apparent reason, we alienate more friends abroad and prejudice further economic ties. It is an infringement of privacy and dignity that demands public justification.

As far as we can make out, Aggrey Klaaste has fallen under the suspicion of the authorities because he advocates that blacks forsake the dubious advantages of the violent capture of the political kingdom and seek instead prosperity and the personal liberties it will inevitably bring, through their own economic upliftment.

We have long held this view — and take it to be what government itself stood for when advocating free enterprise. The president of the Free Market Foundation is also a deputy governor of the Reserve Bank and his arguments for economic upliftment do not differ materially from Klaaste's.

The suspension of *The Weekly Mail* — a journal not distinguished for its insight or social relevance — also plays into the hands of government's enemies and alienates our friends. Such action is on par with Foreign Minister Pik Botha's tirades last Saturday night at the silly young men who work part-time for journals abroad and masquerade as foreign correspondents. He was asked some sensible questions from correspondents of stature; yet he did not give one straight answer and behaved as badly as his callow foes.

The free flow of information and of ideas is fundamental to the functioning of free markets. If government denies that, then it is no better than the Conservative Party. The way this economy is being run into the ground suggests capitalism has yet to find a champion in Pretoria.

New Zealand deregulated in about two weeks. Its currency first plunged and then firmed to become the fifth strongest in the world. Well — it may be an undistinguished country but it certainly shows what can be done quickly by a determined government. ■

Rushdie — for some groups censorship is a fine thing

Star 11/11/87

327

BY ANTON HARBER, co-editor, and CHARLOTTE BAUER of The Weekly Mail

At the very moment last Tuesday when the *Weekly Mail* received a copy of the Government Gazette suspending the newspaper for four weeks, an extraordinary meeting was taking place in the paper's Johannesburg offices.

On one side of the table were representatives of the *Weekly Mail* and the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw), who had jointly invited Salman Rushdie, the renowned London-based writer and Booker Prize (and, as of this week, Whitbread Prize) winner, to South Africa to speak at this week's Book Week.

On the other were representatives of the Muslim community, ranging from leaders of conservative religious organisations to organisations closely tied to the tricameral parliamentary system, such as the Africa Muslim Agency, to "progressive" anti-apartheid bodies such as the Transvaal Indian Congress.

United call

This signalled a crucial development. The Muslim community, left and right wing, had united in a call for Rushdie not to come to this country. Although all shared this view, there were variations on the theme: some welcomed the banning of his book and were lobbying for the withdrawal of his visa exemption; some were simply worried about division in the community; others were delivering threats of violence so thinly-veiled that they were probably in breach of the law.

The fact that victims of censorship found themselves on the same side of the negotiating table with those who were relishing the opportunity to use state machinery was just one of many anomalies.

None of them had read the book and few of them felt this even mattered. The Saudi Arabian government had issued an instruction that Rushdie be hounded wherever he was; this had been relayed through mosques and Islamic organisations in South Africa, and the content of the book seemed no longer relevant to the discussion.

The *Weekly Mail's* position was fairly simple: Rushdie had been invited long before the publication of the Book, "The Satanic Verses", which caused such an uproar. There had never been any intention to offend anyone's religious sensibilities; he was chosen because of his standing as a writer and because of his active concern over the issue of censorship.

Striking irony

The most striking irony of all was the theme of Rushdie's proposed keynote address at the Book Week: "Wherever they burn books, they will also in the end burn people". The local call to burn his book, however, was frustrated by the fact that the State obliged by banning it before there were even copies in the country.

Rushdie's book, *Weekly Mail* argued, may be controversial and there may be many people who disagree strongly with it. However, the man had a right to his point of view and a right to express it.

Perhaps, it was suggested, the offended Muslims could recognise this principle. The Book Week organisers, in turn, would recognise their right to protest, to express their anger and disagreement with him, and would even offer a platform for face-to-face debate.

The organisers were particularly worried about having to be forced to accept the protection of the South African Police. There was little doubt Rushdie would need some kind of physical "shield" during his visit, but the symbols conjured up by the image of Rushdie flanked at every step by the SAP were cause for alarm. It was suspected they might show less tolerance of protest than the Book Week organisers.

There was to be no deal. Rejected, too, was the idea of signing a joint statement suggesting that "all parties share an abhorrence of the iniquity of the South African censorship system, and condemn any attempt to use the issue to divide the progressive movement".

As Mr Mahomed Choonara of the African Muslim Agency, and a key organiser of the call to stop Rushdie, put it: "We are simply not here to compromise."

It also became clear that active anti-apartheid organisations such as the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses were not prepared to alienate a section of their constituency — even if it meant sitting on the side of those who were attacking both the *Weekly Mail* and freedom of speech.

Cultural boycott

The next day, Cosaw withdrew its invitation, advising Rushdie "with great regret" that he should not come.

"It is obvious that there are certain elements within the Muslim community who will not stop at anything in their attempts to disrupt Salman Rushdie's visit," the Cosaw statement said. Without the support of Cosaw, Rushdie's visit would have contravened the cultural boycott.

The newspaper expressed its disappointment and anger.

"To top the restrictions placed upon us by the State, we are being censored by the intolerant tactics of a section of the Muslim community," the statement said. It added that the *Weekly Mail* had not itself withdrawn the invitation and would make every effort to ensure that his opinions on censorship would still be heard.

For the *Weekly Mail* there were a few simple lessons to be drawn from the experience. The first was that the right to freedom of speech is under attack from many quarters, not just the State.



Salman Rushdie ... did participate in Book Week despite the withdrawal of his invitation.

"Both these attacks are the result of intolerance and narrow-mindedness, and both must be condemned in the strongest terms," a newspaper representative said.

Most striking, however, was the realisation that the anti-censorship fight was rather low on the agenda of resistance movements.

For the *Weekly Mail* this points to a clear priority: unless these movements seriously commit themselves to freedom of speech, the fight against censorship under this Government will be lost — and we will not be laying very strong foundations for the next.

In the midst of this sordid affair, one fact has been forgotten. Despite all the threats and the trauma, Rushdie *did* participate in the debate — by special telephone link-up with Johannesburg on Monday night. The censor's victory was, at least, not absolute.



Weekly Mail co-editor Mr Anton Harber and fellow staff-members at a Save the Press meeting held to protest against the one-month banning of Weekly Mail. In the middle row are (left to right) Mr Musa Zondi, Mr Shaun Johnson, Mr Mzimkulu Malunga and Mr Harber. © Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

Star 11/11/88

2-12 327

Weekly Mail 'helped labour relations'

By Sally Sealey and Janet Heard

The Weekly Mail had helped the business community to improve relations between management and labour, said Mr Murray Hofmeyr, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI), at a Save the Press meeting against the banning of *Weekly Mail* yesterday.

Addresing a crowd of 150 people at the Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg, Mr Hofmeyr said: "*Weekly Mail* has helped this process vitally by enabling ideas to be floated on either side.

VALUE

"The free exchange of ideas in the industrial relations context is of inestimable value and the closure of *Weekly Mail* will not only deprive the business community of this benefit, but will further alienate those whose co-operation and goodwill is essential for economic advancement for all."

Dr Alan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, added his voice to those against the one-month banning of *Weekly Mail*.

"*Weekly Mail* does not create news, but simply reports the truth, which people cannot avoid seeing and which the Government cannot run away from."

He challenged Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha to a debate as to whether the removal of *Weekly Mail* or the removal of the Nationalist government would solve South Africa's problems.

Co-editor of *Weekly Mail* Mr Irwin Manoim said the latest emergency regulations included 18 pages dealing with curbs on the media, far more than all the other regulations put together.

LAWYERS

"The focus has shifted from the elimination of unrest to the suppression of speech".

He said banning of publications put pressures on editors to become part-time journalists and full-time lawyers and lobbyists.

Mr Gabu Tugwana, acting-editor of *New Nation*, which was recently banned for three months, said he was aware of what it was like to run a newspaper which had been restricted.

"Bannings are a total destabilising factor to newspapers. They still have to pay rent and the staff become insecure. Long-term advertising revenue is often lost due to the uncertainty," he said.

A resolution passed at the meeting calling the month-long closure of the *Weekly Mail* an "outrageous affront on the people's right to know and an attack on the freedom of the press", will be sent to Mr Stoffel Botha.

White teenager, servant detained again in Zim

Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO. — A white teenager and his elderly Malawian domestic servant were redetained by Zimbabwean police on Wednesday soon after a Bulawayo magistrate ordered their release, refusing to remand them any further.

Nineteen-year-old Wayne Haskins and Mr White Phiri, 55, were detained in January because police believed Mr Christopher "Kit" Bawden had stayed in the Bulawayo suburban house they occupied.

The authorities allege that Mr Bawden detonated the January 11 remote-control car bomb which killed a casual driver at an African National Congress house in the Bulawayo suburb of Trenance. Mr Bawden crossed into South Africa on January 14.

Although a formal prosecution for harbouring a terrorist appeared to have no chance of success, the state refused formally to withdraw the charges and they were kept in custody at Khami Jail. Bail was barred by a ministerial certificate.

At weekly remand hearings, magistrates repeatedly warned the state that details of the charges had to be given and a trial date set. On Wednesday, Bulawayo's senior magistrate refused a further remand application and the charges were withdrawn.

Mr Haskins's lawyer, Mr Anthony Denbury, said inquiries then about the freeing of Mr Haskins and Mr Phiri (who is not, technically, his client) were greeted with laughter by senior police officers. But yesterday the Matabeleland provincial chief investigations officer told him they were being redetained because it was possible Mr Bawden had secretly infiltrated back into Zimbabwe. Mr Denbury expressed disbelief at this. He is considering an application to the High Court but Mr Phiri is hampered by lack of financial backing.

PAC president 'seriously ill'

Sowetan 12/11/88 (327)

JOHANNESBURG. — The president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 75, is seriously ill at Diepkloof Prison near here, reports said yesterday.

His wife, Mrs Urbania Mothopeng, told The Sowetan her husband appeared to have a "swollen neck" and his voice had "dwindled to inaudible whimpers".

Mrs Mothopeng visited her husband at the weekend and observed that "his condition was worse than when he was admitted to a Johannesburg clinic in September".

A spokesman for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday that Mr Mothopeng was in the "good hands of medical experts".

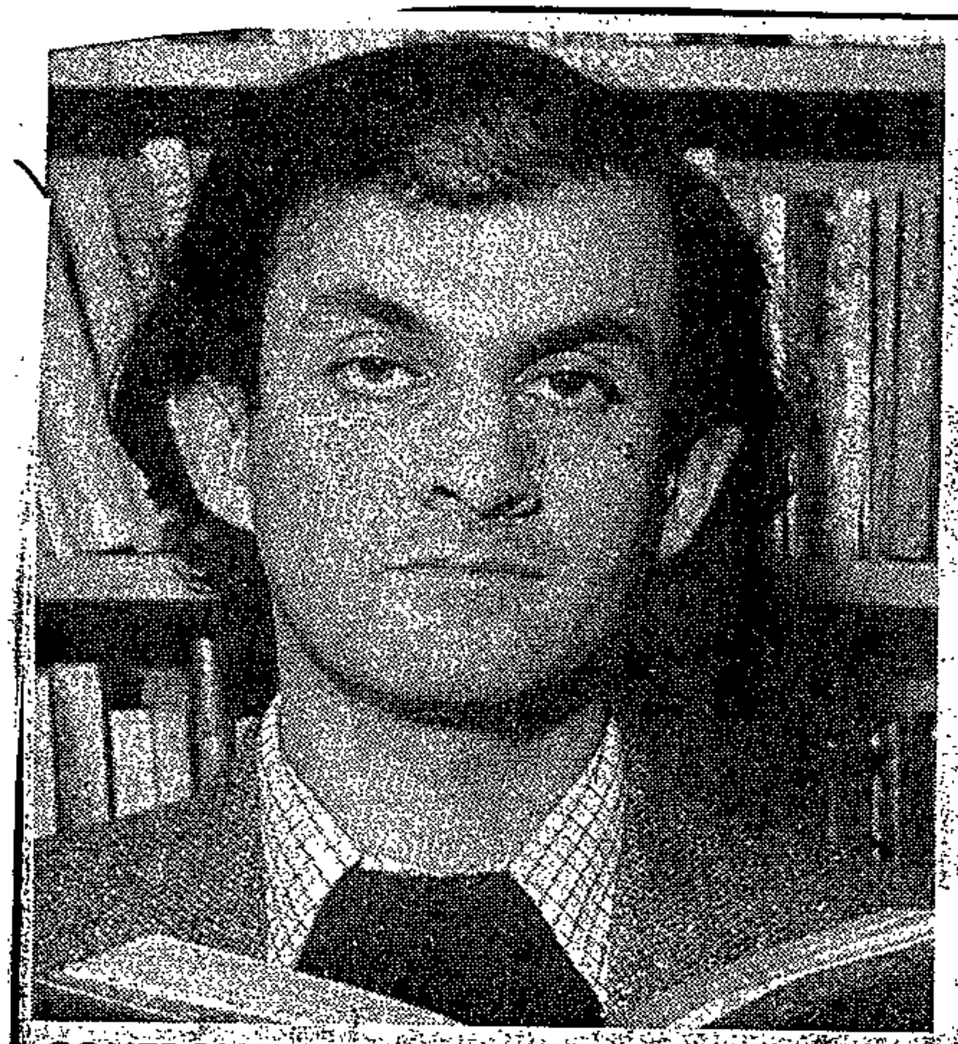
He said "Mr Mothopeng, like all prisoners, has regular access to doctors and fully trained medical personnel and receives specialised medical treatment if and when required".

Mrs Mothopeng said: "Though his legs were not swollen this time, his condition was more serious than the last time." She said her family wanted her husband to be treated by their own family doctor.

The spokesman said it was not the department's policy "to comment on the physical condition or the medical treatment of individual prisoners".

He also said "the service does not speculate on the possible release of any individual prisoners".

A founder-member of the PAC, Mr Mothopeng was convicted in 1979 under the Terrorism Act for furthering the aims of a banned organisation and was given a 15-year sentence which ends in 1994. He was elected president of the PAC in 1986 while in prison. — Sapa



CONTROVERSIAL AUTHOR: Salman Rushdie misses out on one award, but pockets another.

Award to 'Satanic' Salman

(327) GARNER THOMSON

LONDON — "The Satanic Verses", which last month failed to win Indian-born writer Salman Rushdie the Booker Prize, came into its own this week by scooping the almost equally illustrious Whitbread fiction award.

This is an indication, he says, that his critics are not getting things altogether their own way.

The book, which divided critics on strictly literary grounds in Britain, created a political storm in Rushdie's native India, and has been banned in Saudi Arabia and South Africa as offensive to Muslims.

Meanwhile, Rushdie has been marshalling support from a number of powerful sources.

Booker Prize chief panellist Michael Foot regards "The Satanic Verses" as unquestionably the finest contender for the prize, and writers in India, some of them Muslims, and representatives of a number of races and religions in South Africa, have voiced outrage at the bannings.

Rushdie seemed particularly angry with the Congress of South African Writers over the withdrawal of an invitation to address the anti-censorship seminar in Cape Town.

A number of South Africa's Muslim extremists had threatened violence against Mr Rushdie and *The Weekly Mail* if he visited the country, and the invitation was withdrawn.

In a statement issued through his publishers, Mr Rushdie said he was "very sad about the situation. I was going to South Africa as an act of solidarity against apartheid and it is a pity they (the Congress of South African Writers) cannot extend the same sort of solidarity to me when my book is in trouble."

UK critics offered mixed reviews. Fellow writer Angela Carter called it "an epic hung about with ragbag scraps of many different cultures ... eclectic as hell".

And *The Guardian* critic Waldemar Januszczak said that it "wears its seriousness where Chelsea pensioners wear their medals".

The complicated — some would say rambling — story is of two Bombay opportunists ejected from an airliner over Britain.

Complex and allegorical, "The Satanic Verses" angered some Muslims with passages about the sexuality — and alleged homosexuality — of Mahound, a reference to the Prophet Muhammed.

Censors ban 'offensive' Temptation of Christ

Star 12/11/88

327

THE Publications Appeal Board has prohibited the controversial Martin Scorsese film, "The Last Temptation of Christ".

Board chairman Professor Kobus van Rooyen said in a news release in Pretoria yesterday that the depiction of Christ deviated seriously from Christian convictions, and was therefore offensive.

Although the board ruled that the film would have certain merits for certain viewers, these minority interests did not measure up against the film's negative aspects.

"The ruling was unanimous, and the full judgment will be released later," said Professor van Rooyen.

Earlier yesterday, Professor Duard Kleyn, appearing for the distributors, UIP-Warner, told the board that the likely viewer would not find the film's fantasy sequence — in which Jesus opted for a married life instead of being a martyr — offensive.

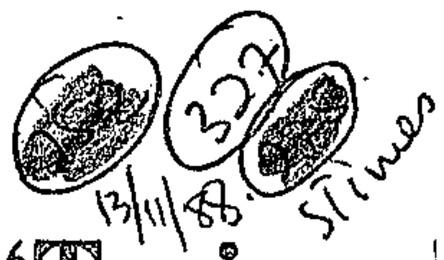
He said the film was educative because it forced viewers to consider their religious perceptions.

Mr Schalk Burger, who appeared for the committee that banned the film, warned that there would be "revolts throughout the country if the film is let through".

He said the film was blasphemous because, among other things:

- Jesus saw himself as a sinner.
- Judas called Jesus a coward.
- Jesus pleaded with Maria Magdalene for forgiveness at a brothel, after she had had sex with a series of clients.

And a scene where Jesus committed adultery with Martha would also be offensive to Christians. — Sapa.



'Trojan horse' case will go to court

By RUTH GOLEMBO

THE families of the three teenagers who died in the infamous "Trojan horse" case are to institute a private prosecution against the police who allegedly shot their children.

This week the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Niel Roussouw, who decided not to prosecute the policemen after an inquest found they were responsible for the deaths, issued a non-prosecution certificate for the attorneys acting for the families of the dead.

The youths died — two from shots in the back — after police hiding in crates on a truck emerged and opened fire on a crowd with shotguns.

At the inquest, the magistrate, Mr G Hoffman, found the police were negligent in causing the deaths.

Gary Jansen, the attorney acting for victims Michael Miranda, 11, Shaun Magmoed, 16, and Johanthan Klassen, 20, said he had instructions to proceed with a private prosecution against 13 police and Defence Force members.

Fiery

The prosecution will be set in motion this week.

If it succeeds, Mr Roussouw, whose decision not to prosecute the policemen involved was highly controversial, may find himself in hot water. A raging debate, including fiery exchanges in Parliament, erupted afterwards.

The families' action this week sparked off renewed rumours in Cape Town that Mr Roussouw could face the axe over his decision not to allow the State to prosecute.

Mr Roussouw, who was in Pretoria this week to meet with the Director General of Justice, Mr S S van der Merwe, said in a joint statement with Mr Van der Merwe that talk of his impending resignation was "absolute rubbish".

PW may speak on Mandela tonight

From TOS WENTZEL,
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — President Botha is expected to deal with ANC leader Nelson Mandela's release when he opens the Transvaal congress of the National Party in Pretoria tonight.

He will be speaking against the background of constant rumours that Mr Mandela may be released soon and official reaction indicating that this will not happen in the near future.

In his speech tonight Mr Botha is expected to turn down suggestions of an early release. His condition that Mr Mandela must renounce violence as a means to political ends still stands.

He expressed the hope on his recent overseas visit that Mr Mandela would make it possible for himself not to return to jail, which suggested another form of detention.

Speculation about Mr Mandela's release continues to sweep the British Press, The Argus Foreign Service reports from London.

THREE OPTIONS

London Sunday Times correspondent Peter Godwin suggests the South African government is considering three options.

The first is a so-called "phased release", whereby Mr Mandela would be moved first to a convalescent home.

The second choice is a secret release, with the news announced several days after the event "to help play down the excitement".

The third approach, he says, would be "to release Mandela with a State-organised Press conference, decide that he is making outrageous illegal statements and immediately ban him".

If Pretoria can weather the initial trauma of Mr Mandela's release, the government can "sit back and await events", says Godwin.

Mr Botha is also expected to deal with the controversy over the Conservative Party's moves to restore apartheid in municipalities it now controls.

There is concern in government circles that this attempt to turn back the clock will harm South Africa and may even encourage sanctions moves to start again in the United States.

There is increasing talk of an election in Nationalist circles, but Mr Botha is not expected to announce a date tonight.

Some Ministers are in favour of an election following the recent local government elections.

The argument is that these elections showed that the progress of the Conservative Party has been stemmed.

The congress, which will continue until Wednesday, will discuss whether the government should formulate and announce a plan for constitutional reform.

Efforts are to be made to get going the proposed National Council to deal with black political rights.

● Newspapermen and TV crews resumed their Mandela vigil outside the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic today.

However, there did not appear to be as many police as there were a week ago when rumours about Mr Mandela's imminent release were widespread.

The atmosphere, too, seemed more relaxed than it was when Mrs Winnie Mandela visited her husband on that occasion.

The same two police officers who were on duty in the foyer last week were back today.

Journalists were again not allowed into the building unless they wanted to use a telephone, toilet or buy refreshments.

Speaking from Johannesburg Mr Ismail Ayob, Mr Mandela's attorney, said he had heard "nothing" about his client's release.

"I've heard the rumours, but so far Mr Mandela has not requested me to see him," Mr Ayob said.

Rumours rife over release of Mandela

RUMOURS are still strong that Mr Nelson Mandela will be released this week.

He is at present in Constantiaberg Clinic and the chances are he won't return to Pollsmoor Prison after recovering from TB.

A variety of rumours about release dates, many of them in mid-November, have been bandied about by the press, which also say that only four men — President P W Botha and three senior officials — know the actual decision.

At the Contantiaberg Clinic, there is little sign to indicate that it may soon witness one of the most momentous events in modern South African history.

Mr Mandela himself is in a first-floor private ward with a sitting-room attached. Police stand guard inside and outside the ward.

If Mr Mandela looks out of his window, he sees about 50 metres away a home for the elderly.

But apparently he is discouraged from lingering over the view. Authorities worry that a prowling photographer will snap what would be a priceless picture of a man described by a local politician as having mythical stature.

In Toronto, a representative of the ANC said on Saturday that the South African government may release Mr Mandela as early as tomorrow.

"There are very strong rumours in South Africa today that on November 15 Nelson Mandela will be released," said Mr Yusef Saloojee, chief representative in Canada for the ANC.

"It will be a victory for the people of South Africa and indeed a victory for the whole of Africa," Mr Saloojee told an audience at the University of Toronto.

A South African government source last week indicated that recent rumours of Mr Mandela's impending release were orchestrated by members of the anti-apartheid movement to pressure the government into taking some action.

And a prominent anti-apartheid activist in South Africa said there had been "no indication (Mr Mandela) would be released today or in the near future". — Sapa-AP-Reuter

Mandela media mania reaches fever pitch

By CHRIS STEYN

THE media's Mandela mania reached fever pitch in the past week as journalists spent more than a quarter-of-a-million rand in a bid to secure details of what had been rumoured as Mr Nelson Mandela's "imminent" release.

More than 40 journalists arrived in Cape Town — some by Lear jet — following what they described as "the strongest rumour for many years" of Mr Mandela's release.

At least six television crews representing all the major British and American networks, correspondents from wire services and international photographers joined the "Mandela watch" in Cape Town a week ago.

Correspondents who had to return to Johannesburg were promptly replaced, while crews kept a constant watch on all entrances and exits at the Constantiaberg Clinic, D F Malan Airport and Pollsmoor Prison.

Photographers worked non-stop on schemes to secure a picture of Mr Mandela.

While some photographers believed an exclusive picture of "the most famous prisoner in the world" would fetch at least £100 000 (about R440 000), others said it would be "priceless".

Said one photographer: "It is commercially the most viable picture in the world today."

Although media organisations have not calculated the exact cost of the Mandela watch, representatives said they had spent "tens of thousands of rands" in just seven days.

To charter a Lear jet from Johannesburg to Cape Town costs an estimated R13 000, while it costs about R3 000 a day to have a major foreign television crew, including a cameraman, soundman, producer and correspondent, on 24-hour standby.

Certain crews also hired camera recorders and other equipment which can cost at least R2 000 a day.

In addition most of the journalists fly business class, stay at five-star hotels, many in R260-a-night rooms, and drive luxury cars hired at the cost of R100 each a day.

Despite the astronomical cost involved in staying on the Mandela trail, journalists had been unsure of the identity of the source of this latest expensive rumour.

Said one correspondent: "It is a multi-faceted rumour. Some sources say it came from Lusaka, others believe it originated in Johannesburg or Cape Town. No one knows."

A number of foreign correspondents were telephoned in Johannesburg last Monday morning by a woman with an Afrikaans accent. She claimed to be from the Bureau of Information and told them Mandela was to be released later that day.

The rumour was strengthened significantly that same day when a legal representative of the Mandela family told journalists gathered outside the Constantiaberg Clinic that Mrs Winnie Mandela had "come to collect her husband".

His sentiments turned out to be premature as Mrs Mandela returned to Johannesburg without her husband.

Mrs Mandela has since told close associates that her husband said he did not expect to be released until early next year.

While some journalists firmly believed yesterday that Mr Mandela would be free by the end of the week, many others braced themselves for a few more rumour-inspired dashes to Cape Town.

15/11/88

Cape Times, Tuesday, Novem

Media Council reiterates objection to Mail closure

Staff Reporter

SUSPENSION of the Weekly Mail has galvanised the Media Council into reaffirming its objection to the "arbitrary closure or suspension of newspapers".

The council, the watchdog body of the media, also resolved at its biannual meeting in Cape Town yesterday to "seek an early interview" with the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The council was specially concerned that no "specific reasons" were provided for the Mail's suspension.

The editor of the Daily News, Mr Michael Green, proposed the motion, which was seconded by the editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, and amended by the editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh.

The resolution was passed without any objection, though during discussion before it Mr Frans Wessels, a media representative for Perskor, indicated that he would prefer the Media Council not to make a statement.

"The fact remains that it was warned three times and carried on regardless," he said.

The Media Council and the minister were getting on well at present, and he hoped to keep it that way, Mr Wessels said.

The chairman of the five-year-old Media Council, the Mr Justice Louis van Winsen, said earlier in the proceedings that he had noticed a new preparedness on the part of the minister to "see our point of view and respond to it".

The Media Council had privately asked Mr Botha not to require "news agencies" to register and he had subsequently withdrawn this regulation.

But the council's alternate chairman, Mr Justice Marius Diemont, said he believed Mr Botha had withdrawn the registration regulations simply because "they were in a bit of a mess".

The council had made no progress with the minister "other than that we were polite to each other", he added.

Yesterday the council also discussed a ministerial suggestion that publication of "untested evidence" in court cases should be "restricted".

Mr Justice Van Winsen said he gathered that the minister was "not wedded to the idea" but wanted it considered.

"I take it he means untested by cross-examination," Mr Van Winsen explained.

Professor S A S Strauss, a public representative on the Media Council, said the law already provided far-reaching protection for potentially innocent people.

A judge or magistrate was also entitled to restrict certain information from being published if this would be "contrary to public morals", he said.

Mr Justice Van Winsen said there was a danger that important evidence which ought to be disclosed, may not be disclosed. His remarks met with unanimous approval.

According to the conciliator's report, 183 formal complaints were received by the council this year, bringing the total over the five years of its existence to 663. The figure for 1988 was boosted "by a rash of 98 complaints about back-page pictures and text in the Windhoek Observer".

Another sign of the times is that the council was called on for the first time to adjudicate on complaints relating to the exercise of due care and responsibility in the presentation of brutality, violence and atrocities.

Hints of new media curbs alarm Dalling

PFP challenges PW to define his 'sources' threats

(327)

Star 15/11/88

The State President, Mr P W Botha, should define more precisely what he was complaining about and what action he intended after his latest attack on the media.

This was the reaction of the Progressive Federal Party today to the speech last night by Mr Botha in which he threatened to consider further legislation to curb the media.

Mr Botha told the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria that the Government should give serious consideration to legislation which would force newspapers to disclose the identities of their sources in cases of libel.

He gave no specific reason for why such a law would be necessary in South Africa.

The tenor of Mr Botha's entire speech was that the media

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

was engaged in sensational speculation which frequently bore no resemblance to the truth.

He had accused the media of playing one Minister off against another and of speculating about the agenda and decisions of the Cabinet.

Mr Botha also talked of journalists as "little jackals and reckless people who were trying to rip the country to shreds", instead of writing about the positive aspects of South Africa such as the sunshine, the beautiful weather, wonderful nature and good facilities.

Journalists should be trying to attract tourists with their writing not terrorists, he said.

Mr Botha also said he would be calling the Media Council and the Newspaper Press Union to put matters right. If they did not want to, the Government would do it for them, he said.

PFP spokesman on the media Mr Dave Dalling said today Mr Botha had made yet another threat against that section of the press which annoyed him.

"If you legislate, however, the whole press is affected and not just one section.

"Mr Botha owes it to the public and to the media to define more precisely what he was complaining about and what he intends doing about it.

"Veiled threats, unclear and ambiguous statements only create a lack of confidence and solve little.

"Mr Botha should speak out more clearly," he said.

'Naive' spy's sentence slashed to 12 years

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South Africa's "naive" spy, Odile Harington, has had her "vicious" sentence of 25 years' jail cut by more than half on appeal.

The Supreme Court found that Harington's torture at the hands of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation should have been taken into account when assessing sentence and that the trial judge "did not apply his mind judiciously to the evidence before him".

Harington, 28, was convicted last November of contravening Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act after admitting penetrating the ANC as a pseudo-refugee.

"ENEMY"

Her sentence was reduced to 12 years, but she lost an appeal against her conviction on the grounds that South Africa is not an "enemy" of Zimbabwe in terms of the Act.

Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dubutshena, said South Africa was a "potential enemy", even though it had trade, transport and consular links with Zimbabwe.

He described Harington as naive, a word first used by her defence counsel, who said her actions were not those of a skilled spy.

SUSPICIOUS

Evidence was that Harington, while living in an ANC house, handed over to a Zimbabwean police guard an envelope to be mailed to South Africa. The envelope contained names of ANC officials, photographs and diagrams. The guard became suspicious and turned it over to his superiors.

At her trial Harington said that after her arrest she had been beaten, starved, half-drowned and degraded by being forced to sit nude in front of five male interrogators.

Upholding the conviction, Mr Justice Dubutshena said that though Harington's offence was serious because she realised people could be killed as a result of her actions, the 25-year sentence was "severe and vicious".

'SA spy' Olivia Forsyth is 'expelled' from Angola

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — The Angolan government has expelled Miss Olivia Forsyth, who has spent months as a refugee in the British embassy in Luanda.

In a dispatch from Luanda yesterday, Angop, the official Angolan news agency, said the Angolan government had accused Miss Forsyth, a former South African university student, of spying for Pretoria.

The agency said Miss Forsyth, 28, was "expelled today, Tuesday," but did not say if she had already left the country or where she would go.

The agency said she had entered Angola illegally, adding that she had been recruited by South African "intelligence services" in 1981 and held SADF number W 89853 and "agent" number R5407.

Meanwhile Britain has signalled its annoyance at the Angolan government's handling of the Forsyth affair by suggesting that it would not allow a Minister to visit Luanda until the alleged South African spy was allowed to leave. Miss Forsyth holds a British passport.

A senior Angolan diplomat said yesterday Britain had told his country Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, would not visit Angola until Miss Forsyth was set free.

"We do not understand this link," the diplomat said. "Why should she (Chalker) fail to come to Angola only because of one person."

A Foreign Office spokesman said no trip to Angola had been scheduled for Mrs Chalker anyway. But he added: "What we are saying is that it is difficult for a visit to go on in the present circumstances."

BBB may be first right-wing group to be banned



Prof J C Schabort

Political Correspondent

THE Blanke Bevrydigingsbeweging (BBB) is likely to become the first far-right organisation to be banned in South Africa.

The crackdown on the white extremist BBB will take place "very soon" — possibly today — according to well-placed sources.

And the outspoken leader of the organisation, Professor J C Schabort, will be silenced by a restriction order, it is reliably understood.

The crackdown is part of the government's programme politically to emasculate what it considers radical forces on the left and right of the spectrum.

In telegraphing the government's next move, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, told the National Party's Transvaal congress this week: "Without adequate means and the will to maintain law and order, radical forces to the left and the right will believe they have a free hand to terrorize and intimidate defenceless people."

The government has already effectively banned 23 organisations on the left this year — and more curbs are in the pipeline.

The action against the BBB and its leadership is the first concrete step against the right.

It is understood that other white ultra-right-wing bodies like the AWB and the Wit Wolwe are currently being investigated — but that a decision to act has so far only been taken against the BBB.

One government source yesterday said the BBB was responsible for "fanning the flames of racial hatred" in a potentially explosive political climate.

The gunning down of blacks in Pretoria this week has helped prepare the psychological climate among white South Africans for a crackdown on white extremists.

It is understood that a number of AWB supporters have recently migrated to the BBB and the government sees the impending action as a way of nipping the burgeoning organisation in the bud.

The restriction of the BBB is likely to follow a pattern similar to curbs placed on organisations such as the UDF and Azapo earlier this year.

While the organisation will still be allowed to exist in name as a legal entity, it will be prevented from politically mobilising its supporters.

● Earlier this month Prof Schabort told about 350 people in Goodwood that if the government "capitulated" and handed over power to blacks, the BBB and the AWB would merge and "seize power by force", reports Chris Bateman.

Raid victim was shot 13 times, says family

STAN 16/11/87 327

By Stan Hlophe

The death of the son of a Soweto businessman during a police raid took a new twist yesterday when the family disclosed that a post-mortem examination revealed that Mr Velani Thula (21) had 13 bullet wounds.

A family spokesman, Mr Khehla Mthembu, said he was told by the investigating officer that a murder docket had been opened and two white policemen had been suspended from their duties.

However, the Soweto Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J J Viktor, denied that the policemen were suspended.

"Definitely not," he said.

Brigadier Viktor reiterated that investigations were in process and the "family is entitled to say whatever they want to say".

Mr Thula, a first-year student at the Soweto College of Education, and son of a Soweto businessman and former Inkatha chief urban representative Mr Gibson Thula, was shot dead during a police raid while visiting friends in Phase 3 Diepkloof Extension at the weekend.

Mr Linda Ngwenya, who was shot in the leg in the same incident, has been transferred to a private Johannesburg clinic where he is in a satisfactory condition.

Two other people were arrested.

Mr Mthembu said police said the raid was linked to the alleged theft of a German vehicle.

Mr Mthembu described the death of Velani as a loss to the community. He said Velani was involved in community work, a peacemaker and a strong advocate of nation building.

Mr Thula will be buried at the Avalon cemetery tomorrow and a funeral service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 4, Diepkloof.

Ban groups like AWB, students urge Vlok

15/11/88 By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Education Reporter

The Government should ban organisations which are a threat to racial integration, such as the AWB, and not those which oppose racism, says the Southern Transvaal Students' Congress (Strasco).

This message is contained in an open letter to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, from Mr Rickey Richmond Jele, president of Strasco, whose Soweto affiliate was recently restricted.

He tells Mr Vlok that by banning organisations which serve as the mouthpiece of the oppressed, he leaves them with no "peaceful alternative".

"You and your Government have been claiming for 40 years that you are democratic, but unfortunately your actions betray your words.

"By banning, you are showing us that you resent opposition and criticism ...

"Whenever people are in despair they resort to violence, so we have seen a lot of violence and enough bloodshed. What we want to see now is a democratic government based totally on the will of the people. We want to see a government which will only ban organisations that are a threat to racial integration ...

"So far we've seen your men shaking hands and exchanging smiles with the AWB which is a very big threat to world peace. I no longer have any trust whatsoever (in) your Government and its 'reforms'," he writes.

Mr Jele ends the letter by saying that the struggle for a non-racial, democratic and equal education continues.



Ashley Kriel

Kriel inquest

17-23/11/88

337 Smuts

THE inquest of slain Bonteheuwel youth leader Ashley Kriel will be held at the Wynberg magistrate's court on December 14.

Circumstances surrounding Kriel's death have remained a mystery since he was shot dead in a "skirmish" with police at a home in Hazendal, Athlone, 15 months ago.

The finding of the family's private pathologist, that 20-year-old Kriel had been shot at point-blank range, is expected to be presented as evidence at the inquest.

However lawyer Christine Burger said the family was "presenting argument as to why oral evidence must be presented and has already requested that the inquest be open to the public".

A Wynberg court official said no decision had yet been made on these aspects.

Nat paper hits at media swipe

Cape Times 17/11/88 Page 327

Political Staff

PRETORIA. — Beeld, the Transvaal Nationalist daily newspaper, has once again thumbed its nose at President P W Botha.

Beeld and Mr Botha clashed head-on in August over the paper's attitude on the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and the state of emergency.

Mr Botha launched another sweeping attack on the media this week at the Transvaal National Party congress here to which Beeld replied editorially yesterday, without mentioning Mr Botha's name however.

It suggested that politicians should not constantly break down the credibility of the press as they may yet have to use the same press to put their own case.

The press was not responsible for the country's problems, or did somebody want to suggest the problems would not exist if nobody knew about them. The press had many faults, said the editorial, but so had politicians.

"We are ourselves sometimes surprised at the amount of attention we get in times when there are so many other urgent issues crying out to be addressed," said the editorial.

"Perhaps the government would do better to use the assortment of images presented daily in the press to keep in touch with what is going on in the country. Who knows, we may not then have needed the state of emergency to handle the situation."

Stoffel questions Star's loyalty to S Africa

Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha yesterday launched a major attack on The Star, questioning its loyalty to South Africa and warning that the newspaper should be careful that it did not go the same way as the *Rand Daily Mail*.

At the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria, the Minister started his speech by attacking people who used the privilege of their passports to attack South Africa overseas.

He went on to say that a person did not need a passport to damage SA's interests.

"We are also dealing with a subtle agent at our bosom. It is the practitioners of a type of journalism who demonstrate everything except patriotism to their fatherland," he said.

"I refer here to the creation of suspicion about national service. A good example of such a report appeared in The Star on July 27, 1988, which said: 'Many youngsters do not see the Angolan war as a simple pa-

Star 17/11/88

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

327

triotic duty and nothing else. The flight of the best and the brightest is a reality. What needs to be done about it? Accept another reality. South Africa cannot afford conscription any more. Even when this country was engaged in a world war, military service was voluntary.'

"Another example of dubious journalism is the association of the South African Government with the Nazi regime. Look for example at the comment of Harvey Tyson, editor-in-chief of The Star, in The Star of August 1 1988: 'Security encourages all of humanity to associate white South Africa with Nazi-style atrocities. Security no longer means the SA Defence Force or the SA Police, it has nothing to do with personal or public safety. It is more like the SS — secret security for the sake of secret power.'

"We can also look at a further report in The Star of July 26 1988 under the headline 'ANC calls for resistance to new Government restrictions'. I quote two extracts from this report:

" 'The ANC called for resistance and defiance to the virtual bannings of South Africa's anti-apartheid organisations.'

" 'The ANC calls on the people of South Africa to rise to this new challenge as never before by adopting a posture and defiance to the tyrannical measures,' the statement said."

Mr Botha said that to give such publicity to such ANC propaganda in these times did not augur well for South Africa.

It questioned the loyalty to South Africa of those involved.

He said: "This newspaper better be careful that it does not go the same way as the *Rand Daily Mail*."

See Pages 6 and 10.

Stoffel

Star 17/11/88

327

Speech is target of Govt attacks

DURBAN — The focus of the emergency regulations had shifted from the suppression of unrest to the suppression of speech itself, the co-editor of the suspended *Weekly Mail*, Mr Irwin Manoim, said at a public meeting in Durban last night.

Mr Manoim told the meeting, held under the auspices of the Association of Democratic Journalists, that the Government was no longer concerned with the repression of violence.

"That is mere ritual noise. What they are interested in now is the silencing of dissenting voices, of speech itself.

"At the root of the problem are the regulations themselves, which allow no difference between a riot and a peaceful protest.

"Our rulers cannot tell the difference between a riot and a tea party.

"When a group of people gather in Johannesburg's unrevolutionary far northern suburbs for a party in honour of Nelson Mandela, it prompts a military operation of war zone proportions."

To the Government, reporting on stone-throwing was tantamount to throwing stones and to warn of looming crises was to precipitate them, he said.

This was a dangerous strategy.

"When dissent is outlawed, it simply changes its form. When debate ceases to appear in newspaper columns, it moves on to the streets," he said.

— Sapa.

Free Mandela will not mean freedom

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THERE is absolutely no mistaking the hottest issues in South African politics at the moment.

It preoccupies cabinet ministers and the securocrats; it fills columns in the local and international press; but it is also what people are talking about — in the suburbs and the townships, in factories, offices, buses and trains.

It is, of course, *The Release* — the exit from the prison gates that have held Nelson Mandela and the other Rivonia trailists captive for almost a quarter of a century.

This is the topic that grips the attention, fuels the rumours, feeds speculation, and excites the imagination. It is the question dominating our politics. And all this without a multi-million rand advertising campaign!

And yet — what exactly does the release mean? Why is it suddenly on the cards? What will it mean for the state? And for the democratic movement? What is likely to happen after the release?

It is difficult to answer these questions with any precision, especially in the present "will-they-won't-they?" phase. But the questions are so obviously important that it is worth asking them.

Certain aspects are clear enough. Firstly, and emphatically, the imminent releases are a triumph of democratic pressures inside and outside South Africa.

That Mandela is the world's best known political prisoner — his release demanded alike by rock stars, trade unions, foreign governments and mass organisations — is not some strange coincidence. It is the result of years of campaigning; a measure of the extent to which the Botha regime has been discredited and its chief opponents recognised.

Secondly, the popular call for the release of Mandela and other long-term political prisoners has become bound up with international pressures (economic, diplomatic, strategic) being exerted on the state. It may well be that foreign bankers have made Mandela's release the price of new loans; it is widely reported that even Mrs Margaret Thatcher refuses to visit South Africa unless she can justify the trip by pointing to Mandela's release. However grudgingly, the financial gnomes and the Iron Lady are simply acknowledging the cutting edge of resistance — and trying to blunt it by exacting concessions from Botha.

Acute dilemma

Thirdly, we know that the prospect of the release has created an acute dilemma for the state. On the one hand, the Cabinet aches for the benefits it hopes will result from the release: weaker sanctions and a stronger Rand, a new dose of "constructive engagement" from Bush — and perhaps even a Buthelezi in the Groot Indaba Club.

On the other hand, the security establishment quakes for the dangers it fears might flow from the release: such "dangers" as public enthusiasm, mass demonstrations of loyalty, and irresistible demands for real change.

This is not an imaginary conflict within the state. There is plenty of evidence already of disagreement between the opportunities ("look at the benefits") and the security hard-liners ("count the costs"). The former played footsie with the EPG and authorised the release of Govan Mbeki. The latter carried out cross-border raids and slapped restrictions on the ANC veteran as soon as his popularity became visible.

Fourthly, one should anticipate a similar contradiction in state responses if — when — Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada, Motsoaledi, Mlangeni and Mahlaba gain their liberty. They will be released into a society shackled by emergency regulations — regulations which will surely be used to curb their appearances and restrict their audiences.

Symbolic value

The end of their imprisonment will be accompanied (as it has been preceded) by bannings and detentions of those who are their natural allies.

Fifthly, it is important to recognise in advance that the releases mark an important step, but not any sort of conclusion. For all their emotional and symbolic importance, they will not translate instantly into actual political changes.

Of course the releases will generate a huge tide of joy; but they will not of themselves dislodge minority rule. Of course any public appearance by Mandela will draw thousands; but his eloquence will not by itself end exploitation and poverty.

Of course the released leaders will command respect and affection (as Mbeki already has); but in the longer run it is collective action and unity rather than inspirational leadership that counts.

These are only some of the factors that make the probable release such a compelling and vital political topic. And nobody has needed squirrels to be convinced about its significance!



ıer Zinzi (left) and Mrs Leaby Piliso, Nelson Mandela's 54-year-old sister.

o face Winnie

uestion of the government releasing reating the right climate. And one of frican National Congress. She said this the jailed ANC leader who has been in for 26 years.

that is what the government would like to see happening; that there would be differences between the ANC's external mission and the internal organisation.

