

TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1989

~~FEBRUARY~~ -

JANUARY - FEBRUARY

Govt crackdown on four organisations ridiculous says lawyer

'BANNINGS CANNOT STOP STRUGGLE'



MINISTER Vlok . . . issued order.

327
327
THE Government's reasons for restricting four organisations were "ridiculous" says Mr Dullah Omar, president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers.

September 3/11/81

He was commenting on the Government's banning of four anti-apartheid organisations, the Democratic Teachers' Union (Detu), the National Detainees' Forum, the Western Cape Students' Congress (Wesco) and the Western Cape Teachers' Union (Wectu).

Mr Omar 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."

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 Cape Peninsula.

Prevent

"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

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. — Sapa.

Weekblad editor vows to continue

OWN Correspondent 3/1/89 202/377

JOHANNESBURG. — Vrye Weekblad, the fledgling Afrikaans weekly newspaper, will continue to appear on the streets every Friday, including this week, in spite of limited funds and problems the paper has experienced since it first came out, editor Mr Max du Preez said yesterday.

Mr Du Preez said he was confident the paper would be able to continue on a "very tight budget".

The newspaper had carried an average of three advertisements in its seven editions, but Mr Du Preez said he expected this to improve.

"It is only a question of time until companies realise that the newspaper is not just a flash in the pan and reaches a very important segment of the market," he said.

He expected the circulation, which was 2 500 for the first edition in November, to reach the 7 000 mark by the end of January.

He said the Weekblad had established its identity and would walk a tightrope with the state.

Emergency regulations hamper peace moves

STC 6/1/89

324

Vigilante attacks and defensive action by those under attack have become "the most violent manifestation of the apartheid system", probably accounting for 10 times the number of deaths inflicted in conflict between security forces and civilians, says Johannesburg attorney Mr Fink Haysom.

Mr Haysom represents the Congress of South African Trade Unions in relation to matters arising from the ongoing political violence in Natal, which has claimed more than 1 000 lives in two years.

Noting that areas well beyond Maritzburg — the original focus of the conflict — had been drawn into the unending cycle of violence, he warned that if the huge shack settlement of Inanda were to become inflamed, a new horror of even greater proportion would be experienced.

Already there have been disturbances in Inanda's Newtown.

Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, clearly foresees violence spreading. "I have repeatedly warned that this kind of violence might easily escalate into a black civil war and this is clearly happening. I am appalled by it all," he said this week.

Figures were released by the Maritzburg Centre for Adult Education put the number of deaths

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE
Peace deals in Natal are inhibited by regulations which exclude some of the warring parties from coming to the table.

in political conflict in the province at 655 for 1988 against 400 in 1987.

Mr Haysom said the 1988 figures were weighted by the unprecedented number of deaths in January — about 150. If January were excluded the average monthly death toll for 1988 would be much closer to that of 1987.

His caution on interpreting the statistics should not be taken as a sign of optimism about present trends in Natal.

Areas beyond Maritzburg, such as Mpuumalan-ga near Hammarsdale, Trust Feed near New Hanover and Enhlalakahle near Greytown had been torn apart by bloodshed in recent weeks, he said.

"In my view the violence is still principally caused by authority figures trying to maintain control over areas in the face of new forms of organisation," said Mr Haysom.

The conflict is most usually described as between Inkatha on the one hand and the United

Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions on the other. But, says Mr Haysom, it is not only the UDF/Cosatu grouping which represent a challenge to older patterns of authority.

The conflict itself has created new alignments in the community and observers comment that revenge killings have become part of the bloody dynamic.

Chief S H Gumede, deputy secretary-general of Inkatha, explains the continuing violence in terms of "the UDF people and the ANC supporters wanting to make the country ungovernable".

He says he believes that any peacekeeping agreement which excludes the UDF is fatally flawed.

In September, Cosatu and Inkatha concluded an agreement and set up a Complaints Adjudication Board to ensure better discipline of their members in the Maritzburg area. The agreement does not apply elsewhere.

By the time the board was created the UDF had already been prevented in terms of the emergency regulations from "performing any acts or activities whatsoever" and it is consequently not party to the board.

"As you know Cosatu is a trade union move-

ment. The UDF people are a clear political organisation. So there is political one-upmanship between UDF and Inkatha, according to those who analyse the violence," said Chief Gumede.

Asked whether the ban on all UDF activities since February had affected the conflict, Chief Gumede answered: "Some people (in UDF) operate illegally. It is an amorphous organisation and therefore not easily controllable."

He added: "When Cosatu and Inkatha came to a peace pact UDF did not involve itself."

Mr Haysom said hitches in the implementation of the peacekeeping machinery had not yet been ironed out.

"Cosatu has committed itself to continuing with the board but we haven't had a response from Inkatha."

He said problems had arisen when individual members of Inkatha had felt unable to participate in inquiries because they faced criminal charges and feared they might prejudice their cases.

Mr Haysom argued that the inter-party agreement did not cut across court proceedings. "The agreement does not deal with individuals. It regulates the relationship between Cosatu and Inkatha and activates those organisations into policing their members."



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

HOME AGAIN: Ottery resident Mr Tony Daniels, right, reunited with his wife, Cheryl Anne and daughter Megan, 2, after serving six months of a 12-month sentence for public violence.

The 'happiest man in the world'

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 6/1/89 327

IT should have been the happiest day of his life, but instead of being freed on Wednesday, Anthony Daniels spent another day at Pollsmoor prison, his home for the past six months.

But his despair and gloom turned to happiness when he was released yesterday after completing half of a 12-month sentence for public violence.

"I am the happiest man in the world today," he said.

Convicted of public violence in 1985, he was sentenced to five years' of which two were suspended for three years.

On appeal, his sentence was reduced to a year.

He reported at Pollsmoor prison on July 4 last year.

"It was a sad day ... leaving my family behind was tough," he said.

Life in prison was made more bearable because "I served my sentence with other public violence offenders".

He celebrated his second wedding anniversary in Pollsmoor and spent Christmas behind bars.

3 500 die in political strife

CML-7018
6/11/87
327

MARITZBURG. — More than 3 500 people were killed nationwide in political conflict between September 1984 and June 1988, according to a publication of the Indicator Project of South Africa (Ipsa).

The publication, entitled Political Conflict in South Africa, said between September and December 1984, 149 people were killed in political conflict countrywide, 922 people were killed in 1985, 1 352 in 1986, 706 in 1987 and 445 up to June 10 last year.

"What distinguishes the current conflict from previous cycles of political violence at one level is the scale of the conflict — measured in terms of ferocity, duration and national spread — which has been greater than ever before in South African history," Ipsa said.

The extent of the numbers of people killed, injured and detained, the loss of workdays and school-days through stayaway actions and boycotts and the socio-economic losses sustained exceeded those of the defiance campaign of 1952, the 1960 Sharpeville

ART 7/15 6/1/89

British campaign to release Mpetha

327
Political Staff

A NEW campaign for the release of the veteran trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha, 79, who is serving a five-year sentence for terrorism, has been launched by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in Britain.

One of Britain's largest trade unions, the Transport and General Workers Union, has agreed to pay part of the costs of the campaign.

AAM's trade union secretary, Mr Colin Adkins, and Mr Mpetha's son, Mr Themba Mpetha, who lives in Britain, have said in a campaign letter that Mr Oscar Mpetha had his leg amputated while in prison because of gangrene and had partially lost his sight because of diabetes.

They also said that at the recent Trade Union Council congress, TGWU's general-secretary Mr Ron Todd had called on the trade union movement in Britain to mount a campaign for Mr Mpetha's release.

...at least two months of the year here if I can. Your markets are very good, very

...even for a couple of months or years," he said yesterday, referring to a proposal to build a parking garage beneath Greenmarket Square.

'56 000 detained in four years'

CHT Tm P
7/1/89

MARITZBURG. — Nearly 56 000 people were detained in terms of South African security legislation, the emergency regulations and other political crimes between 1984 and March 1988, according to a publication of the Indicator Project of South Africa.

In its publication "Political Conflict in South Africa", Ipsa tabulates detentions of people in various government legislation categories on the basis of figures supplied by various monitoring agencies and government ministers.

As far as security legislation is concerned, a total of 8 414 people were detained between 1984 and

1988, 36 492 people were detained in terms of the emergency regulations between 1985 and 1987 and 11 006 people were held on charges of public violence, malicious damage to property, arson, assault and murder during 1986.

Exclude homeland

Figures supplied by the government differed from those supplied by monitoring agencies for two reasons, according to the report.

When emergency detainees are held for less than 30 days, the government is not obliged to release their names, while figures of security legislation detainees supplied by the government exclude the homelands.

No regional breakdown of emergency detainees is supplied in the tables but the figure for security legislation detainees in Natal between 1984 and 1988 is 391. There were 67 people detained in 1984, 100 in 1985, 104 in 1986, 115 in 1987 and five up to June 1988.

The Transvaal recorded the highest number of security legislation detainees for the period with 420 detained in 1984, 262 in 1985, 323 in 1986, 203 in 1987 and 44 up to June 1988 — making a total of 1 252.

Of the independent states Transkei recorded the highest number of detainees, 2 836, for the period. — Sapa

Tourists still here

TOURISTS are still streaming through Cape Town, though their numbers are diminishing slightly. The Captour Bureau says as many as 980 people a day still visit the office.

Cuban 'threat' on UN's Namibia force

CHT Tm P
7/1/89

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Cuba will regard any reduction from the planned 7 500-man strength of the United Nations monitoring force in Namibia as a breach of the peace agreement reached with the United States and South Africa, the Cuban ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Alfonso Fraga, said here yesterday.

Reacting to US pressure for economies in UN manpower, Mr Fraga told newsmen Cuba would insist upon the letter of UN resolution 435 as a condition for withdrawing its 50 000 troops from Angola over the intended 27-month period. He said 3 000 men were being withdrawn before April 1 purely as a goodwill gesture on the part of

President Fidel Castro's Havana government.

The Cuban envoy told a press conference the initial 3 000 were going home "not out of pressure from anyone".

Mr Fraga said US pledges of continued support for Unita clearly indicated that America intended to replace South Africa as the main sponsor of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebels, but he believed President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' forces were now well able to cope with the insurgents.

Asked about an exchange of prisoners involving the captured South African soldier Private Johan Papenfus, Mr Fraga said he had no new information.

oken
e a
tive, sir

ting
ges

k at what's
levision



Four groups restricted

Star 21/11/89
 PRETORIA — Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has promulgated the prohibition of four organisations in terms of the emergency regulations in a notice in the *Government Gazette*. (327)

The restricted organisations are the Democratic Teachers' Union, the National Detainees Forum, the Western Cape Students' Congress and Western Cape Teachers' Union. — Sapa.

Did 'vampires

LONDON — Vampire hunters in Britain want to exhume Robin Hood's body to try to find out if bats could have been responsible for his death.

The London-based Society for the Advancement of Irreproducible Vampires and Lycanthropy Research has already made a formal request to the owner of his burial site at Kirklees Hall estate, near Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, for permission to exhume it.

SATURDAY STAR FOREIGN

The Robin Hood Society in Yorkshire is also interested.

One of its officials, Mrs Barbara Green, says the idea could provide some important evidence about the outlaw's death.

But Lady Margarite Armytage, the owner of

Stop the hanging in South Africa

Amnesty International members flood SA with letters

By CONNIE MOLUSI

PEOPLE from various parts of the world have expressed concern about the continued use of the death penalty in South Africa.

The outcry has come from members of Amnesty International in letters to South African State President PW Botha and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Amnesty is a worldwide human rights movement that works for the release of political prisoners detained anywhere in the world for their beliefs, provided they have not used or advocated violence. The movement opposes torture and the death penalty in all cases and advocates fair and prompt trial for all political prisoners.

The high rate of executions in South Africa has attracted world focus. South Africa has the highest number of executions in the Western world and it is estimated that 633 people were hanged between

1983 and 1987.

The latest outcry focuses on Paul Setlaba and Mxolisi Tshongoyi, and the executions in November last year of Adam Stevens, Zwelibulime Mjekula, Kholisile Dyakala, Paul Cidras and Flip Jansen.

Paul Setlaba is a student and member of the Colesberg Youth Organisation in the Eastern Cape. He was sentenced to death for his role in the killing of Mrs Dilato during a consumer boycott of white businesses in 1985.

Dilato was accused of breaking the boycott and of being a security police informer and was attacked by a group of people and set alight.

Setlaba was charged and convicted of murder on the evidence of Xolile Bonase, a 16-year-old State witness. Setlaba was given a stay of execution a day before he was due to be hanged after his lawyers lodged a petition for his retrial on the grounds that Bonase said he had lied in his

evidence because of pressure from the police.

Gary Chun of the US has called on the Minister of Justice to reopen Setlaba's case to examine the evidence that Bonase might have perjured himself.

Chun expressed his revulsion against the death penalty, calling it a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, as proclaimed in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Christal Leeder, a high school student in Canada, said in her letter: "I respectfully appeal to the State President to grant a reopening of the trial of Setlaba, to examine fully the allegations that the key State witness may have perjured himself." Leeder appealed to the State President to ensure that Setlaba and other political prisoners convicted of crimes carrying the maximum penalty of death be given every opportunity to explore all

possible avenues of appeal.

Lykke Sorensen of Denmark said he considered the death penalty the most cruel and inhuman treatment for any man. "I hope truly that you will make it possible for the prisoners in question to get every opportunity to appeal."

"The high number of executions in your country is a matter of great concern to me and other people all over the world, and I urgently appeal to you for clemency for your prisoners."

Brian Tarney, a human rights activist, said of death sentences: "This is a needless loss of lives. Although some of these people may be criminals, no person has got the right to exterminate them. Maybe you do not realise the wrong you are doing."

Claudia Heller said she was very concerned about the high number of executions in South Africa and appealed for clemency to be granted to all currently under

the death sentence. "I am sure the problems of your country are soluble without the death penalty," she said.

Ute Muller said he based his appeals on total opposition to the use of the death penalty in all cases - on the grounds that it was a violation of the fundamental right to life.

Muller expressed deep regret at the November executions.

Erica Garcia of the Netherlands appealed to the Minister of Justice to do everything in his power to ensure that Setlaba and Tshongoyi, as well as other prisoners convicted of crimes that carry the death penalty, have every opportunity of exploring all possible avenues of appeal. "Nothing strikes me as fair, given the possibility of mis-trial, miscarriage of justice, human error, and the absolute irrevocability of the death penalty."

"The uncertainties in the case of Setlaba underscore the point I wish to make - that the death penalty is under all circumstances to be avoided, because the risk it entails is terrible."

Eric Halbeisen, of Detroit, said South Africans should by now know the horror with which the world viewed the death penalty. "Continuation of this policy can only result in the total economic and political isolation of South Africa from the world community."

John Roska, of the US, expressed extreme regret over the executions of November 18 and 24. "These executions appear to the world as further evidence of a determined effort by the South African State and its system of justice to continue executions at a pace that is regarded as unjust, arbitrary and unfair. The death penalty is a violation of the fundamental right to life and its use should be ended if South Africa is to merit respect from the world," he said.

"Respect for human rights and the unbiased rule of law will be the most important proof South Africa can give to the world that it is advancing towards its stated goals of reform."