"It is just the Afrikaner pipe-dream. It is just the old tactic of divide and rule. They think by propagating such mischief there will in fact be some kind of power struggle."

Mandela's position on unity was very special. She herself was one of his followers. He was her leader. The name Mandela was equated with unity, with the unity of all the oppressed people of South Africa.

This meant the unity of all ranks within the country, the unity of all ideals that would normally not meet at any table.

"The name Mandela personifies the unity of all those ranks that fight apartheid. This includes everybody."

Did this include even Inkatha? — "Yes, this includes everybody."

Mrs Mandela dismissed press reports that her 30-year-old marriage with Mandela was on the rocks.

"That's laughable - my marriage doesn't have to be questioned by any person," she said, adding that the reports were sheer mischief-making that did not even merit her attention.

The campaign had been going on for some time now — the government and its agents were using journalists who were in a position to use their newspapers.

"You know we have no press and therefore we have no mouthpiece."

She said she lost everything in the fire that destroyed her home in Soweto earlier this year.

"I lost all the history of 50 years of struggle — just about everything Mandela owned. The idea was to destroy Mandela."

The recent municipal elections were dismissed as a "non-issue" to the oppressed masses of this country.

Apartheid must be destroyed

Mrs Mandela said: "Elections can only be a test of white political trends. They have no value to us because either way it is the same National Party entrenching apartheid.

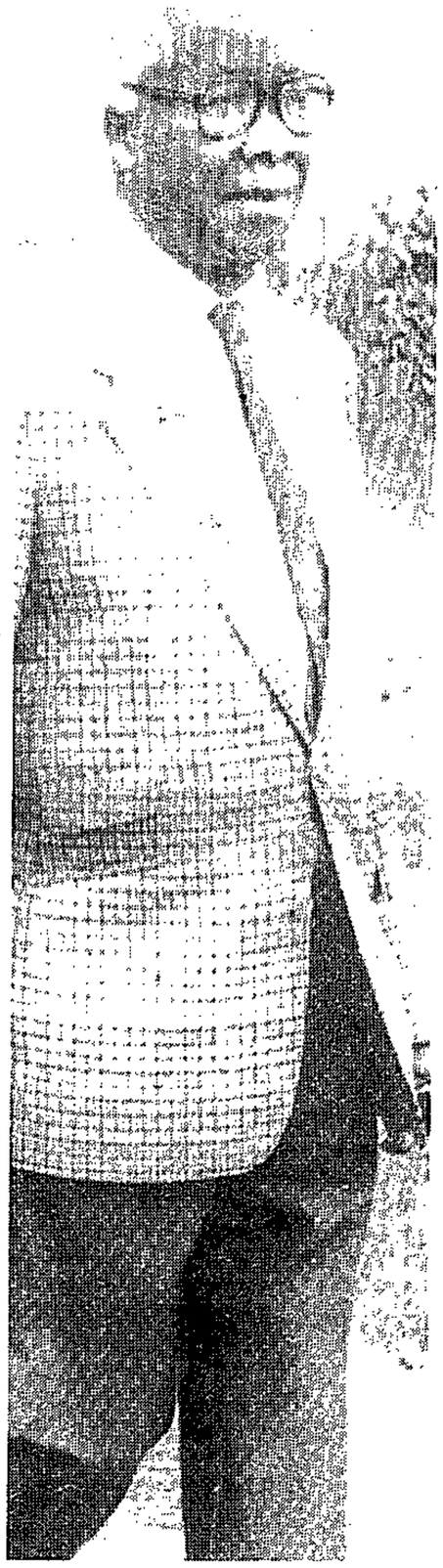
"The elections do not mean anything to us because there are no reforms and, as far as we are concerned, apartheid has to be destroyed in its entirety. You cannot reform an immoral act.

"Apartheid is immoral, a sin against humanity and therefore it has to be destroyed in its entirety."

She believed that the international community should isolate the South African government.

"We want the world to freeze whatever assistance they are giving to South Africa to maintain apartheid," Mrs Mandela said.

"We know about suffering. We have been suffering all these years and we are prepared for that."



Govan Mbeki shortly after his release

Sisulu's guiding role

JOHANNESBURG. — Walter Max Ulyate Sisulu, convicted with Nelson Mandela in the Rivonia trial, was at the centre of ANC affairs from the 1940s until his arrest in 1963.

Sisulu, 76, the main defence witness in the Rivonia trial, is being held at Pollsmoor.

The other trialists, each jailed for more than 24 years, are Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba and Ahmed Kathrada, who were transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in 1982, and Elias Motsoaledi, the only remaining Rivonia prisoner on the Island.

Govan Mbeki was released last year and Dennis Goldberg was released in 1985 after renouncing violence in return for his freedom.

Former Island prisoner Martin Ramakgadi, of Alexandra, said Sisulu had acted as a guide and mentor to Mandela when he first came to Johannesburg.

Sisulu had worked with Mandela, Oliver Tambo and others in the ANC Youth League to convert the ANC from a "moderate" to a militant organisation.

Ramakgadi, who spent 18 years on the Island, said Sisulu's worth was recognised when he was elected secretary-general of the ANC at its 1949 congress where the "Programme of Action" was adopted.

"Sisulu held everybody together through the 1952 Defiance Campaign, the Congress of the People, the Treason Trial, the strikes and boycotts, the stresses and conflicts of the late 1950s.

"He guided the ANC underground after its banning in 1960 and laid the foundation for the formation of Umkonto WeSizwe."

Sisulu was born at Engcobo in the Transkei on May 18 1912, less than three months after the formation of the ANC.

He was brought up by his mother and an uncle, a village headman, according to the strict tradition of his people.

He left school in Std 4 when he was 15 to look after family affairs when his uncle died.

Sisulu went to work on the mines in Johannesburg. When his contract ended, he returned to the Transkei and got a job as a "kitchen boy" in East London.

He soon went back to Johannesburg and delivered bread for 18 shillings a week.

During his early days in Johannesburg he made a study of Xhosa history and wrote a series of articles about national heroes for Bantu World, a white-owned newspaper aimed at blacks.

He joined the ANC in 1940 after hearing a speech by Dr A B Xuma, who became president of the ANC in December that year. Sisulu later became critical of Xuma's "moderation."

He worked as an estate agent by buying and selling bits of freehold land that were still left to a handful of Africans under the country's land laws.

He was first active in the ANC Youth League, working with Anton Lembede, Oliver Tambo, Govan Mbeki, Nelson Mandela and others.

The strategy of the youth league was to bring about radical change in South African society during their lifetime.

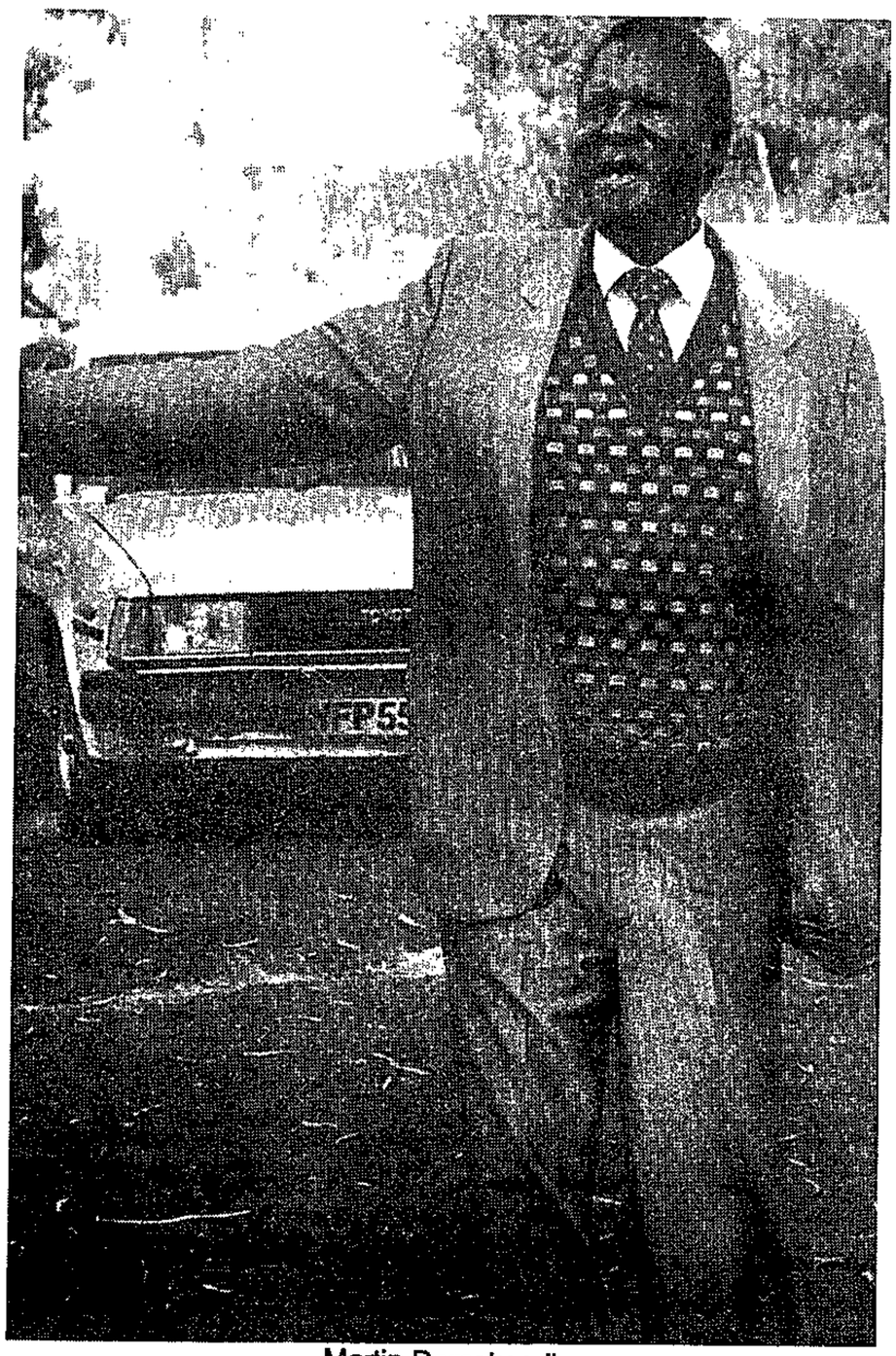
One of those who took part in the discussions was Albertina Sisulu, a nurse, who married Sisulu in 1944.

At the wedding Mandela was best man and Lembede, congratulating the bride, warned Albertina: "You are marrying a man who is already married to the nation."

Sisulu, now an attorney, was elected secretary-general of the ANC Youth League in 1949 and was one of the key leaders of the 1952 defiance campaign, which led to the treason trial of 1956-1961, where all 156 accused were acquitted.

Sisulu was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and detained under the first State of Emergency in 1960.

Early in 1963 he fled his Orlando West home after being placed under house arrest. He reappeared in Rivonia where he was arrested.



Martin Ramokgadi

THE name Mandela personifies the unity of all those opposed to apartheid, including Inkatha, Mrs Winnie Mandela said in a wideranging interview.

Asked about her husband's release, she said:"I do not think any member of the family is in a position to give an actual date. It depends entirely on the government. And I think the government has very serious problems."

It was difficult to say whether Mandela would be released before Christmas or next year because the government had to create a climate for his release.

It was stupid to anticipate any release in the present political climate. There would be no point in releasing Mandela to the South Africa of today because it would simply mean that he would go to prison the very next day.

She added that Mandela's health was fine now. He was much better and "looked very well indeed".

Mrs Mandela said: "They have taken the trouble to give him the best medical care."

Much older and 'ancient' grey

Asked if Mandela was kept in solitary confinement, Mrs Madela said: "Yes, he has been in the prison hospital wing ever since his operation for the prostrate gland and there was no explanation for that."

"We really never understood why he was never taken back to his colleagues and he had to apply to see his colleagues like we apply to see him. That alone was peculiar."

She said Mandela's physical appearance had totally changed from the pictures taken of him when he was about 44. He had grown much older and his face, now that he had recovered from TB, was filling out again.

When he got TB he had become gaunt and very lean and was showing signs of wrinkling. Now his face was much more lively and his complexion had returned.

"He does not have a beard, he has shaved, and he has gone 'ancient' grey," Mrs Mandela said.

Asked how his release would affect the power structure in the country, she responded that there would be no point in releasing Mandela to present-day South Africa without a package deal.

Mrs Mandela explained: "He has to deliver goods to his people. His release is equated with liberation. He has to return to a situation where he can only negotiate the transfer of power from the minority to the majority.

Mandela's got to deliver the goods

"To the millions of oppressed blacks in this country and to the millions of oppressed people of all colours Mandela's name is equated with the freedom we sacrificed our lives for for the liberation of the oppressed in this country."

The government would make a terrible blunder if it released Mandela with strings attached.

His release would have to be total release from prison of himself, all his colleagues and all other political prisoners behind bars.

Would this mean releasing all the Rivonia trialists?

Mrs Mandela said: "Absolutely yes. There is no question that Mandela would walk out of prison without his colleagues and there is no question of Mandela walking into so-called freedom with strings attached, with banning orders and all that sort of thing."

Would he defy restrictions or banning orders? — "Of course yes."

But they had done it to Govan Mbeki? — "We do not expect that to happen to any of our prisoners."

Mrs Mandela explained: "Yes, they have done that to Mbeki, but if they do that to Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba and others they can expect them to return to jail the following day because they will not obey banning orders."

She was asked to comment on cynical critics of the movement who said Nelson Mandela had served the movement better in jail than he could possibly have served it outside.

"It's part of the government's campaign to discredit the ANC and to make the leadership appear as if it's a sheer terrorist group, a band of men who are interested only in power. The press has been leading various campaigns against the ANC. Different attempts are being made to destroy the organisation."

Mrs Mandela was questioned on how Mandela's release would affect the relationship between the leadership in exile and the leadership inside the country?

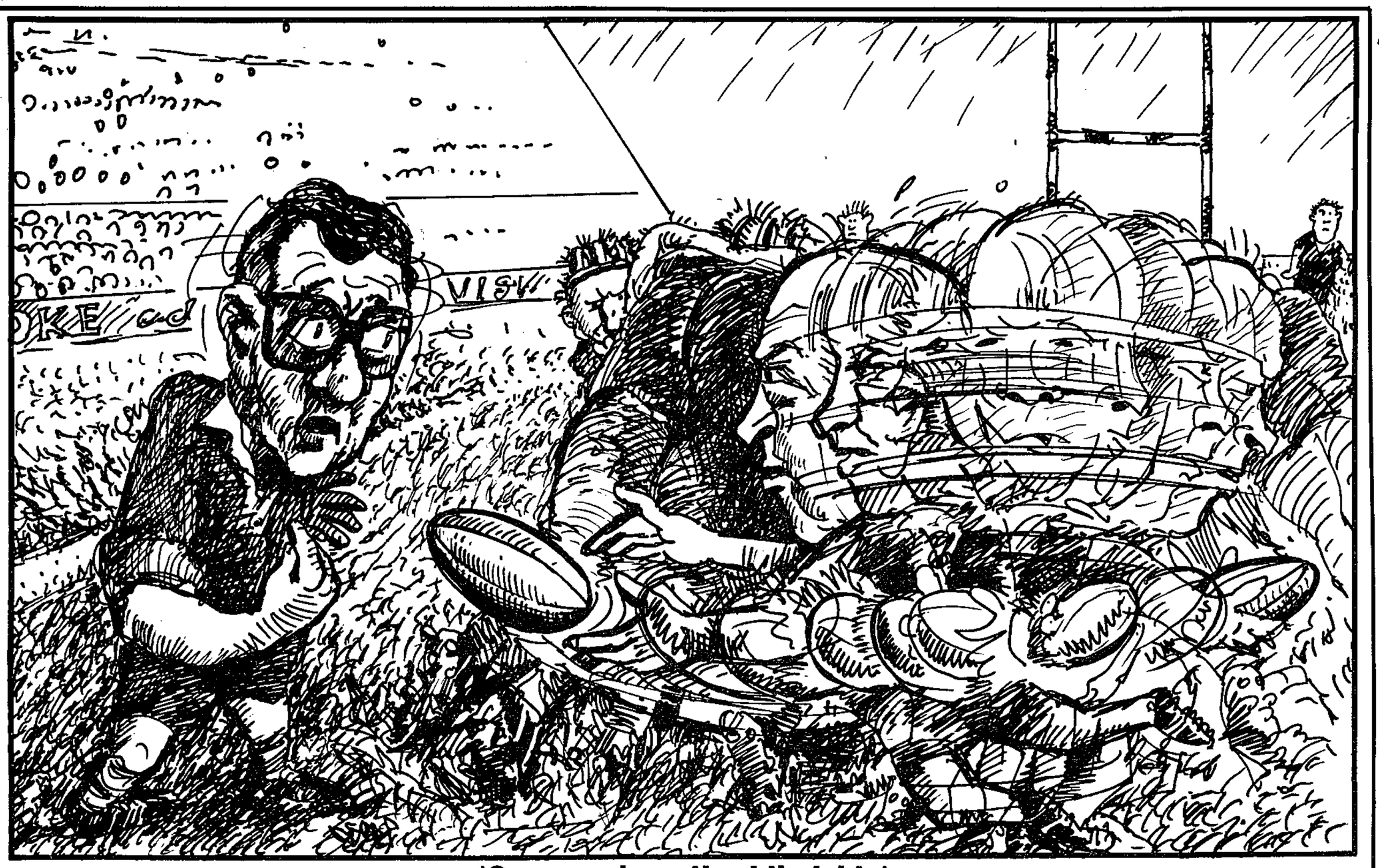
She replied: "That is sheer mischief-making by the government. There has never ever been any question of any power struggle between the leadership in exile and the internal leadership —



Mrs Winnie Mandela with her dau

Face with L

Winnie Mandela believes there is n… her husband Nelson Mandela witho… the conditions would be to unban th… in an interview with MONO BADELA … prison no…



'Craven plays the blindside'

Strangling the storyteller with censorship

By AMPIE COETZEE

THE main reason why the internationally-famous writer Salman Rushdie was invited to be the guest speaker at the Weekly Mail Book Week was that he had been the victim of vicious censorship.

His books had literally been burnt in certain countries and censored by people who knew nothing about literature.

There is a misconception that when a storyteller writes about contentious issues he does it because he wants to attack people or their beliefs.

They do not realise that a novel is not a political or a religious document.

Storytellers are essentially the recorders of the realities they see or experience; and the recreations of those realities are not moral judgements. Just as South African novelists have mirrored the reality of apartheid, and what it has done to people.

South African writers have never found it necessary to publish pamphlets against apartheid because by illustrating what it has done to people, they have in a more effective way attacked it.

In the 1960s several black South African writers were banned for making discrimination a consistent theme of their work.

A generation of writers was destroyed by censorship.

This was a time when most of us who were concerned about the freedom of a writer or artist to depict what was happening in society, began campaigning against censorship.

The campaign was against all forms of censorship imposed by any authoritarian body to control the freedom of people to read or to write.

In our campaigns against censorship we never said that people should be exposed to everything; that, for instance, a parent should not have the right to protect a child from seeing or experiencing things that would damage that child in some way or another.

We never said that people who are sensitive to certain things, such as for instance religious matters, should be made to read or see the things that offend them. We always believed that people should have the right to see and experience what they wanted to, what they felt a need to experience.

Readers are invited to contribute to the debate. Write to The Editor, SOUTH, PO Box 13094, Sir Lowry Road 7900

Our struggle was against a state, a group of people, a system, a pressure group, imposing their ideas on other people.

This is what the South African government had done to all of us: it had told us what we should read and what is good and what is bad for us. It had told us that we cannot think for ourselves, that it would think for us.

Our protest against censorship was absolute. The bottom line was no censorship at all.

We are living in a country where everything is silenced, where newspapers, people, books and poems are banned.

Therefore if one protests against censorship one does it totally and in solidarity with all the forces of democracy.

A writers' organisation can be the most powerful force against censorship because writers can think and write.

They know how to fight for the use of the word, their most powerful instrument.

Rushdie was invited because he is the present-day writer most affected by censorship (as far as we know, of course).

He was invited to tell us about his experiences because we need new ideas and thoughts on how to carry on our struggle.

His visit was approved by the democratic organisations. He came to help us.

Then came the withdrawal of the invitation by the Congress of South African Writers because a group of people — a pressure group — had decided, without reading Rushdie's latest book, that he should not come to our country.

And this group of people went even further: They saw to it that the government banned Rushdie's latest book.

This group of people is not the AWB, it is not Mr Eugene Terreblanche's right-wing racist party but supposed to be part of the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

They asked a government against which they are in a fight for life and death, to ban Rushdie's book. They therefore became censors themselves.

The Congress of South African Writers states in their constitution that they are against censorship but yet they accepted this form of censorship.

When Rushdie heard that Cosaw had withdrawn their invitation, I believe he was quite upset that a writers' organisation had decided to censure him. It's quite unnecessary to spell out all the ironies.

The sad conclusion we have to make is that Cosaw cannot fight censorship in all its forms because it is probably too divided or too frightened.

But unfortunately Mr Stoffel Botha can now say with justification that censorship is necessary because we have to protect minority groups in this country.

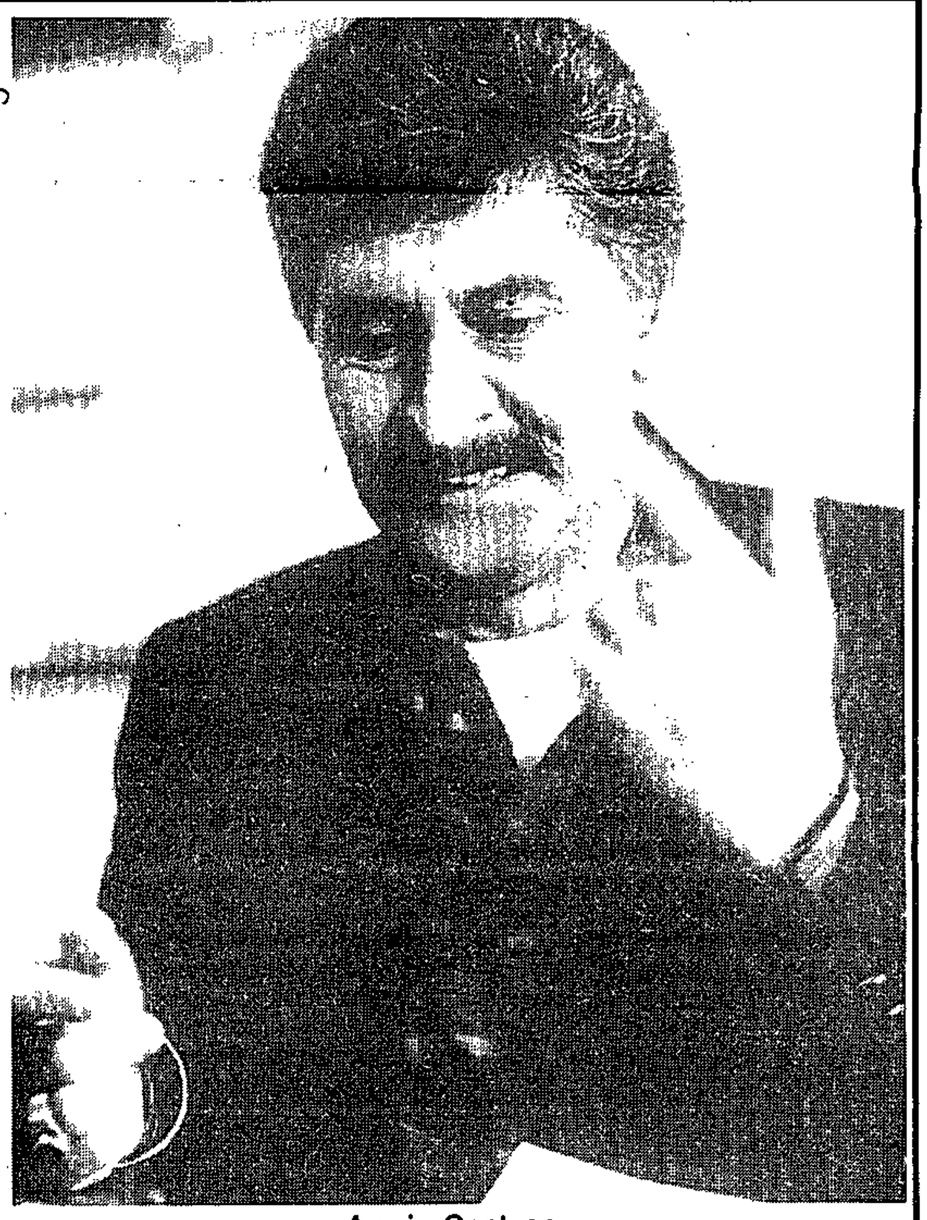
Somehow someone will have to make it clear to those who are involved in the struggle for a democratic South Africa that one cannot fight the system by using it.

The system functions on censorship, on silencing people, ideas, books and newspapers.

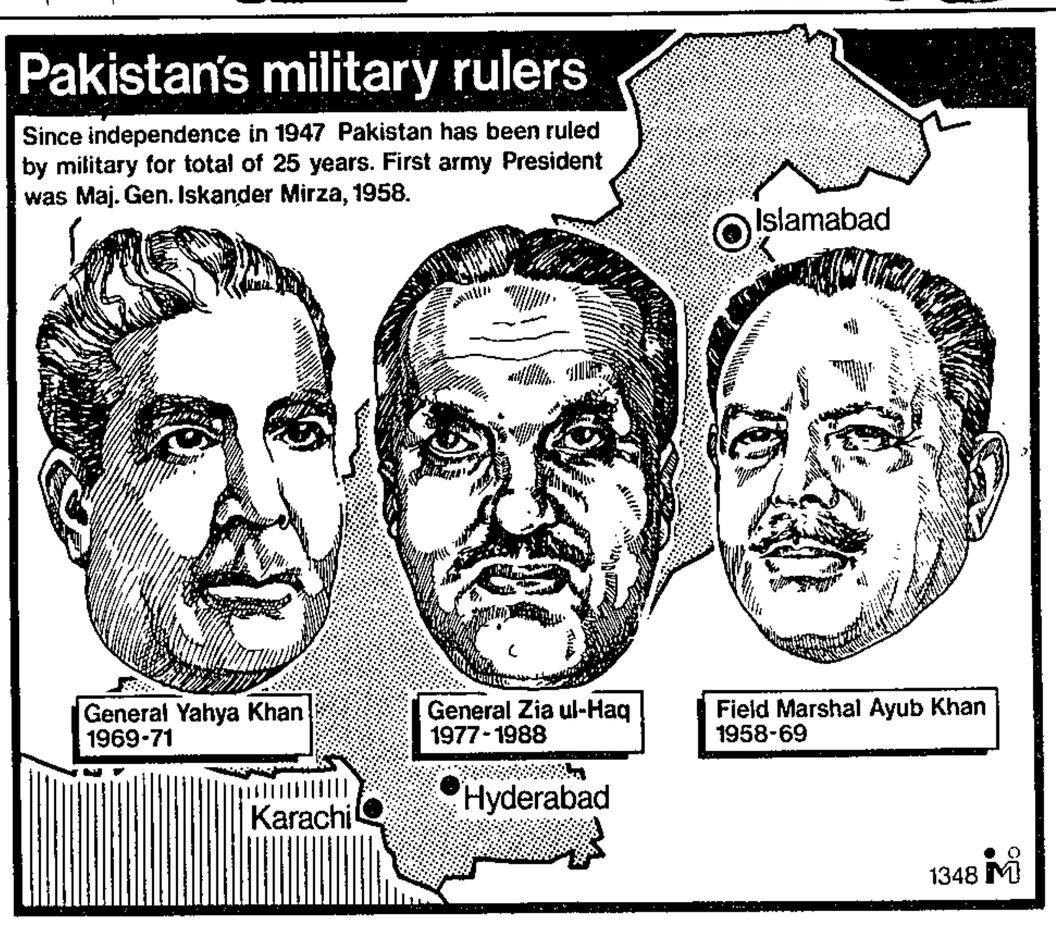
This is what one has to fight — even if it means protecting a person with your life, and even if it means that certain alliances have to be sacrificed or certain people have to be estranged.

But there still is also another important task awaiting people who are interested in literature and culture; and that is to explain the function of these human activities to those who wish to destroy everything with which they do not agree — even if they do not understand how it functions.

(Ampie Coetzee is professor of Afrikaans at the University of the Western Cape.)



Ampie Coetzee



Turning point for Pakistan

When Pakistanis go to the polls this week, they could pave the way for democratic rule for the first time in 40 years. But what troubles observers is that none of the major political contenders is addressing the longer-term crises facing the nation — including growing ethnic strife and a "heroin and Kalashnikov culture" created as a result of the Afghan war. ARTHUR KROEBER reports:

ISLAMABAD. — As Pakistan prepares for this week's national elections, politicians and observers are cautiously confident the polls will be fair and could pave the way for the democratic rule that the country has successfully sought for 40 years.

But when the elections are over, the problems will just have begun.

"No elected government can survive unless it addresses the crises that are facing the nation," says Mubashir Hasan, finance minister in the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in the mid-1970s.

"And unfortunately no political party is addressing them."

Hasan, and many others, define three key problems:

- An economy that relies heavily on foreign aid and imports to supply consumer goods to the elite, but which lacks the intensive investment and land reform necessary for real growth.
- The "heroin and Kalashnikov culture" created in part by the million Afghan refugees in the country since 1979.
- Ethnic strife, especially in the Sind, where two violent incidents between Sindhis and Urdu-speaking immigrants from India cost nearly 250 lives in October.

Longtime coming

If the government elected this month makes decisive moves to solve these problems, Pakistani politics may be transformed from what it has been traditionally — a playground for the wealthy landed elite.

But signs are that such bold measures will be a long time coming.

More than 30 parties are contesting the elections for the 237-seat national assembly (the lower house of Pakistan's parliament) and for the four provincial legislatures.

But the main fight is between the Pakistan People's Party of Benazir Bhutto and the Pakistan Muslim League, led by Mohammad Khan Junejo, the handpicked prime minister of former President Zia ul-Haq from 1985 until last May.

The PPP is the best organised national party. The Muslim League, which includes most of the members of the national and provincial caretaker governments, has the advantage of incumbency: favourable coverage by the state-owned television, radio and newspapers, and influence over the existing government machinery.

The outcome is almost impossible to predict, since in most areas party loyalities are fairly shallow. Especially in rural areas where 70 percent of the population lives, electoral battles will be waged between representatives of rival families whose political affiliations are matters of convenience.

Political paralysis

Some Pakistanis feel that who wins matters less than the fact of the elections themselves.

"What is important is that fair elections are held and their results accepted," says Mazhar Ali Khan, a left-wing magazine editor. "We've been so long in a state of political paralysis that it will take time for our problems to work themselves out."

But what most troubles observers is that neither the PPP nor the Muslim League has presented a specific programme for what it wants to achieve, or how, once it gains power. If anything, the two sides have moved closer together as the campaign has heated up.

Some Muslim Leaguers initially set themselves up as Zia's successors. But Zia was never popular, and Junejo has taken an anti-Zia stance since he was fired in May. So the Muslim League now stands as the "safe" party of the status quo.

Meanwhile Bhutto, in an attempt to dispel the extremist aura her party gained under her father, has praised the army, promised to continue close ties to the United States, and has defined the PPP philosophy as "a Muslim version of social democracy" — a clear concession to orthodox Islam by Zia.

Bhutto also angered veteran party workers by awarding a large number of party tickets to powerful landlords. She was accused of betraying the party's long-standing commitment to land reform.

"It's cheating," said Mubshir Hasan. "You fill your assembly slate with feudals and then say you're going to break the stranglehold of feudalism. How is that?"

Since most of Pakistan's leading politicians, including Bhutto, belong to the landed elite, broad economic reform seems unlikely. A more pressing problem is the inability of Pakistani authorities to enforce law and order.

Since Afghan refugees started to pour across the border in 1979, and the mujahideen started running smuggling routes into Afghanistan, guns and drugs have become two of Pakistan's major industries.

European police claim 70 percent of the world's high-grade heroin passes through Pakistan, and the country has an estimated 650 000 drug addicts — up from almost none a decade ago. Zia was content to turn a blind eye to the drug runners, but under a popularly-elected government the drug syndicates may choose to resort to greater bribery and violence to assure their security.

The increased availability of guns has fueled ethnic violence. Riots between Sindhins and Urdu-speaking Mohajirs in the cities of Sind have escalated for several years, and elections may make things worse — the Mohajirs, an affluent minority, have formed a party expected to sweep the polls in Hyderabad and Karachi, thereby fueling Sindhi resentment.

Again, neither the PPP nor the Muslim League has proposed a complete solution, although Bhutto has called for greater provincial autonomy.

Historically, Pakistan's elections have created more problems than they have solved. Now it is up to the national leaders - especially Bhutto and Junejo - to show they can put power rivalries behind them in the interests of creating a strong democratic state. — *PACIFIC NEWS.*

THE FALL AND FALL OF EDGAR TEKERE

For years Edgar Tekere has been angering political colleagues in Zimbabwe with his controversial comments. His outspokeness and behaviour cost him a top government job, then a top post in the party. Now, reports CHARLES RUKUNI, another outburst has pushed him out of the party altogether.

BULAWAYO. — Politicians don't come more controversial than Edgar Tekere. And there is no indication that his expulsion form Zimbabwe's ruling party will quieten him down.

A day after his latest outburst finally brought down on his head the wrath of the central committee of the ZANU (PF) party, Tekere announced that he would continue attacking leaders engaged in corruption and dictatorship.

On October 19 front-page headlines in the Bulawayo Chronicle screamed: "No democracy in Zimbabwe...Leaders are corrupt...I fear a dictatorship...Tekere hits out."

For that speech, Tekere, once number three in the party hierarchy, was expelled for making "unfounded and unjustified criticism" of some of his colleagues in senior positions.

Party information and publicity secretary Nathan Shamuyarira said Tekere had been expelled for failing to adhere to party protocol. He said Tekere should not have criticised the party publicly but in the party's supreme body, the central committee.

President Robert Mugabe expressed similar sentiments when he said a true central committee member accepted its authority and recognised its procedures and modalities: "He identifies with the rest of the team and toes the line."

Murder probe

Tekere is no stranger to controversy, not only because of his views but also because of behaviour sometimes considered offensive. In 1981 he was sacked from the government a month after being acquitted of the murder of a white farmer. Mugabe said Tekere was being removed as Zimbabwe's first Minister of Manpower Planning and Development because he needed a rest.

Seven months later he was fired as the party's secretary-general.

He expressed views against a one-party state on more than five occasions since independence.

In 1980 he was quoted as saying: "I do not believe Zimbabwe is the sort of country for a one-party state. Opposition must be there. It must be tolerated. Apart from that, our people are too critical and volatile and I am an ardent believer in letting people express themselves."

Tekere was in the political doldrums for two years, before being elected in absentia in 1983 as ZANU (PF) chairman for Manicaland Province. At the time he was receiving medical treatment in Romania.

Ever since he has been making a lot of people very uncomfortable.

In 1984 he told the Catholic monthly, Moto, that there should be a leadership purge to weed out those he termed "hijackers of the revolution" who had infiltrated the party.

Same sentiment

He began to speak about the one-party state, but this time said it should be achieved through organisational efficiency rather than through legislation.

He accused those calling for a one-party state of seeking to protect their party positions.

He repeated the same sentiments when ZANU (PF) held its second congress at which it adopted a leadership code of conduct.

His continued criticism finally led to his suspension as Manicaland chairman in May 1987, but he continued to lambast the leadership.

In July he not only spoke against a one-party state but said Mugabe was being ill-advised.

He added insult to injury in October when he said: "Democracy in Zimbabwe is in the intensive care unit and the leadership has decayed before it is dead. The integration of the two parties yes, but one-party state no ... I do not like the idea of establishing an "animal farm" type of government here. In fact, I fear that we are heading towards the creation of a dictatorship."

It was the final straw. But probably not the final word. — *GEMINI NEWS*

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

GET SOUTH delivered to your home or your office if you are in the greater Cape Town area where Allied Publishing Ltd has home deliveries. Or get your copy by airmail if you are outside the home delivery area. Fill in the attached form and post it to SOUTH with your crossed cheque.

	Six months	One year
HOME DELIVERIES		
Cape Flats, Southern Suburbs, Mitchells Plain, Northern Suburbs, Central Suburbs	R14,30	R28,60
AIRMAIL		
South Africa (excluding home delivery areas of the Cape Peninsula)	R30,00	R60,00
Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe	R78,00	R158,00
Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya and Tanzania	R93,00	R186,00
Britain, Europe and North Africa	R125,00	R250,00
United States, Canada and Japan	R155,00	R310,00
Australia, New Zealand and India	R171,00	R346,00

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

..... CODE.....

HOME PHONE NO.....

Send your form with a crossed cheque to:

HOME DELIVERIES
Allied Publishing Ltd
PO Box 171
7420 Paarden Eiland

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
South Press Services (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 13094
7900 Sir Lowry Road

Govt bans far-right group



RESTRICTED ... Prof Johan Schabort, leader of the BBB

By CHRIS STEYN and ANTHONY JOHNSON

SOUTH AFRICA's most extreme right-wing organisation, the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB), was yesterday banned and its leader restricted.

This is the first such action against an Afrikaner organisation.

The movement's leader, Professor J C Schabort, was also restricted to the magisterial district of Brits and prohibited from addressing any meeting of more than 10 people.

The effective banning of the BBB came within days of a warning by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that strict measures were to be taken in future against "any form of radicalism".

The BBB, said the minister, consisted of a group of "rightist fanatical extremists who support an active form of violence to take racism to its extreme" and who aimed to promote an anti-Semitic attitude among whites.

"Whipping up racial emotions are responsible for the sort of action we saw in Pretoria — Barend Strydom emerged from the right-wing," he said.

On Page 2

- Alleged killer wants Worrall, Tutu arrested
- Whites 'sjambokked' blacks in bar

The banning comes at a time of heightened right-wing activity and increased racial tensions.

Police yesterday revealed that they are investigating a link between Tuesday's massacre of black pedestrians in Pretoria, which claimed six lives and left 14 people wounded, and a similar incident a week earlier near Vanderbijlpark.

A gunman wearing police-issue camouflage and using a 9mm firearm fired 15 shots at blacks living at the Wheelers Farm squatter camp on the night of November 8, killing one woman and seriously injuring another, Brigadier Leon Mellet said yesterday.

In another incident Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, has complained to police about the sighting of a combi with tinted windows which, she said, was patrolling the vicinity of her home late in the evening on Thursday last week.

She feared the occupants were members of the Wit Wolve, she said.

And on Wednesday night three white men carrying sjamboks walked into a non-racial bar at a Germiston hotel mostly frequented by blacks and started beating the patrons.

To page 2

From page 1

The Cape Times has established that there are at least 50 BBB members and an estimated 900 supporters in the Cape Town area.

The regional leader, Mr Wynand de Beer from Joubert Street in Vasco, is an employee of the the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

The AWB wants a Boerestaat but the BBB regards the whole of South Africa, Namibia and possibly also Zimbabwe as "white" land and its policies are unashamedly racist.

AWB spokesman Mr C P Beyers warned yesterday that government action against organisations such as the AWB or BBB would be "fatal".

"The Boere volk has had enough and is sick and tired of PW's nonsense. We have nothing to fear from the government," Mr Beyers said.

He reiterated his organisation's independence from the BBB and described relations between the two as "not unfriendly".

● A Pretoria man, Mr Dawid de Bruyn, 36, said he was confronted by group of angry blacks yesterday after an Afrikaans newspaper had erroneously published a picture of him, identifying him as Mr Barend Strydom's father, Mr Nic Strydom.

Omar and the struggle against apartheid

By DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Political Staff

IF Dullah Omar were to write his memoirs, his personal story would read like a history of a people and of vital and difficult times.

Mr Abdullah Mohamed Omar, an advocate, is probably best known as Western Cape chairman of the now-restricted United Democratic Front and stalwart of many community organisations and trade unions.

His personal political involvement goes back to the mid-'50s and in that time he has seen and met some; he can tell first-hand of people and events on the left so often overlooked by mainstream history that forms the standard classroom diet.

Mr Omar's professional life as an attorney and, since 1982, as an advocate has brought him into contact with a variety of political actvity few have had the chance to witness.

It was contact proscribed, of course, always by the strict ethics of his profession, but this professional role put him nonetheless into a unique position to observe.

In the 1960s and early 1970s he was one of the few attorneys prepared to handle "political cases".

Unity Movement

His willingness to represent the poor and a growing reputation ... inevitably one thing led to another and although Mr Omar was himself a member of the Unity Movement until after the creation of the UDF in 1983, his clients were from groups as diverse in ideology as the Pan-Africanist Congress, the African National Congress and the Black People's Convention.

Through representing workers in the courts and advising them behind the scenes, Mr Omar also had contact with early trade union activity and witnessed the germination and rapid growth of organised labour.

Mr Omar was born in Cape Town in 1934 and the family — he is one of 11 children — moved between Observatory, Salt River and District Six.

He attended Trafalgar High School and it was there that a young political awareness formed under the influence of his English master, Mr Ben Kies, a teacher who was subsequently dismissed and who went on to study law and practise at the Bar as "the first coloured advocate in Cape Town", in the words of newspaper reports in 1961.

Mr Omar's own decision to study law was not a burning one born of outrage and a desire to serve, he says. He laughs quietly: "Don't romanticise the story."

The University of Cape Town provided an education in law and political awareness. The Bantu Education Act was being processed at the time and legislation to provide for the apartheid regulation of universities (first with the permit system and then with "quotas") was waiting in the wings.

"There were many heated battles. We black students took a simple line that university apartheid was inseparable from the whole of the apartheid system and should be fought as such. The liberals argued conservatively for academic non-segregation but residential separation.

"It was really the struggle on the education front that drew my generation into the political arena."

At the time the common voters' role was carved into groups by the National Party government. Mr Omar was a student member of the Unity Movement fighting the first apartheid elections of 1958 on a non-participation platform.

Mr Omar set up his own practice in 1960 because it was difficult for a black attorney to find a position with a law firm then.

There was a state of emergency at the time and for his office in Caledon Street Mr Omar had to apply each year for a group areas permit ("a humiliating experience") until the Act was applied even more strictly and he was forced to move his practice to Woodstock.

All his life, political activity and commitment have gone hand in hand with professional practice. From his political awakening under Mr Kies's tutelage and during his matric year in 1952 when boycotts of the Van Riebeek 300-year festival were the focus, Mr Omar has been close to the struggles of the day.



Mr Dullah Omar ... vital and difficult times.

One of the most memorable occasions was the Langa march of about 30 000 people which was turned back at the doors of the Caledon Square police station by Brigadier Ignatius Terblanche, the man who died recently and whose "gentlemanly" handling of the march drew much belated praise from some.

Mr Omar's praise is for the marchers: "It was an impressive display of discipline — 30 000 people, no marshals, and not a single stone was thrown despite all the provocation."

At this time Mr Omar knew most of the PAC leadership and had been asked to act as their legal representative. Soon after Sharpeville, the PAC and the ANC were banned.

Mr Omar laughs now: "I was still green and didn't realise what I was letting myself in for when I agreed to represent the PAC. After the bannings hundreds were arrested and I found myself representing all of them as official PAC attorney."

People in the congress movement sought Mr Omar's representation too and over the years he travelled to Robben Island meeting the leadership incarcerated there.

"In the '60s political trials were not popular with attorneys. People like Hymie Bernard were among the few prepared to take on political work and I was the only black attorney."

Mr Omar recalls "tremendous pressure" not only because of the sheer volume of the work but because courts were, he says, hostile to "political" lawyers, the more so if they were black. His support came from that old master Kies, who had reached the Bar by then, and from Albie Sachs.

Supportive family

He speaks too of his supportive family. His wife Farieda comes from a family with strong political roots in the congress tradition.

He smiles when asked whether his own Unity Movement views held until he embraced the UDF initiative were a source of conflict. "Yes, but it was a period in which people of different tendencies could be friends and could debate each other."

On public platforms — the more so since his election as local UDF chairman last year — Mr Omar is a quiet presence, the man in the dark suit and tie. He speaks with conviction and a determined belief in the democratic process but cannot be stereotyped as a political firebrand; his is not the style of hot rhetoric and he believes public platforms should be educative.

"Our tragedy is that our society has disarmed people. Therefore our work must be to empower people with the capacity to understand and take decisions for themselves. It is the people themselves who can bring about change and that is why the birth of the UDF was so exciting, giant step as it was towards building national unity."

His public profile has attracted its share of harassment, too. He has been detained twice, the first time in 1985 under Section 29 for seven weeks, the second later the same year after the state of emergency was declared.

"I said earlier that you shouldn't romanticise the outrage. There is outrage. Of course it's there. Where I grew up we were looked down on by whites, so the basic feeling of revolt against all the harshness of apartheid goes right back to childhood.

"The sufferings and sacrifices of my late mother drove me in the direction of struggle against the humiliations and sufferings of the apartheid system.

"Mere participation in this struggle has been liberating for me."

Banning of BBB 'like breath of fresh air'

Pt Argus 18/11/88 (327)

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The existence of organisations like the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) demostrated the dire need for a complete overhaul of the present system, Soweto Civic Association leader Mr Muntu Myeza said today.

Mr Myeza said organisations like the BBB had no right to exist, but their banning would not banish their ideas.

"Perhaps the National Party should consider banning itself because there is little distinction between themselves and the BBB and others," Mr Myeza said.

President of the South African Council of Churches Bishop Manas Buthelezi said the action of the government was further proof that the policy of dividing races could lead to actions such as the street shooting in Pretoria.

"In the past, when the government took action against groups in the left political spectrum we did not relate such activities to its own policy of separating races.

"It is a breath of fresh air that at last the government is seen to be taking action against groups which it has tended to protect according to popular perceptions," Bishop Buthelezi added.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has challenged the government to investigate whether an organisation called the "Wit Wolwe" exists, and to ban them and other organisations which supported violence.

At the same time Dr Treurnicht lashed out at the National Party leader of the Transvaal, Mr F W de Klerk for attempting to couple the CP to the shooting in central Pretoria on Tuesday, involving a member of the AWB.

Dr Treurnicht demanded an apology from Mr de Klerk, on behalf of all whites whom he insulted with his remarks at the NP Congress in Pretoria.

© See pages 2 and 15.

SIDE: Weather 2 Letters 14 Finance 18 Racing 20-21 Sport 19, 21, 22 TV programmes page 9 in Tonight

Media Council acts on Mail

CAPE TOWN — The South African Media Council yesterday criticised the suspension of *The Weekly Mail* and announced it would seek an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to discuss the matter.

A resolution, unanimously adopted by the council at its 10th meeting, said it objected to arbitrary closure or suspension of newspapers and that no specific reasons were provided for the action against *The Weekly Mail*.

Own Correspondent

The full text of the resolution reads: "Arising from the temporary suspension of *The Weekly Mail* the Media Council reaffirms its objection to the arbitrary closure or suspension of newspapers.

"Council is especially concerned that no specific reasons were provided for the action against the newspaper.

"Council will seek an early interview with the Minister."

The motion was proposed by the editor of *The Daily News*, Mr Michael Green, and was seconded by the editor-in-chief of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson.

The council also prepared the way for an investigation into the suspension of *The Weekly Mail*.

A resolution was passed calling on a sub-committee, whose brief it is to investigate and report to the public on any threat to the flow of information, to take note of the *The Weekly Mail* suspension.



Mr Michael Green, editor of The Daily News proposed the action.

Man stabbed outside disco

A man was stabbed to death after he and two friends were attacked by four knifemen and women outside a Johannesburg discotheque at the weekend, police said.

A spokesman said Mr Louis Mashigo (23) was killed in the incident outside the Ongani disco on the corner of Delvers and Pritchard streets just after midnight on Saturday.

Natal and Cape
54c + 6c GST

Right-wingers furious

'Racist' group ban widely hailed

327
Star 18/11/88



BBB leader Professor Johan Schabort has also been restricted.

Political Reporter and Crime Reporter

The effective banning of the "extremist, racist and anti-Semitic" Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) and the restriction of its founder and leader, Professor Johan Schabort, were welcomed in some circles today, both black and white, but right-wing organisations condemned the Government's first clampdown on the political far right.

The BBB and Professor Johan Schabort were restricted in terms of the emergency regulations yesterday by Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Yesterday's restriction orders were published in the Government Gazette in Pretoria.

It is understood that Professor Schabort, of Bokfontein, Brits, was restricted to the magisterial district of Brits and prohibited from meetings of more than 10 people. He is further prohibited from giving media interviews or compiling material for media release.

Among political leaders reacting to the banning today, there was a feeling that the Government had merely made a token gesture by acting against the relatively insignificant BBB while not meting out the same treatment to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the Government should declare unlawful any fanatical organisation which taught violence.

"It will now have to turn its attention to the AWB to show its impartiality in dealing with what it considers to be radical organisations."

'Not unexpected'

Boerestaat Party leader Mr Robert van Tonder said the banning of the BBB was not unexpected, and thought State action against the AWB would follow.

The chairman of the Oranjewerkers, Professor Hercules Booysen, said: "What can we say? The Government will keep on banning organisations until only itself is left."

AWB spokesman Mr C P Beyers said Government action against organisations such as the BBB and the AWB would be "fatal".

Soweto civic leader Mr Muntu Myeza said today organisations like the BBB had no right to exist, but their banning would not banish their ideas.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, said the action of the Government was further proof that the policy of dividing races could lead to such actions as the Pretoria shootings.

The Conservative Party said it supported the Government in restricting crime in any form.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Vlok said the BBB consisted of a group of right-wing fanatical extremists who stood for an active form of violence to carry racism to the limit.

"They also have as an objective to promote a feeling of anti-Semitism among the whites.

"Professor Schabort plays a leading role in the activities of the BBB. The aims of the BBB are a serious threat to the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order and the ending of the state of emergency," said Mr Vlok.



Only eighteen and on top of the world

A new queen is crowned ... runners-up Miss Korea, Yeo... dom, after being crowned M... predecessors, the blonde hote...

'Unusual weather' to continue this weekend

Staff Reporter

Temperatures dropped and heavy rain fell over most of the Transvaal and Northern Free State last night in conditions described by weathermen as "somewhat unusual for this time of the year".

Several houses to the north of Johannesburg and near Pretoria were struck by lightning during a thunderstorm before midnight.

The highest rainfall measured was at Potchefstroom and Bothaville in the Free State where 30 mm fell.

In Johannesburg 10,6 mm was recorded, at Rand Airport 11,2 mm, at Vereeninging 19 mm, and 7,7 mm fell at Jan Smuts Airport. Pretoria had 3,4 mm.

Forecasters at the Pretoria weather office predict cold, wet and cloudy conditions over the Witwatersrand area for the rest of today, lifting slightly tomorrow afternoon when conditions will become marginally warmer.

The mercury is not expected to rise above 19 deg C today or drop under 10 deg C for most parts of the area.

The Eastern Transvaal will be cloudy and cool with drizzle and fog patches. In the Free State conditions are expected to be cloudy and cool in the north-east, otherwise partly cloudy and warm with isolated thundershowers.

Weathermen say the conditions are caused by a high pressure system over the Natal and East Cape coastline which is feeding moist air into the Transvaal.

Six ... on g... in P...

Star

Pret...

Six men w... Pretoria ... today, bri... number of... year.

One of t... executio... Mogotlo (3... minute s... last night... Justice Hi... until Nov... tion for t... to be com...

He was ... dering a n... 1986.

Those h... Oupa Jo... Louis Adr... kie") van... (29), Char... (23), Free...

spaper.

LATE EDITION

URI
For the best prices in town come to Cor Loveday and De Villiers Sts, Jhb tel: (011) 836-5923
SALES, SPARES & REPAIRS



abort has also been restricted.

iled

Why not the AWB, too?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Government's ban on the Blanke Bevrydigingsbeweging is major news in Britain, but some commentators wonder why the ban was not extended to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

BBC reporter James Robbins, says "the brutal message of the BBB has been swept from the streets" and added "But the AWB survived unscathed."

Michael Hornsby of *The Times* says the Government clearly felt the need to make an example of a right-wing group.

Anthony Robinson of the *Financial Times* says the shooting has triggered widespread demands for the Government to be seen to be acting impartially.

SAP probes possible link to Vaal shooting

By David Braun and Craig Kotze

MALEOSKOP (Northern Transvaal) — Police are investigating the possibility that the man being held for the mass killings in Pretoria was involved in a shooting incident at Wheeler's Farm squatter camp near Vanderbijlpark where a woman died and another was injured.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, revealed this information about Mr Barend Hendrik Strydom at a special briefing for parliamentary journalists at the Maleoskop counter-insurgency training farm near Groblersdal.

The incident was not reported to the press at the time.

Other police spokesmen at the briefing indicated that it still was not clear how extensive was the organisation of the Wit Wolwe.

Police said Ms M Mosikedi (27) and Ms L Tsotetsi were sleeping in their Wheeler's Farm shack at 11 pm on November 8.

An unknown man entered and shone a torch on them and ordered them outside. The two women were then told to lie on the ground.

Ms Mosikedi was hit in the head and killed. Ms Tsotetsi was hit in the left shoulder.

● See Page 3.

Mandela link in Cuban pullout?

Cape Times 19/11/88 32

EDINBURGH. — The agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola contained a secret South African promise to free Mr Nelson Mandela, the Scotsman newspaper said yesterday.

And in another dramatic development, Angola and Cuba announced their approval of a regional peace plan for Namibia that will lead to the withdrawal of 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola and Namibian independence.

South Africa would give its decision next week, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Meanwhile, quoting sources close to the negotiators, the Scotsman said Mr Mandela would be freed within five months.

The paper said his release was "part of a cat's cradle of secret protocols and unwritten agreements attached to the accord".

It said the SA government was expected to capitalise on the Geneva accord by calling an election early next year, after which Mr Mandela would be freed.

The ANC, with Mr Mandela in its delegation, then would be urged by South Africa to enter talks with the government on the future of South Africa.

Diplomatic sources here said one of the stumbling blocks — a timetable for the pullout of the Cuban troops — was overcome with Havana accepting a 27-month period.

Before the draft agreement, Angola had insisted on a 30-month period and SA on seven months from the date of implementation. — Sapa-Reuter

Crackdown on left and right planned

CNF Tonight 19/11/86 327

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICANS should expect further security crackdowns — on the left and the right — under an ongoing state of emergency.

This emerged at a series of briefings for parliamentary correspondents at the Maleoskop police training base near Grobblersdal this week.

The head of the security police, Major-General Basie Smit, indicated that two more organisations to the left of the political spectrum would be effectively banned shortly, bringing the count this year to 25.

It is understood that additional restriction orders against organisations to the left of the government are also in the pipeline.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the curbs placed on the Blanke Bevrydigingsbeweging (BBB) were "just the beginning" of action against what he termed "right-wing political revolutionary organisations".

He said the government had only "started" its crackdown against the radical right by acting against its "worst" representative to demonstrate its seriousness of purpose.

Apart from the police investigation into the shadowy Wit Wolwe organisation that has been linked to the Pretoria massacre and a variety of bomb blasts, it is understood that the activities of the AWB are also being exhaustively examined.

General Smit told journalist that while unrest incidents were down, the level of terrorism in South Africa remained "unacceptably high".

For example, there had been a sharp increase in terror incidents between June 6 and the October 26 elections this year, including 22 handgrenade and 44 petrol-bomb attacks.

A total of 63 armed guerillas had been arrested and 29 killed so far this year. There had been 500 terror victims injured this year, with 29 deaths.

Gallows soon for Robert John McBride?

Prisons letter gives family scant hope

CP Correspondent

IT seems inevitable that condemned ANC member Robert John McBride will hang.

McBride was sentenced to death three times for planting bombs at Magoos Bar in Durban.

Defence lawyers have so far had no response to their petition to the Sate President to commute the sentences.

The execution might take place before the end of January next year. This was revealed by Prisons Services authorities in a letter to the lawyer of McBride's girlfriend, Greta Apelgreen, who had requested that 25-year-old McBride be made available from death row to give evidence in a case in which Apelgreen is suing the *Natal Mercury* for defamation.

The defamation trial is set down for hearing from January 25-27 next year.

Lt Col FJ Muller of the SA Prisons Services wrote: "Due to the fact that McBride is a condemned prisoner, you will appreciate the fact his safeguarding is of utmost importance and should you require him as a witness in the said trial, such transfer will be expensive.

"McBride might also be executed in the very near future and this office therefore advises that you should rather consider an application for his evidence to be heard on commission."

The letter further says: "Kindly note that this office does not have any control whatever regarding the date on which the execution might take place. However, your request was brought to the attention of the Directorate of Justice."

The revelation in the letter is bound to shatter hopes of the McBride family. Doris McBride and daughter Bronwyn last month returned from an trip overseas, where they campaigned among heads of government and prominent political figures to persuade President PW Botha to exercise presidential clemency.

Apelgreen's defamation action against the editor of the Natal daily morning newspaper arises from an editorial headed: "The ANC bombers."

In it the editor comments on McBride's death sentence in which Judge Shearer, in the Supreme Court, and the Appeal Court, could find no extenuating circumstance and argues that Apelgreen, who stood trial with McBride, warranted a similar penalty.

The editor wrote that it was incredible that she could have been unaware of what was planned and executed. The editorial argued that she was either in sympathy with what was intended or her conscience would not have allowed her to participate in the crimes.

She is asking f R10 000 in damages, cla ing she was defamed by editorial.

The action is being c tested, by the newspa which argues that the pu lished statements were t and correct and the com ment fair and factual.

Apelgreen is current serving an effective 21 month sentence for the rol she played during th bombing at the Durba beachfront in 1986. – Con cord

Weekly may have to pay R40 000 to register

Cape Times 21/11/88

JOHANNESBURG. — The new Afrikaans weekly newspaper, Vrye Weekblad, could be required to pay a registration deposit of up to R40 000, or be refused registration altogether, the editor, Mr Max du Preez, said yesterday.

A letter from the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on Friday, as the third issue hit the streets, stated that he was considering determining an amount to be paid before the registration of the newspaper could be approved.

The letter indicated registration was being withheld and the newspaper had until November 24 to respond.

"We can scrape together R40 000, but the fact that he might go the short route and just close us down is frightening," Mr Du Preez said yesterday.

Mr Coetsee said in his letter that the action was being taken in terms of the Internal Security Act, and he believed five reports published in the first two issues of Vrye Weekblad indicated the newspaper could possibly be used as a medium to express the views of unlawful organisations.

Mr Du Preez said the Internal Security Act provided for a registration deposit of up to R40 000.

The Act also gave the minister the power to ban the newspaper, through the Government Gazette.

Ban on UDF is 'not on the cards' — yet

Cape Times 21/11/88

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE UDF is unlikely to be banned in the immediate future, government sources said yesterday.

There has been widespread concern that the UDF's restriction order imposed in February this year will be upgraded to an outright ban after last week's "Delmas Trial" judgment.

In finding three UDF leaders guilty of treason, Mr Justice Van Dijkhorst submitted that a conspiracy to overthrow the government violently had been at the core of UDF policy since its inception and that the organisation had acted as the internal wing of the ANC.

This led to speculation in the media and in anti-apartheid circles that the government might use the Delmas findings to strengthen its hand in further curbing — and possibly banning — the UDF.

However, a senior government source said last night that an outright ban on the UDF was "not even on the cards" at this stage.

He said that by banning the UDF the government would automatically have to clamp down on about 700 organisations affiliated to the umbrella body — an exercise he described as "pointless".

The present restrictions prevent political activity by the UDF, and its mobilising any supporters.

A senior police source noted that by stopping short of an outright ban on organisations, the security establishment found it easier to monitor their members' activities.

Banning often drove supporters of an organisation further underground.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Friday that the judgment in the Delmas Trial had vindicated the government's decision to restrict the UDF.

Observers, however, point out that the UDF activities dealt with in the Delmas Trial related to a period before the UDF was restricted.

Mr Vlok said criticism that the restrictions, detentions and the state of emergency had been ineffective was unfounded.

Even the ANC had acknowledged that its ability to organise inside South Africa had been severely affected, he said.

"If we had not restricted these organisations the situation would have been a lot worse".

Threat to new paper

AFTER just three editions, the *Vrye Weekblad*, an Afrikaans weekly, last week received a threat of closure from Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee.

A notice recieved at the paper's offices on Friday the Minister stated he was withholding registration of the newspaper as it "could be used to express the views of illegal organisations as defined by the Internal Securiteis Act of 1982.

The editor, Mr Max du Preez, has been given until November 24 to make written representation.

Reports

We cannot see how any reasonable person can regard the reports mentioned as not far and balanced, and it is most definitely inside the law.

If the Minister regards reports such as the Vrye reports such as the *Vrye Weekblad's* policy statement (*Vrye Weekblad* laat hoor 'n nuwe stem/*Vrye Weekblad* lets a new voice heart) as a threat to the safety of the State, then the Government can never again stand up and say they believe in a free Press, Mr du Preez said yesterday.

British and Americans protest after Government action

Banning of Mail condemned

Star 2/11/88

Staff Reporters and Sapa

The American and British governments have led a flood of protest over the banning for a month yesterday of *The Weekly Mail*.

Newspaper unions and church and human rights organisations have also protested after the Government action.

In London the British Foreign Office said it "strongly opposes" the decision to ban *The Weekly Mail*.

It made its feelings known to the South African authorities during a meeting yesterday between Foreign Office Minister of State Mrs Lynda Chalker and South Africa's Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Kobus Meiring.

In Washington the United States condemned the suspension, calling for an end to the Government's gag on South Africa's news media.

United States State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said the US deplored the suspension, calling on the Government to "end it's suppression of the media and to allow its citizens access to the information and ideas they need to debate their country's future".

Yesterday the *The Weekly Mail* was banned from publication for a month in terms of an order published in a Government Gazette.

'Justified'



Tolcon managing director Mr Ron McLennan ... "those who do not want to pay the toll charges can use the Golden Highway, which is actually a shorter route than the N1." ● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

Black Sash link to axing

Star 4/11/88

Eloff in favour of non-racial

Grasmere toll plaza users to get free passes

FARMF

month yesterday of *The Weekly Mail.*

Newspaper unions and church and human rights organisations have also protested after the Government action.

In London the British Foreign Office said it "strongly opposes" the decision to ban *The Weekly Mail,*

It made its feelings known to the South African authorities during a meeting yesterday between Foreign Office Minister of State Mrs Lynda Chalker and South Africa's Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Kobus Meiring.

In Washington the United States condemned the suspension, calling for an end to the Government's gag on South Africa's news media.

United States State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said the US deplored the suspension, calling on the Government to "end it's suppression of the media and to allow its citizens access to the information and ideas they need to debate their country's future".

Yesterday the *The Weekly Mail* was banned from publication for a month in terms of an order published in a Government Gazette.

'Justified'

The order, signed by Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha, was made in terms of the media emergency regulations.

Mr Botha said yesterday he was convinced that his decision to close the newspaper until November 28 was justified.

The Weekly Mail co-editor Mr Anton Harber said the Minister's decision was "incomprehensible".

"We find it extraordinary that the Minister should judge the situation to be so serious that he needs to close us down, but not for more than four editions."

Mr Harber said the newspaper would "keep fighting" and "would be back".

Mr Harvey Tyson, Editor-in-Chief of The Star, said the ban would affect every South African and would hurt the country abroad.

A spokesman for the National Union of Journalists in Britain said the NUJ condemned the ban. "Journalists in South Africa already work in an atmosphere of fear and suppression and this will make the situation worse.

"Journalists are being forced further and further into self-censorship."

Mr Philip Spender, editor of *Index on Censorship*, the London publication which monitors censorship worldwide, said the ban was "a shocking step".

● See Page 15.

CAPE TIMES 22/11/88

Delmas judgment is 'wide-ranging'

Political ground narrows

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE "message" of the Delmas Trial judgment was that any attempt actively to pursue the demands of the Freedom Charter could in future be regarded as treasonous, Professor Dennis Davis of UCT's law school said yesterday.

Professor Davis described Mr Justice Van Dijkhorst's judgment — in which four prominent activists were found guilty of treason — as "extraordinarily wide-ranging".

The judge's interpretation of the Internal Security Act was so broad that it almost rendered the provisions of the state of emergency unnecessary.

"The implication of the judgment is that any political demand which would mean the dismantling of the present political system could imply violent intent and therefore be regarded as treasonous.

"It fits in with the government's argument and disregards completely the spontaneous cases of unrest."

The judgment could be used by the government as confirmation that it was entitled to further curb the already very narrow "space" for political activity.

He said the latest judgment's interpretation of what constituted treason was stricter than in treason trials that took place during the "baasskap period" of the late 1950s.

The Delmas judgment implied that if one now attempted to pursue the demands of the Freedom Charter and called for a national convention, one's peaceful intentions could not be assumed.

The head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witswatersrand, Professor John Dugard, while emphasising that he had not read the full judgment, said it had created uncertainty about what constituted legitimate political activity.

He said the judgment had failed to distinguish properly between criminal conduct and political ideals.

Professor Dugard said he believed the judgment should have taken account of political realities and the need to accommodate freedom of debate and association in South Africa.

Another legal expert who did not wish to be named said he believed that one of the bases for the treason finding in the Delmas case was that the accused had failed explicitly to condemn violence.

Afrikaans newspaper may face banning

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The editor of the new Afrikaans weekly newspaper, Vrye Weekblad, Mr Max du Preez, said yesterday that the paper's lawyers were positive that the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, intended to ban the publication under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Du Preez said this was the interpretation by the lawyers of a letter received from Mr Coetsee on Friday.

He said the newspaper management was planning to make an urgent written submission to Mr Coetsee and intended to see him before Thursday.

Mr Du Preez said the last time a newspaper was banned was in 1977 when The World was closed down.

He said the newspaper hierarchy wished to make it clear to Mr Coetsee that it was not interested in furthering the ends of revolution or in becoming anyone's mouthpiece.

"We will ask him to consider suspicions we have, that the NP is unhappy about our reporting."

The threat to the newspaper had come a lot quicker than the owners had envisaged.

Mr Coetsee said in his letter to the Vrye Weekblad that five reports published in the first two issues indicated that the newspaper could possibly be used as a medium to express the views of unlawful organisations.

Pakendorf hits at restrictions on SA Press

Sowetan 22/11/88 327

THERE is one golden rule which those in authority should meet: rule as you would be ruled. Would we wish to be ruled as we rule? Would we tolerate it if anybody else ruled us as we rule others?

These questions are posed by Harald Pakendorf in an article in the November issues of *Word and Action*, a publication of the reformation movement of Southern Africa.

In it he deals extensively with the Government's attitude and that of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to the Press in this country.

He quotes Mr Botha, before he became Prime Minister, as saying: "Without a healthy, awake and critical press no authority can give of its best. To curtail that role of the Press is a certain path to disaster for the State."

Disaster

Mr Pakendorf asks why then has Mr Botha chosen to take the State on this "certain path to disaster?"

Pointing out that the Press has virtually no freedom of expression in matters concerning a wide range of subjects dealing with defence matters, strategic minerals such as oil and unrest, without the approval of the authorities, he writes that as a result the average South African does not have a full realisation of what is happening in the country.

Lack

The media also was itself contributing to lack of information available to the public. There were still opportunities for the newspapers to report a lot more than they do at present. The SABC was even worse.

"We, everyone of us, does not know truthfully how the other (sections) live, what they think" and about their hopes for the future," he writes. — Sapa.

Cape Times 23/11/88 327

Loopholes 'closed in 1986'

LEGAL loopholes which existed when a state of emergency was declared in 1985, were closed when the emergency was extended in 1986 and greater powers granted to security forces to eliminate organised opposition, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was said by Mr Mark Swilling, research officer at the Centre for Applied Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, during evidence in mitigation of sentence in the trial of Ashley Forbes and 13 co-accused.

Asked how the state had responded to community or social movements, Mr Swilling said that there was evidence of initiatives by the state to extend reform before 1986.

But between 1986 and 1987 the "space" for organisation at grassroots level started closing and a perception emerged that there was war in the country, Mr Swilling said.

The emergency of 1985, to fit in with the political emphasis, did not give the security forces the powers they had under the 1986 emergency, but was designed as a short-term measure to provide the state with a breathing space for political reform.

There was a different emphasis in 1986 when the emergency was extended nationwide and gave the security forces greater powers and a determination to eliminate organised opposition. This forced grassroots community organisations and activists underground, Mr Swilling said.

Police cameras, so protest called off

AM645 23/11/88

Education Reporter

A MEETING in Guguletu to protest against misconduct charges against five high school teachers was called off when police turned up to film the proceedings.

At a Press conference later, Mr Monde Tulwana, secretary of the Democratic Teachers Union which organised the meeting, said: "The police were there when we arrived at Uluntu Centre for our meeting.

"At first they said our chairman, Mr Andile Jonas, could not speak at the meeting. We were surprised because we did not know he had been restricted. Later they said he was not restricted and that he could speak at the meeting."

Police told the union it could go ahead with the meeting "but they said they would attend and make a video recording".

"We could not agree to this condition and cancelled the meeting," he said.

Filmed by police

Organisers told about 300 people, who were being filmed by police as they sat in the hall, of their decision.

Mr Tulwana "deplored" the high-handed action of the police.

"Our position is clear — we will stand by our members throughout this hearing because they are being victimised," he said.

A police spokesman said: "The organisers postponed the meeting until Thursday for their own reasons and not because of police interference."

Mr Dullah Omar, speaking in his personal capacity and as president of the National Democratic Lawyers Association, said he had been invited to address the abandoned meeting.

"We protest"

"We protest against the charges against the five teachers. They should never have been suspended or charged," he said.

The National Democratic Lawyers Association has joined four other organisations in calling on the Department of Education and Training (DET) to drop charges against the teachers.

The call was endorsed by the Democratic Teachers Union, Peninsula African Teachers Union, Teachers Association of South Africa and Western Cape Students Congress.

● In March teachers Mr Thembikile Plaatjie, Mr Zolile Fonya, Mr Mhlalise Henda, Mr Vuyo Hlaba and Mr Monde Mbekwa were suspended for alleged misconduct.

Their future will be decided at a DET disciplinary hearing tomorrow.

'State's view of people's structures distorted'

Staff Reporter

THE government's belief that community organisations and structures had been set up to make townships ungovernable was untrue, political scientist Mr Mark Swilling told the Supreme Court.

He was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence for the 14 accused in the Cape Town terrorism trial yesterday.

Mr Swilling said State security structures allowed for only one source of information to be interpreted by security planners.

He said he had come across "fairly significant distortions" in the information gathered by joint management centres for the State Security Council.

The "perceptual image" of the Security Council was that community organisations were working to make townships ungovernable.

"Hearts"

Because of the distorted information available to them, this was an image which was difficult to challenge or argue with.

Mr Swilling described the State's counter-revolutionary strategy, which was to eliminate all revolutionaries while upgrading townships and dealing with welfare issues in an attempt to "win the hearts and minds of the people".

He handed in as an exhibit a paper he had written at the Centre for Policy Studies in the Graduate School of Business at the University of Witwatersrand.

In the paper, "Beyond ungovernability: township politics and local level negotiations", he posed a different scenario to that accepted by the government.

The scenario began with grievances, where communities who lived in "appalling conditions" approached respected leaders such as teachers, ministers and doctors to approach local authorities on their behalf.

When these representations were ignored, refused or rebuked, they had no recourse to higher authority.

Boycotts

Counter-power strategies were mobilised, where communities developed their own structures and then went on to mobilise and organise these into national structures.

To demonstrate their power consumer and rent boycotts were organised.

But the State continued to refuse to address the grievances of the communities. The situation developed into a cycle of repression and resistance, where security forces were deployed to counter the action by organisations. This was most visible between 1984 and 1986, Mr Swilling said.

The organisations then began working at grassroots level, starting street and area committees to address the conditions in the townships.

It was through these organisations that negotiation first began to take place between the people and the business sector and local authorities.

It was while this constructive process was taking place that the state of emergency had been declared in 1986.

Mr Swilling said the evidence of Ashley Forbes and his experience of township protest was similar to what he had described, which was drawn from 30 case studies around the country.

Part of the State strategy of counter-revolutionary warfare was to rethink and discipline the kind of violence which had been used by security forces in 1984 and 1985.

Mr Swilling said he believed some of the actions of the accused had been shaped by arbitrary security force violence which they had experienced.

The hearing continues today.

Cronje freed

Sobs as Mac greet PAC man

THE release of senior African nationalist leaders Mr Zephania Mothopeng and Mr Harry Gwala over the weekend indicated the government was making a serious bid to improve its battered image overseas and ease internal political pressures, political analysts said.

The two ageing men — both seriously ill — were released unconditionally on humanitarian and medical grounds.

Mr Mothopeng, 75, the banned leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, came home to a rousing welcome after his release from Diepkloof Prison near Johannesburg on Saturday.

The releases follow hot on the heels of the Sharpeville Six reprieve, the decision to ease Mr Nelson Mandela's conditions of imprisonment and the acceptance of the Angola-Namibia peace plan.

Terminal disorder

The initiative, considered impossible before the October municipal election, appears to be aimed at paving the way for negotiations with recognised black leaders ranging from Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo.

Mr Mothopeng is under treatment for a form of cancer and 69-year-old Mr Gwala, a senior ANC member, has a terminal neurological disorder — motor neurone disease — which has left him paralysed in both arms.

Mr Mothopeng, president of the PAC since 1986, served 12 years of a 15-year sentence for furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

Mr Gwala, a close friend of Mr Mandela's, was jailed for life in 1977 for plotting the overthrow of the government.

The SA Prisons Service confirmed their unconditional release but would say no more.

A PAC spokesman in Harare welcomed the release of the two but said his organisation was not thankful to President P W Botha for that.

"The PAC is very happy that 'Uncle Zeph' has been released from prison. However the PAC is not thankful to P W Botha for releasing him because he never committed any crime and therefore did not deserve to be imprisoned."

Mr Mothopeng was greeted by joyous crowds when he returned to his Orlando West home. A convoy of cars parked outside his house as scores of well-wishers — both black and white — packed the premises and battled to get a glimpse of the tiny bedroom where the PAC leader was being interviewed by the media.

Community leaders including former Azapo president Mr Khehla Mthembu, trade union leaders and an army of former Robben Island prisoners crammed the house.

Looking tired, Mr Mothopeng said he was surprised when the prison authorities told him he was being released unconditionally.

"I was shocked but I am happy to be outside. I am still estranged," he said.

However he declined to answer many questions asked by the press and said he would hold a

To page 3

P. T. O.

Three to hang for 'necklace'

327
Smuts
27/10-2/11/88

From BEVERLEY GARSON

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Three Eastern Cape residents were last week sentenced to death by the Supreme Court here for the necklace murder of a schoolteacher in 1985.

Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, 35, Msokili Alfred Willie, 20, and Mhlawubi William Desemele, 21, were found guilty of murder without extenuating circumstances.

Numbuzo Nyaqela, 19, and two youths who were tried with the three condemned men were convicted of murder with extenuating circumstances.

Nyaqela received a four-year prison sentence for her role in the murder and, together with a 16-year-old girl, a further three years conditionally suspended for the illegal possession of petrol bombs.

The other youth received an 18-month prison sentence for his involvement in the murder, while a 15-year-old youth received a completely suspended sentence.

The deceased, Mellina Fass, was a teacher in Sterkstroom's black township when she was necklaced for defying a school boycott.

Mr Justice Zietsman said because he could find no extentuating circumstance "there is only one sentence I can pass by law".

He said the 15-year-old youth's only involvement in the murder was to fetch petrol on Boesman's instructions.

Boesman was a marshall in the township and as a comrade wielded enormous power and influence. Under these conditions it would not have been easy for the youth to disregard Boesman's instructions.

Suspending the sentence completely, he said the youth had already spent three years in custody awaiting trial.

The 16-year-old youth deserved a more severe sentence because of her active role in the murder.

Nyaqela had also played an important role in the murder, and had further suggested that another resident be burnt.

Passing sentence, the judge said he took into account the time she had already spent in custody and that she was due to give birth to her second child next month.

Nyaqela's first child, born while she was in custody, died shortly afterwards.

Leave to appeal was refused.

The three sentenced to death brings to 39 the total for the Eastern Cape. — ANA.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 281 PRETORIA, 24 NOVEMBER 1988 No. 11603

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2425 **24 November 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDERS UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Barend Hermanus Henn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

B. H. HENN,
Divisional Commissioner: Port Natal.

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 Emergency Regulations, 1988, has a corresponding meaning, and—

"ceremonial gathering", in relation to the burial of Kati MHLONGO, means any gathering associated with the burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with the burial, and also a funeral procession;

"designated area" means the Magisterial District of Pinetown, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 501 of 8 March 1985;

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division;

"funeral" means a gathering held at the grave of Kati MHLONGO.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2425 **24 November 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, reik ek, Barend Hermanus Henn, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

B. H. HENN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Port Natal.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywings

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

"aangewese gebied" die landdrosdistrik van Pinetown, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 501 van 8 Maart 1985;

"Afdelingskommissaris" die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal;

"begrafnis" 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Kati MHLONGO;

"seremoniële byeenkoms", met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Kati MHLONGO, enige byeenkoms wat met die teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met die teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 281 PRETORIA, 24 NOVEMBER 1988 No. 11604

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2424 **24 November 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDERS UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Barend Hermanus Henn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

B. H. HENN,
Divisional Commissioner: Port Natal.

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 Emergency Regulations, 1988, has a corresponding meaning, and—

"ceremonial gathering", in relation to the burial of Jobi MHLONGO, means any gathering associated with the burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with the burial, and also a funeral procession;

"designated area" means the Magisterial District of Pinetown, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 501 of 8 March 1985;

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division;

"funeral" means a gathering held at the grave of Jobi MHLONGO.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2424 **24 November 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, reik ek, Barend Hermanus Henn, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

B. H. HENN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Port Natal.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

"aangewese gebied" die landdrosdistrik van Pinetown, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 501 van 8 Maart 1985;

"Afdelingskommissaris" die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal;

"begrafnis" 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Jobi MHLONGO;

"seremoniële byeenkoms", met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Jobi MHLONGO, enige byeenkoms wat met die teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met die teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

Sowetan 24/11/86

Curbs will not go as yet

(327)

THE lifting of the state of emergency at this point would mean that the Government would be evading its responsibility, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, told a military parade at Kroonstad yesterday.

The state of emergency had helped to neutralise the revolutionary climate in which real progress would have been impossible, he said.

Progress

"The state of emergency has helped to create a climate in which further progress has been possible and it has contributed to the involvement of people."

By lifting the state of emergency, the Government would be failing in its responsibility to the country — including the black communities that wanted to live in freedom, justice and peace.

Mr Breytenbach said the security forces had the situation well under control. — Sapa.

Declining

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito lay in feeble but stable condition yesterday, palace officials said, as local news media reported signs that his health continues to decline.

The 87-year-old monarch, bedridden since September 19 due to severe internal bleeding, sleeps most of the time and no longer initiates conversations, but he does nod in response to questions from his aides, a palace official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

at the University
d.

knowledge and understanding of human evolution." — Sapa-AP, UPI

'Non-violence outlawed in '86'

Supreme Court Reporter

NON-VIOLENT resistance by the black community was outlawed when the state of emergency, with increased powers for the security forces, was extended in 1986, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was said by Mr Mark Swilling, research officer at the Centre for Applied Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, during evidence in mitigation of sentence in the trial of Ashley Forbes and 13 co-accused.

The difference between the 1985 partial state of emergency and the nationwide one in 1986 was not because the escalation of violence forced the state to take stringent measures, but rather the 1985 emergency was lifted because the government was satisfied there was a significant number of groups who were prepared to negotiate, he said.

The period (1984 to 1986) was not an escalation of violence but an escalation of black resistance and increased mobilisation. The increase in the importance of security was not a response to violence, but was to protect the constitutional system.

When poor people, who were normally powerless, had no other course their only source of power was to cause disruption of the normal working of society.

The evidence in mitigation of sentence was closed yesterday.

The accused are: Forbes, Peter Jacobs, Nicklo Pedro, Nazeen Lowe, Anwa Dramat, Clement Baadjies, David Fortuin, Jeremy Veary, Walter Rhoode, Wayne Malgas, Collin Cairncross, Ashraf Karriem, Colin Petersen and Leon Scott.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice D M Williamson was on the Bench. Mr C H van Gend and Mr L P Francis were the assessors. Mr Michael Donen and Mr Johnny de Lange, instructed by E Moosa and Associates and Wilkinson, Joshua, Gihwala and Abercrombie Inc, appeared for the accused. Mr W C Viljoen and Mr Mike Stowe appeared for the state.

Rushdie rumpus raises questions about censorship

THE Salman Rushdie rumpus has obscured the real issue: not whether there should be censorship but what its parameters should be in our country.

For the truth is that many of us — myself included — have become morally smug in our opposition to the Nationalist Government's censorship of whoever or whatever it sees as a threat to its policies.

And because we quite rightly do not want any truck with the Nats and their onslaught on our few remaining civil liberties, we tend to see the withdrawal of Rushdie's invitation to speak in South Africa in simplistic terms of victory or defeat.

Instead, anti-apartheid activists and academics should look at the questions the Rushdie rumpus has raised as a challenge, to re-examine our standpoints, to reach broad consensus on what type of censorship should not be acceptable in our country.

For whether we admit it or not, almost all of us act as censors in some way.

Let's look at some of the many questions raised by our inconsistencies. All South African papers — including those which have condemned Muslims for opposing Rushdie's visit and which claim they oppose censorship — practice censorship.

For example, few major newspapers bother to publish even the results of matches played under the banner of the SA Council on Sport (Sacos). No newspaper in South Africa will publish pornographic pictures, least of all those involving children.

Most of us tone down language that we consider vulgar, offensive or inflammatory.

No South African newspaper publishes one of the most widely used four-letter words in the English language.

Even more significantly, all newspapers in SA — and indeed in Britain and elsewhere — are wary of publishing articles in which people are defamed.

If we in newspapers or politics fear defaming others, why do we condemn Muslims who believe passionately that Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* defames the Prophet of Islam and his followers? (Admittedly, few Muslims in South Africa have read the novel but they have accepted the interpretation of others abroad.)



PIK BOTHA . . . if the Weekly Mail sues him, are they hampering his freedom of expression?



HELEN SUZMAN . . . How many of us would support a ban on her entering another country?

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA Editor of the Lenasia-based Indicator

An interesting side issue has arisen over the question of defamation and freedom of expression. The Weekly Mail, a prospective co-host of Rushdie, believes Muslim demands that his invitation be withdrawn amount to censorship.

Stoffel Botha has suspended the Weekly Mail. His colleague Pik Botha allegedly makes some remarks about the Weekly Mail during a controversial dinner hosted by the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Johannesburg.

The newspaper demands that he retract or be sued. I am not criticising the Weekly Mail: in the same circumstances my newspaper would do the same.

But could this be interpreted as depriving Pik Botha of his freedom of expression? Or can we justify it on the grounds that the Bothas are part of a government that goes around making questionable claims while censoring its opponents and therefore deserves its just deserts?

Another allied question concerns what constitutes a "right" or a "privilege". Here again, we have no clear-cut answer.

For example, one extra-parliamentary group felt Rushdie had a "right to be heard".

Yet, young activists who support that group disrupted a meeting called by the Progressive Federal Party in Lenasia. Does the PFP not have a right to be heard?

Extra-parliamentary organisations support the Indian government's decision to bar apartheid "collaborators" — those serving in the tricameral parliament especially — from India.

Are "collaborators" not being denied freedom of speech and of movement? How many of us would honestly support a ban on Helen Suzman — an acknowledged champion of civil liberties — entering another country on the grounds that she is a "collaborator"?

A crucial question not being addressed is that concerning the circumstances of the Rushdie invitation. His prospective co-hosts have admitted that the invitation was issued long before they had any inkling of the contents of *Satanic Verses* or that it would offend Muslims in the way it did.

Implicit in this is that had they known beforehand they might not have invited him. Would that then not have been censorship?

For in events such as these, the hosts usually invite people with whose views they agree broadly. Rushdie was invited because of his known opposition to censorship, to colonialism and racism.

If a person who supports censorship, colonialism and racism is not invited, is he/she being censored? Should he/she be censored at all?

If a writer had been invited to speak on censorship and then the hosts discovered that he had subsequently written a novel attacking, for example, Nelson Mandela and his family, would the invitation have stood?

By withdrawing an invitation, are we withdrawing a right or a privilege?

If we support the isolation of South African sportspeople — even those who oppose apartheid — are we not depriving them of their right of expression and association?

When the Weekly Mail asked my opinion at the start of the Rushdie row I said he should be allowed to come, but that Muslims equally had the right to challenge his views and to demonstrate against him.

In the end, after listening to both sides, I began to believe that withdrawal of the invitation was withdrawal not of a right but of a privilege.

But I am not convinced. So many questions have arisen that I don't pretend to have the answers.

And lest it be misunderstood, I stress that as a vociferous opponent and direct victim of the government's censorship machinery, I am not trying to justify or defend its actions. I condemn them.

That does not alter the fact that we need to jolt ourselves out of our moral complacency. The Rushdie rumpus has given us a wonderful opportunity to address the questions if we are to better understand ourselves — and contribute towards the creation of a truly democratic society.

NELSON MANDELA (327)

The way out FMAIL 25/11/88.

Government is understood to be considering a plan to give Nelson Mandela more freedom — but his unconditional release is not imminent. A senior government source tells the *FM* that the "Mandela mania" sweeping the media (mainly the foreign media) and extra-parliamentary groups is being driven by the ANC and UDF to put pressure on the authorities to release the veteran ANC leader.

It is understood that while Mandela will definitely not be going back to Pollsmoor prison, government believes his unconditional release at this stage may cause more problems than it will solve. There is concern that his release, while the "revolutionary climate" is still intense, may spark new waves of civil unrest.

Though government leaders claim Mandela is "co-operating," he is believed to still be firmly committed to mainstream ANC ideology as dictated by the organisation's leaders in exile. This means he backs the "armed struggle" (as a policy decision of the ANC) and will not renounce violence as a political strategy. Under the circumstances, government believes it cannot release him.

One of the main worries is that a free Mandela will campaign vigorously for the ANC and probably force the authorities to take action against him. Government believes it will then be in an even worse position — domestically and internationally — than it is now.

Government's critics could argue that the only way to avoid this scenario would be to immediately sit down with Mandela — and other leaders — and try to negotiate the establishment of a non-racial democracy — something that the National Party is clearly not prepared for at this stage.

It seems that the short-term solution being considered is to move Mandela from the

FINANCIAL MAIL NOVEMBER 25 1988

(327) FMAIL 25/11/88.

Constantiaberg clinic in Cape Town, where he is recovering from a lung ailment, to a house where he may be kept under a type of house arrest. In this way he will be reunited with family and friends, but still effectively be under police or prisons service control. It is also possible that the media will be given limited access to Mandela. A number of measures, including the emergency regulations, would prevent any "inciting" or "revolutionary" statements Mandela may make in interviews from being published legally inside SA.

In this way, it is hoped, Mandela will be "de-mystified" and his ultimate unconditional release will have less of an impact on the country. ■

(or their co-ops) could not later become involved in direct floor dealings with buyers.

Chairman of the National Winter Grain (wheat) Committee, Japie Neethling, is "cautiously optimistic" about the Brand recommendations. He says the single marketing body will have pro rata representation from each sector, based on crop sizes.

But chairman of the Grain Sorghum Board Morris Leonard would like to make sure that the new system is an improvement before giving it his support. "Our surplus removal scheme is as close to a free market as you can get and most sorghum producers are satisfied with its effective working. A new one-channel system will cost money to administer — and in the current year we only had to buy in 14 000 t of our 550 000 t crop. This means our system works effectively and at low cost."

But, says Willemse, the proposed one-channel market floor system for the three grains would ensure that farmers become more sensitive to price movements and market demands.