Detention of four slammed

Amnesty International protests to Transkei ruling council

CP Reporter

AMNESTY International has protested to Transkei's ruling military council about the continued detention of four people held under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The four are Misile Stemele, a field worker for the Transkei Council of Churches, Mlimdile Majama, of the X-ray department at Umtata's General Hospital, Twasile Mbandazayo, a school teacher, and a Dayo, a lecturer at Umtata's technical college.

All four were detained between November 17-18, 1988 under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Stemele was allegedly assaulted so badly during his previous spell in detention that he had to be hospitalised. He made an urgent court application and was granted an interim order restraining police from further assaulting him.

He was subsequently released and all charges against him were withdrawn.

Amnesty International members have expressed outrage at the continued detention of the four.

Amnesty International member Dr Judith Cooney told Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa in a letter she was particularly concerned about the safety of Stemele who was allegedly tortured during his previous period in detention from September 1986 to October 1987.

"I seek your assurance that he and the other three men are not being subjected to torture or ill-treatment while in the custody of the security police. I also urge you that they be given immediate access to their lawyers and be allowed visits from their families. If necessary, they should be allowed access to independent medical

treatment.

"If these people are not brought to trial fairly on recognised criminal charges, I respectfully ask for their release."

The conditions under which detainees are held have generated concern over the years, particularly with the rising death rate in detention.

A panel of doctors published a recent study which held that 72 percent of detainees they examined claimed to have been assaulted in detention and 97 percent showed signs of abuse.

The study maintained that 78 percent of the detainees had been subjected to mental abuse through interrogation, threats or humiliation, including being forced to remove their clothing and make statements. Of those held in solitary confinement, 84 percent suffered psychological problems after their release.

These claims are often dismissed as lies or exaggerated distortions manufactured by political activists to vilify the police.

However, in the light of deaths in detention the allegations of torture and abuse cannot be treated lightly.

Sixty-four people have died in detention in South Africa and the homelands since 1963.

Since the state of emergency was declared in 1985, several incidents involving the use of teargas on detainees have been reported. The South African Minister of Justice justified the use of teargas saying it had been necessary to defuse potentially dangerous situations.

Several court cases involving the alleged torture of detainees bear testimony to the abuse of detainees.

Bitter row over Khotso House bomb

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A bitter dispute broke out today over who bombed the Cosatu and Khotso buildings in central Johannesburg after details of police investigations of the terror attacks were released in Pretoria yesterday.

Organisations which occupied offices in the two bombed buildings have hit out at official announcements that frequent visitors to Cosatu House may have been responsible for the terror attack, and that security at Khotso House had been too stringent for a bomb to have been smuggled in.

The row broke out as police hunted for an alleged ANC woman saboteur said to be linked to last year's Khotso House blast. She is Miss Shirley Renee Gunn, 33, said by police to have been trained by the ANC at Pango Camp in Angola.

Details of police investigations of the attacks were made public at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday. It was announced that two men, who were seen with Miss Gunn before the Khotso House blast on August 31 last year are also being sought.

SECURITY GUARD

Police would also like to trace a security guard on duty at the time as well as nine people injured in the blast.

Police also said "Wit Wolf" Mr Barend Strijdom, who allegedly shot and killed seven people and wounded 15 in Pretoria, is the main suspect in connection with last year's arson attack on Khanya House in Pretoria.

At the Press conference at police headquarters in Pretoria, deputy CID chief Major-General Jaap Joubert said Miss Gunn was seen entering Khotso House with two men.

They apparently carried military-type high explosives in a heavy round case. It was believed they had taken the explosives into the building to build a car bomb there.

The explosives, weighing more than 30 kg, were placed in the parking basement near the lift but exploded prematurely.

In a statement read out by General Joubert, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said security at Khotso House was too strict for bombs to have been smuggled in.



Alleged ANC saboteur Shirley Gunn. A profile of the former Springfield Convent pupil appears on page 3.

STRICT CONTROL

On Cosatu House, Mr Vlok said control over entry to the building was so strict that it would have been "virtually impossible" for a stranger to enter the building unnoticed.

No information contradicted the police assumption that a frequent visitor to or resident of Cosatu House was responsible.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) strongly rejected the statement by Mr Vlok that Cosatu House was probably bombed by "frequent visitors" to the premises.

Cosatu spokesman Mr Frank Meintjies said Mr Vlok "should be aware that on the night before the bomb blast a hole was cut in the back fence and the building was broken into."

Today the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, which was housed in Khotso House, denied that trained terrorists had visited the building or that the premises had ever been used to store weaponry.

The Rev Frank Chikane said he "rejected with contempt any innuendo that explosives were openly brought into Khotso House or that the SACC had ever participated in acts of violence."

'Gunn sought apartheid-free South Africa'

By MICHAEL MORRIS, Staff Reporter

"THEY forbid us to gather, and then jail us in absolute isolation. But, more than ever, we are recognising that they are desperate. They don't know how to combat our resistance. Our only comfort is that we know that we are right."

These are the words spoken by Shirley Renee Gunn, 33, — now being hunted by security police — in December 1985 when police dispersed a crowd after a Cape Town prayer meeting for detainees.

Described as strong and brave, and motivated by a vision of an apartheid-free South Africa, Shirley Gunn was deeply committed to the struggle, according to people who knew her.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Trained as a social worker, her name gained currency in Cape Town during the civil strife of 1984 and 1985 when, as an organiser for the Clothing Workers' Union, she joined the ranks of political detainees.

She was held in solitary confinement for 112 days under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

A former Springfield Convent pupil, she won the support of Dominican sisters during her detention and they organised a petition calling for her release.

SUPREME COURT APPLICATION

For her widowed mother, Mrs Audrey Ierland Gunn — who brought, but then dropped a Supreme Court application for her daughter's release — it was a time of "fear, loneliness and worry", but one in which she came to "understand" her daughter's convictions.

For Shirley Gunn — for whom solitary confinement amounted to "accumulative loneliness" — detention proved to be a process of hardening.

She said after her release: "One does a lot of thinking in detention and this experience has put steel in my bones."

She was released from detention in December 1985 to stand trial, charged with possessing banned literature ... two copies of the periodical African Communist. She was allowed out on bail of R750.

'MANDELA OUR LEADER'

She was acquitted in May 1986 when the court found the State had failed to prove the periodicals belonged to her.

Her political views were at least partly reflected during the proceedings after the magistrate Mr A S McCarthy asked her about a Free Mandela badge she was wearing.

She told him: "Mandela is our leader, who is serving a life-long prison sentence in Pollsmoor. Many people see him as their leader."

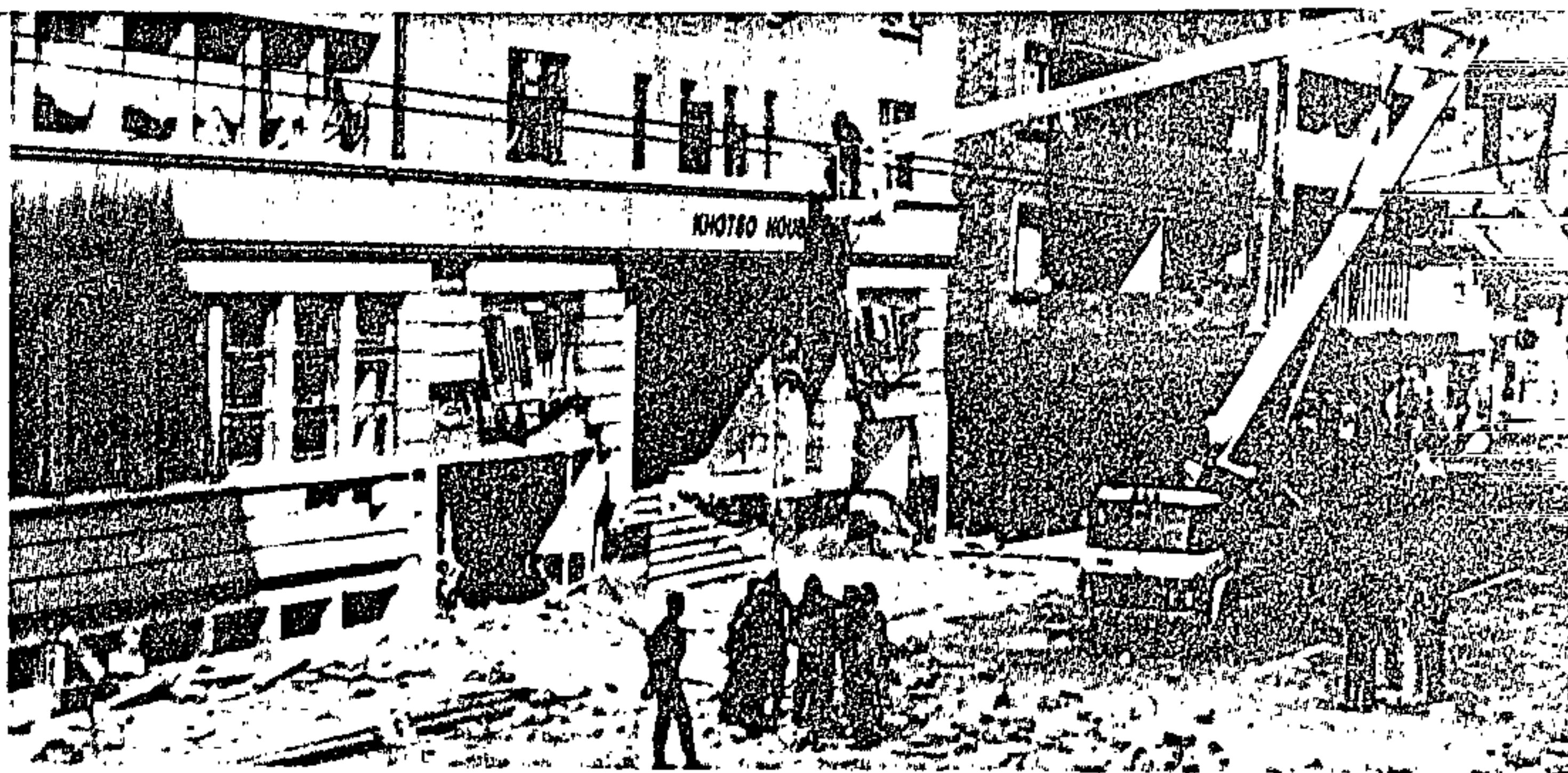
There were other court appearances too — she was arrested and charged with disorderly behaviour at D F Malan Airport, and also charged with distributing pamphlets at Bonteheuwel station without permission.

During her detention, her mother said of the difference between her daughter and herself: "She is an active idealist while I am a passive idealist."

But she was proud of her daughter and believed



SHIRLEY GUNN... The prime suspect behind the massive bombing of Khotso House last year.



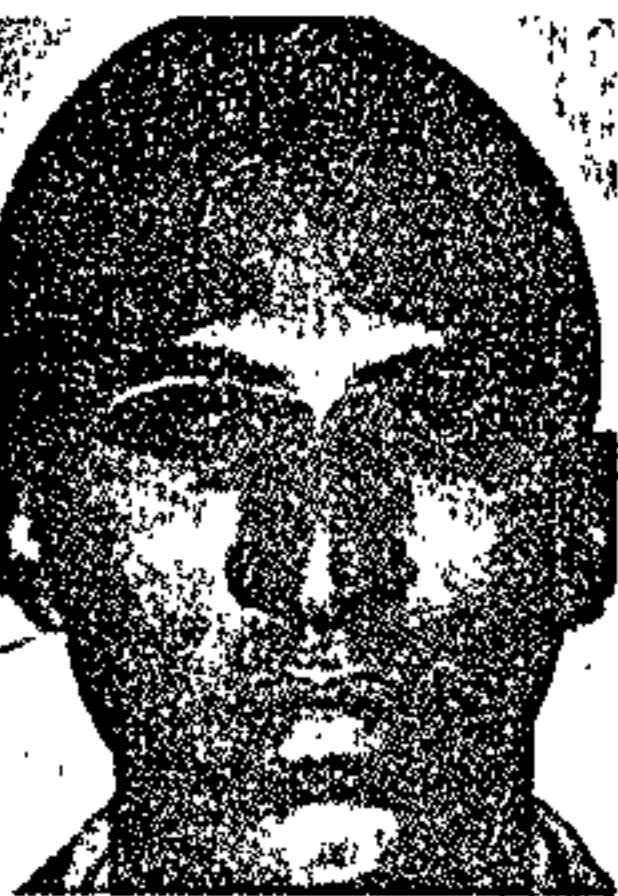
AFTERMATH... Debris is strewn across the road after the blast last year which ripped apart Khotso House, the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches. The bomb caused more than R1 million damage to the building, rendering it unusable.

TERROR CLAIM

City woman linked to Khotso blast



Police suspect A



Police suspect B

POLICE yesterday named a former Cape Town convent pupil, Ms Shirley Gunn, 33, as an ANC "terrorist" suspected of having a hand in the blast which ripped apart Khotso House.

Ms Gunn was alleged by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to have entered the building — headquarters of the SA Council of Churches and other anti-apartheid organisations — with two unidentified men shortly before the blast in September last year.

In other startling disclosures, Mr Vlok said:

● Police were investigating the "possibility" that Mr Barend Strydom, self-confessed leader of the "White Wolves" (Wit Wolwe), was involved in the October 1988 petrol-bomb attack on Khanya House, Pretoria headquarters of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference; and

● The powerful bomb blast which wrecked Cosatu House in Johannesburg on May 5, 1987 was "caused by a person or persons either living in, or frequenting, the building".

The allegations followed the appointment of a member of the police's

general staff, Major-General Jaap Joubert of the detective branch, to oversee investigations into the three incidents — which Mr Vlok described as "serious crimes".

Gen Joubert addressed a press conference in Pretoria yesterday at which he read the minister's statement.

Last night the Congress of SA Trade Unions rejected Mr Vlok's allegation that the union's head office was probably bombed by "frequent visitors" to the premises.

Cosatu spokesman Mr F. van der Merwe also accused Mr Vlok of dishonesty in allegedly concealing evidence revealed in what Mr Meintjies described as an "unsatisfactory investigation".

He said Cosatu officials had never been questioned by police nor confronted with evidence concerning his claim that "trained guerrillas had regular and free access to Cosatu House".

Mr Vlok should have been aware that on the night before the bomb blast a hole was cut, probably with a cutting torch, in the back fence and the building was broken into, he said.

Referring to the Khotso House blast, Mr Vlok said Ms Gunn — a former UCT student, Cape Town trade unionist and member of the UDF — and the two men, one white and one coloured, arrived at Khotso House shortly before

the explosion with a heavy, round case in their possession.

In addition "one of the men apparently also had certain objects hidden on his person", he said.

It was believed that they had taken explosives into the building to build a car bomb there. It was thought that the bomb had detonated prematurely, causing more than R1 million damage to the building and rendering it unusable.

"The damaged lid of a case was found among the rubble after the explosion and it is suspected that the white women and the other two persons took explosives to Khotso House with the intention of constructing a car bomb which was to have been used elsewhere.

"Since the SA police are being maliciously accused by certain people of being lax and unwilling to solve these cases, I consider it in the public interest to divulge certain facts which I have available, at this stage."

The police were trying to trace Ms Gunn and the two men, he said.

"Miss Gunn left South Africa during 1986 to undergo terrorist training, as a member of the ANC, at Pango Camp, Angola," he alleged.