Could all this lead to the development of a futures market in grains — along the lines of the immensely successful Chicago grain and soya futures markets, backed by the US government's floor price surplus removal schemes? Tony Holness, joint MD of Holcom Futures, has some definite views.

"Futures markets only develop successfully under specific conditions: the price-forming mechanism should be relatively free (and not administered, for example, by a control board); there must be an existing market infrastructure with a lot of players, trading in particular commodities; and a need for a risk-management hedging mechanism that will attract speculators to the market."

In the case of agriculture, the players needed would be farmers, middlemen like merchants and traders, and buyers, with speculators adding liquidity to the market. But, says Holness, in SA only potatoes, being a freely traded commodity, could possibly justify a futures contract — and he has doubts about the size of the market.

"This is in contrast with the size of the maize and the live cattle markets, which would probably be able to justify a futures contract. But the downside is that prices are not freely formed by the forces of demand and supply," he notes.

Based on the example of the newly-formed SA Futures Exchange (Safex), dealing in financial futures, he says Safex could provide the infrastructure and base that an agricultural futures market would require.

Brand says: "At the moment, the time is not yet ripe for an agricultural futures market in SA, as the necessary market mechanisms must first be created to allow freer price-forming. No futures market can be successful while government still has a say in price-forming. But, once the market mechanism starts to work effectively, the way will be cleared to move in that direction."

A vital element is that the new market should provide sufficient information about the quantities, quality and location of the commodities available for sale on the floor, says Brand. He adds that a commodity's minimum floor price would have to be related to international prices.

Should the various producer bodies and Agriculture's Wentzel accept the Brand recommendations, SA's vital grain sector could enter a new, exciting period — with the market at last allowed to play its proper role in price-forming and hedging.

Consumers and producers alike are certain to benefit from this.

valley.

Vrye Weekblad 'no threat to State'

ARGUS 25/11/88

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Vrye Weekblad, under threat of closure, was "in no way a threat to the safety of the State", seeking as it did reconciliation, not revolution, according to the newspaper.

Today's edition — the weekly Afrikaans newspaper's fourth, and the second since Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee warned that he was considering steps against the paper in terms of the Internal Security Act — carries an edited version of a reply to the Minister.

In informing Vrye Weekblad that he was considering either banning it or demanding a deposit of up to R40 000 againsts its possible closure, the Minister listed five articles.

The content of several of these had appeared in the "commercial Press" — including establishment Afrikaans papers Vrye Weekblad pointed out.

"Vrye Weekblad is a responsible, professional newspaper which wants to contribute to a prosperous, peaceful South Africa where democracy, law and order will triumph," the article said.

It intended to become a full member of the industry's own watchdogs, the Newspaper Press Union and the Media Council.

The newspaper has requested a meeting with Mr Coetsee.

Mandela to leave clinic

CAPE Times
25/11/88
3R7

By ANTHONY JOHNSON and Staff Reporters

MR Nelson Mandela is to be moved from the Constantiaberg Clinic to "suitable, comfortable and secure" living quarters.

This surprise announcement was made last night by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

He said Mr Mandela would be transferred to accommodation where he could see his family "more freely and on a continual basis".

Although the government would not disclose when Mr Mandela would be moved, it is expected that he will be transferred to the Transvaal before Christmas.

Mr Coetsee's full statement read: "Mr Nelson Mandela's health has improved to such an extent that should the improvement continue it will eventually no longer be necessary to care for him in a clinic.

"In view of the particular circumstances of the case, including possible threats to his safety from different quarters, it has been decided that when the time arrives he will be transferred to suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation where he will be able to receive members of his family more freely and on a continual basis.

"His family will be informed of the locality in due course."



Daughter asks judge to stop emigration to Aussie

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A 19-year-old Durban student yesterday obtained an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court here to prevent her parents forcing her to accompany them to Australia when they emigrate today.

In terms of the interim interdict granted by Mr Justice Page yesterday

"more freely and on a continual basis".

Although the government would not disclose when Mr Mandela would be moved, it is expected that he will be transferred to the Transvaal before Christmas.

Mr Coetsee's full statement read: "Mr Nelson Mandela's health has improved to such an extent that should the improvement continue it will eventually no longer be necessary to care for him in a clinic.

"In view of the particular circumstances of the case, including possible threats to his safety from different quarters, it has been decided that when the time arrives he will be transferred to suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation where he will be able to receive members of his family more freely and on a continual basis.

"His family will be informed of the locality in due course."

Mr Mandela's staged release was brought a step closer by the government's move which is part of a strategy to defuse the drama surrounding the eventual release of the 70-year-old ANC leader by getting the public accustomed to the idea of a "free" Mandela.

Top government sources have argued that it would be "foolish" to release Mr Mandela unconditionally at this stage on account of the "explosion of emotions" the event would unleash in an already volatile political climate.

By gradually bringing Mr Mandela back into the public domain and allowing him free access to his family, the government hopes to "take away the mystery and the aura" sourrounding Mr Mandela "so that when he is freed he is not like a Messiah", according to a senior government source.

'To look like protection'

Mr Mandela has been receiving treatment in the Constantiaberg Clinic in Plumstead since August 12 for a tuberculosis infection picked up while he was imprisoned in Pollsmoor Prison.

Leading human-rights attorney Mr Essa Moosa said last night that Mr Mandela would "probably be moved into a house where it looked as if the government was protecting rather than jailing him.

"The house will probably be near Johannesburg to allow Mr Mandela's family easier access to him. It is unlikely that Mr Mandela's family will be allowed to stay with him permanently but will on occasion be allowed to stay overnight."

Mr Krish Naidoo, a spokesman for the Mandela family, said Mrs Mandela "has absolutely nothing to say about the announcement made by the minister.

"The family has not been informed officially, and takes umbrage to being addressed through the media."

And Mr Ismail Ayob, attorney for the Mandela family, confirmed that Mrs Mandela had no advance knowledge of the move.

"She attaches no significance to the statement. Mr Mandela still remains a prisoner of the South African government and there is no indication of any imminent release.

"She has taken strong exception to the family not being informed in advance."

Earlier yesterday, President P W Botha underlined government fears of Mr Mandela being assassinated when he met Mr Pat Robertson, founder and chairman of the Christian Broadcasting Network in the US and a right-wing candidate for the Republican nomination in this year's presidential elections.

Mr Botha said Mr Mandela would not be returned to prison after he had recuperated but would be put in "some other environment", said Mr Robertson.

"I believe President Botha was quite concerned as he expressed to me that there's a real possibility that Mr Mandela might be assassinated by people either from the left wing or the right wing of the country and he doesn't want that to happen," said Mr Robertson, who taped the interview with the President for his "700 Club" TV programme.

In Washington, the South African Ambassador, Dr Piet Koornhof, said Mr Mandela was in the process of being given back to society.

Commenting on Mr Coetsee's statement, the PFP leader, Dr Zach de Beer, said he was "glad for the man (Mr Mandela) if his condition has eased, but it doesn't seem to me the move makes any contribution to the resolution of SA's political problem".

Cape Times
25/11/88
327

Charge withdrawn against newspaper

PRETORIA. — Transvaal attorney-general Mr Don Brunette yesterday issued instructions to withdraw a charge in terms of the Prisons Act against the Pretoria News after the newspaper published a cartoon of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela. The cartoon represented a portrait of President P W Botha which turned into a Mr Mandela look-alike. — Sapa

Muffle threat to a new fresh voice

Star 25/11/88

(327) (283)

By CLAIRE ROBERTSON
Pretoria Bureau

The Vrye Weekblad made history this month when it became the first newspaper in recent times to be threatened with closure after only two editions.

An alternative Afrikaans voice to the Government-sympathetic press groups has long been the ideal of many Afrikaans journalists, says *Vrye Weekblad* editor Mr Max du Preez.

Like his fellow journalists on *Vrye Weekblad*, he started his career with Nasionale Pers.

His journalistic pedigree is impressive, including being a parliamentary correspondent and Namibia bureau chief for Nasional Pers, as well as posts on *Die Burger* and *Beeld*.

"Intense frustration" with working for the established Afrikaans press led him to work for the English press, first for *Financial Mail* — as political editor — and as political correspondent for *Business Day*.

"But we reasoned: we are Afrikaans, and have the right to write in Afrikaans," says Du Preez (37). And Afrikaans-speakers have the right to know what is going on."

With this in mind, a group of Afrikaans journalists began to lobby support last year for the idea of *Vrye Weekblad*. This year they quit their jobs, raised a bank loan, found an office, and a computer — and someone who knew how to get it to produce a newspaper.

They formed a company — Wending Publikasies — and assembled directors including former Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Johannesburg businessman Mr Chris Otto, and Professor Sampie Terreblanche of the University of Stellenbosch.

The staff of eight brought out the first edition on November 4 under the banner: "We conceal nothing."

In it, an article by Mr du Preez explained the paper's ethos: "At present, all the large Afrikaans newspapers are partners of the National Party, while the only other primary news source, the SABC, is controlled by the State. This relationship between governing party and media must neccessarily have an inhibiting effect on reporting.

"We say: the Devil take the Total Onslaught which is manipulated to keep South Africans in the dark. Afrikaans-speakers are not children, and they are not stupid. We have a right to know what is going on in our country, and what those who govern and our fellow citizens think and do."

The newspaper pledged to provide the views of "Eugene TerreBlanche to Oliver Tambo" — but this did not mean it was without its own views.

"We believe in an open, non-racial democracy; the sovereignity of the law; basic human rights such as freedom of speech and association; the rejection of all forms of violence; free enterprise without exploitation; negotiation, reconciliation and national unity; and responsible, effective and clean government at all levels.

"We believe in the future of South Africa, and we believe that Afrikaans-speakers have an important role to play in the road to this, and in the new South Africa after apartheid."

Now Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee has warned that he is considering closing the paper, or demanding a deposit of up to R40 000 against its closure.

SEVEN DAYS

FREEDOM

MAYBE

By TOM WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE government has started the phased release of Mr Nelson Mandela with the announcement that he will not return to Pollsmoor Prison but will be moved from the Constantiaberg Clinic to "suitable, comfortable and secure" living quarters.

Although no indication was given of the type of accommodation envisaged or where it might be, it could be a house in a prison complex, probably in the Transvaal.

A Justice Department source said today the move could be made soon if Mr Mandela maintained his present rate of recovery.

The interpretation in political circles was that the announcement last night by Minister of Law and Order Kobie Coetsee was the start of Mr Mandela's phased release.

However, top Nationalist circles are ruling out the possibility that he will be completely free in the near future.

Civil unrest

They say that emotions in South Africa are still running too high.

While the government is said to be keen to release him before he dies in prison, there are fears in security circles that his release could cause civil unrest.

There is the belief that a situation must be avoided where he might have to be redetained or restricted.

Government sources also pointed out that the question of the renunciation of violence remained.

Mr Mandela has not been willing to accept this condition laid down by President Botha.

At the recent Transvaal congress of the National Party, Mr Botha again stated that the government was not willing to negotiate with organisations or people who did not renounce violence.

Appearing on television in the United States, the South African Ambassador, Dr Piet Koornhof, said Mr Mandela was in the process of being "given back to society".

Mr Coetsee today declined to add to his statement, or in any way to elaborate. His statement said in full: "Nelson Mandela's health has improved to such an extent that should the improvement continue it will eventually no longer be necessary to care for him in a clinic.

"In view of the particular circumstances of the case, including possible threats to his safety from different quarters, it has been decided that when the time arrives he will be transferred to suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation, where he will be able to receive members of his family more freely and on a continual basis.

"His family will be informed of the locality in due course."

In Johannesburg Mr Krish Naidoo, spokesman for the Mandela family, issued a terse statement in response. It said: "Mrs Mandela has absolutely nothing to say about the announcement made by the Minister of Justice. The family has not been informed officially, and takes umbrage to being addressed through the media."

And a statement issued for Mrs Mandela by Mr Ismail Ayob, attorney for the Mandela family, a short while later said:

(Turn to page 3, col 3)

Another step to freedom

(Continued from page 1)

"Mrs Mandela did not have any advance knowldege of the statement ... she attaches no significance to the statement. Mr Mandela still remains a prisoner of the South African government and there is no indication of any imminent release."

Mrs Mandela's lack of enthusiasm was echoed by PFP leader Dr Zac de Beer, who said the move did nothing to ultimately address South Africa's real problems. Blacks, he said, would be "fairly sceptical" at the news about Mr Mandela. "They won't deduce that they will see Nelson Mandela playing a part in the politics of the country."

Miss Joyce Mokhesi, sister of one of the Sharpeville Six, said South African blacks were "not necessarily impressed" by the latest moves.

The international community has been warned by SDP leader Dr David Owen not to take the statement as a signal to ease pressure on South Africa.

Speaking on the BBC's *Newsnight* programme, Dr Owen, a former Foreign Secretary, said it was international pressure which had brgught the South African government to the point where it was agreeing to independence for Namibia and making moves to release Mr Mandela.

The South African announcement has made front pages and topped TV news slots in Britain. This, and Wednesday's reprieve of the Sharpeville Six, is heightening speculation that Mrs Thatcher will now seriously consider a visit to South Africa.

Dr Owen said that President Botha was "no liberal, but a man under pressure. He is short of capital and new investment".

Grace Mshoeshoe and consumer advisor Moira Burt.

Politics had role in emergency, court told

Supreme Court Reporter

A FORMER member of the State Security Council and brigadier in the security police has said in the Supreme Court that there had been political considerations in imposing the state of emergency.

Brigadier Hermanus Stadler was giving evidence for the State yesterday in the trial of 14 men convicted of terrorism and related charges.

He said he was present when the State Security Council discussed the imposition of a partial state of emergency in 1985.

"I admit there were political considerations in the decision to impose the state of emergency," Brigadier Stadler said.

"Because of the situation in the country in September 1985 the police could not maintain law and order and the State had to do something.

"Any country faced with unrest would have to take measures."

He said it was decided on March 7 1986 to extend the emergency because the situation in the country had "got out of hand".

The State Security Council discussed certain aspects of the decision but ultimately it was made to restore law and order, Brigadier Stadler said.

The brigadier rejected earlier evidence that violence in the townships was the result of police action.

"I can name a number of examples where the police were accused of not taking strong enough action," he said.

"At one stage parents came to us to ask why we were not taking stronger measures.

"I reject the perception that violence took place because of police action. The police are there to serve and protect."

Brigadier Stadler said the African National Congress identified three phases of a "revolution" in South Africa. These were mass politicisation, the move to violence and the takeover of power.

He said white conscientious objectors were being used to operate clandestinely in the Defence Force to politicise members.

Appearing in court are Ashley Forbes, Peter Jacobs, Nicklo Pedro, Nazeem Lowe, Anwa Dramat, Clement Baadjies, David Fortuin, Jeremy Veary, Walter Rhoode, Wayne Malgas, Collin Cairncross, Ashraf Karriem, Colin Petersen and Leon Scott.

The hearing continues.

ADULTS ONLY ADULTS ONLY ADULTS
YOUR ONE-STOP
SEX
SHOP
ADULTS ONLY ADULTS ONLY ADULTS

Welcome plan for Mandela

CNA Times 26/11/85

327

Churches and ANC to form 'reception committees'

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Leaders of major South African churches and the African National Congress yesterday decided to co-ordinate mass welcome ceremonies for Mr Nelson Mandela and other jailed activists on their release.

At the day-long meeting between the ANC and leading South African churchmen, it was agreed to form "reception committees" to co-ordinate the planned mass welcomes.

The two sides reiterated calls for unity among anti-apartheid groups and for ending factional violence in Natal and the Eastern Cape.

"With regard to the release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders it is accepted that broadly based reception committees will be formed.

"These committees will be responsible for organising the popular welcome of these leaders and eliminating confusion and chaos," said a joint communique.

'Soft targets'

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who represented South African Anglicans at the meeting, derided the government's staged release of Mr Mandela, saying: "You cannot release a man stealthily." In this he was backed up by the ANC officials present.

The churchmen also said they had accepted ANC assurances that attacks on "soft targets" would end.

Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Lutheran Church said the talks had focused on the need for unity — not only between different anti-apartheid political organisations such as the ANC and its rival Pan-Africanist Congress, but also between church groups themselves.

With Archbishop Tutu and Bishop Buthelezi in the church delegation was Archbishop Peter Buthelezi of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference — the first time Catholics have joined with Protestants in talks with the ANC.

Also present were the moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, Rev Michael Moore, Rev Jacobus Steenkamp, who is general-secretary of the Methodist Church, Anglican Bishop Bruce Evans of Port Elizabeth, Rev Stanley Mogoba, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and Rev Frank Chikane, general-secretary of the SA Council of Churches.



TUTU AND TAMBO ... Archbishop Desmond Tutu (left) and Mr Oliver Tambo in Harare yesterday.

Picture: REUTER

Mandela move a mystery

Political Correspondent

GOVERNMENT sources were tight-lipped yesterday about the new venue to which Mr Nelson Mandela will soon be moved.

Not even his family have been given any details.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has described Mr Mandela's new living quarters only as "suitable, comfortable and secure".

However, there is speculation that the quarters will be within easy distance of Soweto to allow the ANC leader "to receive members of his family more freely and on a continual basis".

The government's other requirement is that Mr Mandela's new home be secure enough to discourage assassination attempts. Possibilities include a house in a prison or police complex.

Mr Coetsee said the Mandela family would be informed about the new locality in "due course", but it is widely expected that the move will take place before Christmas.

Island prisoner Thabo to marry

A ROBBEN Island prisoner serving a 20-year sentence for terrorism will today marry his customary law wife in a civil ceremony at Pollsmoor prison in Tokai.

At 9am today former African National Congress guerilla John Thabo, 49, weds Sylvia Netshivhuyu, 29, of Sibasa in Venda, the prisoner's attorney, Mr Mike Evans, said yesterday. He and a close relative of the bride, Ms Sarah Ndou, will attend the ceremony.

Thabo, sentenced in September 1977, is due for release in 1997, the attorney said.

The newly-wedded Mrs Thabo will be visiting her husband on Robben Island tomorrow.

Approached for comment on telexed inquiries about the wedding, prisons spokesman Warrant Officer A J Slabbert said: "Considering that matters such as marriages by prisoners are considered as of a personal interest to the prisoner and the family involved, the Prisons Service is not prepared to make information of this nature public."

Massacre victims buried: Reconciliation urged

MAMELODI, Pretoria. — Two victims of Pretoria's "Wit Wolwe" massacre were buried here on Saturday.

The colours of the ANC, which were draped over the coffins, were ripped off by authorities.

Black and white speakers at the joint funeral blamed the November 15 shooting rampage on racism spawned and taught by apartheid.

But they also appealed to blacks not to seek revenge and urged reconciliation.

"What happened in the heart of the young man who did this (shooting) already started in his cradle," the Rev Nico Smith said.

Some 1 000 mourners were at the burial service for 88-year-old Ms Joy Nkuna and Ms Cathreen Mokoena, 33.

Dozens of soldiers and police enforcing state of emergency rules set up roadblocks at entrances to Mamelodi, searched cars and visitors and posted armoured vehicles around a Roman Catholic church during the three-hour burial service.

Armoured troop carriers and patrol vans shepherded the funeral convoy through the township to a cemetery on its outskirts.

Mr Smith urged blacks to forgive white racism. "Although it sounds like blasphemy to speak of forgiveness on such an occasion . . . you must teach your children that rejection eventually leads to hatred, and the fruit of hatred is the shedding of blood," he said.

Mr Barend Strydom, the 23-year-old former policeman who has appeared on murder charges after the shooting rampage, has been ordered to undergo psychiatric testing before a second hearing on December 5. — UPI

Call to free prisoners on political grounds



Picture: DION TROMP, The Argus

HANGING TEN: B Hugshamer demonstrates his skill during the Argus/Santa Monica Spur Western Province surfing championships. The contest is being held over two weekends for the first time. The masters, grandmasters, veterans and women's championships were held at the weekend while the other divisions will be contested next weekend.

MARITZBURG. — Excited families and jubilant friends greeted the return home of released political prisoners Zephania Mothopeng and Harry Gwala, while in Ulundi, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, welcomed their release on humanitarian grounds but urged the government "to think more earnestly about releasing prisoners on political grounds as well".

"A great many blacks remain sceptical about the intention of the National Party to bring about meaningful reform," Chief Buthelezi said.

"The release of political prisoners for clearly stated political reasons in addition to humanitarian reasons would most certainly be a step in the direction of convincing black South Africans that those whites who speak about reform are serious.

Group Areas Act

"The Group Areas Act is on the Statute Book and by all evidence the National Party intends keeping it there for as far as we can see ahead.

"The National Party still speaks about there being no majority in the country and it is still afraid of one sovereign Parliament in the future."

Chief Buthelezi said the National Party was "locked in party political conflict with the Conservative Party and the Conservative Party is campaigning against the National Party because it abandoned the political programme which was enunciated during the years preceding the years after Mr Mothopeng and Mr Gwala were jailed".

"The National Party is campaigning against the Conservative Party and yet the National Party is keeping political prisoners in jail who were jailed at a time when the National Party was doing what the Conservative Party wanted it to do.

"If there has been sound reason for the National Party to move away from its 1950s platform, then there is political reason to release political prisoners who were jailed then."

"Didn't sleep"

ANC veteran Mr Gwala, meanwhile, was jubilantly welcomed at his Dambuza home by friends and family after being released from Westville prison on Saturday afternoon.

"My release was totally unexpected. I am still very excited ... in fact I didn't sleep last night," he said yesterday.

His delighted daughter, Lulu, said his release was "like a dream".

Mr Gwala, 69, is suffering from motor neuron disease which is believed to be terminal and which has left both his hands paralysed. His release is unconditional.

He was jailed for life in November 1975 for his involvement with the ANC. — Sapa.

Two die in Namibia car smash

CAPE TIMES 29/11/88 327

Mothopeng: 'Intensify pressure'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Zephania Mothopeng, Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) president who was released unconditionally on Saturday after 12 years in prison, yesterday called on the international community to intensify economic, cultural and diplomatic pressure on South Africa until oppression was removed.

Addressing a press conference attended by some foreign diplomats in Soweto, Mr Mothopeng said the international community must not be fooled by President P W Botha's cosmetic changes.

"I am calling for the intensification and continuation of international economic, cultural and diplomatic pressure until the last vestige of oppression has been removed," he said.

To shouts of "Viva PAC" from supporters, Mr Mothopeng made a special call for the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, the longest-serving prisoner on Robben Island, Mr Jeff Masemola of the PAC, and all other political prisoners.

Mr Mothopeng said his body was weak due to his ill health but that his political spirit was stronger than ever before. He would continue fighting for freedom of his people, he said.

"I am as determined to fight for the liberation of Azania today as I was the day I joined the liberation struggle as a young man. My ill health will probably not allow me to do as much as I would have loved to."

He said his main task was to unite the African people.



Mr Zephania Mothopeng addresses a news conference in Soweto yesterday.

On the question of a negotiated settlement with the government, Mr Mothopeng said the PAC would not participate in what he described as a "Muzorewa-type" of political settlement.

21 'politicals' still serving life terms

By BARRY STREEK

WITH the release at the weekend of senior ANC member Mr Harry Gwala, there are still at least 21 people serving life sentences for "political" offences in South Africa.

Apart from ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, 15 of the others serving life sentences are members of the ANC.

Mr Mandela is scheduled to be released soon from Constantiaberg Clinic and housed elsewhere in as yet undefined circumstances.

The longest serving life prisoner, Jeff Masemola, jailed in June 1963 before the Rivonia trialists, is the only PAC member serving a life sentence.

Masemola was convicted of sabotage, along with five other PAC members. He is now being held in Diepkloof Prison.

Mr Mandela was jailed in June 1964, with six others, at the Rivonia trial.

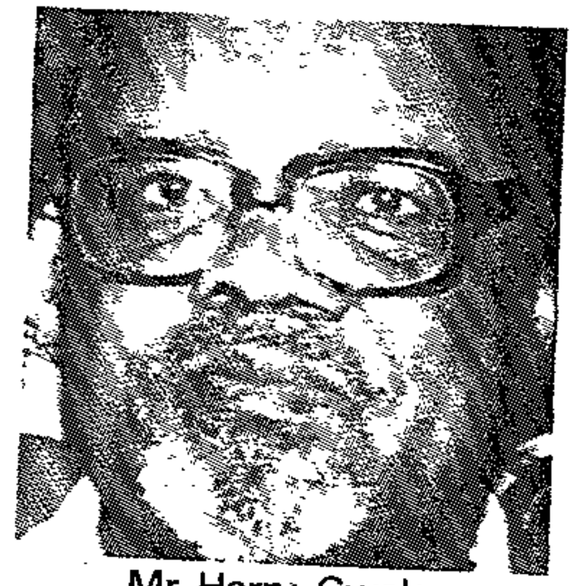
One of the Rivonia accused, Mr Govan Mbeki, who was also given a life sentence, was released at the end of last year and restricted in terms of the emergency regulations to Port Elizabeth.



Mr Govan Mbeki

The six remaining in jail are: Walter Sisulu, 76, the former secretary-general of the ANC; Elias Motsoaledi; Wilton Mkwayi, 65, the former treasurer of the SA Congress of Trade Unions; Ahmed Kathrada, 59, the former chairman of Transvaal Indian Youth Congress; Andrew Mlangeni, 62, the ANC regional secretary in Soweto between 1958 and 1960, and Raymond Mhlaba, 68, formerly a member of the ANC's Cape provincial executive.

Vusumuzi Nene, Matthews Mayiwa and Z Mdlalose were sentenced to life in July 1977 in an ANC terrorism trial in Maritzburg after they were found guilty of plotting to overthrow the government and recruiting and sending people abroad for military training.



Mr Harry Gwala

Mr Harry Gwala, 69, who was released over the weekend, was also jailed for life in this trial.

Johnson Ncimbithi Lubisi, 34, Petrus Mashigo, 26, and Naphtali Manana, 30, were initially sentenced to death in November 1982 after being found guilty of high treason for attacking the Soekmekaar police station.

Their sentences were commuted to life the following year.

Also sentenced to death initially, Johannes Shabangu, 31, and David Moise, 30, were convicted in August 1983 for the attacks on the Booysens police station, a policeman's house in Malelane, the Sasol 2 installations at Secunda and the West Rand Administration Board offices in Soweto.

Dieter Gerhardt, the commander of the naval dockyard in Simon's Town until his arrest in 1983, was jailed for life for spying for Russia.

Daniel Mbokwane, Linda Hlophe and Sanna Twala were jailed for life last year for their role of the "necklacing" of Ms Maki Sikhosana in Duduza in 1985.

Twala is the only woman known to be serving a life sentence for a "political" offence.

Lizo Mgcundgwana was given a life sentence in the Cape Town Supreme Court last year after being found guilty of high treason. He was found to have been the ANC's regional commander in the Western Cape.

Govt drops plan to cut foreign cash

Cape Times 29/11/18

327

Political Staff

A BILL designed to cut foreign funding of anti-apartheid organisations has been dropped in favour of another bill aimed at the disclosure, rather than halting, of foreign money.

The new Disclosure of Foreign Funding Bill, which has been published in Parliament, will require all organisations and people, which have been officially notified, to reveal all sources of external funding and to have their books audited.

It replaces the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill.

A Registrar of Reporting Organisations and Persons will be appointed to administer the new measure and he will submit an annual report to the Minister of Justice, who will then table the report in Parliament.

Penalties of fines up to R40 000 or 10 years jail or both have been imposed for people who refuse to comply with the provisions of the proposed law or who use foreign funding other than for its declared purpose.

One of the major changes in the new bill is that provisions in the old measure which enabled the government, through an arbitrary decision of the minister to declare organisations restricted, to stop organisations or individuals from receiving foreign funding have been scrapped.

In the original bill, an organisation or individual could be restricted merely if the minister was satisfied they were engaged or participating "in the furthering, propagating, pursuing or opposing of any political aim or object".

Threat by Minister

(327)

MINISTER of Information Mr Stoffel Botha has threatened to sue *New Nation* and editor of the *Weekly Mail* Anton Harber for a total of R100 000 for remarks published about the Minister this month.

The newspaper and Mr Harber received letters from Mr Botha's lawyers claiming R50 000 from each, to be paid within 14 days or the Minister would sue Mr Harber confirmed. Sowetan 29/11/88

Mr Harber said he would not pay the money and was prepared to go to court.

SOWETAN, Wednesda

GOVT'S EYE ON DONATIONS

Sowetan 30/11/88

327

SOUTH Africa revealed a plan on Monday to control funds foreign governments and private groups give to anti-apartheid organisations.

A parliamentary committee published a Disclosure of Foreign Funding Bill which would allow the Government to order organisations or individuals to reveal the source, amount and purpose of contributions.

Check on foreign funding

A special registrar reporting to the Minister of Justice would check that funds were used for the declared purpose, it said.

Opposition groups said the Bill appeared to be a watered-down version of an earlier plan to allow the Government to stop foreign funds reaching any group it deemed to be pursuing political ends.

Churches, trade unions, non-governmental education and social welfare groups feared the proposed law would apply to them.

The Government did not pursue the earlier plan after a storm of objections from major foreign trading partners.

The proposals prompted a protest from the 12-member European community, threats of economic reprisals from countries such as West Germany and Switzerland, which normally oppose economic sanctions, and vigorous opposition from the United States.

Western diplomats said in March the original plan could have blocked the flow of more than 200 million dollars a year to some 80 groups.

STOFFEL BOTHA SUES

THE Minister of Home Affairs and of Communication, Mr Stoffel Botha, is demanding an amount of R100 000 from *The Star* arising from a magazine feature and a reader's letter which he claims were defamatory.

He is demanding R50 000 for each.

His claims are being handled by the State Attorney, while simultaneously the police are investigating two charges against *The Star*, one in terms of the Police Act and the other in terms of the Prisons Act. In a separate incident, police made a pre-dawn search of at least one *Star* journalist's home.

SOWETAN Reporter

Letter

The details of the Minister's defamation claims were set out in a letter from the State Attorney last week in which he referred to comments made in a letter published in *The Star* on November 14.

The Minister says in the claim that the allegations contained in the letter seriously defame him. The letter criticises him for banning the *Weekly Mail*, and for not resigning over the manner in which the film, *Cry Freedom*, was banned.

There are four points in the readers' letter which, he says, are defamatory.

The second claim, also for R50 000, concerns a lighthearted feature entitled "gossip" which appeared in the *Sunday Star* on November 13 and which, the Minister claims, is defamatory and has seriously impaired his dignity.

Star 30/11/88

327

New Bill on foreign funds

Sources of money must be disclosed

CAPE TOWN — Government threats to close organisations receiving foreign funding have been dropped, but legislation forcing disclosure of foreign funding may go ahead.

In a major revamp of the original Bill, which would have opened the way for arbitrary Government action against foreign-funded organisations, a new Bill has been drawn up by a parliamentary committee.

In terms of the new Bill, the Government will now only be able to make specific foreign-funded organisations disclose their funding and give an account of how the money is spent.

Penalties of up to R40 000 or imprisonment of 10 years or both have been imposed on people who refuse to comply with the provisions of the Bill or who use funds for purposes for which they were not intended.

Political Staff

Mr David Dalling, Progressive Federal Party member of the parliamentary committee, said yesterday: "The PFP is happy with the Bill which cannow be defended.

"The previous Promotion of Orderly Politics Bill was a draconian measure which would have speeded up sanctions against South Africa.

"The previous Bill was destructive of democratic principles and would have further alienated us from the Western community."

Mr Dalling said he assumed other provisions aimed at para-military right-wing organisations in the original Bill would now be taken up in other legislation.

Locusts

Knysna elephants

ORG Times
1/12/88

Brigadier wins appeal against UDF

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court has allowed the appeal of Brigadier Ronald van der Westhuizen, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, against a decision to grant an urgent application by the United Democratic Front.

The application was granted by a Full Bench of the Cape Supreme Court on April 15, 1987. It set aside a decision of the brigadier to prohibit a meeting of the UDF in the Cape Town City Hall on that day. The prohibition was made under Section 7(1)(bA) of the Emergency Regulations of June 6, 1986.

Mr Justice Hefer yesterday set aside the lower court order and substituted one to dismiss the application, with costs, including the costs of two counsel. — Sapa

BLACKHEATH: 678-0616/678-5331, 9 F Main Drive, Palais Centre
BRAKPAN: 55-4188, 582 Voortrekker Str
BRIXTON: 839-3070, 115 High St
FIRS COMPLEX: 768-1228 BEDLAM, Shop No 19 Lower Level
GERMISTON: 873-1819, 185 Meyer St, cnr Jack St
JOHANNESBURG CITY: 29-9541, 29-9572, Cnr Troye & Prichard St
RANDBURG: 787-9900/787-9305, Cnr Oak Ave & The Mall
ROODEPOORT: 766-4002/766-4025, 44 Van Wyk St
ROSEBANK: 442-9155/442-9141, Baker Square, Cradock Ave
3rd ST VANDERBIJLPRK: 31 1705/8 VAALGATE Shopping Centre, Upper Level
WESTGATE: 768-2095/768-2195, Shop No 65
WYNBERG HYPER STORE: Tel 887-3314 5 6, 9 Andries St Cnr Wynberg
Forty Winks Shop No 26
PRETORIA: 322 6312 3, Federated Forum, Pretorius St
PRETORIA WEST: QUAGGASENTRUM: 386-3500, Church St, Shop No 59
PINETOWN: 701 0616/7, 734 Sanlam Centre
VEREENIGING: (0322) 33 6204/5, Wick Street
PIETERMARITZBURG: (0331) 427 830, 136 Church Street
EAST LONDON: (0430) 435-452/6, 244 Oxford St Cnr St Peters St
MEMBER OF THE FOCUS HOLDINGS GROUP

open city".

There are 34 Cape Town city councillors but the vote was taken after 7 pm and only 19 of them were still in the council chamber at that stage.

The motion asks the executive committee Mr Gerhardus Sullivan.

Mr Joubert is not opposed to an city but he wants the motion ed in such a way that new by will first be passed to maintain "n bourhood standards". — Sapa.

(81)

(327)

star 1/12/88

DEAR PRESIDENT BOTHA

The Weekly Mail comes back to life tomorrow after a month's enforced closure.

But your government's threats to press freedom have not abated.

The following are just some examples of the treatment of the South African media during 1988..

■ **JANUARY** The Emergency regulations are altered; the Home Affairs Minister need provide no more substantial grounds for closure of a publication beyond listing the objectionable items and indicating why he has taken each item into account ■ **FEBRUARY** Durban *Press Trust* offices are raided and searched by government officials in connection with a proposed interview with banned ANC leader Govan Mbeki; Three *Saamstaan* staffers are "restricted" (ie virtually banned); An edition of *Al Qalam* is banned; 17 organisations are restricted and, with them, media coverage ■ **MARCH** *New Nation* is suspended; Editions of *South, Saamstaan, Grassroots* and *Al Qalam* are banned ■ **APRIL** *Weekly Mail, Saamstaan, Grassroots* and *Out of Step* are all warned by Government Gazette ■ **MAY** *South* is suspended ■ **JUNE** *New Era* receives a warning; The *BBC* is threatened with expulsion after a programme comments on torture of children; The registration of news agencies is included in the new Media Emergency Regulations ■ **JULY** The registration of news agencies is withdrawn for re-drafting ■ **AUGUST** Editions of *Crisis News, Al Qalam* and *Weekly Mail* are seized ■ **SEPTEMBER** Publication of calls for a boycott of the municipal elections is prohibited; Publication of a person's name in the Government Gazette now suffices to officially 'restrict' a person; Many are detained or restricted in the run-up to the elections ■ **OCTOBER** An edition of *Frontline* is banned ■ **NOVEMBER** *Weekly Mail* is suspended; *Free Azania* is warned by Government Gazette; The Editor of the *Sowetan* is quizzed at midnight by two policemen at his home; Legislation is threatened to force newspapers to disclose their sources; *Vrye Weekblad* is warned that its registration is being investigated, as are Internal Security Act contraventions ■ **DECEMBER** *New Nation* Editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu will complete two years in detention without trial.

This suggests a policy of attacking the more vulnerable publishers of unwelcome reports. Your government seems bent on the arbitrary punishment of criticism as if it were tantamount to subversion. This would be a barbaric mistake, and we urge you to refrain from assaulting press freedom, to relax the controls on the media and to return to a policy of reform.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Spender

39C HIGHBURY PLACE, LONDON N51QP

INDEX ON CENSORSHIP

PHILIP SPENDER, Director & Managing Editor of Index on Censorship, on behalf of leading editors, writers and professionals around the world

(DBE) (327) Star 1/12/88

DEAR PRESIDENT BOTHA

The Weekly Mail comes back to life tomorrow after a month's enforced closure.

But your government's threats to press freedom have not abated.

The following are just some examples of the treatment of the South African media during 1988.

■ **JANUARY** The Emergency regulations are altered; the Home Affairs Minister need provide no more substantial grounds for closure of a publication beyond listing the objectionable items and indicating why he has taken each item into account ■ **FEBRUARY** Durban *Press Trust* offices are raided and searched by government officials in connection with a proposed interview with banned ANC leader Govan Mbeki; Three *Saamstaan* staffers are "restricted" (ie virtually banned); An edition of *Al Qalam* is banned; 17 organisations are restricted and, with them, media coverage ■ **MARCH** *New Nation* is suspended; Editions of *South, Saamstaan, Grassroots* and *Al Qalam* are banned ■ **APRIL** *Weekly Mail, Saamstaan, Grassroots* and *Out of Step* are all warned by Government Gazette ■ **MAY** *South* is suspended ■ **JUNE** *New Era* receives a warning; The *BBC* is threatened with expulsion after a programme comments on torture of children; The registration of news agencies is included in the new Media Emergency Regulations ■ **JULY** The registration of news agencies is withdrawn for re-drafting ■ **AUGUST** Editions of *Crisis News, Al Qalam* and *Weekly Mail* are seized ■ **SEPTEMBER** Publication of calls for a boycott of the municipal elections is prohibited; Publication of a person's name in the Government Gazette now suffices to officially 'restrict' a person; Many are detained or restricted in the run-up to the elections ■ **OCTOBER** An edition of *Frontline* is banned ■ **NOVEMBER** *Weekly Mail* is suspended; *Free Azania* is warned by Government Gazette; The Editor of the *Sowetan* is quizzed at midnight by two policemen at his home; Legislation is threatened to force newspapers to disclose their sources; *Vrye Weekblad* is warned that its registration is being investigated, as are Internal Security Act contraventions ■ **DECEMBER** *New Nation* Editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu will complete two years in detention without trial.

This suggests a policy of attacking the more vulnerable publishers of unwelcome reports. Your government seems bent on the arbitrary punishment of criticism as if it were tantamount to subversion. This would be a barbaric mistake, and we urge you to refrain from assaulting press freedom, to relax the controls on the media and to return to a policy of reform.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Spender

39C HIGHBURY PLACE, LONDON N51QP

INDEX ON CENSORSHIP

PHILIP SPENDER, Director & Managing Editor of Index on Censorship, on behalf of leading editors, writers and professionals around the world



Back in business ... Weekly Mail co-editors Irwin Manoim (left) and Anton Harber relax after completing the first edition since the paper was banned four weeks ago. Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

Weekly Mail 'comes out fighting' after ban

Star 2/12/88

3 2 7

By Dan Side

The Weekly Mail "came out fighting" today after being banned for a month at the discretion of Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha.

Co-editors Mr Anton Harber and Mr Irwin Manoim, who were last night putting the finishing touches to an edition featuring a story on Unita and its southwards movement within Angola, proclaimed the paper "the biggest yet".

Mr Harber said: "We return to the streets with more advertising and more subscribers than when we were suspended.

"Our morale is high and we are determined to continue with our task of keeping South Africans informed. We are coming out fighting as usual."

But Mr Manoim said *The Weekly Mail* still did not know its exact position with regard to Mr Botha and the emergency regulations.

"He still declines to tell us what his problem is with *The Weekly Mail*, he still leaves us in the dark about what we can or cannot do. The situation is still dependent on his personal whim.

"We might have offended Mr Botha, but we did not break any law. Our crime was to criticise the Government and raise questions about its policies and behaviour. We will continue to do this."

But, said Mr Harber, "the month of enforced silence has been marked by a flood of solidarity and support from foreign governments, human rights bodies, businessmen, churches, editors, political organisations and ordinary concerned readers".

Among the countries raising objections to the ban, he said, were the European Community nations, the Scandinavian countries, the US, Switzerland, Israel and Japan.

Landmine blamed on SA

LUSAKA. — A Zambian was killed on Tuesday night when his car hit a landmine near a centre for South African and Namibian refugees on the outskirts of Lusaka, a Zambian government official said yesterday.

Two passengers were seriously injured in the incident, which Zambian Secretary for Defence and Security Mr Alex Shapi blamed on Pretoria.

"South Africa will not stop at anything . . . they come to plant landmines to try and intimidate us because we are vocal against apartheid."

Last week, an ANC member died and another activist was seriously hurt in a car bomb explosion outside Lusaka. — Sapa-Reuter

CAPE Times 2/12/88 387

UWC sealed off for document raid

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

SCORES of policemen yesterday sealed off the University of the Western Cape and searched three residences and the Student Representative Council offices for banned or illegal documents and pamphlets.

A spokesman for the university said attorneys were investigating the possibility of contesting the police action.

Post-graduate students had been affected by the police action and students who intended leaving for home after completing examinations were prevented from leaving their residences, the spokesman said.

Angry hostel residents confirmed this and said they had had to wait for about two hours before they could leave. One student said he had missed his lift home as a result.

The operation, which started at 9am and ended at lunchtime, involved the riot squad, security policemen, dog squad and members of the police video unit, who arrived in about 20 police vehicles.

Reporters were turned away from the campus entrance and people entering the university were questioned by uniformed policemen.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said on the scene that police were empowered to search the university in terms of a document issued by the Chief Magistrate of Bellville. The document was issued in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

He said police had confiscated a number of pamphlets, banned publications, video cassettes and one locally-manufactured firearm with ammunition.

No arrests were made.

Lieutenant Laubscher said police had searched Eduardo dos Santos, Cecil Esau and Basil February men's hostels, as well the Ruth First female hostel.

The offices of the SRC, SA National Students Congress and the Education Resources Information Centre were also searched.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy During, was on the scene and paid special attention to the operation under the command of Brigadier Gillus van der Wall, the Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, said Lieutenant Laubscher.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 2 DECEMBER DESEMBER 1988 No. 11615

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2516 **2 December 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby prohibit, during the period upto and including 5 January 1989, in the Republic of South Africa, any gathering in any building which is or may be organised or advertised by the "Mothopeng Reception Committee", and any gathering in any building, excluding a *bona fide* gathering of members of his family, which is or may be organised with the purpose of honouring or welcoming Zephania Lekoama MOTHOPENG.

Signed at Pretoria, on this Second day of December 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Commissioner: South African Police.

146—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2516 **2 Desember 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby, gedurende die tydperk tot en met 5 Januarie 1989, in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, enige byeenkoms in enige gebou wat deur die "Mothopeng Reception Committee" gereël of geadverteer is of mag word en enige byeenkoms in enige gebou, uitgesluit 'n *bona fide* byeenkoms van lede van sy familie, wat gereël of geadverteer is of mag word met die doel om Zephania Lekoama MOTHOPENG te vereer of te verwelkom.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van Desember 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

11615—1

Teleletters 7

CAPE TIMES 3/12/88

Mothopeng ban

PRETORIA. — The police have banned all gatherings welcoming the release of Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 75, president of the Pan Africanist Congress.

Mr Mothopeng was one of two activitists released unconditionally a week ago. — Sapa

'New Nation' editor now faces harsh restrictions

(327)

MARK GLEESON Star 3/12/88

THE EDITOR of the *New Nation*, Zwelakhe Sisulu, was yesterday released after almost two years in detention, but restriction orders his attorney described as the "harshest" she has seen were immediately slapped on him.

Sisulu (38) was freed from Diepkloof Prison at 2 pm yesterday, but immediately served with a series of restrictions under State of Emergency regulations.

Attorney Ms Priscilla Jana said: "In my experience they appear to be the harshest orders yet issued under the emergency regulations."

Sisulu, the son of jailed Rivonia defendant Walter Sisulu, may not:

- **Return to his job at the weekly newspaper.**
- **Give interviews to journalists.**
- **Leave Johannesburg magisterial district without police permission.**
- **Be outside his Dube, Soweto home between 6 pm and 6 am daily.**
- **Take part in the activities of the United Democratic Front, the South African Council of Churches, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Education Policy Unit of Wits University, the National Education Crisis Committee, People's Education Commission, Detainees Support Committee, Soweto Civic Association, National Education Union of South Africa and Soweto Parents Crisis Committee.**
- **Be in the same room with more than 10 persons, including himself.**
- **Enter premises of any education institution.**
- **Attend any gathering at which government or local authority policy is criticised.**

He must report to Orlando police station twice daily, between 6 am and 9 am and 2 pm and 5 pm.

In reaction to these restrictions, Mr Jules Browde

● TO PAGE 2.

'OW

Harsh restriction

(327)

Star 3/12/88 ● FROM PAGE 1.

SC, national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights said: "The restrictions, particularly the one that prevents him from making a living, are disgraceful. One hopes that the methods used against Mr Sisulu, which preclude him from making a contribution to the society he is so well equipped to do, will be short lived."

Sisulu's release follows the freeing last week of ANC member Mr Harry Gwala and Mr Zeph Mothopeng, leader of the Pan African Congress, and increases spectaculation of imminent freedom for Nelson Mandela.

Also freed yesterday was national co-ordinator for the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), Mr Eric Molobi — a close associate of Sisulu — and Food and Allied Workers Union members, Mr Raymond Sibanda and Mr Phillip Ziqubu, writes Pat Devereaux.

Also released was Ms Jessie Duarte of the women's organisation, FEDTRAW.

Sisulu, who was held in solitary confinement for 251 days in 1981/2, was taken from the prison at around 3 pm by Ms Jana and posed briefly for photographers and greeted friends outside the jail before going onto his attorney's offices in the city centre.

Later, UDF leader Mr Mohammed Valli, who was in detention with Sisulu and also recently freed, told a press conference that Sisulu would have preferred to remain in detention than live under the restrictions.

Sisulu left the conference to visit his mother, UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who is also under restriction orders. Ms Jana said he would make an application to see his father in Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town next week.

His release comes a week before the Sisulu family is to be presented with the Carter-Menil Human Rights Award in the United States.

Police ban Mothopeng welcome

JOHANNESBURG. — The welcome-home service for Pan Africanist Congress of Azania leader Mr Zeph Mothopeng, who was released from prison late last week, did not take place at the weekend as it was banned by the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt. Despite the banning there was a large security force presence outside Soweto's Regina Mundi Church. — Sapa

Police search homes of Actstop two

By Sally Sealey

Two Actstop committee members had their homes searched last week by members of the Security Police.

Mr Pressage Nkosi of the Actstop publicity secretariat said the police arrived at his home at 7.15 am on Friday.

"My girlfriend answered the door and they came in and searched my flat, taking away my file and diary. They also asked my girlfriend about the Actstop newsletter."

On Wednesday, Ms Elmar Booysens' flat was searched and she was taken to John Vorster Square for questioning.

"I was there for about two hours. They asked me about Actstop and about certain Actstop officials. I told them I knew nothing as I was just on the tenants' committee in my building and had no UDF links."

The SAP public relations division in Pretoria said: "For obvious reasons, this office does not identify people who may have been questioned by the police."

Zeph rally banned

HA 327 Sowetan 5/12/88

THE banning of a rally to welcome the president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, scheduled for Soweto yesterday, is disgusting and senseless, the Sobukwe Commemoration Co-ordinating Committee said yesterday.

An order, in terms of the state of emergency regulations, was made late on Friday night and published in the *Government Gazette* by the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt.

It effectively banned all gatherings to welcome Mr Mothopeng organised by the Mothopeng Reception Committee.

The ban, which expires on January 5 1989,

By THEMBA MOLEFE

prohibits any gathering in any building which may be organised by the Mothopeng Reception Committee and in any building excluding a bona fide gathering of members of his family which may be organised with the "purpose of honouring Mothopeng."

The rally was to be held at the Regina Mundi Church in Rockville.

The Sobukwe Commemoration Co-ordinating Committee said: "We wish to express our total disgust at the senseless banning of the Mothopeng welcome rally, and which banning deprived thousands of the opportunity to listen to a truly national leader.

The banning of Uncle Zeph's rally exposes the myth of unconditional release of leaders. Only a few days after Uncle Zeph called on the international community not to be fooled by cosmetic change, the Government exposed its inhuman face by depriving an elderly statesman and ailing man a welcome reception by the people who love him.

"The African people regard the main reason for the banning as Uncle Zeph's ability to unite all African people irrespective of political affiliation and all workers regardless of trade union affiliation," the statement said.



MR ZEPHANIA Mothopeng . . . welcome rally banned.

Welcome for PAC leader banned by Govt

Star
5/12/88

By Jon Qwelane

The Commissioner of Police banned yesterday's mass meeting scheduled for Regina Mundi in Rockville, Soweto, to welcome back to the community the president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Zeph Mothopeng.

A notice in the Government Gazette, issued in terms of Section 10 of the emergency regulations, has outlawed "any gathering in any building which is, or may be, organised or advertised" anywhere in South Africa "during the period up to and including January 5 1989" for the purpose of honouring or welcoming Mr Mothopeng.

Exempted from the all-embracing banning order are bona-fide gatherings of members of Mr Mothopeng's family.

Mr Mothopeng, the PAC leader whom a Bethal Circuit Court judge in 1978 found had planned and spearheaded the widespread uprisings of 1976, was released from prison last weekend after serving 10 years of two 15-year terms running concurrently.

Detainees' lawyers change tactics

Since the 1986 state of emergency, detainees have been held without trial for unprecedented periods. And to help their clients, lawyers find they have to turn away from litigation to look at welfare questions.

This changed demand on lawyers was reflected in a recent symposium organised by the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) at the Medical University of South Africa. Its theme was: "Legal and social services under the state of emergency".

The gathering was attended not only by lawyers, but by medical workers, representatives of community groups and families of detainees.

The lawyers concluded that they had an obligation to campaign around conditions of detention and to intercede with the authorities to ensure that the few rights to which detainees were entitled were granted.

Problems highlighted were the physical and mental health care of detainees, their educa tional needs and the care of detainees' families.

Other crucial problems related to housing and job security. "It has been noted that detainees who are being held for longer periods or indefinitely tend to lose their houses and jobs. Normally this has the adverse effect of disrupting family life," a Nadel statement on the conference read.

Decisions taken at the sympoium were:

- To develop a long-term programme which will draw community groups and professional groups, including lawyers, more closely together to address the problems of those in prison more effectively.
- To urge progressive lawyers to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to allow detained students who had missed the year-end exams to write these exams in March.
- To urge lawyers to negotiate with headmasters for the readmission of former detainees to schools.

Nadel asserts that all detainees should have an automatic right to receive visits "and this should not depend on the discretion of State officials".

The organisation also considered the question of capital punishment and resolved "to set up a special committee in conjunction with community organisations to intensify the campaign for the abolition of the death penalty and to call for the suspension of all further executions".

It saw the necessity of raising funds to attend to the welfare of death row prisoners and their families.

Star 5/12/88 By JO-ANNE COLLINGE

Lawyers of state of emergency detainees find that it is just as important to protect their clients' welfare, both in and out of prison, as it is to fight for their release.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 6 DECEMBER DESEMBER 1988 No. 11616

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2526 **6 December 1988**

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, I, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby prohibit—

(a) the gathering organised or advertised by the "Delmas Trialists Ad-Hoc Support Committee" to be held in the "Flower Hall" at the University of the Witwatersrand on 6 December 1988; and

(b) any other gathering in the Republic, excluding in the self-governing areas, which has been or is being or may be organised—

(i) by the "Delmas Trialists Ad-Hoc Support Committee"; or

(ii) as a protest gathering against the so called "Delmas Trial".

In this notice a word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, shall have the same meaning.

Signed at Pretoria, on this 6th day of December 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Commissioner: South African Police.

152—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2526 **6 Desember 1988**

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, verbied ek, Hendrik Gideon de Witt, Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby—

(a) die byeenkoms wat deur die "Delmas Trialists Ad-Hoc Support Committee" gereël of geadverteer is om gehou te word in die "Flower Hall" te Universiteit van die Witwatersrand op 6 Desember 1988; en

(b) enige ander byeenkoms in die Republiek, uitgesonderd in die selfregerende gebiede, wat gereël of geadverteer is of word of mag word—

(i) deur die "Delmas Trialists Ad-Hoc Support Committee"; of

(ii) as 'n protesbyeenkoms teen die sogenoemde "Delmas-verhoor".

In hierdie kennisgewing het 'n woord waaraan 'n betekenis in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, geheg is, dieselfde betekenis.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die 6de dag van Desember 1988.

H. G. DE WITT,
Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

11616—1

Govt 'went too far' with press gags, says editor

JOHANNESBURG. — The government "had tried and exhausted a long strategy to silence the media and would now adopt other methods," Weekly Mail co-editor Mr Irwin Manoim told the annual congress of the South African Student Press Union (Saspu).

Mr Manoim was delivering the opening address to the congress at the University of the Witwatersrand which ended yesterday.

He told the congress, held under the banner "Gags won't stop us" that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had "gone too far" in his attempts to marginalise the alternative press and had inadvertently attacked the press at large.

"This has forced newspaper editors to talk to one another and forced the formation of Save the Press campaigns," he said. — Sapa

'New methods' to silence press

Star 6/12/88

The Government "had tried and exhausted a long strategy to silence the media and would now adopt other methods", *Weekly Mail* co-editor, Mr Irwin Manoim, told the 11th annual congress of the South African Student Press Union (Saspu).

He said the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had "gone too far" in his attempts to marginalise the alternative press, resulting in the formation of "Save the Press" campaigns.

The 1988 Sapu president, Miss Carol Paton, said campus newspapers had the potential to develop a "relationship of exchange" with readers that other newspapers would find impossible.

Miss Alex Kuhn, formerly editor of *Wits Student*, was elected president for 1989. — Sapa.

ports. The accident resulted from a washaway after rains. — Sapa.

have not accepted membership.

Church group slams govt on restrictions

327 b'day 6/12/88

GERALD REILLY

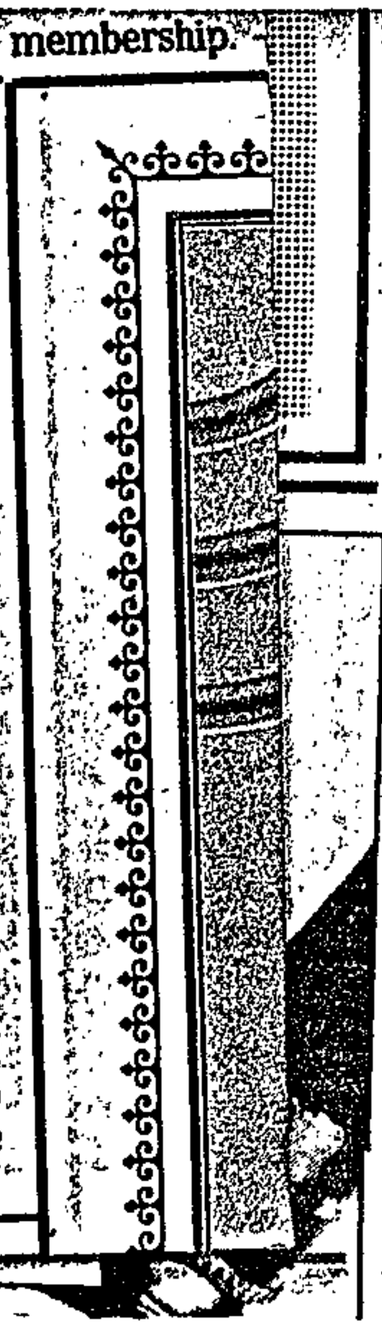
PRETORIA — The SA Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) said yesterday that, by restricting released detainees, government was committing a serious injustice against the people with whom it should be speaking.

The SACBC board said restrictions on Zwelakhe Sisulu and Eric Molobi had limited their regained liberty to an extreme degree and the constraints were tantamount to the status of house arrest.

It said: "The denial of Zwelakhe Sisulu's right to resume his editorship of New Nation could not be justified."

An SACBC spokeman said these were the very leaders with whom goverment should be speaking, and one day it would have to speak to them to resolve peacefully the problems facing SA.

"For this reason we deplore the continued detention of hundreds of others and we call on the authorities to stop using executive action to beat down those who oppose their unjust policies."





OBJECTORS . . . Conscientious objectors Charles Bester (left) and Dr Ivor Toms outside court yesterday.

Objector, 18, is jailed for 6 years

JOHANNESBURG. — Conscientious objector Charles Bester yesterday became the second, and youngest, South African to be sentenced for refusing to serve in the Defence Force. He was jailed for six years.

Bester, 18, had pleaded not guilty and told the magistrate, Mr J Van der Merwe, that his Christian conscience gave him severe political and moral problems over serving in the SADF.

Bester, in giving reasons for not serving, said apartheid had caused suffering and humiliation, examples of which were the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Population Registration Act, forced removals and separate schools.

Staff Sergeant Johan Flattery, an investigating officer with the military police, said he had spoken to Bester and deduced that he had both religious and political objections to serving.

Commandant P J M van Niekerk said Bester approached him and told him he did not want to do national service under the present system. He was not arrested and was allowed to go home.

As Bester was taken away, his mother, Mrs Judy Bester, wept and had to be supported by friends.

Supporters of Bester were detained briefly after this.

In July conscientious objector David Bruce, 25, was sentenced to six years. — Sapa

Pik silent over Pastoors reports

Star Times 7/12/88 (327)

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, declined to comment on reports yesterday that Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko was negotiating for Helene Pastoors' release.

Pastoors, a Belgian and Dutch national, was sentenced to 10 years' jail in Johannesburg in 1986 for smuggling weapons for the ANC.

Mr Mobutu said in Kinshasa he had raised the issue with Mr Botha at the weekend and that Mr Botha had assured him that Pastoors' case would be re-opened.

If she was released she would be handed to Zairean authorities who would release her to the Belgian government.

Mr Botha said: "As a rule I decline to comment on what the press says about another head of state."

Pastoors' attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he knew nothing of reports claiming that Mr Botha had said her case would be re-opened. — Sapa

Interview with ANC unbanned

DURBAN. — The Publications Appeal Board has declared the March-April edition of Al-Qalam not undesirable.

It had earlier been banned by the committee of publications on grounds that the ANC's military struggle had been "explained away" during interviews with the banned organisation's leaders.

Attorneys for Al-Qalam said the committee of publications had concluded that the publication indicated sympathy for the ANC which could lead to the escalation of "the present revolutionary climate".

Lawyers said the committee had also objected to a call for the release of political prisoners and the "flowing language" used.

Star 7/12/88

Prayer meeting held for 11 men

Staff Reporters

Hours after the Commissioner of Police imposed a ban on a Johannesburg support meeting for the Delmas treason defendants yesterday more than 800 people filed into the Central Methodist Church in the city to pray for the 11 convicted men.

The evening service was organised by the churches, while the banned gathering was to have taken place under the auspices of the Delmas Trialists Ad Hoc Support Committee.

Ministers conducting the service battled to keep the emotional crowd within the bounds of a prayer meeting, with the Rev Peter Storey stressing that the venue was a "sanctuary and house of God".

ILLEGAL

The service was brought to an abrupt end after about 90 minutes, when Security Police and members of the riot squad filed into the hall behind Mr Storey.

They occupied the podium as he announced that the prayer service had been declared an illegal gathering. The crowd dispersed peacefully after saying a brief prayer.

NG Sendingkerk Moderator Dr Allan Boesak, who was preaching when the interruption took place, was acclaimed with chants of "Boesak, Boesak, Boesak" as he rose to speak.

TREASON

The convicted include three UDF leaders — Popo Molefe, Terror Lekota and and Moss Chikane — and a church worker, Tom Manthata. They have been convicted of treason.

Seven other men, all members of the Vaal Civic Association, have been found guilty of terrorism.

Dr Boesak said he had sat through a day of the trial in the Palace of Justice this week. "My overwhelming emotion was one of utter confusion. I did not recognise the UDF those people were talking about. I did not recognise the South African Council of Churches those people were talking about. I did not recognise the Popo Molefe and Terror Lekota those people were talking about."

Dr Boesak questioned whether opposition to apartheid and resistance to a tyrannical regime were treason; and if mobilising the voiceless also constituted this crime.

SACC general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane said anti-apartheid activists faced a basic dilemma. How was one to resist the system and not fall foul of the law if the "very constitution of the country is unjust and is founded on racist domination".

When the service was ended with the announcement of its illegality, police ripped an SACC banner off the balcony. They then confiscated film from cameramen and photograpers.

UDF treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia and Dr Boesak were briefly questioned by police.

De Witt bans protest meeting because of possible violence

Staff Reporters

The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, yesterday banned a meeting called by the Delmas Trialists Ad Hoc Support Committee because "so-called protest meetings ... could give rise to violence".

In a press statement released before gazetting an emergency regulation banning the meeting in terms of section 10 of the emergency regulations, General De Witt said meetings of this nature were used by revolutionaries to mobilise the masses.

A ban has also been placed on any other meeting the support committee has organised or might organise, except in the self-governing territories.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said yesterday the banning was consistent with the Government's blanket intolerance of any criticism.

Rejecting General De Witt's reasoning that the meeting would have led to violence, Cosatu's publicity secretary, Mr Frank Meintjies, said the right to peaceful protest was an alternative to violence.

General De Witt said: "One of the most important aims of the revolutionary onslaught against the Republic is to mobilise the masses to participate in the revolution."

He said some of the speakers at the meeting were United Democratic Front leaders.

"It should be noted that the Delmas trial found that the dominant part of the UDF leadership acted as the internal wing of the ANC."

Mr Meintjies said the meeting had been called to protest against the imprisonment of UDF leaders.

"It is clear the police are already relying on the findings of the court to describe and to criminalise actions of other organisations," he said.

Star 7/12/88

Johannesburg WCC office is raided (327)

Crime Reporter

Security policemen raided Africa City building, home of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC), in Johannesburg yesterday in search of "certain indi iduals" in terms of emergency legislation.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe said that the raid was not directed against any organisation in particular, but that police were looking for "certain individuals".

'ROUTINE'

"The action is being taken in terms of Regulation 5 of the emergency regulations," Colonel Malherbe said.

A news team from The Star was ordered off the seventh floor headquarters of the WCC by a Security Police captain. Plainclothes policemen, armed with shotguns and R4 rifles, stood guard on the floor.

Police action seemed confined to that floor.

A police spokesman in Pretoria refused to comment on "routine" investigations.

Ban on publication lifted

DURBAN — The Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria yesterday declared not undesirable the March/April edition of the Muslim publication *Al-Qalam*.

Attorneys Sayed and Lockhat of Durban for *Al-Qalam* said the Committee of Publications had concluded that the publication indicated sympathy with the ANC which could lead to the escalation of "The present revolutionary climate" in South Africa.

The attorneys said the committe had based its decision on:

- Objections to a call for the release of political prisoners.
- Objections to the political situation in South Africa being compared to that of Israel.
- The military struggle of the ANC against South Africa being explained away during interviews with ANC leaders.
- That the involvement of children in the South African struggle was described in "flowing language"; and
- Objections to a report which claimed that the NGK had stated that certain Christian churches and Islam were being used by the ANC in its armed struggle.

In the successful appeal it was argued that the committee's reasons were insufficient, based on an uncontextual reading of the publication and were not in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Publications Appeal Board. — Sapa.

Al-Qalam unbanned

THE Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria yesterday declared not undesirable the March/April edition of *Al-Qalam* which had been banned by the Committee of Publications on grounds that the ANC's military struggle had been "explained away" during interviews with the banned organisation's leaders.

DELMAS TRIAL BAN

• From Page 1

promoted this aim. Speakers would have included leaders from United Democratic Front ranks.

Gen de Witt said it was important to note that it was found, in the Delmas trial, that the dominant part of the UDF leadership corps acted as the internal wing of the African National Congress.

He had considered the prohibition — in terms of regulation 10 of the security emergency regulations — necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order and the termination of the state of emergency.

• The African National Congress resorted to the armed struggle because they had no other avenue to redress their grievances, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, former MP and leader of the PFP told the Delmas treason trial yesterday.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said executive members of the ANC told him during discussions he had held with them that the arms struggle was "a last resort" after the organisation was banned and its leaders jailed following "decades" of peaceful negotiations.

He was testifying in mitigation for the defence of 11 men, including three officials of the United Democratic Front who have been convicted of treason and terrorism by Mr Justice van Dijkhorst and an assessor.

(Proceeding).

Protest ban on Delmas trial

PRETORIA. — All protest gatherings against the Delmas treason trial have been prohibited, according to statement released yesterday by the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt.

Gen De Witt also gazetted an emergency regulation order prohibiting a gathering at Wits University last night organised by the Delmas Trialists Ad-Hoc Support Committee.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions condemned the ban last night. — Sapa

● Slabbert testimony — Page 3

Mum thought dead ANC man at school

A MONTH after an ANC guerilla was shot dead by police his mother was still under the impression he was "attending school" in Johannesburg.

"It is terrible, why didn't they tell me before," said Mrs Momalizo Mkhonto, of Guguletu.

"I'm very shocked. I can't believe Mark is dead."

Mark Luthando Mkhonto, 23, whose four-year-old son, Arch, lives with his parents, is said to have been shot dead in Pietersburg a month ago.

Funeral restricted

His parents only heard about his death on Monday when police visited them at their home in NY 7. On Wednesday his father, Mr Washington Mkhonto, went to Johannesburg to identify his son he last saw in 1986.

Mkhonto is expected to be buried from his parents' home in NY 7 on Saturday morning.

Meanwhile the funeral of Simon Mbenenge, 28, of Mbekweni, Paarl, shot dead during a shoot-out with police in Soweto last month, has been restricted.

Stoffel Botha has united his opponents

From IRWIN MANOIM,
co-editor, WEEKLY MAIL

JOHANNESBURG. — When *New Nation* became the first newspaper to be suspended in March, I was amazed that their staff did not use the free time more productively.

Why, I wondered, were they not busier with projects to upgrade skills and equipment? Why did they not put their energies into rethinking strategies, bringing out new publications?

I now understand why. Because what a suspension does is destroy morale. It takes away the single purpose for an "alternative" newspaper's existence, the reason why it's staff willingly put up with long and punishing hours for less pay than they'd get elsewhere.

No newspaper, no sense of belonging. A team of journalists sitting on the sidelines, able to watch, but not to report. The organisation wilts. People stop coming to work...

But *Weekly Mail* was more fortunate than *New Nation*. We had the benefit of hindsight. We could learn from the experiences of others, and we did, adopting a near-religious zeal for the principles of "stick together. Don't fall apart. Keep busy..."

Emergency

We probably overdid it. Everyone had to be at work on time as usual, every day. Dozens of projects were created to keep people busy, far more than we could cope with. Deadlines were policed. An emergency training scheme was set up to improve skills and everyone was roped in, either to train or to be trained.

"I'll be so glad when this break is over," complained one staffer at conference. "At least I won't have to work so hard."

But there are other perils to suspension which no amount of hindsight can change. The most serious is money.

The *Weekly Mail* could ride through November on its cash reserves. But the effects of a month with no advertising revenue and precious few new subscriptions will be felt later, in February or March, when those reserves have been depleted.

understood this and its early attacks on the "alternatives" were aimed at driving a wedge between the two sections.

For a while, it seemed to work. A delegation of Newspaper Press Union executives met the government last year and issued a statement agreeing that the country was in a state of crisis and that the press would have to behave responsibly. The unspoken premise was clear; the mainstream press was responsible, the "alternative press" was not.

Stoffel Botha might have succeeded in exploiting this divide, but he went too far. His attacks on us have become an attack on the press at large. The turning point came with the registration of freelancers and news agencies in July this year. At first, mainstream editors ignored the issue, convinced that it was aimed only at the "alternative" agencies and therefore did not matter.

When the *Save the Press* committee in Johannesburg arranged a meeting with editors, there was little interest. Most editors sent their apologies. Those who attended could not understand the fuss.

It took their lawyers to convince the publishers of the major newspapers that the registration threat hung over everyone, that even the largest companies would have to apply for their "licences" and that a "licensed" press would have credibility with no-one.

For the first time, both mainstream and "alternative" press united on an issue. And for the first time we succeeded. The registration issue was quietly scrapped.

What the registration issue did was bring home a realisation among mainstream newspapers that the "alternative" press were more than mere scruffy fringe publications: We were the frontline in a war aimed at everyone.

The generous coverage of the suspension of the *Weekly Mail* is the first result of this new spirit. Newspapers and radio stations have gone out of their way to be of help, keeping the issue of censorship before the public eye and offering to help wherever they could.

Some have been particularly generous. *The Star*, for example, handed over a page each week to the *Weekly Mail* staff. The *Sunday Tribune*, the *Natal Witness* and *Radio 702* provided expansive coverage.

It is easy to carp that the *Weekly Mail* was the fortunate exception. Where was the generosity when when *New Nation* and *SOUTH* were closed?

Which is fair enough. But the truth is that it was only after those two papers were closed that the "alternative" press realised the need to make serious efforts to lobby the mainstream editors and form *Save The Press* committees. Allies have to be earned.

Ultimately, all the "alternative" newspapers will benefit from the changed climate. And we will all need any help we can find. For the pressures on us have only begun. Next year, the stakes will be higher.

But when the crunch comes again next year, we can count on the whole press standing together as a single unit with a single voice, willing, if one member is hurt, to speak out.

That is the legacy of Stoffel Botha: he has united his own opponents.

Mainstream

Has Stoffel Botha succeeded then? Ironically no, his attempts at weakening the "alternative" press may have had the opposite effect. The constant attacks on the "alternative" press, far from marginalising it, have brought it closer to the mainstream press for the first time.

The *Weekly Mail* was the first of the "alternative" weeklies, begun in early 1985 as an explicit criticism of the "blind-spots" of mainstream journalism.

We made no secret of the fact that we considered the mainstream press lacking, particularly in is coverage of extra-parliamentary politics and of what was later called "township unrest".

The result, not surprisingly, was intense animosity between "alternative" and mainstream newspapers. The "alternatives" lost no opportunity to swipe at the bigger newspapers, which responded either with scorn or condescension.

The government

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 8 DECEMBER DESEMBER 1988 No. 11623

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2550 **8 December 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organizations specified in the Schedule hereto, as from publication of this order and subject to regulation 7 (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

BLACK STUDENTS SOCIETY (UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND).

RHODES UNIVERSITY BLACK STUDENTS MOVEMENT.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2550 **8 Desember 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hierby, vanaf afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 7 (4) van gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handelinge hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

BLACK STUDENTS SOCIETY (UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE WITWATERSRAND).

RHODES UNIVERSITY BLACK STUDENTS MOVEMENT.

Farieda Khan released from Pollsmoor prison

CPT Times 8/12/88 327

Staff Reporter

PRE-SCHOOL teacher Ms Farieda Khan, 27, was released from Pollsmoor Prison yesterday after serving her full six-month sentence for being a member of the African National Congress.

She was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but 18 months of it was suspended for five years. She is now listed, so she may not be quoted.

Her sister Gigi said yesterday morning, soon after the release, that Farieda had been overwhelmed with visitors. Her four-year-old son had not been with her in prison.

"She has a job to go back to, and she is looking forward to that, but she must take a break first," said Gigi.

Ms Farieda Khan is married to Mr Patrick Ricketts, a well-known Cape Town ANC member who is now living abroad. Ms Khan accompanied him to Botswana in 1982, where they both sought employment.

She and her husband joined the ANC, and went to a camp in Angola. Ms Khan did not undergo military training, however. She contracted malaria and was sent to Hungary to recover.

In May last year she returned to her family in Cape Town. A month later she was detained for three months before her trial began.

The magistrate took into account that Ms Khan had never undergone military training even though she had been approached to do so three times, in Gaborone, Lusaka and Luanda.

Mandela's 'home'

Argus 8/12/88

First pictures of ANC leader's new quarters at Paarl

327

Staff Reporters

HERE is your first look at Nelson Mandela's new prison quarters near Paarl.

The 70-year-old ANC leader was transferred last night from the Constantiaberg Clinic, Plumstead, to this house, "adjacent" to the Victor Verster Prison at Paarl, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said.

His wife, children and grandchildren will have "unlimited access" to him in his new quarters — a modern, one-storey suburban-style house with a patio, flower garden and swimming pool.

However, his wife, Winnie, has rejected the offer and has stated that she will continue to make the standard 40-minute visits to her husband until he is freed, according to the family's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob.

Mr Ayob said the house was on the Victor Verster Prison complex. A Prisons Service spokesman reiterated that it was "adjacent" to the prison.

Apart from periods Mr Mandela has spent in hospital, this is the first occasion since his arrest in 1962 that South Africa's best-known black leader has lived outside a cell.

All efforts by The Argus today to find out how Mr Mandela spent the night and details about the house at Paarl were met with an official "no comment".

Intense pressure

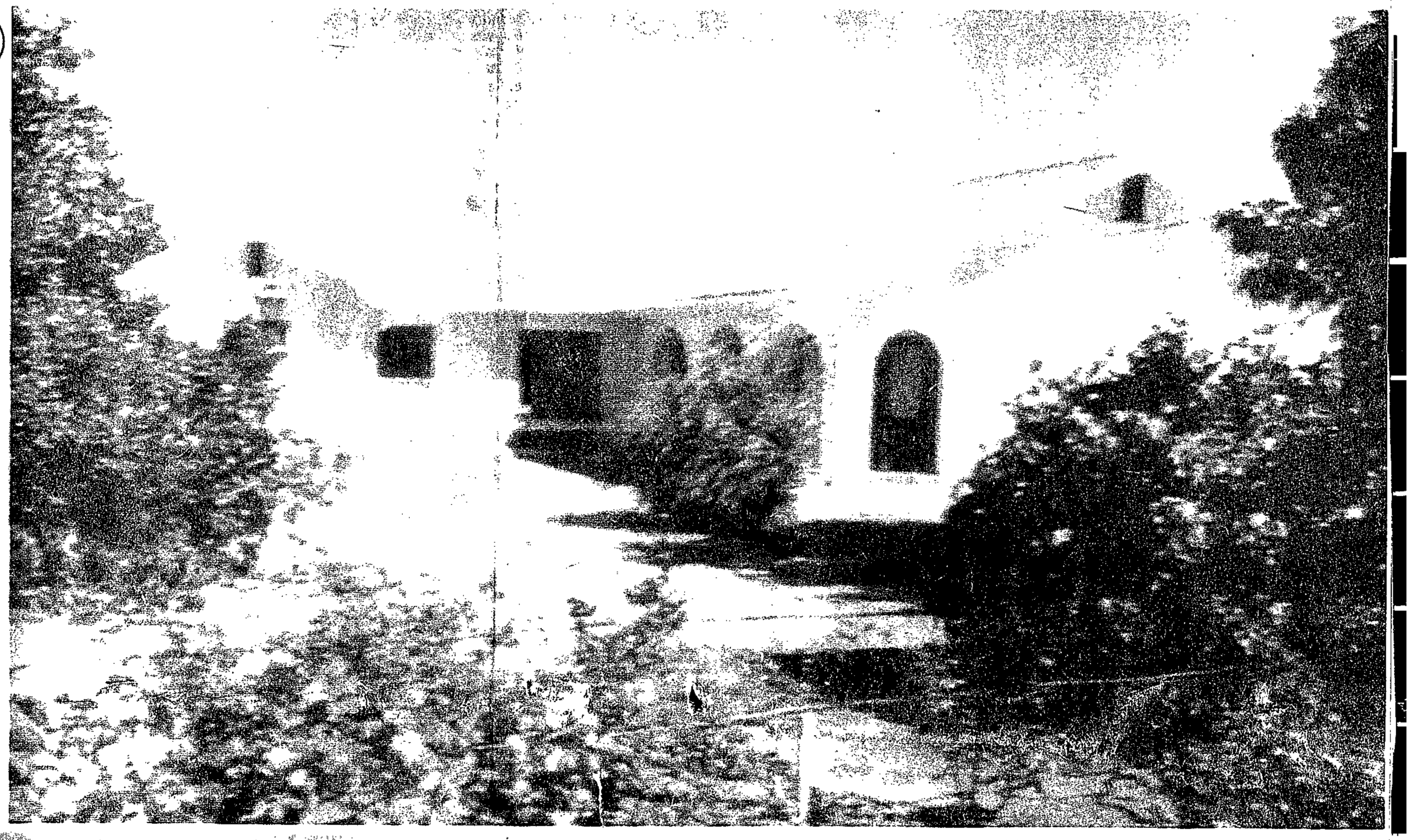
The government has been under intense domestic and international pressure to release him unconditionally, particularly since he was diagnosed in August as having tuberculosis. However, officials have indicated that his outright release is not imminent and that restraints on him will be eased in stages so the government can assess the political impact of his possible freedom.

Mr Mandela, who is serving a life sentence for plotting the overthrow of the government, has consistently rejected government offers to allow him to go free if he renounces violence.

He was transferred from Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison to the Tygerberg Hospital after the tuberculosis diagnosis in August. Later, he was moved to the Constantiaberg Clinic, an exclusive private hospital in Plumstead.

Last month the government announced he would not be returning to Pollsmoor when his recuperation was complete.

Mr Ayob, after being notified of Mr Mandela's transfer to Paarl, said he spoke with Mrs



SAFE HOUSE: This is where Nelson Mandela will live. The house, which the Prisons Service says is "adjacent" to Victor Verster Prison in the Paarl Valley, has a garden and swimming pool.

Mandela about the offer of unlimited access to her husband.

"Her reply was that Mr Mandela still remained a prisoner of the South African government and that the concession made today to him personally is clearly a response to the domestic and international pressure for his release," Mr Ayob said.

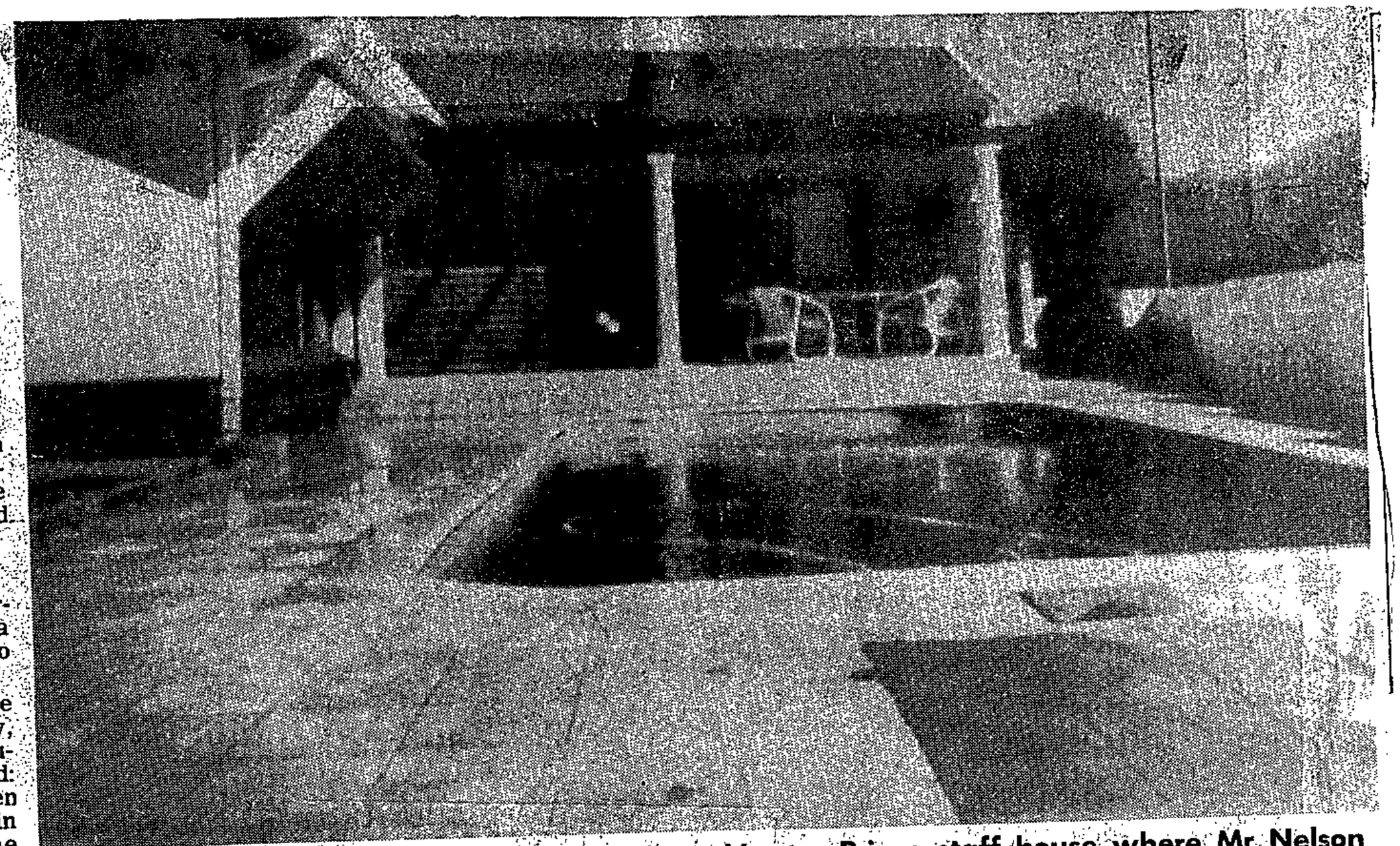
"She does not intend taking more than the normal 40-minute visit that she has been allowed in the past until all political prisoners are allowed the same privileges."

Mr Dullah Omar, a human rights lawyer and anti-apartheid campaigner, called the move "utterly disgraceful and callous".

Welcomed

"What we were looking forward to was his release, not a transfer from a clinic back to prison," Mr Omar said.

Dr Zac de Beer, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, welcomed the transfer on humanitarian grounds, but added: "Unless Mr Mandela is given the freedom to participate in the political process of the country, he is denied the opportunity of making his contribution towards the future."



THE patio and swimming pool of the Victor Verster Prison staff house where Mr Nelson Mandela will live.

Mr Dave Dalling MP, Justice spokesman of the Progressive Federal Party, said that while the new arrangements for Mr Mandela could be welcomed, the time had arrived for the government to move more rapidly and to release him with no strings attached.

No matter how comfortable he may be at present, he was still a prisoner and would be regarded as such until he was returned to society where he belonged, said Mr Dalling.

Meanwhile, it was business as usual at Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic today after Mr Mandela's departure.

Mr G Lewis, general manager of the clinic, would not be drawn on how much notice he had been given that Mr Mandela was leaving.

However, he did say it was less than a day.

He said he would only know full details of Mandela's departure after speaking to the Prisons Service today.

Police were still on duty in the foyer of the clinic early today but Mr Lewis said he believed they would be withdrawn at the end of their shifts.

He said work would start today on changing Mr Mandela's room back to the way it had been before he was admitted to the clinic.

All Mr Mandela's possessions had been taken with him when he left, Mr Lewis said.

Staff at the clinic said they were unaware Mr Mandela had left until they read newspapers this morning.

"I didn't know he'd gone. They kept us very much in the dark down here," one staff member in the reception area said.

British reports cool

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The transfer of Nelson Mandela to a "secure" house is front-page news in Britain.

But the tone of the reports makes it clear that outside South Africa the event is regarded as falling far short of freedom.

And Britain's Foreign Office has refused to attribute any significance to the move. A spokesman said: "We merely re-state our position — that we want him unconditionally released."

The dramatic speech by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev announcing huge unilateral cuts in his country's European-based conventional forces took up much editorial space.

Coverage of Mr Mandela's move ranges from a fairly extensive five-column story in the Independent (which remarks: "To all intents and purposes the African National Congress leader went back to prison"), to an 8cm single-column in The Times.

The Financial Times accords it two paragraphs, one of which quotes Mrs Winnie Mandela as saying that her husband remained a prisoner. The Guardian has a short front-page item referring to an inside-page report which records the transfer as "another step" in the South African government's "tortuous efforts" to release Mr Mandela.

The conservative Daily Telegraph gives the transfer just six lines.

(Welkom) was damaged by arsonists, police reported yesterday.

Vrye Weekblad pays up

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the recently launched Afrikaans weekly, Vrye Weekblad, Mr Max du Preez, said the R30 000 deposit demanded by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, for the registration of the newspaper was paid yesterday morning.

Police seal off UWC campus in massive raid

UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape authorities are considering legal action following an unprecedented, four-hour police raid of the campus yesterday.

Entrances were sealed off after a large contingent of police — including detectives, uniformed police, an unrest unit, dog squad and security branch members — moved onto the Bellville campus around 9am.

A warrant issued by the local magistrate was handed to UWC rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, stating that the internal security of the country, alternately the maintenance of law and order, were threatened by the existence of allegedly illegal documents.

UWC's SRC offices and those of Sansco and the Education Resource and Information Centre were searched along with each room in every residence.

Western Cape SAP liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said no arrests were made but that a "large number of pamphlets, documents, video tapes as well as a locally manufactured firearms and ammunition" were seized.

He said the action was the first of its kind taken at UWC and described it as "100 percent successful".

Star 8/12/86 (327)

US judge 'terrified' in SA Police ordeal

PORT ELIZABETH — A black American judge was "terrified" when police searched her during a township visit, falsely told her it was illegal to take pictures and ordered her to follow them to headquarters on Monday.

"It was a frightening experience, knowing you could be stopped, searched and taken anywhere at the discretion of people who have no information about you and for no reason at all," said Ms Ladoris Cordell, a judge of the Santa Clara County Superior Court in San Jose, California.

Police spokesman, Colonel S Sauerman, said that it was not illegal to take pictures, but police could demand that someone identify themselves at any time. He said police were at the time conducting a crime prevention operation in Soweto-by-the-Sea, outside Port Elizabeth.

"While this was happening, one of the policemen reported that a black woman was taking photographs of this operation. Once the police were satisfied as to the identity of these people they let them go," Colonel Sauerman said.

He said the judge was not detained.

But Ms Cordell, visiting South Africa to participate in United Nations Human Rights Week conferences, said: "I was not free to go."

She said she had just come out of a shack and had got into her car when she saw police arresting people.

"A policeman came over to my side of the car, opened the door and said, 'Get out of the car'."

She said police searched her bag without asking permission, searched the car without giving a reason, and told her it was illegal to take pictures anywhere in South Africa without a police permit. — Sapa-AP.

Churchmen deplore halting of service

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Church leaders have deplored the stopping of a prayer service here for the Delmas trial accused and have attacked the police for "crossing the line between freedom of worship and its violation".

The service at the Central Methodist Church on Tuesday was interrupted and stopped by armed policemen.

The Rev Peter Storey, chairman of the South Western Transvaal district of the Methodist Church, said yesterday: "The incident was an infringement of the right of people who have been deeply hurt by events over the last couple of weeks to gather for prayer."

The statement was signed by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the Right Rev Michael Moore; the Anglican Archbishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Duncan Buchanan; the Moderator of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Ron Steel, and Mr Storey.

CAPE TIMES 9/12/88

'Commandos' get jail, lashes

FRANCISTOWN. — Two South African "commandos" charged with treason — Johannes Basson, 25, and Theodore Hermansen, 30 — have been sentenced to an effective 10-year prison term and eight lashes each.

They were convicted by Justice Isaac Richard Aboagye in the High Court yesterday on three counts of causing grievous bodily harm, which were alternative charges to ones of attempted murder.

The commandos were acquitted on all counts under Botswana's National Security Act because the charges did not conform to the requirements of the Act.

Mr Justice Aboagye, a Ghanaian, said the confessional statement made by the accused showed they had been in agreement with other people in South Africa to carry out an illegal enterprise in Botswana.

The two men were arrested last June when a group of men fired on an unarmed Botswana police patrol, injuring three policemen. The other men fled across the border.

The judge said the accused's mission was not limited to the capturing or killing of an ANC member, known as "Oupa".

The judge therefore found the attack to be a probable consequence of the intent to capture or kill Oupa.