At Cosatu House, it was well known that control over entry into this building, which was manned on a 24-hour

To page 3

MD named for docks scheme

Financial Staff

MR David Jack, Cape Town's city planner, has been appointed managing director and chief executive of the recently formed Victoria and Alfred Waterfront company which is to undertake the development of the old harbour.

Mr Jack describes the scheme as "the most exciting and challenging development project in South Africa" and believes the initial focus will be on the Pier Head area.

He said the successes of the redeveloped historic waterfronts in Australia, the UK and US were a source of encouragement.

● City planner to head waterfront project — page 9

Staff Reporters

FRIENDS and family of Ms Shirley Gunn, a 33-year-old woman activist from Cape Town, reacted with disbelief yesterday when told of a police statement that she was an ANC "terrorist".

Ms Gunn's mother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, said from Namibia yesterday that she "did not believe at all" the claims police were making about her daughter and the bombing of Khotso House.

As she spoke, the house where she was staying on holiday with her other daughter, Jenny, near Walvis Bay was being raided by the security police.

As a security policeman was right next to her, she asked the Cape Times to call her again in a few minutes by which time she expected the security policeman to have left and she would feel less agitated.

Gunn family 'disbelieve' terror claim

"I believe this phone is tapped," she said afterwards. "I am not prepared to speak about my daughter (Shirley) over the phone, I am not prepared to say a word, I'm sorry."

Ms Gunn attended Springfield Convent in Wynberg before going to the University of Cape Town where she qualified as a social worker.

After graduating she worked for the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Niero) in Cape Town.

Top cop held after Namibia gem heist

By JIM FREEMAN

ONE OF Namibia's most prominent policemen, Warrant Officer Willem Hendrik "Wimpie" van Greunen, appeared in Oranjemund Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the theft of diamonds worth R2,5 million from police offices.

No charges were put to W/O Van Greunen, but a charge of housebreaking and theft were being investigated, according to the state prosecutor at the diamond-mining centre, Mr Wollie Masker.

W/O Van Greunen would be remanded in custody until the next hearing on January 22 while the police investigation

R2 497 000 had been stolen from the offices of the police's high-security Diamond and Narcotics Bureau at Oranjemund on New Year's Eve, he said. Also stolen was R38 388.

Mr Masker said the police were investigating the possibility that the person who removed the gems from the police safe had an accomplice who received the diamonds.

There was a possibility that the uncut stones could already have left Namibia, he said.

W/O Van Greunen, a 32-year-old detective, only recently joined the Diamond Branch, according to senior police sources in Windhoek.

He was previously attached

Syftrets Cape Times

Share Challenge

TODAY'S PRIZE:

R800

TODAY'S INDEX:

(+) R13,60

There was no winner yesterday

IF your share price total movement equals exactly R13,60 today, you are a winner! Call (021) 208 4702/4760 between 9am and 2pm today to make your claim. If you haven't already applied call 208 4760 for a free card. No queries or requests for cards will be dealt with on any other telephone numbers.

DAILY LISTING — Page 9

STOCK PRICES — Page 10

On
ste
me
you

From page 1

**Terror
claim**

basis, was such that it would have been virtually impossible for a stranger to enter the building unnoticed, he said.

"According to explosives experts, the amount of explosive used in this incident was so large that it could not have been taken unnoticed into the building."

Both the Khotso House and Cosatu House blasts had been caused by more than 30kg of explosives.

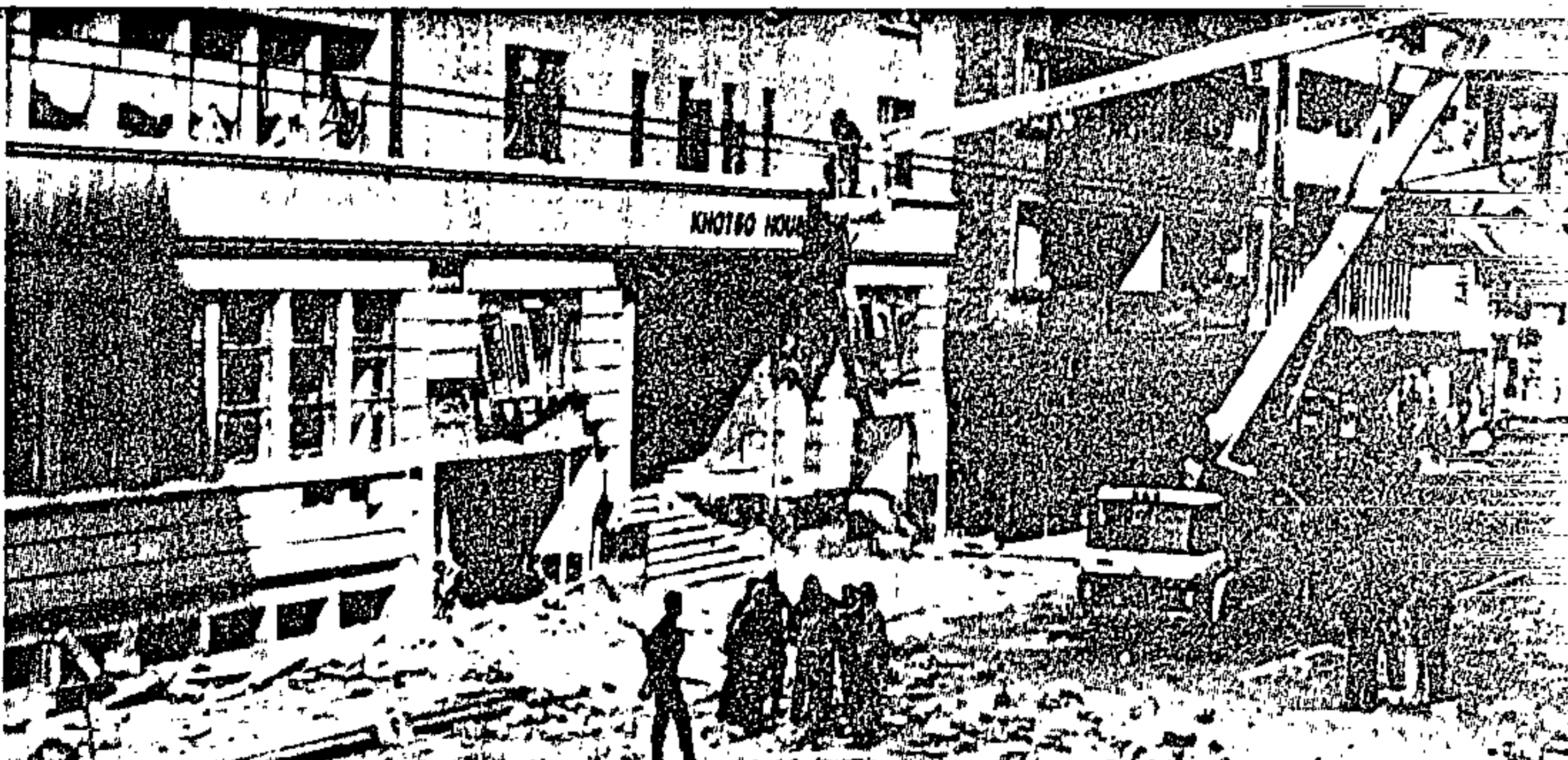
Gen Joubert told the news conference that although the possibility that Mr Strydom was involved in the Khanya House attack was being investigated, it would not have been possible for one person alone to set the building alight.

The weaponry found at Khanya House after the fire — two limpet mines, two hand grenades, and five AK 47 magazines — had "probably" been placed there by the arsonists, he said. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent and Sapa

TIVE MANAGEMENT



SHIRLEY GUNN... The prime suspect behind the massive bombing of Khotso House last year.



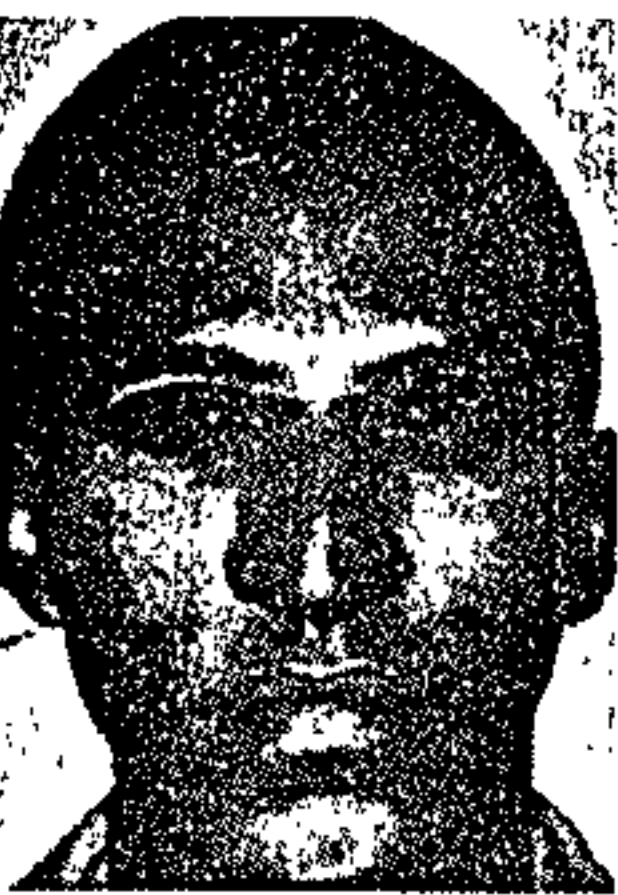
AFTERMATH... Debris is strewn across the road after the blast last year which ripped apart Khotso House, the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches. The bomb caused more than R1 million damage to the building, rendering it unusable.

TERROR CLAIM

City woman linked to Khotso blast



Police suspect A



Police suspect B

POLICE yesterday named a former Cape Town convent pupil, Ms Shirley Gunn, 33, as an ANC "terrorist" suspected of having a hand in the blast which ripped apart Khotso House.

Ms Gunn was alleged by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to have entered the building — headquarters of the SA Council of Churches and other anti-apartheid organisations — with two unidentified men shortly before the blast in September last year.

In other startling disclosures, Mr Vlok said:

● Police were investigating the "possibility" that Mr Barend Strydom, self-confessed leader of the "White Wolves" (Wit Wolwe), was involved in the October 1988 petrol-bomb attack on Khanya House, Pretoria headquarters of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference; and

● The powerful bomb blast which wrecked Cosatu House in Johannesburg on May 5, 1987 was "caused by a person or persons either living in, or frequenting, the building".

The allegations followed the appointment of a member of the police's

general staff, Major-General Jaap Joubert of the detective branch, to oversee investigations into the three incidents — which Mr Vlok described as "serious crimes".

Gen Joubert addressed a press conference in Pretoria yesterday at which he read the minister's statement.

Last night the Congress of SA Trade Unions rejected Mr Vlok's allegation that the union's head office was probably bombed by "frequent visitors" to the premises.

Cosatu spokesman Mr F. A. (Meintjies) also accused Mr Vlok of dishonesty in allegedly concealing evidence revealed in what Mr Meintjies described as an "unsatisfactory investigation".

He said Cosatu officials had never been questioned by police nor confronted with evidence concerning his claim that "trained guerrillas had regular and free access to Cosatu House".

Mr Vlok should have been aware that on the night before the bomb blast a hole was cut, probably with a cutting torch, in the back fence and the building was broken into, he said.

Referring to the Khotso House blast, Mr Vlok said Ms Gunn — a former UCT student, Cape Town trade unionist and member of the UDF — and the two men, one white and one coloured, arrived at Khotso House shortly before

the explosion with a heavy, round case in their possession.

In addition "one of the men apparently also had certain objects hidden on his person", he said.

It was believed that they had taken explosives into the building to build a car bomb there. It was thought that the bomb had detonated prematurely, causing more than R1 million damage to the building and rendering it unusable.

"The damaged lid of a case was found among the rubble after the explosion and it is suspected that the white women and the other two persons took explosives to Khotso House with the intention of constructing a car bomb which was to have been used elsewhere.

"Since the SA police are being maliciously accused by certain people of being lax and unwilling to solve these cases, I consider it in the public interest to divulge certain facts which I have available, at this stage."

The police were trying to trace Ms Gunn and the two men, he said.

"Miss Gunn left South Africa during 1986 to undergo terrorist training, as a member of the ANC, at Pango Camp, Angola," he alleged.

At Cosatu House, it was well known that control over entry into this building, which was manned on a 24-hour

To page 3

MD named for docks scheme

Financial Staff

MR David Jack, Cape Town's city planner, has been appointed managing director and chief executive of the recently formed Victoria and Alfred Waterfront company which is to undertake the development of the old harbour.

Mr Jack describes the scheme as "the most exciting and challenging development project in South Africa" and believes the initial focus will be on the Pier Head area.

He said the successes of the redeveloped historic waterfronts in Australia, the UK and US were a source of encouragement.

● City planner to head waterfront project — page 9

Staff Reporters

FRIENDS and family of Ms Shirley Gunn, a 33-year-old woman activist from Cape Town, reacted with disbelief yesterday when told of a police statement that she was an ANC "terrorist".

Ms Gunn's mother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, said from Namibia yesterday that she "did not believe at all" the claims police were making about her daughter and the bombing of Khotso House.

As she spoke, the house where she was staying on holiday with her other daughter, Jenny, near Walvis Bay was being raided by the security police.

As a security policeman was right next to her, she asked the Cape Times to call her again in a few minutes by which time she expected the security policeman to have left and she would feel less agitated.

Gunn family 'disbelieve' terror claim

"I believe this phone is tapped," she said afterwards. "I am not prepared to speak about my daughter (Shirley) over the phone, I am not prepared to say a word, I'm sorry."

Ms Gunn attended Springfield Convent in Wynberg before going to the University of Cape Town where she qualified as a social worker.

After graduating she worked for the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Cape Town.

Top cop held after Namibia gem heist

By JIM FREEMAN

ONE OF Namibia's most prominent policemen, Warrant Officer Willem Hendrik "Wim" van Greunen, appeared in Oranjemund Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the theft of diamonds worth R2,5 million from police offices.

No charges were put to W/O Van Greunen, but a charge of housebreaking and theft were being investigated, according to the state prosecutor at the diamond-mining centre, Mr Wollie Masker.

W/O Van Greunen would be remanded in custody until the next hearing on January 28 while the police investigation

R2 497 000 had been stolen from the offices of the police's high-security Diamond and Narcotics Bureau at Oranjemund on New Year's Eve, he said. Also stolen was R38 388.

Mr Masker said the police were investigating the possibility that the person who removed the gems from the police safe had an accomplice who received the diamonds.

There was a possibility that the uncut stones could already have left Namibia, he said.

W/O Van Greunen, a 32-year-old detective, only recently joined the Diamond Branch, according to senior police sources in Windhoek.

He was previously attached

Syrets Cape Times

Share Challenge

TODAY'S PRIZE:

R800

TODAY'S INDEX:

(+) R13,60

There was no winner yesterday

If your share price total movement equals exactly R13,60 today, you are a winner! Call (021) 208 4702/4760 between 9am and 2pm today to make your claim. If you haven't already applied call 208 4760 for a free card. No queries or requests for cards will be dealt with on any other telephone numbers.

DAILY LISTING — Page 9
STOCK PRICES — Page 10

On
st
m
yo

From page 1

CPC 7/11/89
**Terror
claim** *28*

basis, was such that it would have been virtually impossible for a stranger to enter the building unnoticed, he said.

"According to explosives experts, the amount of explosive used in this incident was so large that it could not have been taken unnoticed into the building."

Both the Khotso House and Cosatu House blasts had been caused by more than 30kg of explosives.

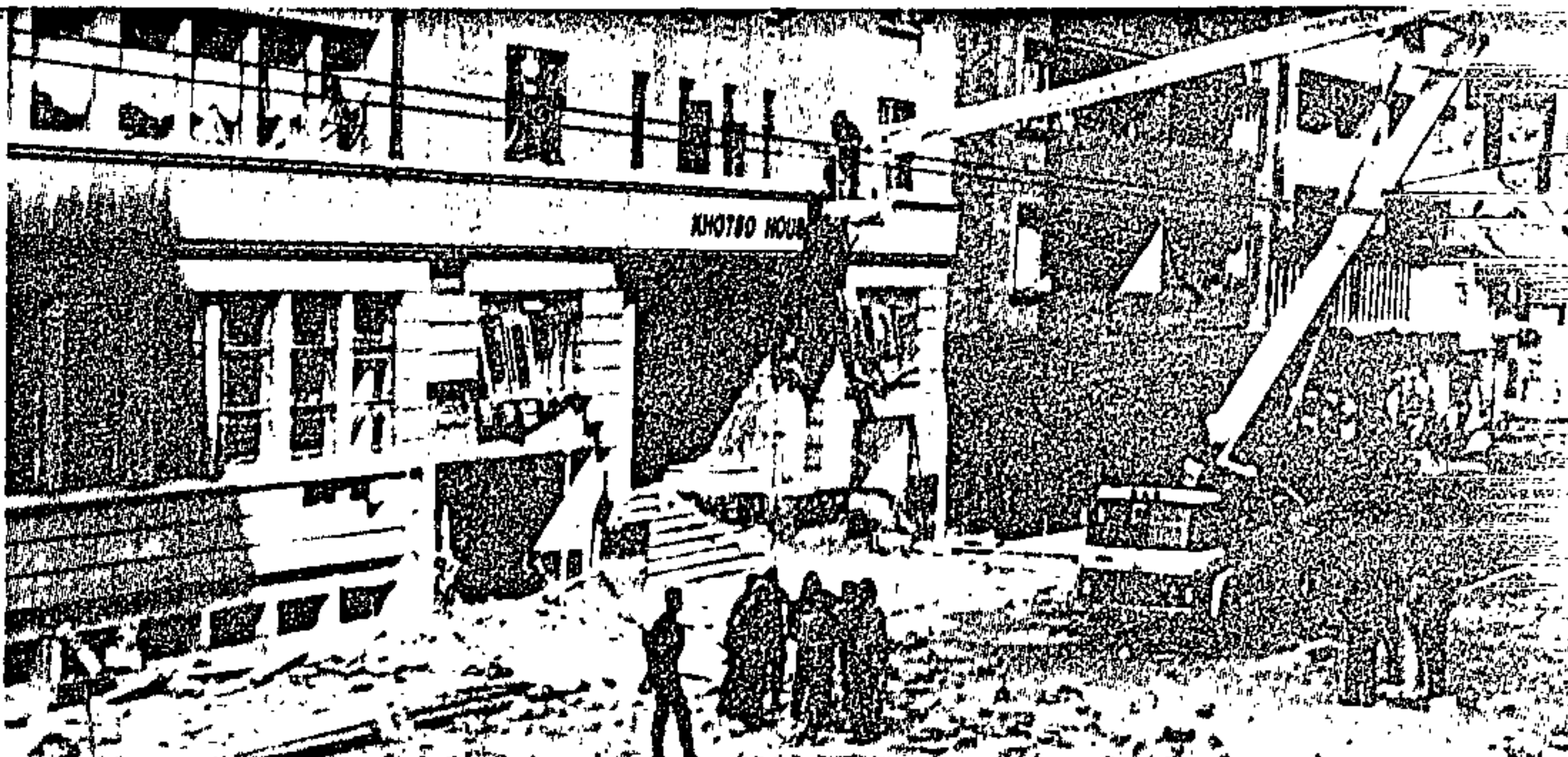
Gen Joubert told the news conference that although the possibility that Mr Strydom was involved in the Khanya House attack was being investigated, it would not have been possible for one person alone to set the building alight.

The weaponry found at Khanya House after the fire — two limpet mines, two hand grenades, and five AK 47 magazines — had "probably" been placed there by the arsonists, he said. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent and Sapa

TIVE MANAGEMENT



SHIRLEY GUNN ... The prime suspect behind the massive bombing of Khotso House last year.



AFTERMATH ... Debris is strewn across the road after the blast last year which ripped apart Khotso House, the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches. The bomb caused more than R1 million damage to the building, rendering it unusable.

TERROR CLAIM

City woman linked to Khotso blast



Police suspect A



Police suspect B

POLICE yesterday named a former Cape Town convent pupil, Ms Shirley Gunn, 33, as an ANC "terrorist" suspected of having a hand in the blast which ripped apart Khotso House.

Ms Gunn was alleged by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to have entered the building — headquarters of the SA Council of Churches and other anti-apartheid organisations — with two unidentified men shortly before the blast in September last year.

In other startling disclosures, Mr Vlok said:

● Police were investigating the "possibility" that Mr Barend Strydom, self-confessed leader of the "White Wolves" (Wit Wolwe), was involved in the October 1988 petrol-bomb attack on Khanya House, Pretoria headquarters of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference; and

● The powerful bomb blast which wrecked Cosatu House in Johannesburg on May 5, 1987 was "caused by a person or persons either living in, or frequenting, the building".

The allegations followed the appointment of a member of the police's

general staff, Major-General Jaap Joubert of the detective branch, to oversee investigations into the three incidents — which Mr Vlok described as "serious crimes".

Gen Joubert addressed a press conference in Pretoria yesterday at which he read the minister's statement.

Last night the Congress of SA Trade Unions rejected Mr Vlok's allegation that the union's head office was probably bombed by "frequent visitors" to the premises.

Cosatu spokesman Mr T. J. (Meintjies) also accused Mr Vlok of dishonesty in allegedly concealing evidence revealed in what Mr Meintjies described as an "unsatisfactory investigation".

He said Cosatu officials had never been questioned by police nor confronted with evidence concerning his claim that "trained guerrillas had regular and free access to Cosatu House".

Mr Vlok should have been aware that on the night before the bomb blast a hole was cut, probably with a cutting torch, in the back fence and the building was broken into, he said.

Referring to the Khotso House blast, Mr Vlok said Ms Gunn — a former UCT student, Cape Town trade unionist and member of the UDF — and the two men, one white and one coloured, arrived at Khotso House shortly before

the explosion with a heavy, round case in their possession.

In addition "one of the men apparently also had certain objects hidden on his person", he said.

It was believed that they had taken explosives into the building to build a car bomb there. It was thought that the bomb had detonated prematurely, causing more than R1 million damage to the building and rendering it unusable.

"The damaged lid of a case was found among the rubble after the explosion and it is suspected that the white women and the other two persons took explosives to Khotso House with the intention of constructing a car bomb which was to have been used elsewhere.

"Since the SA police are being maliciously accused by certain people of being lax and unwilling to solve these cases, I consider it in the public interest to divulge certain facts which I have available, at this stage."

The police were trying to trace Ms Gunn and the two men, he said.

"Miss Gunn left South Africa during 1986 to undergo terrorist training, as a member of the ANC, at Pango Camp, Angola," he alleged.

At Cosatu House, it was well known that control over entry into this building, which was manned on a 24-hour

To page 3

MD named for docks scheme

Financial Staff

MR David Jack, Cape Town's city planner, has been appointed managing director and chief executive of the recently formed Victoria and Alfred Waterfront company which is to undertake the development of the old harbour.

Mr Jack describes the scheme as "the most exciting and challenging development project in South Africa" and believes the initial focus will be on the Pier Head area.

He said the successes of the redeveloped historic waterfronts in Australia, the UK and US were a source of encouragement.

● City planner to head waterfront project — page 9

Staff Reporters

FRIENDS and family of Ms Shirley Gunn, a 33-year-old woman activist from Cape Town, reacted with disbelief yesterday when told of a police statement that she was an ANC "terrorist".

Ms Gunn's mother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, said from Namibia yesterday that she "did not believe at all" the claims police were making about her daughter and the bombing of Khotso House.

As she spoke, the house where she was staying on holiday with her other daughter, Jenny, near Walvis Bay was being raided by the security police.

As a security policeman was right next to her, she asked the Cape Times to call her again in a few minutes by which time she expected the security policeman to have left and she would feel less agitated.

Gunn family 'disbelieve' terror claim

"I believe this phone is tapped," she said afterwards. "I am not prepared to speak about my daughter (Shirley) over the phone, I am not prepared to say a word, I'm sorry."

Ms Gunn attended Springfield Convent in Wynberg before going to the University of Cape Town where she qualified as a social worker.

After graduating she worked for the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Cape Town.

Top cop held after Namibia gem heist

By JIM FREEMAN

ONE OF Namibia's most prominent policemen, Warrant Officer Willem Hendrik "Wim" van Greunen, appeared in Oranjemund Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the theft of diamonds worth R2.5 million from police offices.

No charges were put to W/O Van Greunen, but a charge of housebreaking and theft were being investigated, according to the state prosecutor at the diamond-mining centre, Mr Wollie Masker.

W/O Van Greunen would be remanded in custody until the next hearing on January 26 while the police investigation

R2 497 000 had been stolen from the offices of the police's high-security Diamond and Narcotics Bureau at Oranjemund on New Year's Eve, he said. Also stolen was R38 388.

Mr Masker said the police were investigating the possibility that the person who removed the gems from the police safe had an accomplice who received the diamonds.

There was a possibility that the uncut stones could already have left Namibia, he said.

W/O Van Greunen, a 32-year-old detective, only recently joined the Diamond Branch, according to senior police sources in Windhoek.

He was previously attached

Syffrets Cape Times

Share Challenge

TODAY'S PRIZE:

R800

TODAY'S INDEX:

(+) R13,60

There was no winner yesterday

If your share price total movement equals exactly R13,60 today, you are a winner! Call (021) 208 4702/4760 between 9am and 2pm today to make your claim. If you haven't already applied call 208 4760 for a free card. No queries or requests for cards will be dealt with on any other telephone numbers.

DAILY LISTING — Page 9
STOCK PRICES — Page 10

Out
ste
me
you

From page 1

CAC 7/11/89
**Terror
claim**
346

basis, was such that it would have been virtually impossible for a stranger to enter the building unnoticed, he said.

"According to explosives experts, the amount of explosive used in this incident was so large that it could not have been taken unnoticed into the building."

Both the Khotso House and Cosatu House blasts had been caused by more than 30kg of explosives.

Gen Joubert told the news conference that although the possibility that Mr Strydom was involved in the Khanya House attack was being investigated, it would not have been possible for one person alone to set the building alight.

The weaponry found at Khanya House after the fire — two limpet mines, two hand grenades, and five AK 47 magazines — had "probably" been placed there by the arsonists, he said. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent and Sapa

TIVE MANAGEMENT

TERF

City won



Police suspect A



Police suspect B

POLICE yesterday named a former Cape Town pupil, Ms Shirley Gunn, as an ANC "terrorist" suspected of having been involved in the blast which blew apart Khotso House.

Ms Gunn was alleged to have been a member of Law and Order, Mr Vlok said. She is alleged to have entered the headquarters of the Churches and other organisations — with other men shortly before the blast in September last year.

In other startling revelations, Vlok said:

- Police were investigating the "possibility" that Mr Bai, a self-confessed leader of the "Wolves" (Wit Wolwe), was involved in the October 1988 petrol-bombing of Khanya House, Pretoria, the headquarters of the SA Catholic Conference; and

- The powerful bomb which wrecked Cosatu House in Johannesburg on May 5, 1987 was planted by a person or persons either frequenting the building.

The allegations follow the appointment of a member of

Staff Reporters

FRIENDS and family of Ms Shirley Gunn, a 33-year-old woman activist from Cape Town, reacted with disbelief yesterday when told of a police statement that she was an ANC "terrorist".

Ms Gunn's mother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, said from Namibia yesterday that she "did not believe at all" the claims police were making about her daughter and the bombing of Khotso House.

As she spoke, the house where she was staying on holiday with her other daughter, Jenny, near Walvis Bay was being raided by the security police.

As a security policeman was right next to her, she asked the Cape Times to call her again in a few minutes by which time she expected the security policeman to have left and she would feel less agitated.

Soon afterwards she said the policeman was still there but in another room, and she listened attentively to the police statement concerning her daughter.

Gunn family 'disbelieve' terror claim

"I believe this phone is tapped," she said afterwards. "I am not prepared to speak about my daughter (Shirley) over the phone, I am not prepared to say a word, I'm sorry."

Ms Gunn attended Springfield Convent in Wynberg before going to the University of Cape Town where she qualified as a social worker.

After graduating she worked for the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Cape Town.

According to yesterday's statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Ms Gunn left South Africa "during 1986 to undergo terrorist training, as a member of the ANC in Angola".

TERF

City won



Police suspect A



Police suspect B

POLICE yesterday accused a former Cape Town pupil, Ms Shirley Gunn, as an ANC "terrorist" suspected of having been involved in the blast which blew apart Khotso House.

Ms Gunn was alleged to have been a member of the Law and Order Movement, Mr Vlok said. She has entered the headquarters of the Churches and other organisations — with thousands of men shortly before the end of September last year.

In other startling revelations, Vlok said:

- Police were investigating the "possibility" that Mr Barrow, a self-confessed leader of the "Wolves" (Wit Wolwe), was involved in the October 1988 petrol-bombing of Khanya House, Pretoria, the headquarters of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference; and

- The powerful bomb which wrecked Cosatu House in Johannesburg on May 5, 1987 was planted by a person or persons either frequenting, the building.

The allegations follow the appointment of a member of

Staff Reporters

FRIENDS and family of Ms Shirley Gunn, a 33-year-old woman activist from Cape Town, reacted with disbelief yesterday when told of a police statement that she was an ANC "terrorist".

Ms Gunn's mother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, said from Namibia yesterday that she "did not believe at all" the claims police were making about her daughter and the bombing of Khotso House.

As she spoke, the house where she was staying on holiday with her other daughter, Jenny, near Walvis Bay was being raided by the security police.

As a security policeman was right next to her, she asked the Cape Times to call her again in a few minutes by which time she expected the security policeman to have left and she would feel less agitated.

Soon afterwards she said the policeman was still there but in another room, and she listened attentively to the police statement concerning her daughter.

Gunn family 'disbelieve' terror claim

"I believe this phone is tapped," she said afterwards. "I am not prepared to speak about my daughter (Shirley) over the phone, I am not prepared to say a word, I'm sorry."

Ms Gunn attended Springfield Convent in Wynberg before going to the University of Cape Town where she qualified as a social worker.

After graduating she worked for the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Cape Town.

According to yesterday's statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Ms Gunn left South Africa "during 1986 to undergo terrorist training, as a member of the ANC in Angola".

TERF

City won



Police suspect A



Police suspect B

POLICE yesterday named a former Cape Town pupil, Ms Shirley Gunn, as an ANC "terrorist" suspected of having been involved in the blast which wrecked Khotso House.