Concerning charges under the National Security Act, Mr Justice Aboagye said, "without wasting time and words, not a shred of evidence was led by the prosecution that the accused collaborated with others to communicate information which was prejudicial to the interest and security of Botswana".

Because Basson and Hermansen are to appeal, the caning will not be carried out immediately.

The two declined to give evidence during the trial.

It was the second national security case involving South Africans to come before Botswana courts.

South African businessmen Barry Jean Vivier, 29, is serving an 18-month jail term for possessing and concealing a South African army uniform at his home in Gaborone.

He was charged with a South African couple also living in Botswana, who were given suspended sentences. — Sapa-Reuter

Black student groups at Wits, Rhodes restricted

PRETORIA. — Two black students' organisations at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Rhodes were prohibited yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, from carrying on or performing any activities whatsoever.

An order restricting the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand and the Rhodes University Black Students Movement was gazetted here yesterday under emergency regulations.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok, Lieutenant Peet Bothma, said last night the two bodies had been restricted because they had continued the activities of the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) that was among 17 organisations restricted in the same way on February 24 this year. — Sapa

UK welcomes SA govt move on Mandela

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Britain yesterday welcomed the SA government's decision not to return ANC leader Nelson Mandela to prison, but said much more needed to be done in SA.

A Foreign Office spokesman said it was "one of a number" of encouraging signs in recent weeks.

He said: "What we seek is the unconditional release of Mandela, the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations, and the release of all those held for political reasons.

"That would represent a real step forward. It would open the way for a genuine national dialogue in the context of the suspension of violence on all sides."

Government sources said although Mandela's circumstances may be more comfortable than they would be in prison, he remained a captive. They said: "Nothing has changed."

They said Mandela, 70, would have to be released before Margaret Thatcher would even consider visiting SA and even then that would be only the first step she would require the Botha regime to take.

Anti-Apartheid Movement president Trevor Huddleston said SA's move was without significance.

He said: "He's not living in a cell, but he's still a prisoner. Prison can take many forms and that's all it is."

□ Our Correspondent reports from Cape Town that PFF leader Zach de Beer welcomed Mandela's transfer on humanitarian grounds but said he was still being denied the "opportunity of making his contribution towards the (country's) future".

□ Sapa reports from Pretoria that a Prisons Service spokesman said the Paarl house, where Mandela is to be housed, was on government property and the service was still responsible for feeding him and for his security.

The service was reacting to questions put to it by Sapa in response to an earlier statement regarding Mandela's transfer.

The spokesman said the house was on "government property" and would not elaborate further as to whether it was, in fact, on prison ground.

No full answer was given as to whether Mandela was allowed access to areas outside the grounds.

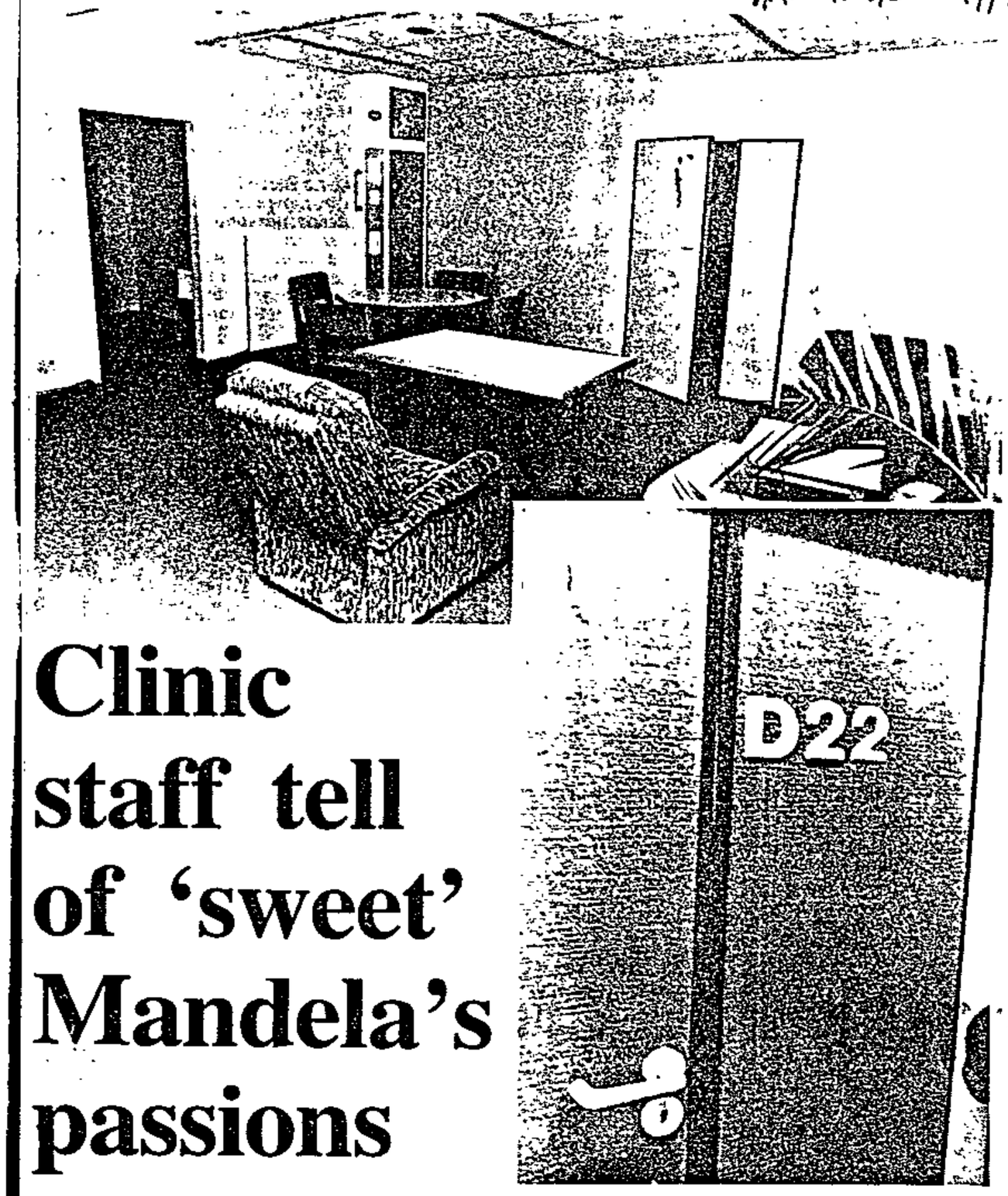
The spokesman did say Mandela was not confined to the house and "has free use of a wide range of facilities". He also said family visits would be unlimited.

a/12/88

327

As free as a bird in a cage

Cape Times 9/12/88 p 327



Clinic staff tell of 'sweet' Mandela's passions

By CHRIS STEYN

THE FIRST details ever of Mr Nelson Mandela's recent life as a prisoner emerged yesterday when the Cape Times was allowed into the suite of rooms he occupied at the luxury Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic and met some of the people who were close to him.

His departure from the clinic was described as "sad" by hospital sources who spoke with nostalgia of the "sweet man" who loved fishcakes for breakfast, had a passion for glazed fruit, and sent flowers to an ill staff member.

Mr Mandela was "well-liked" by all the hospital staff who came in close contact with him. He loved "chatting" to the nurses and expected to be told all about their weekends off and their shopping trips.

For breakfast, the elderly ANC leader "loved" fishcakes, which were specially prepared for him by kitchen staff.

He first spotted the fishcakes on an á la carte menu from which he was allowed to choose his meals. But because the fishcakes were not on the menu every day, a special arrangement was made to have the cakes prepared whenever he wanted them for breakfast.

Mr Mandela was on a "low-cholesterol" diet and mostly chose fish or chicken for lunch.

Although he did not eat sweets, he had a well-known "passion" for glazed fruit, which he ate almost every day.

Mr Mandela never ordered wine, although he was at liberty to do so. He also did not smoke. He usually ate alone at a diningroom table in the lounge of his suite.

In the same room, he studied at a desk with a big armchair. He also wrote his LLB exams there.

The spacious room also features a comfortable lounge suite where Mr Mandela received visitors. He cycled everday on a exercise bicycle in a small "gym" near his bedroom.

Evenings were spent mostly in bedroom D22 on the first floor from where he had a spectacular view of Constantiaberg. His bathroom was en suite.

He watched M-Net most nights, but never let on which programmes he preferred.

Sources at the hospital said Mr Mandela was treated "very well" at the clinic and "loved it here".

He often received flowers and once sent a bunch of flowers to a staff member who had fallen ill.

A Prison Services spokesman said last night that Mr Mandela's new "safe house" on the Victor Verster Prison Farm near Paarl "was originally the permanent residence of a civilian but had lately been temporarily occupied by prison officials".

Elaborating on the announcement that his family could stay with him on a continuous basis, the spokesman said: "This will of course be a matter to be decided on by Mr Mandela and his family themselves — there would be no obstacle in (them) doing so".

Political Staff

MR NELSON MANDELA'S transfer to a "safe" house on government property close to the Victor Verster Prison complex near Paarl is another step to freedom.

But, in the meantime, it appears he will be about as free as a bird in a cage — able to move about in the confines of the complex, but not able to get out.

The 70-year-old ANC leader will live in a white-painted suburban house with garden and pool and access to a variety of facilities, making him the most privileged prisoner in South Africa.

A Prison Services spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Mandela remained a prisoner.

"Mr Mandela's juridical position remains unchanged."

He also confirmed that visits to Mr Mandela by members of his immediate family would be "unlimited".

Mrs Winnie Mandela has however rejected the offer, saying she will confine herself to the standard 40-minute visits she has been allowed in the past.

"The possibility of other visitors is not excluded, but will be subject to prior approval and consideration of other factors," said the spokesman.

Asked what the "other factors" were, he said the Prisons Service would prefer to say no more.

Asked if Mr Mandela would have freedom of movement, he replied: "Mr Mandela is not confined to the house and has free use of a wide range of facilities."

When questioned about these he said: "To give more details would be to intrude on Mr Mandela's privacy."

The Prisons Service has said it remains responsible for Mr Mandela's security and care and providing his meals. However, Mr Mandela could, at his own cost, order and have food prepared in the house.

A spokesman said that an interview with Mr Mandela was "not opportune".

Britain yesterday welcomed the decision not to return Mr Mandela to prison, but repeated its call for his unconditional release and the unbanning of the ANC.

The US State Department said Washington was "pleased of course for Mr Mandela's sake that he was not returned to prison".

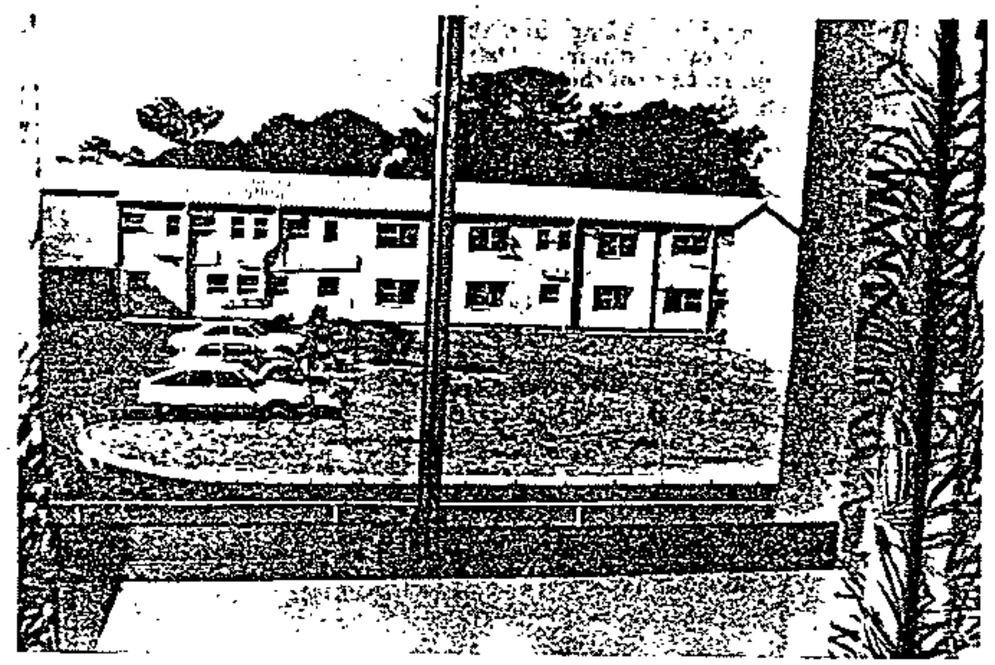
"The fact remains, however, that he is still a prisoner no matter how comfortable his accommodation.

"We remain convinced that his complete and unconditional release — and the release of all political prisoners — is essential if peaceful change in South Africa is to be achieved," it said.

Rev Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said: "Transferring him to Victor Verster prison, to live in one of the prison cottages there still makes him a prisoner."

The General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said Mr Mandela was still a prisoner, and called for his unconditional release as well as that of all political prisoners.

Staff at the offices of Mrs Mandela's lawyers said arrangements were being made for Mrs Mandela to fly to Cape Town on Saturday to visit her husband.



TOP LEFT ... The lounge section of Mr Mandela's suite at the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic. Here he enjoyed his meals, studied, wrote exams and received visitors.

FAR LEFT ... The door to Mr Mandela's luxury room at the clinic.

LEFT ... The block of flats outside Mr Mandela's room at the clinic. He had an unspoilt view of Constantiaberg on the far left side of the flats.

Pictures: RICHARD BELL

Mandelas receive UN human rights awards

HARARE. — ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie are among six people to be honoured by the United Nations today for outstanding human rights achievements to mark the 40th anniversary of the UN's human rights declaration.

The others are the chairman of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation and the National Leprosy Organisation of India, Murlidbar Devidas Amte; former director of the UN Human Rights division and founding president of the Canadian section of Amnesty International, Mr John Humphrey; first president of the Supreme Court of Poland, Mr Adam Lopatka, and the late Mr Leonidas Proano of Ecuador. — Sapa

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 9 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1988 No. 11622

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2547 **9 December 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDERS UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Barend Hermanus HENN, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

B. H. HENN,
Divisional Commissioner: Port Natal.

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 Emergency Regulations, 1988, has a corresponding meaning, and—

"ceremonial gathering", in relation to the burial of Manzi Walter VILAKAZI, means any gathering associated with the burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with the burial, and also a funeral procession;

"designated area" means the Magisterial District of Durban, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 501 of 8 March 1985;

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division;

"funeral" means a gathering held at the grave of Manzi Walter VILAKAZI.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2547 **9 Desember 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, reik ek, Barend Hermanus HENN, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

B. H. HENN,
Afdelingskommissaris: Port Natal.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

"aangewese gebied" die landdrosdistrik van Durban, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 501 van 8 Maart 1985;

"Afdelingskommissaris" die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal;

"begrafnis" 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Manzi Walter VILAKAZI;

"seremoniële byeenkoms", met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Manzi Walter VILAKAZI, enige byeenkoms wat met die teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met die teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

Black student movements restricted

By Deborah Smith and Carina le Grange

The Black Students Society (BSS) at the University of the Witwatersrand and the Rhodes University Black Students Movement (BSM) have been effectively banned by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Vlok prohibited the organisations from carrying on or performing any activities whatsoever in terms of an order issued under the Security Emergency Regulations.

The restriction was published in yesterday's Government Gazette.

An executive member of the BSS said she could not comment on the action before the whole executive had met. A meeting was scheduled today.

The restriction is an attack on the rights of all students, the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) said in a statement yesterday.

Nusas made the statement on behalf of the student representative councils of the universities of Wits, Cape Town, Rhodes, Natal, the University of Stellenbosh Nusas local committee and the University of Pretoria-based Students for a Democratic Society as well as the Concerned Students Group at the University of Port Elizabeth.

"The bannings are an attempt to stifle the non-racialism being built on these campuses and the unity between black student organisations and Nusas. BSS and BSM, our sister organisations at Wits and Rhodes, have consistently worked to create non-racial student unity and have provided popular and responsible student leadership. These organisations represent black students in all areas of university life.

Sowetan 9/12/85

FESTIVAL BANNED

327

THE Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union has condemned the banning of its Cultural Day festival which was to be held at the Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday.

A spokesman for the union, Mr Salim Vally, said CCAWUSA was informed telephonically on Wednesday that the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg had prohibited the festival.

The union had expected about 10 000 workers to attend. The days' events would have included plays, musical bands and poetry.

In a statement Mr Vally said: "Our Cultural Day would have been a celebration of life, struggle and change through music and dance.

Ccawusa apologised to its members for the situation but would organise another event at a later date.

Curbs stay

THE Commissioner of Police, Gen Hennie de Witt, says the existing revolutionary climate in the country demands the continuance of the state of emergency. (327)

Speaking on SABC's TV programme, *Netwerk*, Gen de Witt said in spite of this climate the South African Police had largely succeeded in maintaining law and order. Sowetan 9/12/88

Police action slammed

CHURCH leaders and the Human Rights Commission have deplored the action of police in firstly: banning the meeting to protest the Delmas trial judgment; and secondly: breaking up a church service held to pray for the trialists.

By ALI MPHAKI

The prayer service at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg was halted by armed police on Tuesday night.

The church leaders said in a statement the police had "crossed the line between freedom of worship and its violation."

The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Rev Stanley Mogoba, said news of the interruption came as a shock. "We understand that our local chairman of the district, Rev Peter Storey, tried his utmost to dissuade the police from taking this action, but without much success," Mr Mogoba said.

Rubicon

Mr Mogoba said the police have crossed the Rubicon of propriety. "We have had earlier experiences of a similar nature in our churches in East London (Mdantsane) and in Queenstown where people were killed on our premises, and we lost a lot of property due to a stampede caused by police violence," he said.

"How long, we ask, will the police continue to undo our work of reconciliation by fermenting racial hatred. This country can certainly do without this kind of unwarranted interference with church services, for whatever reason, Mr Mogoba said.

A statement from the Human Rights Commission said by continuing to close down all opposition voices and prohibiting all peaceful protest the State itself is encouraging violent revolution and endangering any plans for negotiation.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said it has become abundantly clear in the last year that the Government's view is that the place of the majority is merely to accept whatever is dished out to us.

"It is no surprise that the State is already using the words of the judgment to categorise and stereotype organisations."

THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
INSTITUTE OF
RACE RELATIONS
INVITES YOU TO A
SPECIAL BRIEFING
"Communist China & South Africa"
Some common dilemmas and parallels by
Professor Lawrence Schlemmer
Director, Centre for Policy Studies Graduate School of Business Administration University of the Witwatersrand
and
Vice President South African Institute of Race Relations
Professor Schlemmer has just returned from a visit to the People's Republic of China and this will be his first public briefing on his visit, where he was struck by similarities in the problems both countries



SCHOOL teacher, Mrs Annah Kope, was congratulated by her husband, Herman, when she wer on retirement. She was school teacher for 43 years in Wattville.

EXCLUSIVE



Inside Mandela's ward — Page 3

Mandela move a step to freedom?

CNA Texts 9/12/88

377

BY BARRY STREEK

THE government believes a new phase in the possible eventual release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has been reached with his transfer to a house near the Victor Verster Prison outside Paarl.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was guarded about Mr Mandela's position during a brief interview yesterday — though he was clearly pleased with developments.

Asked if Mr Mandela was still regarded as a prisoner, Mr Coetsee replied: "His juridical position is unchanged."

Mr Coetsee repeated this when asked if Mr Mandela could be interviewed, making it clear that he will still be subject to Prisons Service controls and regulations.

Asked about the conditions under which Mr Mandela would live at the Victor Verster house, Mr Coetsee said: "He has facilities and privileges which are virtually unlimited."

● Mandela remains a prisoner — Page 3

Prof: Wits ban 'shortsighted'

JOHANNESBURG. — The effective banning of Wits University's Black Students' Society (BSS) would promote unrest and added to the burden of bitterness and shame induced by apartheid for many South Africans, the university's acting vice-chancellor, Professor P D Tyson, said yesterday.

Prof Tyson condemned the banning as "a shortsighted act".

He said one was left to suppose that the action had been taken because the BSS criticised apartheid.

"If individuals in the society have broken laws they should be charged and tried. To punish all black students by banning their society impoverishes the university community." — Sapa

R60 000 revamp

Life of lonely luxury for prisoner Mandela

By CHRIS STEYN

TENS OF THOUSANDS of rands have been spent refurbishing Mr Nelson Mandela's luxury "safe" house on the Victor Verster Prison Farm near Paarl.

Reliable sources yesterday disclosed that the modern single story home had been decorated with furniture worth an estimated R45 000.

A new fence, costing an estimated R12 000, was also erected around the property, which features a rose garden, swimming pool and patio.

And the whole house was repainted by inmates of Victor Verster Prison.

It is believed that Mr Mandela has a chef at his disposal and can order any food he likes at his own cost.

It was also established that only white warders are allowed to guard the world's most famous and privileged prisoner.

In spite of an announcement this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that Mr Mandela's family could stay with him "on a continuous basis" at the new house, his wife Winnie will not spend the weekend with him.

Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said yesterday he had experienced problems in booking flight tickets for Mr Mandela's family.

The unprecedented privileges granted to Mr Mandela yesterday drew sharp criticism from the ANC. Mr James Stuart, a member of the ANC's national executive committee, said the government's easing of the conditions of imprisonment of Mr Mandela was part of a plot to discredit him.

Sapa reports from Johannesburg that Mr Coetsee declined to give more details of Mr Mandela's new living conditions as this would infringe on his privacy. And the minister declined to react to the suggestion that the latest step was another phase in moves to release Mr Mandela completely.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said visitors other than the family were not excluded from seeing Mr Mandela. However, it was not possible to say whether visitors would have to apply for permission. The family have been granted unlimited visiting rights.

Mrs Mandela has said she would continue to restrict her visits to the 40 minutes she has been allowed in the past.

In London, the British Government welcomed the decision not to send Mr Mandela back to prison and said it was "one of a number" of encouraging signs in recent weeks.

But a Foreign Office spokesman added: "What we seek is the unconditional release of Mr Mandela, the unbanning of the African National Congress and other political organisations, and the release of all those held for political reasons."

Troopie set alight in bizarre 'joke'

By CHRIS STEYN

AN SADF medic was sprayed with deodorant and set alight allegedly by a fellow national serviceman earlier this week.

Lance-Corporal R E "Rocco" Pienaar, 18, received second and third degree burns. His father, retired Paarl wine farmer Mr Pine Pienaar, said yesterday he had instructed his Cape Town attorney, Mr Neil McDougall, to initiate a civil action against the Minister of Defence and criminal proceedings against the national serviceman.

An army spokesman confirmed that Corporal Pienaar — who had been promoted the previous day — was admitted to 11 Military Hospital in Wynberg. His condition was "stable".

A full investigation would be launched into the incident, the spokesman said.

According to Mr Pienaar, his son, stationed at 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment in Youngsfield, was told on Monday that he had been promoted to lance-corporal.

'Saw buttocks on fire'

Said Mr Pienaar: "On Tuesday evening he was lying asleep face down on his bed in his browns when he felt a burning sensation on his body. He woke up and noticed that he was in flames and saw that the backs of his legs and buttocks were on fire."

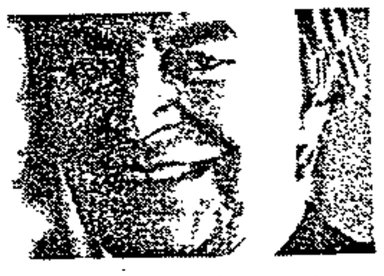
He tried to put out the flames first by beating them with his hands and then by standing under the shower.

"But the flames continued to burn," said Mr Pienaar. "After help from his fellow servicemen, the flames were put out."

He said his son was in "extreme" pain.

He had since been told by his son's fellow servicemen that another lance-corporal had sprayed his son with deodorant and set him alight "to give him a fright or as practical joke".

Rupert wants to meet ANC leader



By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

TOP Afrikaner businessman Dr Anton Rupert has slammed apartheid as "an aberration built on fear" and has said he wanted to meet ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Dr Rupert, the chairman of the Rembrandt group, said in the latest issue of Inside South Africa, published yesterday, that SA could be saved only by equal opportunity for all.

It was time genuine leaders from all SA sectors got together.

He would like to sit with Mr Mandela and discuss the creation of a peaceful environment.

"We must work together, man to man. And no threats."

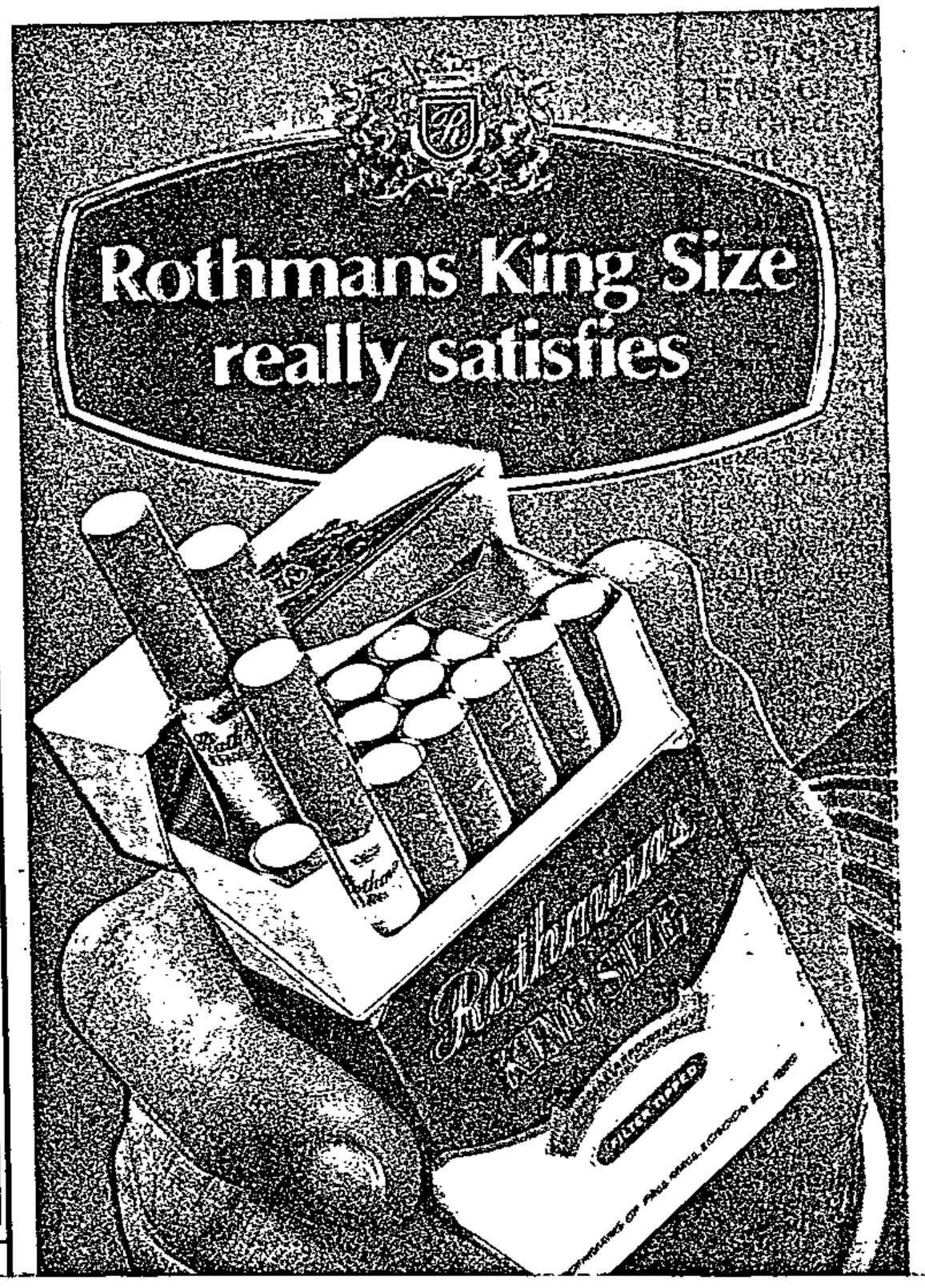
All apartheid was built on fear but "I don't fear the black".

"I don't fear a black because a black is exactly like I am. He will do the same things I would do under the same circumstances.

"Most probably he has slightly different beliefs. Maybe he doesn't believe in economic freedom in the way I do."

The people selling cigarettes or sweets in parks or on the roads were the future top traders.

"They know you buy a thing for so much and sell it for so much, and the difference after your costs is your profit. Your personal profit."



Assassin's bullet is new language of repression

The murder and disappearance of anti-government activists — both inside and outside the country — continued apace this year. **VUSI GUNENE** *reports*

THE formidable growth of extra-parliamentary organisations in the 1980s has been accompanied by a frightening counter-phenomenon — informal repression.

Among its many forms are the disappearance and assassination of activists.

Perhaps the most dramatic example this year was the mysterious killing of Sicelo Dhlomo, an employee of the now-restricted Detainees Parents Support Committee. Despite untiring efforts by his parents, his killers are still at large.

The family of Stanza Bopape also believe he was the victim of a nameless killer.

Bopape, an employee of the Community Resource and Information Centre, was detained with a colleague on June 9 this year. The police allege that he escaped three days later.

However, five days after his apparent escape, the police allegedly confirmed his detention verbally to his lawyers. To date, there is no evidence that he escaped, nor has anyone heard from or seen him.

Other disappearances this year include those of the Anglican Bishop of Lebombo, Denis Sengulane, who was reported missing in April. It is not known whether he has been detained or what has become of him.

Two trade unionists have vanished this year. One is Elvis Rathogwa , the chairman of the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) shop stewards' council at Farmfare in Wynberg, near Alexandra township.

Fawu and the Farmfare management say he was detained in May this year. But the police have denied detaining him. No-one has seen him since his disappearance.

Another unionist, Mathabathe Andries Seema, the Pietersburg organiser of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, was last seen by his sister on March 31 in the company of a security policeman identified as Sergeant Hlenani Chauke.

The police have subsequently denied that Seema is in detention.

In addition to disappearances, a large number of activists have been assassinated this year.

- Linda Brakvis, a supporter of the United Democratic Front in Welkom, was killed by vigilantes in January.
- Pearl Lindiwe Tshabalala, was killed by vigilantes in February in Durban. At the time of her death, she was preparing a memorial service for assassinated lawyers Griffiths and Victoria Mxenge.
- Amos Boshomane , a shop steward of the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers Union, was also killed by unknown people in February.
- Nomsa Nduna, the mother of two trade unionists, was attacked and strangled to death in Soweto in March.
- Siphiso Ndlovu, of the Soweto Students Congress, was killed by unknown persons in January.
- Sidney Msibi, a former bodyguard of ANC president Oliver Tambo, was killed by unknown persons in July.
- Michael Banda, a member of the Post and Telecommunications Workers Association, was killed in July in Soweto. Police said he was killed in a limpet mine explosion.
- The general secretary of the National Education and Health Workers Union (Nehawu), Mzuzwana Ndyogolo, fell to his death in mysterious circumstances in November.
- Two youth activists from Tumahole in the Free State, Joseph Mofokeng and Johannes Nakedi, were killed — allegedly by police — in October.

Many activists have also died at the hands of vigilantes in Natal.

African National Congress members in neighbouring states have been frequent victims of assassinations by unknown gunmen or bombers this year. Such killings are widely seen as the handiwork of South African agents.

In January, two people died in a car bomb blast in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, while an alleged ANC member was shot and killed in Francistown, Botswana.

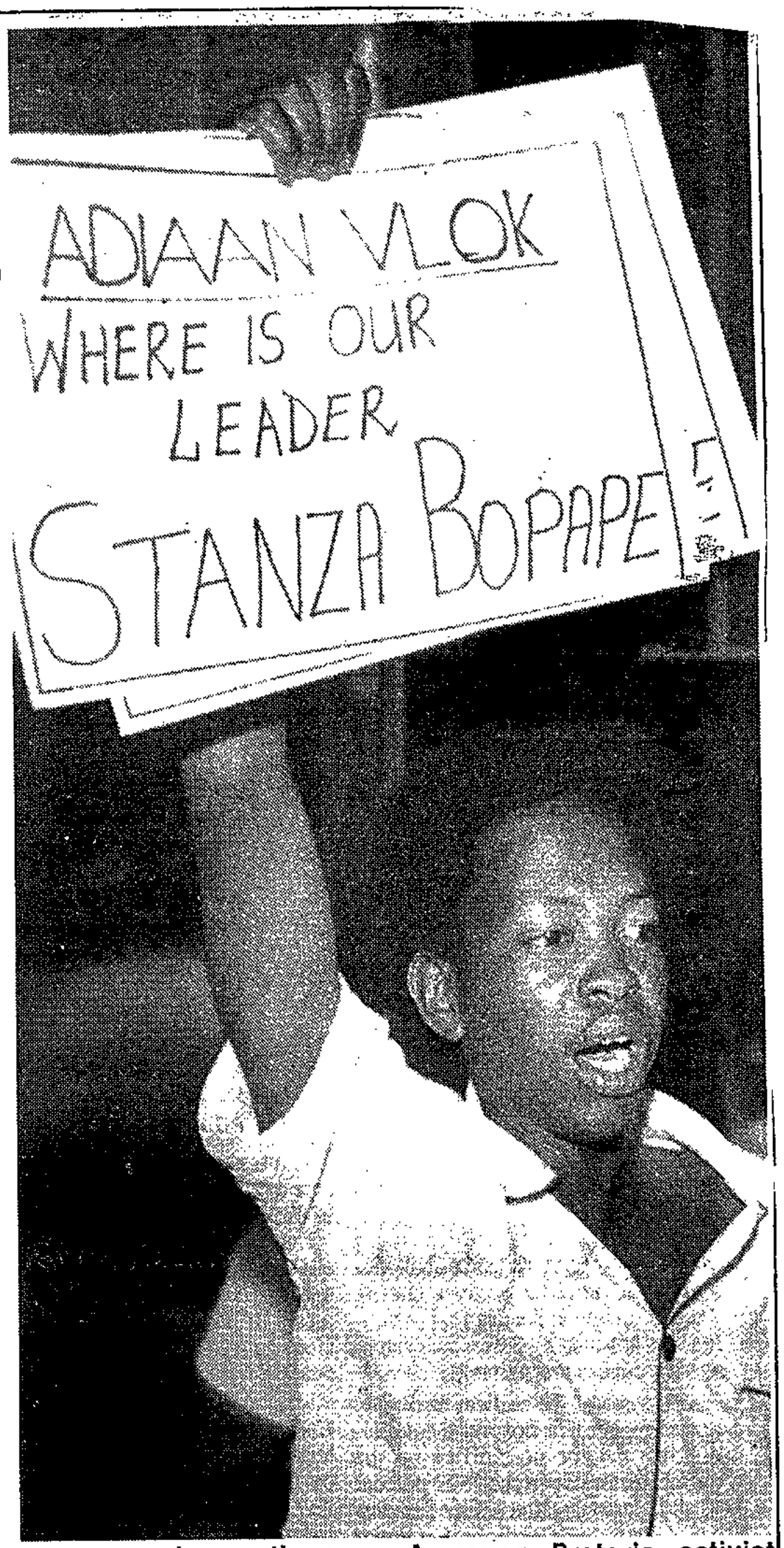
In April, the ANC's Dr Albie Sachs narrowly escaped death in a car bomb explosion in Maputo. In the same month, Mazizi Attwell Maqekeza, another alleged ANC member, was shot dead in a Maseru hospital bed where he was receiving treatment.

In May, ANC member Theophilus Dlodlo and two others were killed when their car was ambushed in Swaziland.

Not all the assassinations took place in the Frontline states. On March 29 this year, the campaign against radical opponents of the government took a sinister new turn when the ANC's representative in Paris, Dulcie September, was shot dead.

Earlier in the year, the organisation's representative in Brussels, Godfrey Motsepe, narrowly escaped death when shots were fired at him.

In a report this year, the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands said that since 1981, about 50 people connected with the ANC had been assassinated outside South Africa. A number of children and bystanders had been killed along with them.



Unanswered questions ... A young Pretoria activist demands an explanation for the disappearance of detained community worker Stanza Bopape

Picture: WALTER DHLADHLA, AFP

Prof slams govt

UNIVERSITY officials have condemned "in the strongest terms" last week's banning of the Black Students' Society.

Acting vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Peter Tyson, described the banning as an indefensible action which "is an infringement of a basic human right of association, the right all South Africans should hold dear."

Laws

"If individuals in the society have broken laws they should be charged and tried," he said. "To punish all black students by banning the society impoverishes the university community.

"The banning of the BSS adds to the burden of bitterness and shame induced by apartheid for many South Africans. The university will do all in its power to have the BSS unbanned," he said.

327 328 FINAL 2/12/88

The political considerations that went into the reprieve of the six make perfect sense for our foreign policy. Yet they raise some pointed questions. Lawyers for Human Rights National Director Brian Currin welcomed the reprieve but questioned the randomness of the selection, saying it was clearly the result of unprecedented international pressure. "Why should others, who do not become political play-balls, be less fortunate?" he asks.

The contentious doctrine of common purpose that sent the Sharpeville Six to death row has been used in cases concerning unrest in towns across the country. Not many have heard of the "Upington 26." But, depending on what happens next year when they are sentenced, they too could become a political cause célèbre. Similar cases can be found in Grahamstown, Duncan Village, Addo, Queenstown, Burgersdorp, Parys, Kroonstad and Hanover. There are probably others — the list grows daily as details of unrest-related trials begin to be compiled.

Not all have been sentenced to death; those found guilty with extenuating circumstances are serving prison sentences.

According to figures released by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, between 1984 and September this year, 101 people were sentenced to death for "unrest related offences."

Those politicans who have the arduous task of keeping SA's image intact abroad should realise that, while a number of reasons contributed to the Sharpeville Six becoming a cause, underlying it was a repugnance that people could be sentenced to death for a crime they didn't directly commit. Exactly how many are on death row through the application of common purpose, as opposed to those directly involved in a killing, is not known — but there are a number.

Their fates could follow that of the Sharpeville Six. The six did not have a high profile during their trial; pressure only intensified when their first petition for clemency failed and they were only saved from the gallows by a last-minute court application. They were on death row for just under three years. For others, the wheels of justice are still turning: applications for leave to appeal are being drafted, others are waiting for appeals to be heard, or for clemency.

Paul Setlaba, sentenced to death under the common purpose doctrine for the murder of a woman during the Colesberg consumer boycott, was granted a last-minute stay of execution last week pending the outcome of a petition to the State President to re-open his case and lead new evidence.

Another person who left death row last week was Miki Yelani who was acquitted by the Appeal Court. His case also turned on the principle of common doctrine: Yelani presided over a people's court but was not present at the killing. On appeal it was found that there was not sufficient evidence that the murder, which took place a couple of days later, was the direct result of the first meeting.

In February, the trial of the "Upington 26" resumes, and evidence in extenuation is to be led. The judge has divided the accused into principal actors directly involved in the killing (four), and 21 accomplices who have been found guilty of murder based on the doctrine of common purpose (one accused has been found guilty of attempted murder).

The murder followed the dispersal of a meeting by the police. A crowd of about 200 gathered outside a municipal policeman's house, the house was stoned, the policeman fired a shotgun into the crowd, a child was injured. The policeman fled and was felled by one of the accused who disarmed him and delivered two fatal blows to the head with the shotgun.

The accomplices were found guilty on the basis that it was the intention of the crowd to kill the man, and their actions indirectly caused his death — if they hadn't thrown the stones he would not have run outside.

The Appeal Court clarified the doctrine of common purpose in its judgment of the Sharpeville Six. According to André van Vuuren, director-general of the Association of Law Societies, before the Appeal Court ruling there were conflicting precedents.

As the law now stands, any person who is part of a mob which becomes intent on murder is equally guilty if mob action results in someone being killed — even if that person did not inflict the fatal blows.

Under SA law, if someone is found guilty without extenuation, it is obligatory to impose the death sentence. Many of these cases hinge around this, as will the sentencing of the Upington "accomplices."

The application of extenuation, however, is subject to interpretation, and discrepancies have arisen. With the Sharpeville Six — although it was found that none of the accused was directly involved in the killing — extenuation was not allowed. In a Kroonstad case, where the common purpose doctrine was a factor but the accused were found to have actively participated; they were spared the death sentence because extenuation was allowed because of "de-individuation" — a state in which you are not capable of forming the intention. Other discrepancies arise: from cases where evidence on mob psychology is accepted as extenuation, to others where it is rejected.

Currin accepts the principle of common purpose as valid in assessing culpability in mob behaviour, but finds the consequences too severe. In his view, indirect participation should automatically be regarded as extenuation.

The issue is becoming explosive. As justice is delivered, the political overtones of those wild days of unrest are being ignored by the courts who have to deal with each matter on a strictly criminal basis. The consequences of their decisions, though, becomes political — especially in our relations with the rest of the world.

The Sharpeville Six may just have been the start — there are a number of political flashpoints waiting in the wings. ■

COMMON PURPOSE DOCTRINE

Local flashpoints

Retribution for the turbulent events of 1984-1986, which left hundreds dead, was inevitable. But while the judicial processes slowly turn, the impact of individual judgments is being felt in the wider political arena. The most prominent examples are the recent convictions for treason and terrorism in the Delmas trial, and the Sharpeville Six.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper — *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 282 — PRETORIA, 13 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1988 — No. 11627

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2586 **13 December 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organizations specified in the Schedule hereto, as from publication of this order and subject to regulation 7 (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

MITCHELL'S PLAIN STUDENT CONGRESS.
WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS COUNCIL.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2586 **13 Desember 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hierby, vanaf afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 7 (4) van gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handelinge hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

MITCHELL'S PLAIN STUDENT CONGRESS.
WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS COUNCIL.

News pictures of Mandela are still against the law

ARGUS 13/12/88 327

EAST LONDON — Photographs of Nelson Mandela may not be published in spite of recent changes of the terms of his imprisonment.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria said that Mr Mandela's juridical position "had not changed".

On Friday a weekly newspaper published six photographs of Mr Mandela, one of which featured on the front page stating that photographs of him could be published because he was no longer considered a prisoner by the government.

It was the first time in 27 years that photographs of Mr Mandela had been published in a South African newspaper.

Terms eased

On December 8 Mr Mandela was moved from Constantiaberg Clinic to a house in the grounds of a prison in Paarl.

Earlier the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the terms of Mr Mandela's imprisonment were being eased and that he would be transferred to "suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation".

The prisons spokesman was not prepared to comment on whether action would be taken against the newspaper.

The spokesman referred to Section 44 (1) (e) of the Prisons Act of 1959 which states that a photograph of a prisoner may not be published without the permission of the Commissioner.

Press conference

● Mrs Winnie Mandela is to visit her husband in his new quarters today. It will be her first since he was moved from Constantiaberg.

Mrs Mandela will hold a Press conference at the University of the Western Cape this afternoon.

Mr Coetsee said last week that Mr Mandela's family could stay with him "on a continuous basis" at the new house, but Mrs Mandela has spurned the offer.

● Former detainee Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, restricted editor of the New Nation, is to visit his father, Rivonia treason trialist Walter Sisulu, in Pollsmoor Prison today.

Wits reacts to BSS restriction

THE Council of the University of the Witwatersrand is to appeal to the Minister of Law and Order to reconsider the restriction of the activities of the Black Students' Society.

In a statement, the university' spokesman said the council is also to request the Minister to receive a delegation from the council to urge upon him the crucial need to cultivate student leadership rather than to force underground those who seek enlightened solutions to problems.

However, the council said it is with dismay and deep disquiet that it responds to the action taken by the Government on December 8 against the BSS.

"This student association, which plays an indispensable role in student affairs on the campus, has been added to the list of organisations restricted in terms of the Public Safety Act.

"It's activities have been curtailed at a time when the university is doing its utmost to encourage participation by all students in the affairs of the institution and to enhance communication between groups of students with widely divergent backgrounds and interests.

"The disquiet is provoked by the fact that repressive action of this kind seriously obstructs attempts to bring together young people of all races in their quest for a peaceful and prosperous future for their troubled land.