Ms Gunn was alleged to be a member of the Department of Law and Order, Mr. Vlok said. She is alleged to have entered the headquarters of the Churches and other organisations — with other men shortly before the blast in September last year.

In other startling news, Vlok said:

- Police were investigating the "possibility" that Mr. Bhebe, a self-confessed leader of the "Wolves" (Wit Wolwe), was involved in the October 1988 petrol-bombing of Khanya House, Pretoria, the SA Catholic Conference; and

- The powerful bomb which wrecked Cosatu House in Johannesburg on May 5, 1987 was planted by one or more persons either frequenting the building.

The allegations follow the arrest and pointment of a member of the ANC in Angola.

Staff Reporters

FRIENDS and family of Ms Shirley Gunn, a 33-year-old woman activist from Cape Town, reacted with disbelief yesterday when told of a police statement that she was an ANC "terrorist".

Ms Gunn's mother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, said from Namibia yesterday that she "did not believe at all" the claims police were making about her daughter and the bombing of Khotso House.

As she spoke, the house where she was staying on holiday with her other daughter, Jenny, near Walvis Bay was being raided by the security police.

As a security policeman was right next to her, she asked the Cape Times to call her again in a few minutes by which time she expected the security policeman to have left and she would feel less agitated.

Soon afterwards she said the policeman was still there but in another room, and she listened attentively to the police statement concerning her daughter.

Gunn family 'disbelieve' terror claim

"I believe this phone is tapped," she said afterwards. "I am not prepared to speak about my daughter (Shirley) over the phone, I am not prepared to say a word, I'm sorry."

Ms Gunn attended Springfield Convent in Wynberg before going to the University of Cape Town where she qualified as a social worker.

After graduating she worked for the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Cape Town.

According to yesterday's statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, Ms Gunn left South Africa "during 1986 to undergo terrorist training, as a member of the ANC in Angola".

Stoffel warns *Sowetan 12/11/89* 4 newspapers

THE MINISTER of Home Affairs and Communications, Stoffel Botha, yesterday served notifications in terms of the Media Emergency Regulations on the publishers of four newspapers — *Al-Qalam*, *Work in Progress*, *New Era* and *Grassroots*.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Botha said in his opinion reports in a specific series of these publications warranted examination to see if they contained repetitive, subversive propaganda.

They also contained numerous articles which may have the effect of promoting the public image or esteem of the ANC and/or the SA Communist Party, he said.

Mr Botha has given the publications two weeks to submit representations which he would study.

"The publishers of *Work in Progress*, *New Era* and *Grassroots* had previously been warned in the Government Gazette about the repetitive publication of subversive propaganda," the Minister said.

"If after the current

examination, I should decide that action against any of these three publications is warranted, I shall have to consider the temporary suspension or pre-censorship of such publication or publications." — Sapa.

Hand over *Sowetan 12/11/89* houses

DAVEYTON township residents are to meet the council to demand that houses in the township built between 1958 and early 60s be handed over to their owners as they have paid up the building costs of those houses.

This was disclosed to the *Sowetan* yesterday by the leader of a delegation which presented a petition requesting the cancellation of a contract with a legal company in the area hired by the council, Mr Rhoo Hlatshwayo.

He said scores of residents, who are in financial difficulties, flocked to his home to thank him and urge him to continue his good work after he presented a petition signed by 371 residents to the council last week.

Regulations put pressure on South African press

Star 12/11/89

327

By Tim Cohen

The press in South Africa has come under considerable pressure since the introduction of the emergency regulations.

Three newspapers have been temporarily closed and yesterday four more received gazetted warnings. At least three other publications have received gazetted warnings.

The sequence of events since the beginning of last year was:

- In March, *New Nation* was banned for the maximum three-month period and in the same month individual editions of *South*, *Saamstaan*, *Grassroots* and *Al Qalam* were banned.
- In April, the *Weekly Mail*, *Saamstaan*, *Grassroots* and *Out of Step* all received gazetted warnings.
- In May the Cape-based newspaper *South* became the second newspaper to be banned. It was suspended for a month and a day.
- In June, provision for the registration of news agencies was included in the new media emergency

regulations. In September the section was withdrawn for re-drafting.

- In November, the *Weekly Mail* was banned for one month. Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha said the banning followed a warning as well as a previous meeting with the publisher.

The suspension of the *Weekly Mail* drew widespread condemnation, which included "strong opposition" to the move from the British Foreign Office and a call to "end the suppression" from the United States' State Department.

- In the same month, police said they were investigating a possible contravention of the media regulations against the Maritzburg paper *The Natal Witness* following a report published on August 4 about the refusal of 142 men to serve in the SADF.

- Also in November, the publishers of the periodical *Free Azania* were issued with their first gazetted warning.

- On Christmas Eve, police in Pretoria said they were investigating another possible contravention of the emergency regulations against *The Natal Witness*. This followed a report about incidents of bus stoning in the Caluza area in which two people were killed.

Stoffel justifies his warnings

The Minister of Home Affairs and of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, has supported his decision to warn four newspapers by giving examples of reports that offended him.

The publications served last night with warning notices are *Al-Qalam*, *Work in Progress*, *New Era* and *Grassroots*.

Mr Botha cited instances which, he said, were "examples of reports of a subversive nature which are being examined by me".

He said: "In a series of three issues of *Al-Qalam*, examples can be cited of articles which could have the effect of:

'STIRRING UP HATRED'

- "Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force are 'killing' children in the townships; that support for the army and police '... is the most overt statement of support for a fascist regime', and that the police torture individuals.
- "Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements to the effect that the State President and the courts of law support violence, and that torture is part of the legal and security system in South Africa.

"In a series of two issues of *Work in Progress*,

there are examples of articles which contain statements which could have the effect of:

- "Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force killed hundreds of unarmed civilians as a publicity stunt, and that this alleged activity has become common practice throughout southern Africa.

- "Promoting '... revolution or uprisings by means of the content and context of an editorial which ... promotes sympathy for violent resistance."

Mr Botha said that in his opinion two issues of *New Era* had contained articles which could have the effect of stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements or allegations that "... police ... attack anything black".

The articles were also said to "promote the public image or esteem of restricted organisations such as the UDF and the ECC, and an unlawful organisation, such as Cosas, as well as promoting revolution or uprisings".

The Minister said that in three issues of *Grassroots*, articles appeared which could have the effect of:

- "Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements or allegations to the effect that terrorists and supporters of a revolutionary organisation are '... the strong ones ...'."

Union angry over raids by security police

Labour Reporter

21/11/87
The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) has accused police of intimidation and the violation of union offices after security police allegedly raided and searched its premises in Pietersburg and Pretoria on Tuesday.

Nactu said the Mamelodi home of an official, Miss Joyce Sedibe, was also searched and family members were asked when she would leave Nactu.

Miss Sedibe has previously been detained twice but was released without being charged.

The federation's secretary-general, Mr Phiroshaw Camay, said Nactu condemned "this intimidation and violation of trade union offices and the privacy of Nactu staff".

Commenting on Nactu's allegations, the public relations division of the SA Police said: "We do not comment on routine duties (such as the visiting of premises). Also, we do not identify people who are visited or questioned by the police. We deny that the police intimidate people and any steps taken are aimed at the actions of individuals, not because they happen to belong to certain organisations."

Botha's threats won't stop us, say editors

By ANDREA WEISS, Staff Reporter

GRASSROOTS and New Era, both published in Cape Town, have reacted strongly to the warning from Minister of Home Affairs and Communications Mr Stoffel Botha that they could be censored or suspended.

Mr Botha last night served notices in terms of media emergency regulations on the publishers of Al-Qalam, Work in Progress, New Era and Grassroots — all of which are part of the so-called alternative Press. It is the second warning in 13 months for Work in Progress.

These latest warnings, bringing to nine the number of publications warned since the state of emergency was declared three years ago, were issued because the four publications allegedly published reports of a "subversive nature".

An editorial spokesman for Grassroots and New Era said they had not broken any laws and would continue to publish factual information about the African National Congress and other banned organisations.

"This attempt to impose a blanket of silence on this information can only cause further polarisation and violence.

"We call on all newspapers and their readers to resist this onslaught against the freedom of information," he said.

The Minister's statement, quoting from Grassroots, added that "in a series of three issues, articles also appear which could have the effect of:

● Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements or allegations to the effect that terrorists and supporters of a revolutionary organisation are 'the strong ones'; that 'women serving long sentences for public violence' should be saluted; and condoning violent struggle, and

● Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements and allegations to the effect that the State is involved in death threats and bomb attacks; that the death penalty is a political tool; and that the death sentence is legalised murder."

The Editor of Work in Progress, Mr Glenn Moss,

said he had received a letter yesterday afternoon in which Mr Botha gave the publication two weeks in which to make submissions in its defence.

Should the Minister reject the submissions, he may suspend the publication or direct that a government censor be installed in its offices.

It was probable that they would submit their arguments through their legal representatives, said Mr Moss, "but we have an uncomfortable feeling that the matter is already pre-determined".

Work in Progress, now 11 years old, pioneered the way for alternative publications. It is aimed at a readership with a particular interest in political developments and labour issues and its articles are of an analytical nature.

It currently produces six issues a year and Mr Moss said it had never been "published frequently enough to be compelled to obtain official registration as a periodical."

It was a major departure from the norm that Mr Botha issued a Press statement on the warnings. Mr Botha said last night that "since every action which I have taken in accordance with the provisions of the media emergency regulations has invariably met with vehement, biased, unfounded criticism, I consider it would be appropriate to provide a brief exposition of my most recent action".

He said propaganda which promoted revolution, uprisings or unrest, breaks down public order, stirs up feelings of hatred or hostility, promotes the public image or esteem of unlawful organisations, establishment and activities of People's courts or participation in acts of civil disobedience "are not trifling matters to be dismissed in an off-hand manner".

The publications which have received warnings are alleged to have contained numerous articles which may have the effect of promoting the public image or esteem of the ANC and/or the South African Communist Party, he said.

Mr Botha has given the four publications two weeks to submit representations which he would study.

"If, after the current examination, I should decide that action against any of these three publications is warranted, I shall have to consider temporary suspension or pre-censorship."

In the latest emergency regulations, a special provision of six months is made for a longer maximum period of suspension for non-registered publications. The outside limit on the suspension period for registered publications is three months.



Mr Stoffel Botha

Mean
Rainfall 8mm
Progressive rainfall

Govt warns 4 newspapers

676 TIMES 12/1/89 (377)

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday served notifications in terms of the media emergency regulations on the publishers of four newspapers — Al-Qalam, Work in Progress, New Era and Grassroots.

In a statement yesterday Mr Botha said reports in these publications warranted examination to see if they contained repetitive, subversive propaganda.

He has given the publications two weeks to submit representations.

"If after the current examination I should decide that action against any of these publications is warranted, I shall have to consider the temporary suspension

or pre-censorship of the publications."

"In a series of three issues of Grassroots articles appear which could have the effect of:

Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements or allegations to the effect that terrorists and supporters of a revolutionary organisation are "the strong ones", that "women serving long sentences for public violence" should be saluted, and condoning violent struggle;

Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements and allegations to the effect that the state is involved in death threats and bomb attacks, that the death penalty is a politi-

cal tool, and that the death sentence is legalised murder."

● A spokesperson for Grassroots publications (publishers of New Era and Grassroots) described the notifications as "simply another attack on press freedom and all newspapers in SA. We maintain that a factual report on the activity and beliefs of the ANC and the SACP cannot in itself encourage or further their aims".

● The National Council of the Southern African Society of Journalists commented that a state that needed such a system of draconian legislation in order to govern, must fear its people more than its enemies.

By FIONA CHISHOLM

1

11

1

IF
mc
R1
ne
be
da
yo
ca
N
cs
ar
bi
D
S

Cape Times 12/1/89

Protesting 37 women held

PRETORIA. — A number of women from KwaNdebele were allegedly intercepted by police when on their way to the Union Buildings to request that the government intercede in the alleged harassment of their Paramount Chief David Mabhoko and his Ndzundza subjects by the homeland government.

The women, in buses and kombis, were allegedly arrested at roadblocks at Vaalbank and KwaMlhang. — Sapa

THE HIGHEST COURT AND THE GALLOWS

TWO recent Appeal Court judgements have saved from the gallows men sentenced to death. But legal experts are unconvinced that this indicates any new spirit in the court of last resort.

At the very least, the judgements will serve to increase attention on the application of the death sentence in South Africa, where last year alone 218 people were sentenced to death and 117 executed.

Both judgements were handed down by the same Appellate Division judge, Mr Justice Botha.

Justice Botha was one of three AD judges who heard the "Sharpeville Six" appeal, where a highly controversial supreme court decision to impose death sentences was upheld.

Last month, in a review judgement, he overturned three death sentences given to men for murders committed during a mine fight.

The death sentences were imposed by Mr Justice JJ Strydom. The review judgement made headlines because Justice Strydom had earlier given a Northern Transvaal farmer a suspended sentence after he whipped to death one of his farm labourers.

A legal source said: "The judicial policy message of the 'Sharpeville Six' judgement was that if you are on the scene of a murder, or consolidate yourself in any way with the event, you too are going to be convicted and given the death sentence."

"The facts of the mineworkers' case

Several men have been saved from the gallows by the Appellate Division recently. But in at least one instance, the facts were comparable to those in the Sharpeville Six case, where the court ruled the other way. GAYE DAVIS reports

are not dissimilar to those of the 'Sharpeville Six' case, and Justice Strydom's sentence followed the temper of the 'Sharpeville Six' judgement.

"Justice Botha's activism is an interesting contrast with his refusal to intervene in the 'Sharpeville Six' matter. It shows a level of anxiety about convictions for murder and the application of the death sentence which many commentators think should have led to a different result in the 'Sharpeville Six' trial."

If the same stance had been taken on the "Sharpeville Six" matter, the death sentences would never have been upheld, he said.

Earlier last month, Justice Botha upheld an appeal by a Mitchell's Plain man against a death sentence imposed by Mr Justice Braam Lategan of the Cape bench.

Albert Petersen, 19 years old when the crime was committed, was convicted of murder with extenuating circum-

stances and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

He was sentenced to 10 years for the murder and given the death penalty for the robbery — a sentence Justice Botha described as "shockingly inappropriate". He reduced the death sentence to three years' jail and set aside another sentence of 10 years.

Justice Botha said it appeared Justice Lategan wanted to punish Petersen for the fact that the deceased died during the robbery, even though he had already sentenced him to 10 years because the man died.

What was disturbing, said Justice Botha, was that Justice Lategan had made a mistake of exactly the same sort in a previous case which also went on appeal.

He had to assume Justice Lategan did not take note of the judgement in that case.

Subsequent inquiries revealed that five death sentences imposed by Justice Lategan over the past three years were set aside and reduced to a total of 18 years' imprisonment.

The recently launched Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is carrying out a study on how judges go about sentencing people, to what extent the death sentence is upheld by the Appeal Court, and how many cases never reach this court.

It has also written to Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, requesting a commission of inquiry into the death penalty and for a moratorium on all hangings pending the outcome.

Brian Curran, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, believes the recent AD decisions will inevitably result in individual judges questioning themselves about their partiality or impartiality.

"Many judges believe they are impartial and that they administer justice fairly, but they are white people working within a white system with no exposure to black aspirations or frustrations."