"The dismay is that the detention of prominent students and the restriction of their organisations leaves a large and ever increasing section of the student body bereft of responsible direction and experienced leadership.

"It makes increasingly difficult the task of the university to maintain harmony on the campus and an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of academic excellence. It excites bitterness and resentment and weakens the will to overcome differences," the statement said.

in his speech. — Sapa-AP

Cape Times 14/12 A8

Appeal on ban

Supreme Court Reporter

BRIGADIER Roy During, Divisional Commissioner of Police, was yesterday granted leave to appeal against a Supreme Court ruling setting aside a ban he slapped on Mr Nelson Mandela's birthday celebrations at the University of the Western Cape.

The ban was set aside after an urgent application on July 17 by Dr Allan Boesak, convener of the Mandela Birthday Committee.

Mr Justice C T Howie was on the bench. Mr Les Rose-Innes, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the applicants. Mr G D Griessel SC, with Mr C Y Louw, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for Brigadier During.

City student bodies banned

PRETORIA. — Two more students' organisations — linked to the UDF — have been prohibited from carrying on or performing any acts or activities whatsoever in terms of the emergency regulations by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

They are the Mitchells Plain Student Congress (MSC) and the Western Cape Students' Council (WCSC).

Two student groups banned

Two Cape Town student activist groups have been banned from carrying on or performing any activities or acts. Star 14/12/89

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced in a special *Government Gazette* yesterday that he had restricted the Mitchell's Plain Student Congress and the Western Cape Students' Council under Regulation 7 of the emergency regulations of 1988.

The organisations have been restricted under the same regulation used to ban the United Democratic Front and other groups earlier this year.

— Political Staff.

(327

Appeal over Mandela concert

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Roy During, has been granted leave to appeal against a court decision that overturned the police banning of the Mandela Birthday Committee Concert.

Dr Allan Boesak represented the Mandela Birthday Committee in the urgent application to overturn the banning of the concert at the University of the Western Cape on July 17.

Yesterday Mr Justice C T Howie granted Brigadier During leave to appeal against the decision.

Star 14/12/87

In papers before court Brigadier During said the basis of his appeal was that the court had erred in finding the banning of the concert unjustified, in requiring reasonable grounds and in finding that these were not present.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 14 DECEMBER DESEMBER 1988 No. 11637

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2594 **14 December 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDERS UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Barend Hermanus Henn, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

B. H. HENN,

Divisional Commissioner: Port Natal.

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 Emergency Regulations, 1988, has a corresponding meaning, and—

"ceremonial gathering", means any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with the death of Mfanafuti Johnstone MAKHATINI;

"designated area" means the Magisterial District of Durban, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 501 of 8 March 1985;

"Divisional Commissioner" means the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Port Natal Division.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2594 **14 Desember 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, reik ek, Barend Hermanus Henn, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, vir die Afdeling Port Natal, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

B. H. HENN,

Afdelingskommissaris: Port Natal.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheids-noodregulasies, 1988, 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

"aangewese gebied" die landdrosdistrik van Durban, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 501 van 8 Maart 1985;

"Afdelingskommissaris" die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal;

"seremoniële byeenkoms", enige roudiens, gedenkdiens of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met die afsterwe van Mfanafuti Johnstone MAKHATINI.

Mandela moved, Sisulu next

RIVONIA trialist Walter Sisulu and veteran trade unionist Oscar Mpetha are next in line to be released.

And the transfer of Nelson Mandela from Constantiaberg Clinic near Wynberg to a house on the Victor Verster Prison grounds has been seen as a first step to freedom for the 70-year-old ANC leader.

TURN TO PAGE 3

Mandela

FROM PAGE 1

However, sources close to Mrs Mandela indicated she had been scheduled to visit him at the clinic either on Friday or Saturday.

The African Natipnal Congress said from Lusaka it was "definitely against the release of Nelson Mandela in instalments or for him to be placed in some sort of a 'halfway house'".

"If he is placed in some form of a prison house and guarded by armed men, he will not be released but will still be in prison.

"We shall intensify the campaign for his unconditional release. The ANC is against Mandela being released in tit bits."

The Victor Verster Prison is located about 10 kilometres from Paarl in the picturesque Drakenstein valley.

The prison houses convicted prisoners as well as Western Cape male emergency detainees.

This follows the recent release of ANC veteran Harry Gwala and Pan Africanist Congress president Zeph Mothopeng, and the release last year of Robben Island life prisoner Govan Mbeki.

Rivonia trialists still at Pollsmoor believe Sisulu, Mpetha and possibly another Rivonia trialist Ahmed Kathrada, will be released before Mandela's phased release is complete, according to our sources.

Sisulu, 76, general secretary of the ANC at the time of his arrest, is held at Pollsmoor Prison.

Five-year sentence

Mpetha, 79, has spent most of his five-year sentence for terrorism in Groote Schuur Hospital.

Asked to comment, a Prisons Service spokesman said: "The release of every prisoner is considered on a continuous basis by the relevant statutory bodies.

"Several factors like the nature of the crime, previous record, length of sentence, portion of sentence already served, health condition, age prognosis, etc are taken into account.

"It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to speculate on the possible release of prisoners."

Late Wednesday night, it was not clear whether Mrs Winnie Mandela was aware of her husband's transfer to the prison in the picturesque Drakenstein Valley.

Mandela's lawyer Mr Ismail Ayob said from Johannesburg he had received a call at 10.15 on Wednesday night from a Brigadier Munro, of Pollsmoor Prison, to inform him Mandela had been moved.

Munro said Mandela will be accommodated in a house in the prison complex, said Ayob.

Mandela's family will be allowed unlimited access.

Winnie Mandela was not available for a comment.

Mandela 'worse off' after move



VISITING . . . Mrs Winnie Mandela outside Victor Verster prison yesterday with Mr Dullah Omar.

By PETER DENNEHY

THE move of Mr Nelson Mandela to a house inside the Victor Verster prison complex has left him completely isolated from any friends, according to the Mandela family lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob.

Although he is surrounded by many guards who do not leave him alone, "he has no contact at all with his comrades", Mr Ayob said at a press conference.

"The move is in fact a retrograde step," Mr Ayob added.

Prison authorities, who claim to be releasing Mr Mandela in phases, will allow his family members to visit him for an unlimited amount of time at the house which is now his prison. But his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, has declined to take up this offer.

Mr Ayob said family members would have to imprison themselves to be with Mr Mandela for any length of time.

Mrs Mandela has taken the view that until all political prisoners are given the same privileges, she will limit herself and her family to the visits she was allowed previously.

She said yesterday that Mr Mandela agrees with her on this.

Mrs Mandela, her daughter Zindzi, and three grandchildren Zondwa, 11, Zoleka, 8, and Gadaffi, 5, were in-

To page 3

From page 1

Mandela

side the prison complex for more than two hours yesterday on their first visit there, but they spent only two 40-minute periods with Mr Mandela.

When Mr Mandela was in Pollsmoor, his wife used to pay him "double visits" of 80 minutes. The rest of her time inside yesterday was taken up by "making arrangements".

Mr Ayob, who did not accompany the family members into the prison but spoke to them afterwards, said the family "felt saddened and hurt when they saw what had happened to him (Mr Mandela), and felt particularly keenly about his loneliness".

The ANC leader, who has been in prison for 26 years, had not been consulted about the move. Sources at the Constantiaberg Clinic say he had been happy there.

"The family has the impression that he is worse off than before," Mr Ayob said. He added that Mr Mandela had in fact been kept alone since 1985.

Mr Mandela did not say he was lonely, but the family had got the impression that he was. He saw no sign that his release was imminent at all.

Mr Mandela's prison house has a pool, but the ANC leader has not been using it. Mr Ayob said he did not think Mr Mandela was able to swim.

"He lived in Soweto," he said. "Possibly as a child he swam in pools in the Transkei."

Mr Mandela does have a radio and a television set, and he may subscribe to some newspapers, as was the case while he was in Pollsmoor.

Mr Ayob did not wish to reveal what was discussed during the family visit.

He said Mr Mandela's family had applied for a Christmas visit, but whether they come down or not will depend on whether they are able to get seats on a flight.

Prof criticises all bannings

(327)

15/12/84

Bannings and restrictions convey a message of failure, Professor J V O Reid, acting vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the recent bannings of the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand and the Black Students Movement at Rhodes University.

Professor Reid said the bannings of the two organisations had drawn criticism from authorities at those universities but he wished to add his statement of deep concern at acts that affected all universities.
— Education Reporter.

Nyoka's father tells how his son died

BY MUSA ZONDI

AUGUST 26, 2.30am: a fleet of police cars pull up outside No 999 Lemba Street, Daveyton. Car doors slam. Orders are shouted as policemen "storm" into the yard. The steel door to a backyard room bangs. At 4.10am the police cars leave.

A white van arrives soon afterwards. Four municipal policemen carry out a big tray "of galvanised steel". Minutes go by. They emerge from the back room with a young man's body.

A father watches "in terror". He peeps through the window to see his dead son, dressed only in underpants, being carried away.

The father was Moses Nyoka, who described this sequence of events this week at the inquest into the death of his son. His son, Caiphus Nyoka, a former Congress of South African Students executive member, was shot dead by police on August 26 last year.

Nyoka told the inquest court in Benoni that the family, who had been prevented from leaving the house during the police "visit", had gone to Caiphus' room after the municipal policemen had left. The door was broken in and the room was in disarray. A large bloodstain was visible on the bedsheets.

At 7am, Moses said, he had sent one of his daughters, Magdeline, to the Daveyton police station to ask a Major L van der Bergh what had happened to his son. Wehn she found that Van der Bergh was not in, she had gone to the Apex mortuary, where she was shown her brother's body.

"They killed my son and took him away without even informing me. It was as if they had found him in the *veld* — yet they killed him in his home," Moses Nyoka told the court.

Two days later the old man was fetched from his home by police and taken to see Van der Bergh, who expressed "regrets (that) Caiphus has been killed".

"He said Caiphus was killed by members of the police force who were fighting 'terrorism'," said Nyoka.

He told the court that he had been "very frightened" during the police visit. "I was prevented from going out," he said.

Once, when he tried to see what was happening in the outside room, a policeman had pushed him into the house with his rifle butt, he said.

In their affidavits, Sergeant A Engelbrecht, Sergeant J Marais and Sergeant Stander said they had been instructed to arrest Caiphus Nyoka.

They had been warned that Nyoka was dangerous and did not want to take risks.

A Captain Killian had told them that "terrorist" weapons had been found on two youths, Daniel Motsoseng and Moses Mahlangu. According to the affidavits, the youths said Caiphus Nyoka had given them the weapons. Motsoseng and Mahlangu were earlier this year convicted of terrorism.

The policemen said that when they arrived at No 999, three youths were sleeping in Nyoka's room.

In his affidavit Marais said they knocked at the door but there was no answer. They then broke down the door, he said. The three youths were removed from the room and were later taken to the police station.

The policemen said that when they tried to arrest Nyoka, he had moved his hand towards the bottom of the bed, and they had seen "something glittering in his left hand".

Thinking that Caiphus might be reaching for a knife, Marais said he had fired four shots. Stander had fired at the same time.

The policemen, who had been using torches, only then switched on the lights because "we did not think the light was working".

The inquest was postponed until early next year.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local 50c Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 15 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1988 No. 11638

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 2607 **15 December 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDERS UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 10 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, I, Johannes Jacobus Viktor, Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the Schedule.

J. J. VIKTOR,
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 Emergency Regulations, 1988, has a corresponding meaning, and—

"ceremonial gathering", in relation to the burial of Irene Ntombifuti MKWAYI, means any gathering associated with the burial, including any memorial service, commemorative service or any other service held in connection with the 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;

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 2607 **15 Desember 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVELE KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 10 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, reik ek, Johannes Jacobus Viktor, Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Soweto, hierby die bevele in die Bylae uiteengesit uit.

J. J. VIKTOR,
Afdelingskommissaris: Soweto.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, 'n betekenis geheg is 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

"aangewese gebied"—

(a) die gebiede in die landdrosdistrik 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 landdrosdistrik van Roodepoort bekend as Dobsonville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1551 van 24 Oktober 1958, soos gewysig;

Sowetan 15/12/88

Memorial

DURBAN — A memorial service for Johnstone Makatini, a senior official of the outlawed African National Congress, has been cancelled after police imposed restrictions on the gathering, organisers said.

327

The service for Makatini, who died in Lusaka on December 5, was to be held on Wednesday evening at a Methodist Church in this Indian Ocean city, Durban.

But police restrictions, which included that a maximum of 200 people could attend, only an ordained minister could speak and no banners, flags or posters were allowed, prompted organisers to call off the service.

Police restrict Soweto funeral

By Jovial Rantao (327)

Star 16/11/88

The funeral of Mrs Irene Mkwayi, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Wilton Mkwayi, scheduled for tomorrow has been restricted by the Divisional Commisioner of Soweto Police, Brigadier J Viktor.

Mrs Mkwayi died last Friday, a year after being married in prison to her childhood sweetheart.

Prison authorities had refused the couple permission to marry until a year ago.

An application to have Mkwayi attend the funeral was turned down by prison authorities.

RESTRICTIONS

Mrs Mkwayi was co-president of the Release Mandela Committee and a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women as well as the Prisoners and Ex-prisoners Support Committee.

She will be buried tomorrow, her husband's 65th birthday, at the Avalon Cemetery after a service at the United Congregational Chruch in Kumalo St, Orlando East. The service starts at 10 am.

The restrictions include:

- The number of people attending the funeral must not exceed 200.
- The service must be held indoors.
- The only speaker at the funeral must an ordained priest.

A member of the Mkwayi family said the family had applied for a relaxation of the restriction order.

MANDELA — 'A GOOD JURIST'

Nelson Mandela has completed an LLB degree with the University of SA (Unisa); his results were expected to be announced as the *FM* went to press.

Mandela, who has served more than 26 years of a life sentence for treason, qualified as an attorney in 1963 and later, while on Robben Island, received permission from the Prisons Department to continue law studies. He was described by a Unisa law lecturer as "conscientious and a good jurist," and an "above average student."

It is uncertain (and doubtful) whether Mandela will be allowed to attend Unisa's graduation ceremony in May.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee recently said that he would not be returned to Pollsmoor prison after being discharged from a Constantia clinic where he has been convalescing from tuberculosis. Instead he was moved to a house next to Victor Verster prison in Paarl, where his family has free access to him.

But Coetsee quashed any doubt that the move changed Mandela's status as a prisoner (*The Weekly Mail* published photographs of him for the first time last Friday — before Coetsee made his statement).

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported in March that Mandela would receive his degree this year.

The newspaper said that Mandela received the necessary assistance from prison authorities and Unisa staff to obtain legal textbooks.

In his dissertation Mandela took a closer look at SA and its emergency laws since June 1986. His lecturer described it as a "sober viewpoint" without any political connotations.

If released, and should he wish to pursue a career as an advocate, Mandela would have to pass one more hurdle — Afrikaans — as part of the Bar exams.

Minister restricts two more student groups

Argus 18/12/88

327

TWO more student organisations – linked to the UDF – have been prohibited from carrying on or performing any acts or activities whatsoever in the terms of emergency regulations by the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok.

They are the Mitchell's Plain Student Congress and the Western Cape Students' Council.

Two students' organisations at the universities of Rhodes and the Witwatersrand were restricted last week.

A spokesman for Vlok, Lt Peet Bothma, said in Pretoria the MSC was affiliated to the WCSC, which was affiliated to the United Democratic Front.

"Both play an active role in promoting people's education, which is an ANC-inspired alternative education system for South Africa," Bothma said.

"This they do through, boycott-actions, intimidation and the use of force."

Both students' bodies were involved in mobilising scholars to participate in such actions as the June 16 festivities.

"Both are busy politicising and organising scholars in the Western Cape, which would result in the escalating of school boycotts, terror, unrest and strikes." – Sapa

Soweto ambush: Police deny cover-up

Argus 19/12/88

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have denied trying to cover up the SADF ambush which claimed the lives of two policemen and an informer and left a third policeman possibly maimed in Soweto last week.

News of the tragedy came out in the Press on Saturday. The shootings happened on Wednesday night.

The acting commander of the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, Lieutenant-Colonel Steve van Rooyen, said today:

"The incident was reported the next day and given out on inquiry. It was not put on the unrest report because the incident did not constitute unrest. We did not think it necessary to release the information.

"There was no cover-up and the fact that the SADF was involved was just by-the-by."

PROSECUTION

Police are investigating cases of murder and one of attempted murder in connection with the shootings.

The matter is to be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his decision on whether to prosecute the SADF members.

Should the Attorney-General decline to prosecute, the matter would be treated as a judicial inquest into the deaths, a police spokesman said.

Those killed were Constable M I Ntshingila and Constable K N Nene. The informer was identified as Mr Morris Alexander.

A third policeman, Constable N Ngcobo, was seriously wounded in the leg in the incident at house 623C in White City, Jabavu. He may lose the use of his leg.

SUSPECTS

A fourth policeman was not injured and withdrew to call police reinforcements to the scene.

It is believed that four SADF members from Group 42 at the Doornkop military base were waiting for suspects to return home. Three fired R-4 automatic rifles as the police, who were following up information on which the SADF had also acted, arrived.

The policemen were shot before they had time to identify themselves.

Both units had been told that an arms cache was in the house.

Police said that no arms were found nor were any suspects arrested.

Although police and the Defence Force have declined to say anything further about the shootings, it is believed the matter is receiving high-level attention.

The PFP has called for an inquiry into the matter.

Murder probe after 'mistaken' township ambush

By BARRY STREEK and WILLEM STEENKAMP

SEARCHING questions about the role of the army in black townships were raised yesterday by the PFP after the disclosure at the weekend that five soldiers had mistakenly killed two policemen and an informer during a stake-out of a suspected ANC arms cache.

The police have opened murder dockets and announced that a full, judicial inquiry will be held into the incident which took place last Wednesday.

A police spokesman said an inquest would be held to see if anyone was to blame and, if so, they would be prosecuted.

The PFP's Law and Order spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday called for an independent inquiry in to the incident and into the presence of national servicemen in the townships.

One of the most crucial questions likely to be asked at the judicial inquiry is what happened to the minutely detailed liaison and communication machinery that exists between the military and the civil power.

In terms of the joint management committee (JCM) system which now networks the country, military-police pooling of information and intelligence should have meant that both forces were aware of the suspected activities at the shoot-out house — and the action planned.

Defence Force spokesmen were yesterday unwilling to say anything except that the shoot-out had taken place in Soweto and that the police were investigating the incident, but it is understood that JMC procedures were, in fact, carried out.

If this was the case, it would seem that there was a breakdown of communication somewhere at the lowest levels of the chain of command.

In theory, soldiers engaged in internal security duties should be accompanied wherever possible by at least one policeman, acting as a representative of the civil power, but in practice this is not always possible because the police are so thinly spread.

Mrs Suzman said the incident raised the whole question of the role of the Defence Force in townships, particularly in regard to untrained national servicemen.

"The whole question of untrained troops being sent to deal with the townships should be investigated.

"This is not the job national servicemen should be doing.

"It seems to be a case of the army doing what the police should have been doing — that is investigating crime," Mrs Suzman said.

Ever since Defence Force troops were despatched to the townships to back up the police during the 1985-86 disturbances, the army role in black residential areas has been marked by controversy.

Ex-Nat to lead unity party?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The leaders of all three political parties engaged in unity talks are backing Dr Willem de Klerk as leader of the projected new liberal opposition party, it was disclosed at the weekend.

The former Rapport editor and academic emerged last week as a leading figure behind the negotiations to create a united party — likely to be called the Democratic Party — from the PFP, IP and NDM.

Dr De Klerk and the three party leaders, Dr Zach de Beer (PFP), Dr Denis Worrall (IP) and Mr Wynand Malan (NDM) have declined to comment on intense speculation that Dr De Klerk will head the new party, expected to become a reality by February or March next year.



Soweto shootout: How it happened

THE chain of events leading to the Soweto shootout apparently unfolded as follows:

1. At 11.20pm on Wednesday a four-man police patrol is taken to a suspected ANC house in White City by an informer.

2. Unknown to them a five-man army group, said to be from Doornkop Unit Group 42, is already hiding in the house, guns at the ready.

3. The informer, Mr Morris Alexander, points out the house and in pitch darkness the police storm the building.

4. The soldiers, believing the attackers to be ANC members, open fire.

5. Mr Morris and two special constables, Const M I Ntshingila and Const K N Nene, die instantly in the hail of bullets. A third policeman, Const N Ngcobo, is seriously injured. None of the soldiers is hurt.

6. The soldiers realise their mistake and summon medical help. The injured policeman is taken to hospital.

327

CLAMP ON FUNERAL

By SY MAKARINGE

THE FAMILY of the late Mrs Irene Mkwayi was forced to postpone her funeral after the Chief of the Soweto Police prohibited it from taking place on Saturday.

Mrs Mkwayi, wife of Robben Island prisoner and ANC leader Wilton Mkwayi, will, as a result of last week's banning order, be buried at Avalon Cemetery today. A memorial service will be held at the United Congregational Church of South Africa in Orlando East at 9.30am.

The order banning the funeral, issued by Brigadier Johan Viktor and published in the *Government Gazette* on Thursday, also carried several restrictions.

They included:

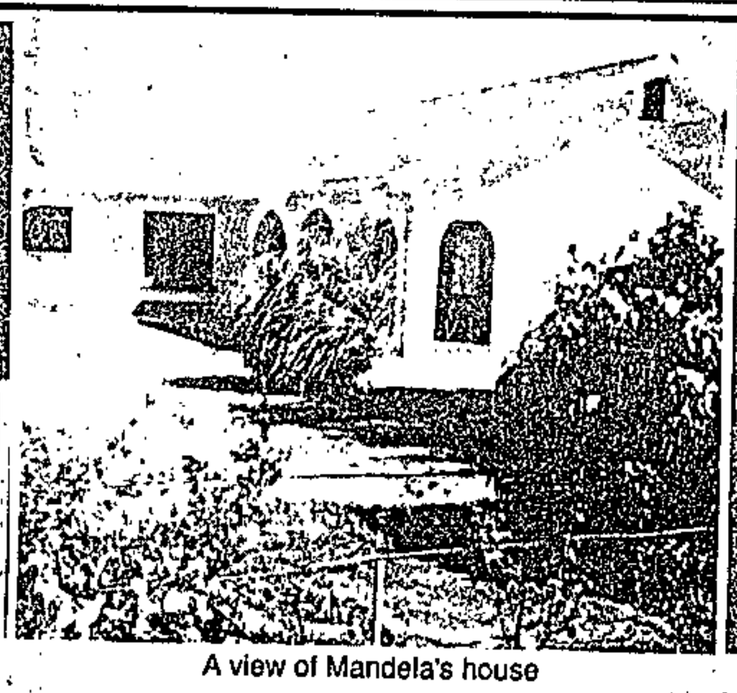
- No gathering, apart from the funeral service itself, must be held outdoors;
- only an ordained minister may speak at the funeral;
- no loudspeakers must be used;
- only 200 people may attend;
- the proceedings must be over in three hours; and
- the funeral procession must follow a route prescribed by the police.

A family lawyer, Mr Amichand Soman, last night made an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court challenging the severity of the restrictions. The outcome of the application was not known at the time of going to Press.

South VIEW



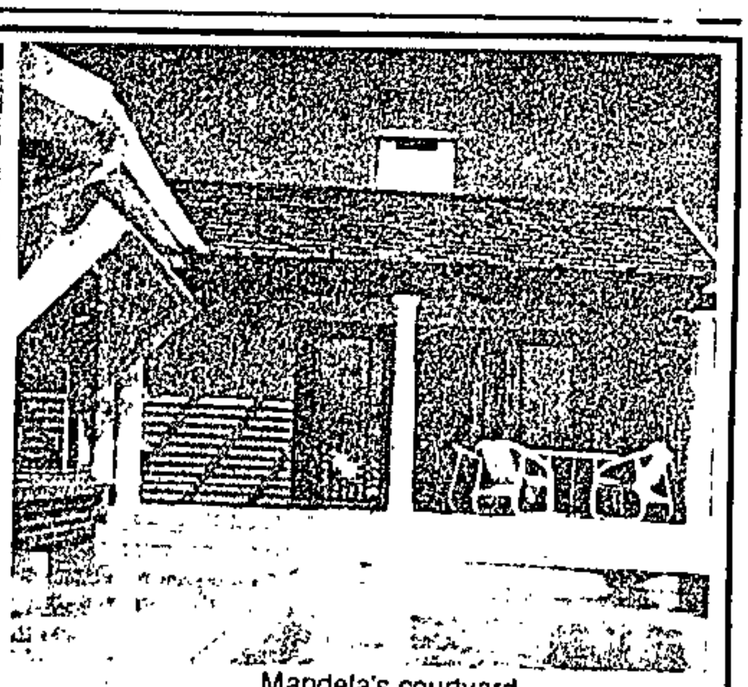
The prison courtyard



A view of Mandela's house



The view from a cell



Mandela's courtyard

Mandela's gilded cage

Nelson Mandela has been moved to a house adjacent to Victor Verster prison in a move many claim to part of a 'phased' release. The prisen has been home to Western Cape detainees since 1985. RYLAND FISHER reports

A STONE's throw from Nelson Mandela's new "safe house" in Paarl is the place that has become "home" to political detainees in the Western Cape since 1985.

And while the ANC leader is being held in apparent luxury, the conditions under which detainees are being held have often been criticised.

Ironically, Mandela's new home is "adjacent" to Victor Verster prison, called "Vyfster" by some inmates.

The nickname is derived from a popular Afrikaans TV series on prison life, according to former inmates.

Prison officials, it seems, would like people to believe the name is because of the "good service" given to detainees and prisoners.

They tried to prove that last year when they allowed journalists to see and photograph cells where detainees were held in the prison in the pictureque Drakenstein Valley.

The detainees were not present at the media inspection of their cells. They had been taken away to "watch videos".

Later, some former detainees said the press visit had been a propaganda exercise, a claim denied by the Prisons Service.

From the visit, it appeared most detainees were held in single cells, slightly more than 2m by 2m.

There is a central radio system and detainees are allowed access to some daily and weekly newspapers. They also have beds.

Former detainee Naseegh Jaffer claimed at the time that they had been given beds shortly before the press visit.

Previously, they had to sleep on mats.

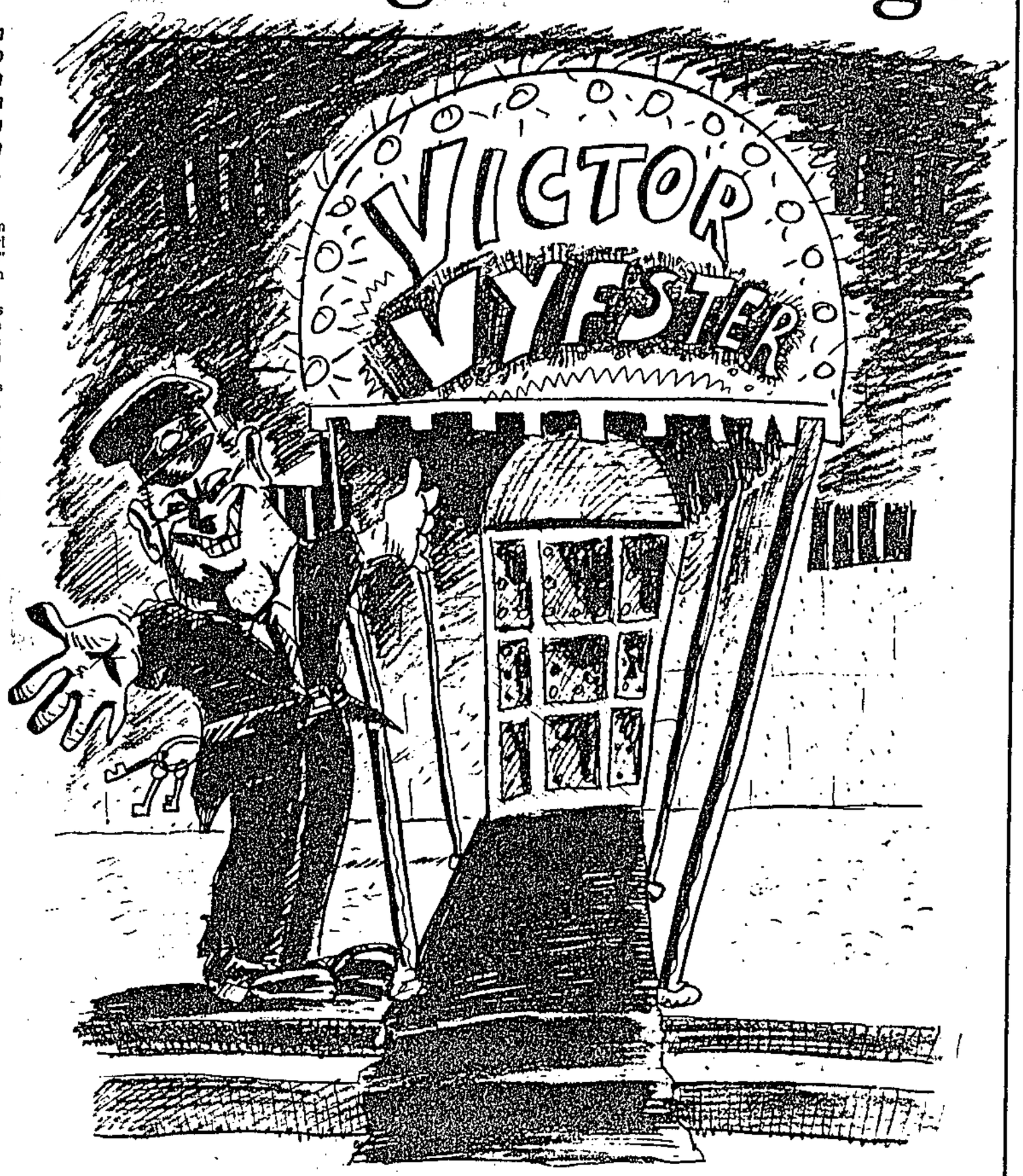
Family members and political activists believe the "improvement" in conditions of detention at Victor Verster was due to local and international pressure. They pointed out that detainees should not have been detained in the first place.

But the conditions under which detainees are held are still a far cry from that of Mandela, if one follows official statements and pictures.

Not much is known about the house where Mandela was transferred to last week after recovering from tuberculosis at the Constantiaberg Clinic.

According to official statements it is on a prison farm adjacent to Victor Verster. Mandela's lawyer Ismail Ayob said the house was on the prison grounds.

Pictures given to newspapers by the Prisons Service show there is a swimming pool, a well-kept garden and several rooms.



It is believed several thousands of rands have been spent on refurnishing the house and making it "properly secured".

And Mandela's family have been told they would have unlimited access to him, an offer rejected by Mrs Winnie Mandela, who said she would continue to restrict her visits to 40 minutes.

Mandela is also allowed to eat anything he prefers, at his expense.

However, despite all these concessions, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee pointed out, Mandela remained a prisoner with the same status as other prisoners.

Some observers speculate Mandela's transfer is part of his phased release — it is the first time in 26 years he had spent time outside a cell barring his hospital visits — an ANC source in Lusaka said the government was attempting to discredit Mandela.

Judging by the response from detainees at Victor Verster, Stuart's worries are unfounded, even though his claims may not be.

"The first thing our husbands told us when we arrived for our weekly visit at Victor Verster last Thursday was that Mandela was there," said the wife of one Western Cape detainee.

"They were so excited, it was like Mandela was in the same cell or section of the prison."

And, quip some political activists, Mandela's transfer may give him the opportunity to continue "organising the prisons" — a reference to the respect with which he is being treated by prisons staff.

The Prisons Service appear to be aware of this. They have decided that only white warders will look after Mandela.

Winnie appeals to cops at burial

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela intervened between Soweto police and marching youths and women at the funeral of Mrs Irene Mkwayi yesterday.

Mrs Mkwayi, wife of the Robben Island prisoner and African National Congress leader Mr Wilton Mkwayi, was buried at Avalon cemetery. A nurse with a long career as an anti-apartheid activist, she died this month at the age of 64.

A Captain Bester told the crowd setting off to march to the funeral that it had been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.

The crowd had been marching from Mrs Mkwayi's home in Orlando West, Soweto, to the United Congregational Church of South Africa.

Mrs Mandela, clad in the green and black colours of the Federation of Transvaal Women, appealed to Captain Bester to allow the procession to go through. She said the procession was not in contravention of emergency regulations, and a court ruling on an application to have restrictions on the funeral relaxed was awaited.

After a heated discussion with Mrs Mandela, Captain Bester agreed the procession could carry on providing there was no chanting or clenching of fists.

Police followed the procession to the church and went inside.

The Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, asked police to stop interfering with youths.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu defied the court order forbidding political statements at the funeral service. The order also limited the number of mourners to 200. In fact more than 500 mourners including a handful of Western diplomats attended. Sapa-Reuter

Kwadi arrested

SOWETAN Reporter

A MEMBER of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Ms Amanda Kwadi, was yesterday arrested by Soweto Police at the Avalon Cemetery as mourners paid tribute to Mrs Irene Mkwayi, wife of Robben Island prisoner and ANC leader Wilton Mkwayi.

Pleas to a police spokesman by the Mkwayi family's lawyer Mr Amichand Soman, by Mrs Winnie Mandela and by Mr Aubrey Mokoena to release Ms Kwadi fell on deaf ears.

Ms Kwadi was being arrested for contravening the funeral restrictions issued by the Divisional Commissioner of Soweto police, Brigadier J J Viktor.

Ms Kwadi was taken to Protea Police HQ where she was detained under the Emergency Regulations.

Mr Soman said a Rand Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice R J Gold-

• To Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.



Funeral

• From page 1

stone, had yesterday granted the family four hours — an extra two — to conduct the funeral. This was the sequel to an urgent application by Mr Sipho Mhlongo, Mrs Mkwayi's son, challenging the severity of the restrictions issued by Brigadier Viktor.

The funeral, which was characterised by heavy police presence and the chanting of freedom songs and marching, nearly ended abruptly when the police barricaded the streets and forced youths and Fedtraw members to refrain from their actions.

Earlier Mrs Mandela intervened and saved what could have been an ugly scene.

The police spokesman was adamant that in terms of the emergency regulations, no marching and slogan-chanting would be allowed.

Mrs Mandela appealed to the police captain to allow the marchers to proceed to the Congregational Church of South Africa in Orlando East.

While paying tribute to Mrs Mkwayi, Archbishop Desmond Tutu levelled a scathing attack on the government for allowing the police "to deny the people to exercise their democratic rights to bury their beloved ones".

(327)



Boesak, Mr Joseph Marks and Advocate Dulluh Omar at a ference after the banning of the Anti Apartheid Conference

Another year of emergency

of 1989

SOUTH casts its eye back on one of the most turbulent years in South African history. What will keep us spellbound next year. Will Nelson Mandela be released and when will the apartheid roller-coaster ride end?

By SHANE SHAW

WITH the state of emergency still casting its grim shadow over proceedings in South Africa, 1988 grinds slowly to a close.

A bleak scenario of continuing violence, confrontation, detentions, protests, bannings, restrictions and political and economic upheaval stretches over the past 12 months.

Speculation about the release of Nelson Mandela continued unabated throughout the year.

The jailed ANC leader celebrated his seventieth birthday in July while a special birthday concert in London's Wembley Stadium, featuring the cream of the rock music world, highlighted his continued imprisonment.

South Africa's longest and, many believe, most important trial, the "Delmas" trial, resumed in January. When the defence closed its case in June after 414 days the court records amounted to 24 637 pages stacked 3,5 metres high.

One acquitted trialist said: "This is no ordinary trial of treason ... it is a trial in which a great battle of ideas and perceptions is being fought. This is a case in which the judge is called upon to draw a line between legitimate protest and unlawful conspiratorial activity."

In November Mr Justice Kees van Dijkhorst found that "treason had been at the core of the United Democratic Front apple since its inception".

In another trial, Ashley Forbes and others were convicted of terrorism — ten going to jail and four given suspended sentences.

Three detained UDF activists, Murphy Morobe, Valli Moosa and Vusi Khanyile made a dramatic dash for the United States consulate from the Johannesburg Hospital on September 13.

The trio later walked free from the embassy following government comments that their release had been under consideration and that they would not be redetained.

The "October elections", announced in February, developed into an ideological battle between the government and anti-apartheid opponents.

In an attempt to ensure a large voter turnout, especially in black areas, which would be taken as acceptance of its reform programme, the government silenced critics and declared argument against the elections unlawful.

Church leaders such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Reverends Allan Boesak and Frank Chikane defied the measures and urged congregations not to vote. The government took no overt action against them.

However, in August, Khotso House, offices of the South African Council of Churches, was severely damaged in a bomb blast. The blast was linked to the SACC's call for a boycott of the elections in which less less than 10 percent of eligible black voters took part in the election.

Regulations restricting the UDF, Cosatu and 15 other organisations, as well as various community leaders, were promulgated in February and remain in force. In August the UDF's fifth birthday was forced to pass without celebration or commemoration.

A group of priests who marched to parliament in March to protest against the restrictions were water-cannoned.

The press fell foul of the government a number of times during the year, resulting in short-term bans for three newspapers.

All newspapers are still severely restricted under the state of emergency regulations.

A breakthrough in negotiations for South West African independence was announced for the first time in July and, after stuttering a few times, appears set to become a reality.

South Africa's first conscientious objector, Dr Ivan Toms, was jailed in April. He was released in December as his case went under review.

Another conscientious objector, David Bruce, stating that he was not a pacifist but refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, was jailed for six years in August.

His imprisonment co-incided with the restriction - effectively a ban - of the End Conscription Campaign, an organisation campaigning against compulsory military conscription.

A third conscientiuous objector, 18-year-old Charles Bester, received a similar sentence in December.

Detentions continue and 1 500 people are still in detention under emergency and security legislations.

In September about 10 people were detained in connection with a planned Anti-Apartheid conference in Cape Town which was also-banned. Six of them, including UDF leaders Trevor Manual, Zoli Malindi and Mountain Qumbela are still being held under the state of emergency.

One of the most horrific incidents of racial hatred in South African history occured in November when *Barend Strydom allegedly shot* and killed six black people and wounded sixteen others in Pretoria.

The event stunned South Africans of all persuasions. Black newspapers and spokespersons lay the blame at the door of government racial indoctrination while government and right-wing organisations hastily dissociated themselves from the shooting.

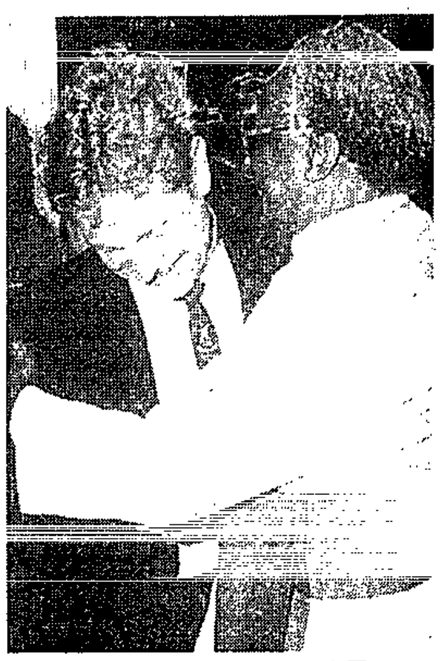
Strydom is under observation at an asylum before the trial continues.

Following this right-wing horror, the Conservative Party attempted to reintroduce racial segregation in Boksburg, culminating in a black consumer boycott of white businesses in the town.

November also saw the dramatic reprieve from death row of "the Sharpeville six" and several others, including two policemen convicted of murdering an activist in 1986 in Cradock and two others convicted of murdering two Johannesburg drug-dealers.

A visit by Nobel Peace Prize laureate Mother Theresa to Khayelitsha and other poverty-stricken areas in South Africa took place in November. The Albanian nun's "mission of love" drew widespread admiration and respect for her unassuming attitude and dedication.





Archbishop Desmond Tutu greets Dr Ivan Toms

economy will start picking up again. Youth unemployment, in 1984 as in 1976, is always a major cause of mass insurrections.

How do the extra-parliamentary movements review 1988?

There is no way they have been stamped out as much as in 1977 after the Soweto revolt, far less as in 1964 after the Rivonia trial.

Even after 1977, cultural ferment and a resurgence of black trade unionism continued. Today people's organisations number an army of acronyms which continue to deny legitmacy and creditibilty to the government and its allies.

All too often, the government's schemes of political patronage crumbled into mismangement and corruption. It was not helped by the doings of the Rajbansis, the Sebes and the Matanzimas.

Perhaps the most important of all is the changing colour of class. The whole social order has utterly changed between 1984 and 1988.

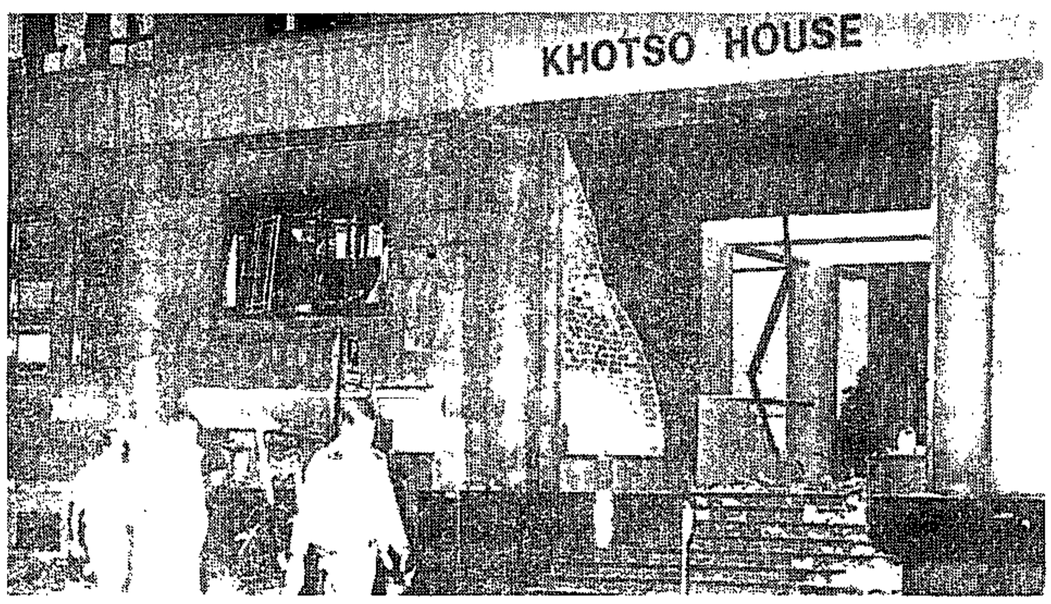
The black majority of working class sets the pace for the trade union movement. The shrinking proportion of workers who remain white are politically marginalised.

White collar professions one by one throw off white supremacy. Teachers and nurses are less cowed. They and others found alternative professional organisations, from doctors to lawyers.

Blacks slowly but steadily moved into the management of all the great institutions of civil society — church, company, and university.

If revolution and counter-revolution is seen as a spiral, its turn had a higher "floor" 1988 than the one of 1977 or 1964.

The government will be able to suppress the next one or two insurrections. But their problem is that the whole society is changing in front of their eyes.



The scene outside Khotso House shortly after the bomb blast



Some of the members of the clergy outside St Georges Cathedral during their march to parliament



Dr Alla press co

A foretaste



Today it's Switzerland, tomorrow Crossroads. However, no matter what tune he plays Botha is fast running out of friends.



Emergency regulations or not, on October 26 the message was clear.

By KEITH GOTTSCHALK

WHAT are the State Security Council and Joint Management Centres reporting when they review 1988?

The government can proudly boast it has restricted the dominant UDF, and the smaller Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), from any activities — except keeping such membership and financial records as might help the prosecutor or special branch.

It swiftly stopped the Committee for Defence of Democracy, and Azanian Co-ordinating Committee from replacing them.

Even before the wave of February restrictions, some 20-40 000 detentions had largely suppressed the biggest and most militant amoung the mass democratic organisations: SA National Students Congress (Sansco) and SA Youth Congress (Sayco).