One should also discriminate between criminal matters and those testing individual liberties, Curran said.

The past two years had seen the courts' ability to test civil liberty issues increasingly eroded by successive AD decisions in favour of the government — rendering the courts virtually redundant.

"It would be pure speculation to say the AD had decided to make up on the swings what it had lost on the roundabouts through decisions such as the 'Sharpeville Six' case."

In the face of decisions such as Justice Strydom's, to impose a suspended sentence on the white farmer who beat a labourer to death, any black person could be excused for thinking there was no justice to be had before a South African court.

However welcome the AD's intervention in overturning death sentences, much more was required before the damage done was anywhere near repaired.

FAMILIES AGAINST THE HANGMAN

CONVICTED murderers Johannes Mangate and Bakiri Nelson were hanged this morning upon the gallows of Pretoria's Central Prison.

Three days ago, relatives of the two men were among many who travelled to Pretoria to sign an anti-capital punishment petition launched by the newly-formed Families of People on Death Row (Fopod).

Neither man was a "political"; both had committed gruesome killings. In 1986, Uppington farm labourer Mangate shot to death four people, including his girlfriend, after a row with co-workers.

In the same year Nelson went to the Port Elizabeth home of two elderly women whom, he said, refused to pay him for gardening work. He strangled them with a rope.

Shortly before Christmas, the 40-year-old Mangate, who was on death row for almost two years, seemed to sense time was running out. He wrote a letter to Lawyers for Human Rights asking for help.

Restrained, polite and to the point, Mangate explained that he had suffered "mental sickness as from my childhood" yet was never examined by a psychiatrist during his trial. In addition, he said, an application by his pro deo defence to send him for the statutory 30 days' mental observation, was rejected by the court.

Mangate ended the letter: "Brother, I profoundly hope you'll help me. Remember, my life is at stake ..."

Fopod totally condemns the death sentence in all cases, regardless of who it is imposed on and why.

"Judicial killings," it says, "teach society the lesson that death and violence are acceptable solutions to the problems facing us. Such killings create the impression that retribution is justifiable."

Fopod has been launched as a support group to the abolitionist movement, a sort of emotional link in a chain of organisations such as the Black Sash which have long campaigned for the death sentence to be scrapped.

As Doris McBride, mother of convicted ANC bomber Robert McBride, told families present at the press conference to launch the petition: "If we rely only upon other people to do things for us and our children, we will never get anywhere ... we have a duty to act because the death sentence touches us in a way it cannot touch others."

The petition currently being circulated by Fopod calls upon PW Botha to:

- Institute an immediate moratorium on all executions.
- Set up a judicial commission of inquiry into the use of the death penalty in South Africa.
- Investigate "more appropriate methods of punishment, which seek to cure rather than destroy".

Charlotte Bauer

12/11/89 13/11/89
327

Publications slam Stoffel for warning

CAPE TOWN — Grassroots, Al-Qalam and New Era have reacted strongly to Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha's warning that they could be censored or suspended.

A spokesman for the publications said yesterday they had not broken any laws and would continue to publish factual information about the ANC and other banned organisations.

"This attempt to impose a blanket of silence on this information can only cause further polarisation and violence.

"We call on all newspapers and their readers to resist this onslaught against the freedom of information," he said.

Al-Qalam editor Mahomed Faizal Dawjee yesterday criticised Botha over the warnings. "The first victim in a war is truth and Minister Botha seems intent on living up to this historical dictum," Dawjee said.

"It has been the experience of Al-Qalam, and of Work in Progress, New Era, and Grassroots (the warned publications), that Botha's definition of subversive always sacrifices truth at the altar of apartheid."

The Save the Press Campaign (Western Cape) "watches with horror" as silence descends over the newspapers of the country, the organisation said.

"The campaign believes that a free Press is fundamental to the democratic process, for "without one, SA will never aspire to the kind of political freedoms its citizens so desperately need".

"By silencing the views of those opposed to government policy, the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications is effectively making nonsense of political debate", for all organisations had a right to be heard, it said, — Sapa.

Stoffel Botha's reasons for action against newspapers

HOME Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha this week gave detailed reasons for the notifications served on four newspapers in terms of the Media Emergency Regulations. Botha gave publishers of the newspapers — Al-Qalam, Work in Progress, New Era and Grassroots — two weeks in which to submit representations to him.

Botha said he was issuing an explanation of his latest action because every previous action taken in terms of the Media Emergency Regulations had met "vehement biased unfounded criticism."

"It is essential that the public should comprehend the crux of the matter," he said. "The public should not be subjected to misrepresentations as to what is relevant in applying these regulations. My experience in the past has been that the nature and extent of my actions were rendered suspect by certain newspapers." He said that in his opinion reports in a specific series of these publications warranted examination to see if they contained repetitive, subversive propaganda. They also contained numerous articles which might have the effect of promoting the public image or esteem of the ANC and/or the SA Communist Party.

"The publishers of Work in Progress, New Era and Grassroots had previously been warned in the Government Gazette about the repetitive publication of subversive propaganda," the Minister said.

"If after the current examination I should decide that action against any of these three publications is warranted, I shall have to con-

sider the temporary suspension or pre-censorship of such publication or publications." In the case of Al-Qalam the Minister might decide, after this first examination, either to take no further steps or to issue a warning in the Government Gazette about the systematic or repetitive publication of subversive matter.

Examples

The Minister said "The following are examples of reports of a subversive nature which are being examined by me:

"In a series of three issues of Al-Qalam, examples can be cited of articles which could have the effect of:

- Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force are 'killing' children in the townships that support for the army and police'...
- Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements to the effect that the State President and the Courts of Law support violence; and that torture is part of the legal and security system in South Africa.

"In a series of two issues of Work in Progress there are examples of articles which contain statements which could have the effect of:

- Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force killed hun-

dreds of unarmed civilians as a publicity stunt; and that this alleged activity has become common practice throughout Southern Africa;

- Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements to the effect that the State assassinates individuals and condones violence; and
- Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by means of the content and context of an editorial which inter alia promotes sympathy for violent resistance.

"A series of two issues of New Era, for example, contains articles which could have the effect of:

- Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements or allegations that '... police ... attack anything black'.

- Promoting the public image or esteem of restricted organisations such as the UDF and the ECC, and an unlawful organisation, such as COSAS; and

- Promoting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements which popularise a revolutionary leader and armed struggle.

"In a series of three issues of Grassroots articles also appear which could have the effect of:

- Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements or allegations to the effect that terrorists and supporters of a revolutionary organisation are '... the strong ones ...' that '... women serving long sentences for public violence' should be saluted;

and condoning violent struggle; and

- Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements and allegations to the effect that the State is involved in death treats and bomb attacks; that the death penalty is a political tool; and that the death sentence is legalised murder."

He said the Media Emergency Regulations provided that, before he could act against a publication, he must be of the opinion that the publication of the matter under examination poses a threat to the safety of the public, or to the maintenance of public order, or that it delays the termination of the state of emergency, or that it is calculated to do so.

Propaganda

Botha also quoted a section of the regulations about repetitive subversive propaganda which had the effect that it:

- Promotes revolution, uprisings or unrest in the Republic; breaking down of public order in the Republic; stirs up feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority, security force, members of any population group or section of the public; promotes the public image or esteem of an unlawful organisation, such as the ANC, or a restricted organisation, such as the UDF; promotes the establishment or activities of unlawful alternative structures, such as 'people's courts'; or promotes or foments participation in acts of civil disobedience, stayaways, unlawful strikes or boycotts.

Sapa.

THE HIGHEST COURT AND THE GALLOWS

TWO recent Appeal Court judgements have saved from the gallows men sentenced to death. But legal experts are convinced that this indicates any new spirit in the court of last resort.

At the very least, the judgements will serve to increase attention on the application of the death sentence in South Africa, where last year alone 218 people were sentenced to death and 117 executed.

Both judgements were handed down by the same Appellate Division judge, Mr Justice Botha.

Justice Botha was one of three AD judges who heard the "Sharpeville Six" appeal, where a highly controversial supreme court decision to impose death sentences was upheld.

Last month, in a review judgement, he overturned three death sentences given to men for murders committed during a mine fight.

The death sentences were imposed by Mr Justice JJ Strydom. The review judgement made headlines because Justice Strydom had earlier given a Northern Transvaal farmer a suspended sentence after he whipped to death one of his farm labourers.

A legal source said: "The judicial policy message of the 'Sharpeville Six' judgement was that if you are on the scene of a murder, or consolidate yourself in any way with the event, you too are going to be convicted and given the death sentence."

The facts of the mineworkers' case

Several men have been saved from the gallows by the Appellate Division recently. But in at least one instance, the facts were comparable to those in the Sharpeville Six case, where the court ruled the other way. GAYE DAVIS reports

are not dissimilar to those of the 'Sharpeville Six' case, and Justice Strydom's sentence followed the temper of the 'Sharpeville Six' judgement.

"Justice Botha's activism is an interesting contrast with his refusal to intervene in the 'Sharpeville Six' matter. It shows a level of anxiety about convictions for murder and the application of the death sentence which many commentators think should have led to a different result in the 'Sharpeville Six' trial."

If the same stance had been taken on the "Sharpeville Six" matter, the death sentences would never have been upheld, he said.

Earlier last month, Justice Botha upheld an appeal by a Mitchells Plain man against a death sentence imposed by Mr Justice Braam Lategan of the Cape bench.

Albert Petersen, 19 years old when the crime was committed, was convicted of murder with extenuating circum-

stances and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

He was sentenced to 10 years for the murder and given the death penalty for the robbery — a sentence Justice Botha described as "shockingly inappropriate". He reduced the death sentence to three years' jail and set aside another sentence of 10 years.

Justice Botha said it appeared Justice Lategan wanted to punish Petersen for the fact that the deceased died during the robbery, even though he had already sentenced him to 10 years because the man died.

What was disturbing, said Justice Botha, was that Justice Lategan had made a mistake of exactly the same sort in a previous case which also went on appeal.

He had to assume Justice Lategan did not take note of the judgement in that case.

Subsequent inquiries revealed that five death sentences imposed by Justice Lategan over the past three years were set aside and reduced to a total of 18 years' imprisonment.

The recently launched Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is carrying out a study on how judges go about sentencing people, to what extent the death sentence is upheld by the Appeal Court, and how many cases never reach this court.

It has also written to Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, requesting a commission of inquiry into the death penalty and for a moratorium on all hangings pending the outcome.

Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, believes the recent AD decisions will inevitably result in individual judges questioning themselves about their partiality or impartiality.

"Many judges believe they are impartial and that they administer justice fairly, but they are white people working within a white system with no exposure to black aspirations or frustration."

One should also discriminate between criminal matters and those testing individual liberties, Currin said.

The past two years had seen the courts' ability to test civil liberty issues increasingly eroded by successive AD decisions in favour of the government — rendering the courts virtually redundant.

"It would be pure speculation to say the AD had decided to make up on the swings what it had lost on the roundabouts through decisions such as the 'Sharpeville Six' case."

In the face of decisions such as Justice Strydom's, to impose a suspended sentence on the white farmer who beat a labourer to death, any black person could be excused for thinking there was no justice to be had before a South African court.

However welcome the AD's intervention in overturning death sentences, much more was required before the damage done was anywhere near repaired.

FAMILIES AGAINST THE HANGMAN

CONVICTED murderers Johannes Mangate and Bakiri Nelson were hanged this morning upon the gallows of Pretoria's Central Prison.

Three days ago, relatives of the men were among many who travelled to Pretoria to sign an anti-capital punishment petition launched by the newly-formed Families of People on Death Row (Fopod).

One man was a "political"; another committed a "political" killing. In 1986, Uptown farm labourer Mangate shot to death four people, including his girlfriend, after a row with co-workers.

In the same year Nelson went to the Port Elizabeth home of two elderly women whom, he said, refused to pay him for gardening work. He strangled them with a rope.

Shortly before Christmas, the 40-year-old Mangate, who was on death row for almost two years, seemed to sense time was running out. He wrote a letter to Lawyers for Human Rights asking for help.

Restrained, polite and to the point, Mangate explained that he had suffered "mental sickness as from my childhood" yet was never examined by a psychiatrist during his trial. In addition, he said, an application by his pro deo defence to send him for the statutory 30 days' mental observation, was rejected by the court.

Mangate ended the letter: "Brother, I profoundly hope you'll help me. Remember, my life is at stake ..."

Fopod totally condemns the death sentence in all cases, regardless of who it is imposed on and why.

"Judicial killings," it says, "teach society the lesson that death and violence are acceptable solutions to the problems facing us. Such killings create the impression that retribution is justifiable."

Fopod has been launched as a support group to the anti-death sentence movement, a sort of emotional link in a chain of organisations such as the Black Sash which have long campaigned for the death sentence to be scrapped.

As Doris McBride, mother of convicted ANC bomber Robert McBride, told families present at the press conference to launch the petition: "If we rely only upon other people to do things for us and our children, we will never get anywhere ... we have a duty to act because the death sentence touches us in a way it cannot touch others."

The petition currently being circulated by Fopod calls upon PW Botha to:

- Institute an immediate moratorium on all executions.
- Set up a judicial commission of inquiry into the use of the death penalty in South Africa.
- Investigate "more appropriate methods of punishment, which seek to cure rather than destroy".

Charlotte Bauer



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

327

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 283

PRETORIA, 13 JANUARY 1989
JANUARIE 1989

No. 11663

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 69

13 January 1989

GRANTING OF SEARCH POWERS TO AUTHORIZED OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH

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, Johannes Velde van der Merwe, Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby determine that authorized officers of the Municipality of the City of Port Elizabeth may search persons for the purpose of granting permission to enter or enter upon the premises listed in the Schedule.

Signed at Pretoria on this 20th day of December 1988.

J. V. VAN DER MERWE,
Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police.

SCHEDULE

Pleinhuis, 10 Main Street, Port Elizabeth.
Eric Tindale Building, 196 Main Street, Port Elizabeth.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 69

13 Januarie 1989

VERLENING VAN DEURSOEKINGSMAGTE AAN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES VAN DIE MUNISIPALITEIT VAN DIE STAD VAN PORT ELIZABETH

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, Johannes Velde van der Merwe, Senior Hoofadjunk-kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby dat gemagtigde beamptes van die Munisipaliteit van die stad van Port Elizabeth persone mag deursoek vir die doel van verlening van toestemming tot die binnegaan of betreding van die persele in die Bylae vermeld.

Aldus geteken te Pretoria op die 20ste dag van Desember 1988.

J. V. VAN DER MERWE,
Senior Hoofadjunk-kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

BYLAE

Pleinhuis, Mainstraat 10, Port Elizabeth.
Eric Tindalegebou, Mainstraat 196, Port Elizabeth.

CABE TINS 14/1/89

377

Tutu's son seeks court interdict

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— Archbishop Desmond Tutu's son, Mr Trevor Tutu, applied for an interim interdict against the police in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after alleging he was bundled into a police van and assaulted while jogging in Soweto at 3.30am last Saturday.

Mr Tutu said in an affidavit that since this incident and two other assaults or threats of assault by the police on January 3, he has lived in fear of his life.

He has asked the court for an interim interdict against the minister of

law and order restraining the police from unlawfully assaulting or threatening him and his family.

When the matter came before Mr Justice Coetzee yesterday, he ruled that the matter could be heard as urgent but did not condone the short notice given to the minister to respond to the application.

Mr Justice Coetzee ruled that the minister must be given the required 72 hours notice and postponed the application until 2pm on Monday.

The minister had only received two hours notice when the matter went to court yesterday.

Mr Tutu said in an affidavit the

threats and assaults on January 3 occurred while he was in custody after his appearance in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court on charges of contravening the Civil Aviation Offences Act and his subsequent arrest for outstanding traffic offences.

Threats were made in the presence of his attorney, Mr Tutu said.

On January 5 the state attorney gave a verbal undertaking denying allegations against the minister but stating that all reasonable steps would be taken to ensure SAP members complied with the law.

Mr Tutu said he was satisfied with the undertaking.

In his affidavit he outlined the assault which allegedly took place on January 7 — two days after the undertaking was given.

"I was taking my exercise about 3.30am in Ndlovo Road," Mr Tutu said.

"A minute or so later three vehicles pulled up next to me and a number of uniformed policemen left one of the vehicles and without further ado seized me and bundled me into the back of the transport vehicle.

"I was struck repeatedly about the head and face, suffering a cut under my left eye and contusions in my mouth."

Killings: Papers handed to court

Cape Times 14/1/89

Staff Reporter

377 181

DOCUMENTS relating to the controversial killing of seven alleged guerillas in Guguletu more than two years ago were yesterday handed to the magistrate who presided over the inquest into the killings and who has been ordered to re-open the inquest.

Mrs S Swart, assistant senior public prosecutor at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, yesterday said she had handed all the documents relating to the case to the magistrate, Mr G Hoffman.

Mr Hoffman is to read the case file prior to announcing a new date for the re-commencement of the inquiry.

The attorney-general, Mr Niel Rossouw, announced in December last year that the inquest had been re-opened "in the public interest".

In the original inquest in November 1986, Mr Hoffman made his findings on sworn affidavits only and concluded that all seven men died from bullet wounds sustained "in police activity for the combating of terrorism".

The shootout between the police and the seven alleged guerillas outside a Guguletu men's hostel in March, 1986, and the subsequent publication of eyewitness reports by the Cape Times, caused controversy.

Former Cape Times deputy news editor Mr Tony Weaver was charged with making untrue statements about police in an interview to the BBC but was acquitted in September 1987.

His acquittal prompted an investigation into questions raised by his trial.

OFS Administrator hurt in death crash

Staff Reporter

Two people died and three, including the Administrator of the Free State, Mr Louis Botha, were injured in a collision near Bethlehem on Friday.

Mr Kanthilal Harku (31) and his wife, Shaheda (31), both of Newcastle, were killed in the accident, which happened at 11.00 pm.

The Harkus's son and daughter, aged 6 and 3, were treated for their injuries at the hospital in Bethlehem and discharged yesterday.

Mr Botha was on his way to his farm near Bethlehem after a visit to Cape Town. He was treated for shock and chest bruises.

Bethal trial sentence today

The three convicted Bethal trial men are to be sentenced by Mr Justice Daniels in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The State asked for the death penalty for all three, ANC member Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim (51), Acton Maseko (38) — who were both convicted on a main charge of treason — and Simon Dladla, who was found guilty of terrorism.

Defence counsel Mr L Gericke said landmine attacks in the Transvaal had not been aimed at killing anybody specifically, but formed part of the ANC's armed struggle. — Sapa.

Book firm to stop selling Rushdie novel

LONDON — W H Smith will remove the controversial book "Satanic Verses" from its 430 stores in Britain following a rally against the novel.

But the *Sunday Times* and *The Mail on Sunday* newspapers reported that company officials said their decision was taken for commercial reasons.

Copies of the novel — by Indian-born author Salman Rushdie — were burned at a peaceful rally in central England of 1 500 people on Saturday.

BLASPHEMOUS

The book, which is condemned by Muslims as blasphemous and has been banned in Saudi Arabia, India and South Africa, highlights an Indian actor's internal struggle against the forces of evil.

"It is a commercial consideration. We are not bowing to pressure," *The Times* quoted W H Smith and Sons Ltd managing director Mr Malcolm Field as saying.

"But we have to bear in mind that a whole shop could be threatened by this sort of thing," he said.

Rushdie, who lives in Ealing, London, told *The Sunday Times*, "this is a very sad day, not only for me, but for English literature". — Sapa-AP.

the balance of restrictive policies has
ed

Banned in SA film starts run in Britain

LONDON — The controversial film, *Mapantsula*, banned in SA though made with the blessing of authorities, has opened in the UK. (327)

The film is being touted as an essentially political work. UK critics were impressed it was made at all.

Time Out magazine film critic Tony Ryans said: "The film gets much closer to the sounds, smells and rhythms of Soweto than an en-

ROBERT GENTLE

tire Attenborough white-liberal movie. No pretensions, no lectures.

Mapantsula, directed by Oliver Schimtz and co-written by the main star, Thomas Mogotlane, tells the story of a small-time crook who becomes politically radicalised after police try to use him as an informer.

Tutu applies for interdict against

HBISHOP Desmond Tutu's son Tre applied for an interim interdict against the SAP in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday after alleging he was led into a police van and assaulted while jogging in Soweto at 2.00 pm.

SUSAN RUSSELL

lawfully assaulting or threatening him and his family.

When the matter was brought to court...

Chap. 10, p. 1189
'Kei unbans

15 groups *257*

UMTATA . — Fifteen organisations banned in Transkei in 1980, most of them based in South Africa, Namibia and Zambia, were unbanned yesterday.

The organisations are: Institute for Black Studies, Young Christian Workers, Union of Black Journalists, Human Rights Committee of SA, United African National Congress, Zambian Economic Co-Operative, Unity Movement of SA, SA Council of Churches, SACC Dependents' Conference, Independent Churches of SA, SWA Foundation, World Council of Churches, SA Society of Journalists, Black Parents' Association and Christian Institute of Southern Africa.

Stoffel and the media . . . *Qm Tmk 16/1/89*

HOME Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has given detailed reasons for the notifications served on four newspapers in terms of the media emergency regulations.

Publishers of the newspapers — Al-Qalam, Work in Progress, New Era and Grassroots — were given two weeks in which to submit representations to him.

He said reports in these publications warranted examination to see if they contained repetitive, subversive propaganda. They also contained numerous articles which might have the effect of promoting the public image or esteem of the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

Mr Botha said he was issuing an explanation of his latest action because every previous action taken in terms of the media emergency regulations had met "vehement biased unfounded criticism".

"The publishers of Work in Progress, New Era and Grassroots had previously been warned in the Government Gazette about the repetitive publication of subversive propaganda," he said.

"If after the current examination I should decide that action against any of these three publications is warranted, I shall have to consider the temporary suspension or pre-censorship of such publication or publications."

In the case of Al-Qalam the minister might decide to either take no further steps or to issue a warning in the Government Gazette about the systematic or repetitive publication of subversive matter.

"The following are examples of reports of a subver-

A few examples of 'repetitive and subversive propaganda'

sive nature which are being examined by me:

- Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force are "killing" children in the townships; that support for the army and police "... is the most overt statement of support for a fascist regime", and that the police torture individuals.

- Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements to the effect that the State President and the courts support violence and that torture is part of the legal and security system in South Africa.

"In a series of two issues of Work in Progress there are examples of articles which contain statements which could have the effect of:

- Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SADF killed hundreds of unarmed civilians as a publicity stunt and that this alleged activity has become common practice throughout Southern Africa.

- Promoting the breaking down of public order by

publishing statements to the effect that the state assassinates individuals and condones violence, and

- Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by means of the content and context of an editorial which inter alia promotes sympathy for violent resistance.

"A series of two issues of New Era, for example, contains articles which could have the effect of:

- Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements or allegations that "... police... attack anything black.

- Promoting the public image or esteem of restricted organisations such as the UDF and the ECC, and an unlawful organisation, such as Cosas, and

- Promoting revolution or uprising by publishing statements which popularise a revolutionary leader and armed struggle.

"In a series of three issues of Grassroots, articles also appear which could have the effect of promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements or allegations to the effect that:

- Terrorists and support-

ers of a revolutionary organisation are '... the strong ones...'; that '... women serving long sentences for public violence' should be saluted, and condoning violent struggle.

- The state is involved in death threats and bomb attacks; that the death penalty is a political tool, and that the death sentence is legalised murder."

He said the media emergency regulations provided that, before he could act against a publication, the matter under examination had to "pose a threat to the safety of the public, or to the maintenance of public order, or delay the termination of the state of emergency, or that it was calculated to do so".

Propaganda

Mr Botha, quoting a section of the regulations, defined repetitive subversive propaganda as that which:

"Promotes revolution, uprisings or unrest in the Republic; promotes the breaking down of public order in the Republic; stirs up feelings of hatred or hostility towards a local authority, security force, members of any population group or section of the public; promotes the public image or esteem of unlawful organisations such as the ANC or restricted organisations such as the UDF; promotes the establishment or activities of unlawful alternative structures, such as 'people's courts', or promotes or foments participation in acts of civil disobedience, stayaways, unlawful strikes or boycotts." — 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. 283

PRETORIA, 16 JANUARY 1989
JANUARIE 1989

No. 11671

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 95

16 January 1989

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 organization 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

WHITE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT OF SOUTH
AFRICA.

218—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 95

16 Januarie 1989

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDSNOD- 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 organisasie 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

BLANKE NASIONALE BEWEGING VAN SUID-
AFRIKA.

11671—1

Govt puts new clamp on white racists

Soweto 17/11/89

327

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday restricted the activities of a racist organisation, the White Nationalist Movement that was founded in Brits last year to continue the aims of the earlier-restricted Blanke Bevydingsbeweging.

The WNM was founded at Brits on November 26 last year, and is headed by Wynand de Beer.

Schabort

He was elected as temporary leader because BBB leader Prof Johan Schabort had a personal restriction served on him when the

BBB was restricted on November 17 last year.

Yesterday's restriction was gazetted in Pretoria in terms of Security Emergency Regulation 7, and prohibits the WNM from "carrying on" or performing any activities or acts whatsoever.

Prof Schabort may not speak to any journalist or leave Brits. — Sapa.

Star 17/11/89 (327) (328)

Law Minister restricts new organisation

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, restricted the activities yesterday of a racist organisation, the Blanke Nasionale Beweging (BNB), that was founded to continue the aims of the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging.

The BNB was founded on November 26 last year and is headed by Mr Wynand de Beer.

He was elected as temporary leader because BBB leader Professor Johan Schabert had a personal restriction served on him when the BBB was restricted on November 17 last year.

Yesterday's restriction prohibits the BNB from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever". — Sapa.

Govt restricts racist movement

CAPE TIMES 17/1/89 327

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday restricted the activities of a racist organisation, the White Nationalist Movement that was founded in Brits last year to continue the aims of the restricted Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging.

Mr Wynand de Beer was elected temporary leader because BBB leader Professor Johan Schabert had a personal restriction served on him when the BBB was restricted on November 17 last year.

Yesterday's restriction was gazetted here in terms of the emergency regulations and prohibits the WNM from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever". — Sapa

Nelson Mandela's surprise party...

REC-45 18/1/89
327

By LINDA GALLOWAY
Staff Reporter

NELSON Mandela, South Africa's longest serving political prisoner, "entertained" some of his fellow Rivonia trialists at his prison home in Paarl before Christmas.

Mr Dullah Omar, the Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said four of Mr Mandela's co-prisoners were taken to Victor Verster prison in the back of an ambulance on December 23.

They are Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Andrew Mlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba, who are all being held at Pollsmoor Prison.

The other two Rivonia trialists still in prison, Mr Wilton Mkwayi and Mr Elias Motsoaledi, who are being held on Robben Island, were not taken.

Mr Omar said he understood that the four prisoners were not told beforehand of their visit to Mr Mandela.

Excited

"They were taken early in the morning and spent about six hours with him," he said.

"All of them — except Mr Sisulu — had not seen Nelson since 1986 and they were very excited at being able to spend time with him.

"Mr Sisulu visited Mr Mandela at Constantiaberg clinic before he was transferred to Victor Verster early in December."

The Rivonia trialists — Mr Mandela, Mr Sisulu, Mr Kathrada, Mr Motsoaledi, Mr Mhlaba, Mr Mlangeni, Mr Govan Mbeki and Mr Dennis Goldberg were sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964.

Mr Goldberg was released in 1985 when he accepted the State President's offer of conditional release and Mr Mbeki was released in December 1986 because of poor health.

Mr Mandela, Mr Sisulu, Mr Kathrada, Mr Mhlaba and Mr Mlangeni were moved from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison in 1982. Mr Mkwayi and Mr Motsoaledi are still being held on the island.

Tuberculosis

Mr Mandela was moved to a prison house in the grounds of Victor Verster prison early in December, after receiving treatment for tuberculosis at the luxury Constantiaberg Clinic in Plumstead.

It is not clear whether the visit was requested by Mr Mandela.

His wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, said after her last visit to the prison house that her husband was being held "practically in solitary confinement".

The South African Prisons Service refused to confirm or deny the visit, saying it was not policy "to comment on the incarceration circumstances or activities of individual prisoners".

However, a spokesman for the service said: "Policy provides for ample visits to prisoners by family and friends."

Wednesday January 18 1989

State of emergency 'lulls Govt into false security'

Star 18/1/89 327

By Deborah Smith, Pretoria Bureau, and
Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The state of emergency created a false sense of security in Government, and among its supporters, that the situation in the country was under control and the unrest had been ended, University of Pretoria academic Professor Henning Viljoen said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual Reform congress in Pretoria, he said security legislation and the state of emergency had not addressed the core of the problem and in the long term presented no solution.

The head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, argued that the Government enjoyed the "fullest legitimacy" in defending society from those who sought to overthrow it by violence.

Objectives

Without security there was very little possibility for anyone in society to pursue basic and legitimate objectives, Mr Steward said.

Reform is a non-official movement in the Ned Geref Kerk whose members consist of both lay people and clergymen working for church unity and justice in South Africa.

Professor Viljoen said the system of government in South Africa was not democratic as the majority of citizens had no say in the passing of laws which affected them.

Even prior to the emergency, the Government had "wide discretionary powers" which made inroads into the basic rights of South Africans and did not subscribe to a charter of human rights, he said.

An objective and reasonable evaluation on the security situation in South Africa had become an impossible task because of media emergency regulations and banning of several newspapers.

The emergency regulations had also drastically limited the courts, thereby robbing them of their role as guardians of freedom.

This was demonstrated by cases when the Supreme Court had declared certain sections of the emergency regulations invalid and the State President or the Minister had replied by issuing new regulations rendering the court's judgment invalid.

Mr Steward said circumstances arose in which the normal processes of law were entirely inadequate to deal with certain threats, which, if not checked, could lead to the destruction of law itself.

He said that without security, economic progress and the provision of education, health care and other social services were impossible.

"Without security it is also impossible to develop constitutional systems which are responsive to the needs of the people," he argued.

He said there was no excuse for those who espoused the violent overthrow of the State.

"It is simply not true that those involved in violence have exhausted all other options," he said.

Dispensation

It was also not true, he said, that those involved in violence would bring about a more free and just democratic dispensation in South Africa.

The situation was made even more complex because well-meaning allies were often recruited who had no idea of the actual intentions of the revolutionary forces, he said.