Special Branch

They also suppressed other organisations especially annoying to the Special Branch or Army, such as the Western Cape Civic Association (WCCA) and End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

The permanent state of emergency enabled the police to virtually stamp out necklacing, street insurrection, people's defence units and people's courts.

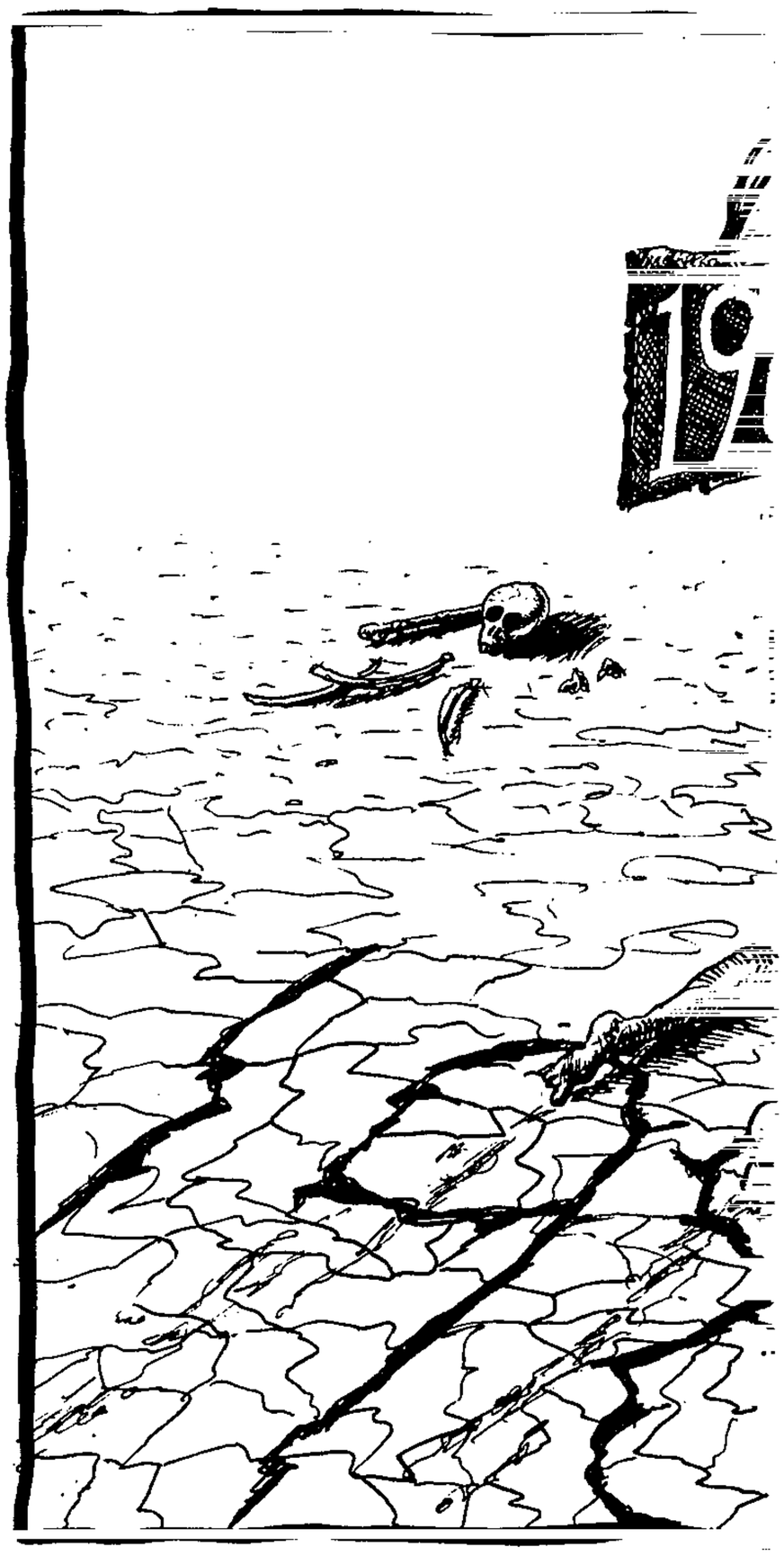
Political trials and detentions removed the leaders of the UDF and trade unions, from Mountain Qumbela to Moses Mayekiso. From Delmas to Wynberg, the law ensures that the courts deliver the goods.

Police, DET and the two DECs launched a counter-offensive of new regulations, departmental hearings and dismissals to roll-back gains won by pupils, and victimise teachers supporting progressive movements.

Government strategy plan to supplement suppression of opponents by patronage for political pets.

They hope township upgrading will create "oilspots" of loyalty which will spread out into an oilslick of satisfaction across the land. Then the government can try to build a counter-revolutionary alliance against the democratic and working class movements.

The Joint Managment Centres also oversaw these upgrading schemes from Bonteheuwel to Mamelodi. The government is starting to reap the first political fruits. Having some say in these schemes made participation in the municipal elections more tempting.



This caused controversy in Alexandra and helped split the Alexandra Civic Association leaders, while political trials removed other leaders.

Best of all for the government, upgrading rewarded Johnson Ngxbongwana and Mali Hoza'a witdoeke in Old Crossroads and Khayalitsha for breaking with the democratic movement. Khayelitsha registered one of the highest polls in the municipal elections. While Inkatha demands too many concessions for the Governement to currently afford, its followers suppressed the UDF in most of Natal as effectively as the police and army.

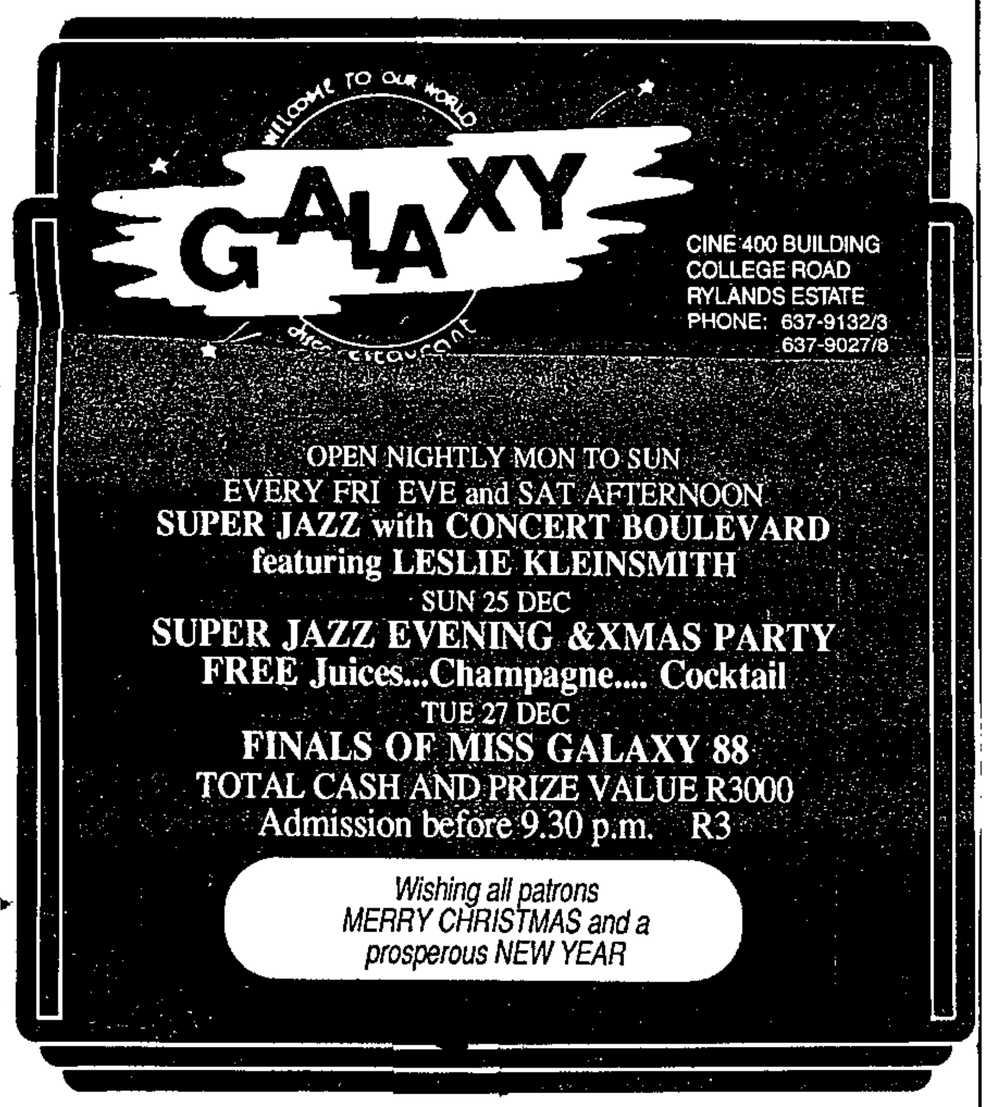
On the international scene, George Bush and Margaret Thatcher continue to oppose more sanctions on the South African government. This gives it greater leeway in refusing to withdraw restrictions on the UDF and Azapo, unban the ANC and PAC and release Mandela and other political prisoners.

All the claims that Namibia would be independent by November 1, just like in 1980, have come and gone. With the signing of the Brazzaville Protocol, one will have to wait and see.

Economically, the government hopes that before the end of 1989 th

Boycott's still on, but selectively





THE cultural boycott is an integral part of the international campaign to isolate South Africa, according to the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

It complements the political and economic measures aimed at inducing Pretoria, through peaceful means, to dismantle apartheid.

The previous rigidly-defined policy made few or no exceptions in the application of the boycott. The practical implementation of the boycott, in Britain in particular, often resulted in unco-ordinated and confused action.

The British anti-apartheid movement in certain instances, such as the Paul Simon tour, would keep to the letter of UN resolution 2396 of 1968, and picket his appearances.

The ANC, however, appeared to be less willing to embark on such action. At the opening night of Simon's US tour in late 1987, Dr Allan Boesak was guest of honour, throwing into disarray the literal interpretation of the 1968 resolution.

At the Culture In Another South Africa (Casa) festival in Amsterdam at the end of 1987, a change in policy was urged. The conference resolved that there was a need to "recognise and strengthen the emerging progressive and democratic culture in South Africa". Delegates felt the boycott needed to be applied with a degree of flexibility which considered developments within SA.

In informed circles this was interpreted as an attempt at restoring the intiative of the implementation of the boycott to the ANC and progressive democratic cultural organisations within the country.

At the end of August 1988 the newly-amended UN Special Committee Against Apartheid policy guidelines reflected to some extent the sentiments of the Amsterdam conference.

On the cultural front 1988 has seen significant changes in the cultural boycott. HEIN WILLEMSE traces the developments.

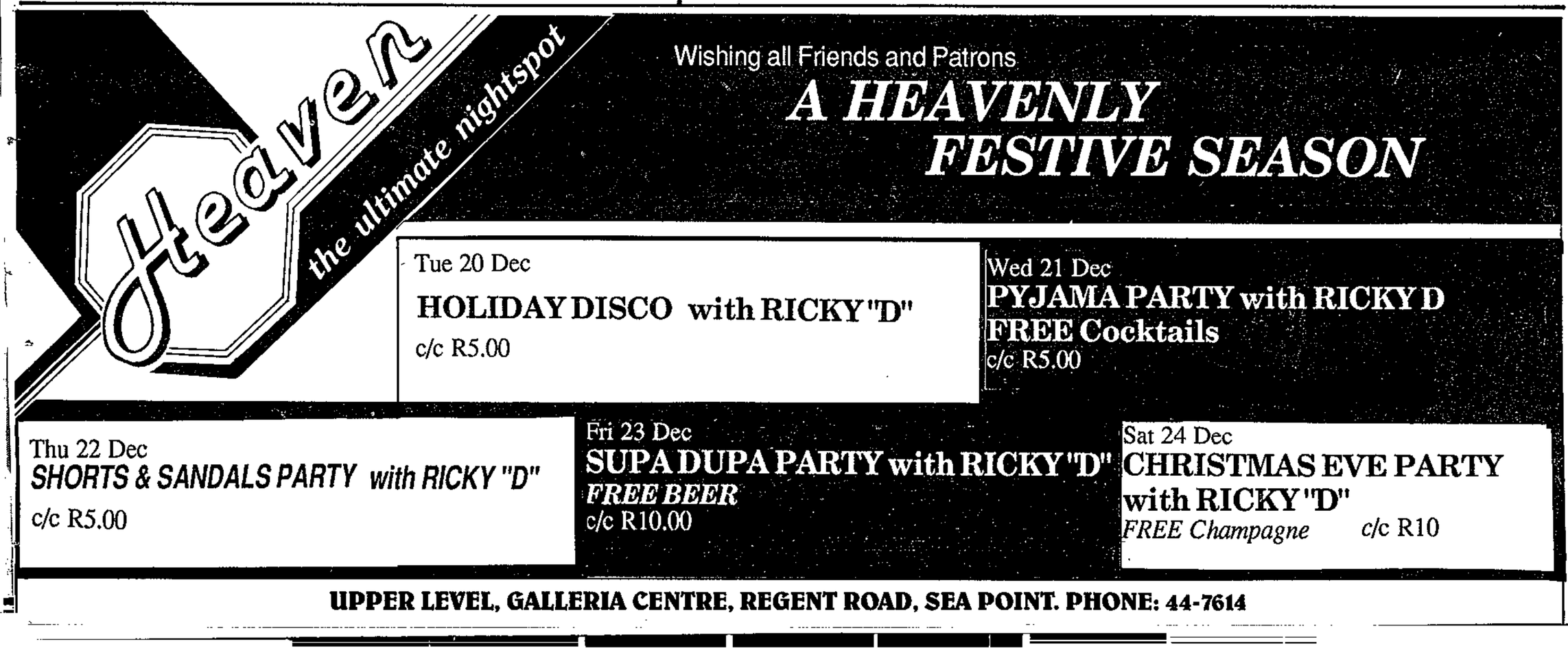


Peter Gabriel at the Harare Safari

Active engagement and participation by foreign cultural personalities, groups and institutions is now encouraged conditionally.

Following closely on the policy revision was the Athens appeal drafted at a UN-sponsored symposium in Greece. It called for "the strengthening of structures of consultation inside and outside South Africa to ensure broad-based support and monitoring of the boycott".

The Athens symposium recommended the establishment of a cultural resistance desk (CRD), composed of artists and representatives of the national liberation movements. The CRD would act as a clearing house for information about developments inside South Africa and would consult regularly with the democratic movement on the monitoring of the boycott and providing effective support to the culture of resistance.



Rewriting the script for 1989

By DEREK INGRAM

If ever there was a year when the curtain seemed to lift on to a new scene it was 1988.

Quite suddenly the world as it had been set in aspic since the late 1940s was changing too fast for us to take it all in.

Much more than the furniture on the stage was being changed around. A whole new script was being written week by week and the players were finding it hard to learn their new lines quickly enough.

Some of them were not at all sure about throwing away the old script, even though the new one was plainly so much better.

The end of the Iran-Iraq war. Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Signature and implementation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty.

Mental

First steps to end the war in Angola and secure the independence of Namibia. New efforts to resolve the old problems of Kampuchea, Western Sahara and Cyprus. Rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union. And worldwide recognition at last of the need to take drastic steps to arrest the destruction of the global environment.

Above all, it was the year when Man actually began to destroy weapons. Americans went to the Soviet Union and watched missiles being dismantled and Russians went to America and did the same.

American doctors inspected Soviet mental hospitals where not long ago the Russians were accused of depositing their political prisoners.

After 50 years, details began to be published in the Soviet Union of what really happened in the Stalin era.

First it was said that "thousands" died but then an article appeared in Moscow saying that maybe 30 million perished in the purges of the 1930s.

Breathtaking

Verdicts of treason passed on opponents of Stalin who were executed in 1936 were annulled by the courts.

Then, just before Christmas, Mikhail Gorbachev took proposals to the United Nations for far-reaching and unilateral reductions in Soviet forces from Eastern Europe to the Chinese border.

By 1992 they would cut by 10 000 men, 10 000 tanks, 8 500 artillery systems and 800 aircraft.

What was happening in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev was breathtaking and had led in effect to the end of the cold war.

The speed of the changes he was bringing about under the twin headings of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) led the rest of the world to wonder whether he could really survive.

But in September changes in the Communist Party central committee strengthened Gorbachev's position.

The man seen as his ideological rival, Yegor Ligachev, was moved sideways and Andrei Gromyko, most important of the old guard, was replaced by Gorbachev himself who now became president as well as general secretary of the party.

Gorbachev's energy and political bravery were awesome and finally put him in place as the most important world leader of his time.

He was trying to reform the 70-year-old entrenched bureaucracy at home at the same time as he shuttled about the world trying to change radically relations with the West and with the states of the Eastern bloc.

By the end of the year Gorbachev was in considerable domestic trouble.

His people were not better off — the reforms were not going to work through very quickly - and openness was leading to political demands for more autonomy in several of the mixed bag of states that make up the Soviet Union.

On the other side of the Atlantic, Americans watched with considerable satisfaction as their old rival began to adopt Western economic arguments.

Perestroika recognised a place for private enterprise and arguments about market forces.

Amazingly, Ronald Reagan, now 77, made it to the end of his eight-year presidency more popular than when it began.

Within the US at any rate he was seen as one of the most successful of all presidents.

In November Americans opted for another Republican president, George Bush.

Months earlier commentators had rated Bush unelectable amid repeated jeers of "Where's George?", referring to his capacity for ducking out of responsibility in matters like the Irangate scandal.

It was the dullest American election in memory. The Democrats had chosen Michael Dukakis as the best of a poor bunch of candidates — the most charismatic, Jesse Jackson, ruled out because of his colour.

Dukakis turned out to be a rather plodding fellow and his campaign never caught light.

The world's leadership changed minimally in 1988. For most prime ministers and presidents it was a year of survival.

In Chile the people had limited success in ending the 15-year iron rule of General Pinochet.

In a referendum 45,68 percent voted against Pinochet's rule. He promised to quit, but under the constitution he could continue for a further 18 months and he said he would not go before then.

Events in Pakistan were more dramatic. General Zia ul-Haq, who seized power in 1977, was killed in an air crash with several senior army officers and the US Ambassador.

The country was plunged into crisis, but after some disorders proceeded to carry out a remarkably orderly general election under President Ishaq Khan who, as chairman of the senate, had taken over in accordance with the constitution.

Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party and daughter of the former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, executed by Zia in 1979, won the most seats.

The most devastating war of recent times — Iran vs Iraq — ended abruptly when Iran announced on July 18 acceptance of the UN ceasefire resolution of a year earlier. Ayatollah Khomeini called the decision "more deadly than taking poison".

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO, meeting in Algiers, finally accepted the existence of Israel by accepting UN Resolution 242, formulated in 1967, and declared an independent state in West Bank and Gaza.

But when Yassir Arafat tried to address the UN in New York the US refused him a visa. So the UN went to Geneva to hear him.

The Soviet Union began to exploit the commercial possibilities of their space programme by putting an Indian surveying satellite into orbit.

The year's most spectacular single industrial disaster took place in the North Sea when fire destroyed the oil platform Piper Alpha.

It was the world's worst oilfield disaster; 166 people were killed and only 62 survived.

The year's deaths included Kim Philby, the British spy George Malenkov, who succeeded Josef Stalin as party leader for a week in 1953 and then gave way to Nikita Khrushchev, and Franz-Josef Strauss, the right-wing Bavarian leader.

If it was a year of hope it ended with sadness, the bodies still being pulled out of the rubble of Armenian cities reminding us again of the forces always at work - earthquake, flood, famine and pestilence - which no-one can control.

The significance of 1988 was that as the last decade of the 20th Century loomed, the threat of terminal human conflict that has hung over the world since 1945 seemed to be retreating.

Nations were turning back again to the instrument of conciliation that they had created in 1945, rarely fully used and often abused - the United Nations.

Solution

Whenever there was major conflict — in Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, Namibia, Western Sahara, Cyprus — the United Nations was seen to be central to a solution.

Whereas for a long time the Soviet Union had paid lip service only to the organisation, now Mikhail Gorbachev used it as his international platform and was making such far-reaching proposals as a UN body to monitor the conversion of defence facilities to civilian uses.

The Americans who under Ronald Reagan had turned their back on the UN were now forced to acknowledge that in a shrinking world it had to be used.

The award of the Nobel Peace Price to the UN was a piece of perfect timing. If there was one person who at the end of 1988 is really happy it must be the UN Secretary-General.

The impassive, impressive Perez de Cuellar was the real man of the year.

— *GEMINI NEWS*



Faces of 1988. Top: Mitterand, Gorbachev and Bhutto. Bottom: Johnson, Bush and Mulroney

DUTCH REFORM MISSION CHURCH WYNBERG
BATTSWOOD EDUCARE TRUST
requires a

PRINCIPAL

Requirements:
* Must be able to manage and direct a creche pre-school
* Able to liaise with parents and church managment.
* Able to provide in-service training of staff development and programmes.

Salary negotiable
Position available from 1st Feb '89

Apply in writing to: Rev Russell Botman or Angela Arendse
Dutch Reform Mission Church Office
27 Mission Road
WYNBERG., 7800

Closing Date Fri 13th Jan '89. Interviews Mon 16th Jan '89.

TEACHERS & CHILDRENS WORKSHOPS CO-ORDINATORS

Molo Songololo, an exciting children's project, is looking for two dynamic personalities with motivation and initiative. One of the positions is for a Xhosa-English speaking person.

The requirements are:
- ability to liaise with principals/teachers
- experience in co-ordinating workshops
- work within a collective
- have a drivers' licence
- teaching experience an asset.

Applications should be in by the 15th January '89

Address: 41 Community House
Salt River Road
Salt River

PH: 478820/1

Fedtraw member arrested amid ugly scenes at funeral

By Stan Hlophe

A member of the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw), Ms Amanda Kwadi, was yesterday arrested by Soweto police at the Avalon cemetery as mourners paid tribute to Mrs Irene Mkwayi, wife of Robben Island prisoner and ANC leader Wilton Mkwayi.

Unsuccessful pleas for the release of Ms Kwadi were made to the police by the Mkwayi family's lawyer Mr Amichand Soman, by Mrs Winnie Mandela and by Mr Aubrey Mokoena.

The police spokesman said Ms Kwadi was being arrested for contravening the funeral restrictions issued by the Divisional Commissioner of Soweto Police, Brigadier J J Viktor.

Ms Kwadi was taken to Protea police headquarters where she was detained under the emergency regulations.

Mr Soman said a Rand Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice R J Goldstone, had yesterday granted the family four hours — an extra two — to conduct the funeral. This was the sequel to an urgent application by Mr Sipho Mhlongo, Mrs Mkwayi's son, challenging the severity of the restrictions issued by Brigadier Viktor.

The funeral, which was characterised by heavy police presence and the chanting of freedom songs and marching, nearly ended abruptly when the police barricaded the streets and forced youths and Fedtraw members to refrain from their actions.

Earlier, Mrs Mandela intervened and saved what could have been an ugly scene. The police spokesman was adamant that in terms of the emergency regulations, no marching and slogan-chanting would be allowed.

Mrs Mandela appealed to the police captain to allow the marchers to proceed to the Congregational Church of South Africa in Orlando East.

While paying tribute to Mrs Mkwayi, Archbishop Desmond Tutu levelled a scathing attack on the Government for allowing the police "to deny the people to exercise their democratic rights to bury their beloved ones".

"They now tell us when we can weep. They tell us on what day and how to hold our funerals."

The archbishop also criticised the police for disturbing the peaceful unveiling of a tombstone in memory of his mother, Mrs Aletta Tutu, in Munsieville at the weekend.

'No ANC link' to Soweto ambush

By CHRIS STEYN

POLICE yesterday denied that they had linked the ANC to the Soweto ambush in which two policemen and a civilian were shot dead by members of the South African Defence Force.

A police spokesman said reports in which the civilian, Mr Morris Alexander, was identified as an "ANC informer" were "media-fabricated".

The ANC link first emerged in a radio news broadcast.

Yesterday police said Mr Alexander had no connection whatsoever with the ANC, but was known to the police because he had previously been linked to a scrap-metal scam in Soweto.

Police said that although Mr Alexander had supplied both the police and the SADF with information which led to the shooting, they had no grounds to believe that he had any "malicious intent".

The spokesman said Mr Alexander originally approached four members of the SADF saying that a group of armed men had robbed him of his motor vehicle and were hiding at house 623C in White City.

Later he gave the same information to four members of the police who immediately accompanied him to the address where the shooting occurred.

Describing the incident as "unfortunate", the police spokesman said the SADF and the police would have to urgently re-evaluate their communication procedures.

Police were yesterday still looking for the owner of the house, Mr Trevor Ndlovu.

Defence Correspondent Willem Steenkamp reports that SADF troops deployed in the townships prefer not to undertake purely crime-prevention actions on their own initiative — but they can be ordered to do so if the occasion warrants such action.

According to military sources, crime prevention is basically the police force's responsibility and area of expertise. But soldiers could make a citizen's arrest and could also arrest people if ordered to do so by the local Joint Operations Committee.

The JOC is a combined military and police co-ordinating and executive body which meets on a daily basis or runs full-time, depending on the situation.

Military spokesmen were reluctant yesterday to comment on last week's Soweto shooting because the investigations were being handled by the police.

Bomb charges withdrawn

Court Reporter

CHARGES were provisionally withdrawn in absentia against a man who was allegedly carrying a limpet mine near a ceremony in Crossroads attended by the Minister of Law and Order.

Mr Nana Robert Maliti, 22, of New Crossroads, was not present when the matter was withdrawn for further investigation.

Mr Maliti was admitted to hospital for brain surgery soon after his arrest.

A report from Groote Schuur Hospital's neurosurgical registrar, Dr Arthur Aspoas, handed in to the court on November 14 stated that Mr Maliti was still in hospital following brain surgery.

It stated that Mr Maliti was confused and was unable to give evidence.

Mr W S Ras was the magistrate.

Judge overturns PW's decision on defence trial

(327) WMML 15-22/12/88.

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE Windhoek Supreme Court has ruled that a certificate issued by President PW Botha to stop a trial in which four defence force members were accused of murder is invalid.

Mr Justice Levy said the report submitted to the president on which he based his decision to issue the certificate was "most misleading". The report did not contain vital information about medical evidence and the evidence of state witnesses. For this reason the judge ruled that a proper report had not been submitted to Botha as required by the Defence Act.

The president was therefore unable to authorise the interim government to issue the certificate to stop the trial.

The trial of the four defence force members, CJ Harmse, FJ Herps, DF Esselen and J Fernando, for the murder of Frans Uapota, 45, was stopped in July 1986 after the certificate was issued.

Uapota's wife, Victoria Mweuhanga, appealed against this decision and three supreme court judges ruled in her favour.

Justice Levy said a post mortem report and evidence explaining the injuries of the deceased as well as the cause of death was essential.

The post mortem report, obtained as the result of a discovery order, was analysed by Professor LS Smith and Dr JW van der Spuy. Their findings were not contradicted by the respondents; the interim government cabinet, the state president, the attorney general for Namibia, the minister of defence and the four accused.

"According to their analysis, the cause of death was a massive, subdural haematoma, covering the entire brain, resulting from head injuries.

"In addition, however ... there were serious injuries to the upper abdomen and chest, including nine broken ribs, a ruptured spleen, a fracture of the neck and various other lacerations and injuries — particularly injuries around the neck consistent with a rope, a noose, having been tied around the deceased's neck and consequent strangulation."

In her supporting affidavit, Mweunhanga said she and her husband and a few friends were at a *cuca* shop in Onengali, Owamboland. Members of the South African Defence Force or South West Africa Territory Force arrived. The soldiers forced them to lie down before kicking them. Uapota was then blindfolded and assaulted.

"None of the allegations made by the applicants are denied by the respondents," Justice Levy said.

The report submitted to Botha was compiled by Colonel De Klerk and signed by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

De Klerk, who "laboured under the misconception that he could not speak to state witnesses", did not confer with them. And none of the civilians with Mweunhanga at the time of the incident were interviewed.

Vital information that Uapota was not involved in "terrorism" was also not in the report to the president.

"On the contrary, the so-called evidence admitted to the state president was most misleading," said Justice Levy.

ANC office in Maputo ransacked

MAPUTO. — The office of the ANC here was ransacked at the weekend.

The Mozambican news agency AIM, quoting an unidentified ANC source, yesterday said the office was broken into on Sunday night. Desk drawers were opened and documents were scattered on the floor.

Under the terms of a 1984 non-aggression treaty, Mozambique pledged to prohibit ANC military activities on its territory, but it has continued to allow the organisation to maintain an office in Maputo. — Sapa-AP

Star 28/12/88. 327

From Left to Right spread the bannings

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The banning of organisations by order of the Government, which started with the outlawing of the Communist Party in 1950, came full circle this year when the far rightwing Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging was prohibited from performing "any acts or activities whatsoever".

In just 11 months of 1988 the Government has put more organisations out of action by restriction orders than it has banned since the Suppression of Communism Act was promulgated 38 years ago.

The total number of organisations restricted since February is 28, according to the tally of the Human Rights Commission. The most recent organisations affected are the Western Cape Students Council (Wesco) and the Mitchells Plain Students Congress.

The BBB is not typical of the organisations restricted. All the rest are anti-apartheid organisations of various kinds, the majority being either affiliates or allies of the United Democratic Front.

The restrictions imposed this year have all been in terms of orders issued by the Minister of Law and Order under emergency regulations. The bans will end when the state of emergency is lifted.

The first batch of organisations hit this year included the UDF and some of its major affiliates, such as the South African Youth Congress and the South African National Students Congress. The Azanian Peoples Organisation was also among the initial group.

In the past, organisations have been banned under the standing laws of the country — the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, the Unlawful Organisations Act of 1960 and the Internal Security Act. These bans are indefinite.

Lawyers for Human Rights national director Mr Brian Currin argues that it is academic to distinguish between "temporary" emergency restrictions and indefinite bans.

"I think the practical implications are the same," he said. "Where an organisation is not allowed to carry on certain defined activities which are set out by the Minister of Law and Order acting on emergency powers, basically this group's teeth are extracted. You are left with nothing other than a shell and no substance at all."

Mr Currin said the year's events had shown this. "What has any of the organisations done since they were restricted?"

It remained to be seen how many would resume their old activities when they were eventually derestricted, he said.

The most recent use of the Internal Security Act to ban an organisation was in 1985 when the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was outlawed.

Permanent bannings of organisations have occurred in waves. In the post-Sharpeville period the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and armed organisations apparently linked to them were banned. So were the Congress of Democrats and the Defence and Aid Fund.

The next wave of bannings occurred after the Soweto uprising of 1976. In October 1977 18 organisations — the Christian Institute and 17 Black Consciousness organisations — were banned.

The measure was not used again until 1985.

Star 28/12/88 (Kelly) 327

From Left to Right spread the bannings

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The banning of organisations by order of the Government, which started with the outlawing of the Communist Party in 1950, came full circle this year when the far rightwing Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging was prohibited from performing "any acts or activities whatsoever".

In just 11 months of 1988 the Government has put more organisations out of action by restriction orders than it has banned since the Suppression of Communism Act was promulgated 38 years ago.

The total number of organisations restricted since February is 28, according to the tally of the Human Rights Commission. The most recent organisations affected are the Western Cape Students Council (Wesco) and the Mitchells Plain Students Congress.

The BBB is not typical of the organisations restricted. All the rest are anti-apartheid organisations of various kinds, the majority being either affiliates or allies of the United Democratic Front.

The restrictions imposed this year have all been in terms of orders issued by the Minister of Law and Order under emergency regulations. The bans will end when the state of emergency is lifted.

The first batch of organisations hit this year included the UDF and some of its major affiliates, such as the South African Youth Congress and the South African National Students Congress. The Azanian Peoples Organisation was also among the initial group.

In the past, organisations have been banned under the standing laws of the country — the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, the Unlawful Organisations Act of 1960 and the Internal Security Act. These bans are indefinite.

Lawyers for Human Rights national director Mr Brian Currin argues that it is academic to distinguish between "temporary" emergency restrictions and indefinite bans.

"I think the practical implications are the same," he said. "Where an organisation is not allowed to carry on certain defined activities which are set out by the Minister of Law and Order acting on emergency powers, basically this group's teeth are extracted. You are left with nothing other than a shell and no substance at all."

Mr Currin said the year's events had shown this. "What has any of the organisations done since they were restricted?"

It remained to be seen how many would resume their old activities when they were eventually derestricted, he said.

The most recent use of the Internal Security Act to ban an organisation was in 1985 when the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was outlawed.

Permanent bannings of organisations have occurred in waves. In the post-Sharpeville period the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and armed organisations apparently linked to them were banned. So were the Congress of Democrats and the Defence and Aid Fund.

The next wave of bannings occurred after the Soweto uprising of 1976. In October 1977 18 organisations — the Christian Institute and 17 Black Consciousness organisations — were banned.

The measure was not used again until 1985.

Rev Molefe released

Sowetan 28/12/88

THE publicity secretary of the National Education Crisis Committee, the Rev Molefe Tsele (32), was released in time to be with his family for Christmas but immediately issued with restriction orders.

Mr Tsele was re-united with his family after having spent more than two years in detention in terms of the state of emergency. The first seven months of that time was spent in solitary confinement at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg.

He was released from the Krugersdorp Prison on Saturday. The restrictions placed on him prohibit him from making any Press statements.

He is required to report to the Dobsonville police twice daily; is confined to his parish house daily between 6pm and 6am; is not to leave the magisterial areas of Johannesburg and Roodepoort, and may not attend meetings where the government is being criticised.

The order prevents him from meeting with more than 10 people — including himself — at a time. He is also not to enter any educational premises.

Among the organisations he has been barred from are the NECC, South African Council of Churches, African Teachers Association of South Africa, United Democratic Front, National Education Union of South Africa and the Educational Policy Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Tsele, who is a Lutheran minister, is also treasurer of the NECC. — Sapa.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

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

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 282 PRETORIA, 29 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1988 No. 11655

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 2674 **29 December 1988**

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

ORDER UNDER THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby prohibit the organizations specified in the Schedule hereto, as from publication of this order and subject to regulation 7 (4) of the said regulations, from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

DEMOCRATIC TEACHERS UNION.
NATIONAL DETAINEES FORUM.
WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS CONGRESS.
WESTERN CAPE TEACHERS UNION.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 2674 **29 Desember 1988**

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOOD-REGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, verbied ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die organisasies vermeld in die Bylae hierby, vanaf afkondiging van hierdie bevel en behoudens regulasie 7 (4) van gemelde regulasies, om enige bedrywighede of handelinge hoegenaamd te beoefen of te verrig.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

BYLAE

DEMOCRATIC TEACHERS UNION.
NATIONAL DETAINEES FORUM.
WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS CONGRESS.
WESTERN CAPE TEACHERS UNION.

Vlok restricts 2 Cape bodies in clampdown

Cape Times 30/12/88

By RONNIE MORRIS

PRETORIA. — Four more organisations have been restricted by the government, including two education bodies in the Western Cape.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday announced restrictions on the Western Cape Students' Congress, the Western Cape Teachers' Union (WECTU), the Democratic Teachers' Union (DETU) and the National Detainees' Forum.

In terms of the emergency regulations, the organisations cannot carry on with any activities.

The latest bannings bring to 32 the number of organisations restricted this year.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok said the National Detainees' Forum perpetuated the aims of the restricted Detainees Parents' Support Committee.

He said WECTU and DETU, which were founded in 1985, were "politicising education and discrediting the education system".

"Both are involved in the broad revolutionary onslaught against South Africa, which could escalate into strikes, boycotts, terror and unrest incidents," he said.

After an executive meeting last night, the Cape Teachers' Professional Association "severly condemned these latest repressive acts".

To page 2

From page 1

The association said it was clear that teachers' associations had become a target and the restrictions on WECTU and DETU came in the wake of "ominous threats" by Mr Allan Hendrickse.

"The government obviously has very little understanding for the complexities that teachers and their organisations have to contend with, whereas they are in the process of trying to make the best of the 1989 model of apartheid education."

Mr Dullah Omar, president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, dismissed the minister's charges as "ridiculous". He said the organisations had tried to build up democratic activity in the oppressed community and channel their aspirations through democratic organisations.

Dr Stuart Saunders, principal of the University of Cape Town, said: "The virtual banning of legitimate teachers' organisations will not help to solve South Africa's problems and I think it is unwise."

Mr Jasper Walsh, PFP MP for Pinelands, said: "The need to resort to banning or restricting organisations illustrates once again this government's inability to accept and negotiate with people who do not toe the line in terms of their own political ideology."

● The government had banned 24 organisations between 1950 and 1987, but this year alone effectively banned 32 organisations, 12 of which were student and youth organisations, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

"The four organisations banned have once again never been accused in court of any illegal actions," the commission said.

Cape Times 30/12/88 327

car theft

Banning of more bodies condemned

Staff Reporter

THE government's banning of four anti-apartheid organisations has been condemned by leading educationists and human rights organisations as a "cowardly and desperate" act.

The organisations, restricted by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in terms of the emergency regulations, were the Democratic Teachers' Union (DETU), the National Detainees Forum, the Western Cape Students' Congress (WECSCO) and the Western Cape Teachers' Union (WECTU).

They have been prohibited from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever in terms of Regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations.

Mr Dullah Omar, president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said the government's reasons for restricting the four organisations were "ridiculous".

"PERPETUATION"

Law and Order spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma said yesterday that the National Detainees Forum had been founded in order to perpetuate the aims of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which had been among the 17 organisations first restricted on February 24 in terms of Regulation 7.

The three education organisations played an active role in the people's education struggle, an ANC-inspired education system for South Africa, he added.

Mr Omar said few people would believe that these organisations, which had openly participated in democratic activities, could be described in this manner.

"It is a sick and desperate act to prop up the apartheid system."

He said bannings had become the norm in South Africa since the National Party came into power, and yet it had not stopped the "struggle for liberation".

2 000 MEMBERS

Former WECTU chairman Mr Yusuf Gabru condemned the bannings as a "cowardly" act.

Before its banning the teacher organisation had more than 2 000 members at secondary schools throughout the Peninsula.

"I do not believe that the restriction will prevent these teachers from continuing the fight for a democratic education system in South Africa," Mr Gabru said.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on national education, Mr Roger Burrows, said today the government's restrictions constituted a continued misuse of its executive orders to prevent entirely legal organisations from acting.

"The court of law has never judged those bodies. Only the National Party sits in judgment," he said.

Mr Burrows added that the latest restrictions placed a major question mark against the government's stated desire to negotiate with its own people.

Leading educationist Mr Frans Auerbach said restricting organisations would not remove the problems which had led to their formation.

In a statement, the Human Rights Commission said the latest bannings were a result of the organisations' "steadfast opposition to apartheid policies as they endeavoured to call for the implementation of basic political and human rights".

Clamp on 4 more groups

Sowetan 30/12/88

327

THE MINISTER of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, yesterday restricted four more organisations in terms of the security emergency regulations.

The Democratic Teachers' Union, the National Detainees' Forum, the Western Cape Students' Congress and the Western Cape Teachers' Union were prohibited from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever, in terms of regulation 7 of the security emergency regulations.

This brings to more than two dozen the number of organisations that have been restricted in this way.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok, Lt Peet Bothma, said in Pretoria the National Detainees' Forum had been founded in order to perpetuate the aims of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, that had been among the 17 organisations that were first restricted in terms of regulation 7 on February 24.

The National Detainees' Forum had been founded in order to circumvent the emergency regulations.

The Western Cape Teachers' Union (for coloured teachers) and the Democratic Teachers' Union (for black teachers) were both founded in 1985, and endeavoured to mobilise pupils, assisted pupils and teachers in demands for an alternative teaching system, and played an active role in the people's education struggle — an ANC-inspired education system for South Africa.

Teachers rally after Deu ban

December 31 1988 5

By DALE LUTENBACH
Political Staff

A GROUP of teachers is collecting signatures for a petition to overturn Deputy Education Minister Bill Deu's ban on political activity by teachers in schools.

The new Democratic Party Teachers' Committee for Political Action has formed following the ban, announced last week.

The committee has already collected more than 1000 signatures, and hopes to collect 5000 by the end of January.

Two committee members, who wished to remain anonymous for security reasons, said they had been identified to the Deputy Minister as "troublemakers" because of their concerted opposition to the ban.

The committee's spokesman said: "The ban is a crisis in our schools." Deu had just another crisis in education by the police and the Education Department, "politicising" the education system.

"The day in this country the truth that in our schools is a response to the ban and just another illustration of Deu's attempt to remove democratic rights from teachers."

The committee's spokesman said: "The ban is a crisis in our schools." Deu had just another illustration of Deu's attempt to remove democratic rights from teachers."

"Politicising"

They said it was ironic that Deu had been accused by the Government of "politicising" the education system while there was a call for teachers to be involved in political activity.

The new ban would be a rallying point for teachers and the Education Department, "politicising" the education system.

Deu had been accused by the Government of "politicising" the education system while there was a call for teachers to be involved in political activity.

SADF-ECC TRIAL

Martial law rules?

The SA military broke new ground in the Cape Supreme Court last week. Few could have imagined quite what licence the military actually think they have in the running of the country.

The venue for some startlingly frank revelations of military thinking was the application brought in Cape Town by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and its Cape Town regional chairman, Dr Crispian Olver, for an interdict restraining the Minister of Defence and the SADF from harassing and interfering with the ECC or its members.

In the course of the hearing, the SADF admitted involvement in various acts of harassment in Cape Town:

☐ Putting up posters stating "ECC members are yellow," "ECC does it from behind" and "ECC believes in fairy tales";

☐ Dropping posters at a Cape Town ECC fair alleging links between the ECC and the ANC; and

☐ The police failing — when given the car registration numbers of people putting up anti-ECC posters — to follow these people.

They did not admit involvement in approximately 60 other documented cases of harassment.

Defence Minister Magnus Malan claimed, in relation to these admissions, that the campaign was "necessary for the efficient defence and protection of SA." Brigadier Augustinus de Jager, officer commanding Western Province Command, claimed such covert acts were "legitimate countermeasures against the propaganda of the ECC."

Then the affidavit of Lieutenant General Jan van Loggerenberg, formerly chief of staff operations and now Chief of the Air Force, claimed that past acts by the SADF against the ECC and similar action in the future "falls outside the jurisdiction of this court and is lawful by reason of the fact that a war in which the public of SA is engaged actually prevails . . ." That claim — that the rule of law has been suspended in SA and replaced by martial law — constituted the essence of the State's response in the case.

Although many have long suspected that that was how the country was run, such a naked assertion of power by the military was unprecedented. As Sydney Kentridge, SC, who appeared for the ECC, observed, the SADF has the "pretensions of a junta of South American generals." He added: "The generals have declared martial law by means of an affidavit in this case."

The central factual issue for the court to decide is whether or not war prevailed in the legal sense. Only if this is shown to be the case does the further issue arise of whether harassment of the ECC constitutes a "military measure."

The central jurisprudential questions in the case come down to the following:

☐ When war prevails so that martial law governs, what is the extent of jurisdiction of the court which is thereby excluded? The answer to this, Kentridge suggested, was that jurisdiction to question what is called "military measures" in the cases is excluded. He added that it was "frivolous to the point of absurdity" to suggest that martial law validated all military actions. If this were so, then the military would be entitled to shoot someone if they considered it a military necessity;



Defence's Malan . . . in the name of SA's protection

☐ Are there any limits on the extent of jurisdictional exclusion? The cases, Kentridge argued, show two limitations. Firstly, the measure must be truly a military measure. Secondly, the measure must not be taken *male fide* for an improper purpose (or "capriciously or wantonly"); and

☐ Who decides whether an action falls within the stated limitations? This question, Kentridge argued, has to be answered "absolutely clearly and unequivocally: the court and the court alone."

Kentridge said one of the clearest indications that there was not martial law in the country was the fact that the State President had made no such declaration, nor made any attempt to associate himself from the affidavits of the respondents. It was thus the conclusion of the applicants that war did not prevail in the country, nor were the acts concerned military measures. Kentridge argued: "The secret harassment of a lawful organisation is simply not a lawful measure."

Judge S Selikowitz reserved judgment. ■