"The South African Government is determined to carry out its basic responsibility of protecting the lives and property of all citizens of our country. It is well aware of the nature of modern revolutionary struggles and will not permit such methods to succeed in the Republic."

Sowetan 18/1/89

D-Day for Tom Boya

327

By **MOJALEFA
MOSEKI**

TODAY is the D-day for former Daveyton mayor and president of the United Municipalities of South Africa, Mr. Tom Boya, who was last week given until today to submit a statement over a sit-in protest he led at the Boksburg Lake during December last year.

By midday yesterday Mr. Boya had not yet prepared his statement and was to meet his attorneys to determine the response to the security police demand.

He said he was visited by security policemen with orders from Pretoria to tell him that he had contravened the Internal Security Act and charges against him under Section 46 (3) for addressing a public gathering or meeting

without the permission of the local magistrate.

Mr. Boya said he learned that some Boksburg residents had complained about his protest at the lake which

was declared a "whites-only" area by the Conservative Party council which implemented the Group Areas Acts' Separate Amenities Act to the letter.

CME Times 19/1/89 (397)

Mandela visit 'nothing out of ordinary', say lawyers

Staff Reporter

LEADING anti-apartheid lawyers yesterday described the six-hour Christmas visit of four convicted ANC members to Mr Nelson Mandela as "nothing out of the ordinary".

The Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr Dullah Omar, disclosed yesterday that Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Andrew Mhlambi and Mr Raymond Mhlaba had been taken by ambulance to Mr Mandela's home in the Victor Verster Prison grounds on December 23.

"One would prefer the visit to have taken place outside of prison. We must not forget that the four men are still living in cells in very difficult conditions," he said.

"There is no reason why they should not be given the same privileges as Mr Mandela."

Mr Mandela, who was transferred to his new prison home early in December last year from the Constantiaberg clinic where he received treatment for tuberculosis, had received occasional visits from former colleagues while at Pollsmoor, he said.

Mr Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, confirmed that Mr Mandela had seen colleagues occasionally while at Pollsmoor.

Mrs Winnie Mandela had paid two 80-minute visits to her husband at Victor Verster, he added.

Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman Mr Tiaan van der Merwe last night welcomed the visit "if it was at Mr Mandela's request".

"However, what Mr Mandela needs is his freedom and it should be granted without delay," he said.

CME Times 19/1/89 (377)

Mandela visit 'nothing out of ordinary', say lawyers

Staff Reporter

LEADING anti-apartheid lawyers yesterday described the six-hour Christmas visit of four convicted ANC members to Mr Nelson Mandela as "nothing out of the ordinary".

The Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr Dullah Omar, disclosed yesterday that Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Andrew Mhlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba had been taken by ambulance to Mr Mandela's home in the Victor Verster Prison grounds on December 23.

"One would prefer the visit to have taken place outside of prison. We must not forget that the four men are still living in cells in very difficult conditions," he said.

"There is no reason why they should not be given the same privileges as Mr Mandela."

Mr Mandela, who was transferred to his new prison home early in December last year from the Constantiaberg clinic where he received treatment for tuberculosis, had received occasional visits from former colleagues while at Pollsmoor, he said.

Mr Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, confirmed that Mr Mandela had seen colleagues occasionally while at Pollsmoor.

Mrs Winnie Mandela had paid two 80-minute visits to her husband at Victor Verster, he added.

Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman Mr Tiaan van der Merwe last night welcomed the visit "if it was at Mr Mandela's request".

"However, what Mr Mandela needs is his freedom and it should be granted without delay," he said.

327 WMMU
20-26/1/89

Not even the warders can focus on that elusive Mandela snap

By GAYE DAVIS and
THANDEKA GQUBULE

NOT even an insider can manage to snap the world's most sought-after picture: of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

A warder at Paarl's Victor Vester Prison asked Mandela and four Rivonia trialists paying the ANC leader a Christmas visit to pose for a group photograph. They declined.

Dullah Omar, Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, yesterday said Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba and Mandela refused to have their photograph taken because they feared the picture could be misused.

The four were ferried to Paarl in the back of an ambulance for the unprecedented six-hour visit on December 23. Two other Rivonia trialists still in prison, Wilton Mkhwayi and Elias Motsoaledi, are still on Robben Island and did not see Mandela.

Barring Sisulu, who visited Mandela shortly before his transfer to Paarl, none of the men had seen him since 1986.

They had told family members who saw them over Christmas that while Mandela was still "fairly thin", he was healthy and "bubbling over with confidence", Omar said.

The visit was "very satisfying". Mandela's sudden separation from his fellow prisoners, with whom he had shared more than 20 years of incarceration, had been traumatic for them all, Omar said.

Mandela's wife, Winnie, had expressed concern over his loneliness and isolation after her first visit to him in Paarl.

Omar said there was no indication from prison authorities that such visits would become a regular feature of Mandela's continued imprisonment.

The four men had been given no warning of the impending visit, merely being told to prepare to be taken to Victor Verster. It was not clear whether Mandela had requested the visit, or whether it indicated any softening on the part of prison authorities.

"They could relax and eat and talk together. Although guards were all around, there were none in the same room," Omar said.

Previous applications by the four to see Mandela had not always been granted, Omar said. They were separated in 1986 when Mandela, on his release from hospital for a prostate operation, was returned to a different section of Pollsmoor.

"This was the first time they were able to spend more than an hour with him, and all together, since they were all moved from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in 1982," Omar said.

He said Mandela's fellow Rivonia trialists should be moved from Pollsmoor and accorded the same privileges afforded Mandela if the government was not prepared to free them immediately and unconditionally.

Omar said: "There is no reason why Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada and the others should have to stay in their terrible cold cells in Pollsmoor Prison."

The bungalow in the grounds of Victor Verster Prison, to

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. 283

PRETORIA, 20 JANUARY 1989
JANUARIE 1989

No. 11678

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 115

20 January 1989

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, 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 Sipongiseni Hamilton KHUMALO, 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;

“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 Sipongiseni Hamilton KHUMALO.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 115

20 Januarie 1989

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, 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 landdrostdistrik van Pinetown;

“Afdelingskommissaris” die Afdelingskommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die Afdeling Port Natal;

“begrafnis” 'n byeenkoms wat gehou word by die graf van Sipongiseni Hamilton KHUMALO;

“seremoniële byeenkoms”, met betrekking tot die teraardebestelling van Sipongiseni Hamilton KHUMALO, enige byeenkoms wat met die teraardebestelling gepaard gaan, met inbegrip van enige roudiens, gedenkdienste of ander diens wat gehou word in verband met die teraardebestelling, en ook 'n begrafnisstoet.

397
From page 1

In a serious manner, involving as it did the exercise by Brigadier During of the power vested in him to decide in what circumstances the right of free people to gather together to speak their minds should be curtailed in the interest of public safety and the maintenance of public order, and the weighing of one against the others.

"It was, to my mind, reprehensible on the part of Brigadier During to put his signature to an affidavit designed to mislead the court so as to make it appear that such affidavit was indeed an answering affidavit in the usual connotation of the word 'answering'.

"I am bound to say that to sign and attest to an affidavit containing these allegations, which would not but mislead the court and create upon it the false impression that it was in fact the answering affidavit it purported to be, ill-becomes a police officer holding the rank which Brigadier During holds."

It appeared that Brigadier During had had his 24-page affidavit answering the urgent application to overturn the banning prepared in advance, with annexures, and delivered at 4.57pm on October 19 — just 12 minutes after receipt of the application.

He was "satisfied beyond any doubt" that Brigadier During's papers had been drafted, settled, prepared, made ready for signature and attestation not only prior to the application being served on him but before the "banning order" had been issued.

Mr Justice Berman said it was beyond him why the brigadier had not given the organisers earlier notification of his decision to ban the meeting.

Brigadier During held back the "banning order" for no purpose other than to cause "maximum inconvenience".

"No explanation has been given for this extraordinary and discourteous conduct in withholding service of his 'banning order' until the 11th hour, but it brings the exercise of his good faith into question."

If he had not issued the order at that late stage, he would not have run the risk of provoking trouble and making it difficult, if not impossible, to publicise the banning.

This had resulted in a large and restless crowd congregating outside the City Hall while the application was being heard, Mr Justice Berman said.

Brigadier During had cited a "threat to the termination of the state of emergency" but that was not a permissible ground for prohibiting any meeting, said the judge.

The judge also questioned the conduct of Brigadier During's attorney, who in drafting the brigadier's affidavit, had permitted him to sign and swear to the truth of its contents.

This was done in the knowledge that it was untrue that the brigadier was aware of the contents since he could not have given his affidavit anything but the most cursory glance.

The attorney had, therefore, conducted himself "in a manner inconsistent with the high ethical standard" expected of an officer of the court.

"The procedure followed by Brigadier During and the attorney ... was quite simply an essay in cynicism."

Mr Deon Irish, instructed by Ms Christine Burger, of E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the applicants. Mr L Visser SC, with Mr J L U van den Hoven, appeared for Brigadier During.



Mr Justice Berman



Brigadier Roy During

Judge rebukes city's police chief

CAPE
Times
21/1/89

327

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

A CAPE TOWN judge has strongly rebuked the city's top policeman, Brigadier Roy During, for not properly applying his mind, acting in bad faith and signing an affidavit designed to mislead the court.

The rebuke was delivered by Mr Justice H L Berman when he gave reasons for overturning a ban by Brigadier During, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, on the "Rally for Democracy" planned for the City Hall last October 19.

Lawyers for the Gardens Youth Congress and Mowbray Youth Congress had informed police of the meeting and gave certain undertakings, including compliance with any reasonable conditions police may have imposed.

But at 2.45pm on October 19 Brigadier During issued a banning order

prohibiting the meeting from taking place.

Mr Justice Berman said it seemed apparent that Brigadier During had failed to apply his mind properly. And on a proper reading of his notice banning the meeting it was not clear on what basis he had exercised his prohibiting power.

The emergency regulations gave officers such as Brigadier During "awesome powers" and "the greater the power they afford, the more careful, the more cautious and circumspect should be their invocation".

"This was neither a game being played by Brigadier During against the organisers of the meeting nor a Manichean contest being fought between them.

"It was a serious matter to be treated

To page 2

Pavement law: lawyers may take action

THE town of De Aar's infamous action against people "unlawfully standing on a pavement" may become the subject of a Cape Supreme Court action, the Lawyers for Human Rights group has said in Pretoria.

LHR national director Brian Currin said the actions were based on a Cape provincial proclamation issued in 1987 that provided that "no person shall cause a nuisance to other persons by standing in a street or on a public place".

Currin said: "It is a law reminiscent of colonial days."

In LHR's view the provision was "unreasonable, vague, cannot be enforced and is subject to abuse against the under-privileged members of our society".

LHR had, under the circumstances, instructed attorneys to prepare an appropriate Supreme Court application to strike the offending law.

Scores of people - apparently mostly non-whites - have recently been summonsed in the Karoo town for transgressing the law, Article 26 (1) published in the *Cape Provincial Gazette* on October 2, 1987.

Among people summonsed were Johannes Van Staden, a coloured man, for "unlawfully standing aimlessly on the pavement... thereby hindering the public". He is to appear in court on February 14.

BUSINESS DAY, Monday, January 23 1989

Threatened WIP is refused meeting with Minister

SUSAN RUSSELL

WORK In Progress magazine, which this week faces a six-month ban by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha in terms of the emergency regulations, has been refused a last-minute meeting with him to clarify the articles on which his "final warning" is based.

Botha issued the warning on the basis of articles and editorials in the August/September and November/December 1988 issues.

The magazine received a letter dated January 11 from the Minister giving it two weeks to submit written

representations.

According to the Minister's letter, the offending articles contravene the emergency regulations by promoting the public image and esteem of the ANC and promote and foment revolution or uprisings or other acts aimed at the overthrow of the government.

The regulations empower the minister to close the publication for up to six months or appoint a censor to monitor it.

Two other publications — Era and

Grassroots — have also received final warnings.

WIP's founding editor Glenn Moss said they asked for the meeting early last week and were notified of the minister's refusal on Friday.

The editors of SA's leading English newspapers, major trade unions and church organisations have condemned the minister's threat.

Their comments and reprints of the offending articles are contained in a special publication put out by WIP last week to protest against the minister's action.

The Star's deputy editor-in-chief Rex Gibson said the minister's action threatened not just one publication but all.

Business Day Editor Ken Owen said although WIP's political assumptions were directly opposed to his own, he found it a "reliable, intelligent and ethically impeccable publication".

"The purpose of warning WIP can be none other than to intimidate, and the purpose of suppression can be none other than to conceal aspects of the truth about SA," he said.

Vermaas in bid to sell Chieftain Air

Star 23/1/89

Stoffel rejects media plea³²⁷

By Sue Valentine

An appeal by the academic journal *Work in Progress* (WIP) for an interview with Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha, after it was threatened with suspension in terms of emergency regulations, has been turned down.

In a telex received by WIP on Friday, Mr Botha said he had taken note of their request and would bear it in mind if the publication submitted representations in writing.

A representative of WIP said they would definitely make representations to the Minister.

She said a number of embassies had indicated they would make representations to Mr Botha protesting against the threatened closure of WIP, two newspapers and a magazine.

The other publications are *New Era*, *Grassroots* and *Al-Qalaam*.

For WIP, *New Era* and *Grassroots* Wednesday could be the start of a six-month suspension.

Al-Qalaam could be closed down soon afterwards because it has been served with a "final warning" by the Minister.

CAC 12173 23/1/89 (327)

Botha refuses to meet WIP over 'subversive articles'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The magazine Work In Progress which this week faces a six-month ban by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communication, Mr Stoffel Botha, has been refused a last-minute meeting with him to clarify the articles on which his "final warning" was based.

WIP were sent a letter dated January 11, 1988 from the minister giving them two weeks to submit written representations.

The threatened ban is in terms of the emergency regulations, which prohibit the publication of "subversive" material.

Mr Botha issued a final warning to WIP on the basis of articles and editorials in the August/September and November/December 1988 issues.

According to the minister's letter the offending articles contravene the

emergency regulations by promoting the public image and esteem of the ANC and promote and foment revolution or uprisings or other acts aimed at the overthrow of the government.

A bumper edition of WIP was released this week containing the minister's warning and the articles mentioned in it.

The edition also carries an editorial dealing with Mr Botha's warning, and the front page carries the headline: "Don't let Stoffel crack the WIP".

The editors of SA's leading English newspapers, major trade unions and church organisations have condemned the minister's threat to silence WIP.

Business Day editor Mr Ken Owen said that although WIP's political assumptions were directly opposed to his own, he found it a reliable, intelligent and ethically impeccable publication.

Stoffel, WIP to talk?

SUSAN RUSSELL

(327)

A REQUEST by the magazine Work In Progress for an interview with Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha would be borne in mind when he considered further action against them under the emergency regulations, Botha said yesterday.

He was reacting to Press reports that he had refused WIP's request for a meeting.

The publication faces a possible six-month ban this week for contravening the emergency regulations.

Botha said he did not agree with WIP that the annexure informing the magazine of seven contraventions of the regulations by them was ambiguous.

Stoffel explains refusal to meet publishers

PRETORIA. — The seven items found fault with in two editions of Work in Progress were not ambiguous or vague, the Minister of Home Affairs and Communication, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in a statement explaining his refusal to meet the publishers of the magazine.

WiP said a meeting with Mr Botha concerning a warning he issued on January 11 had been refused on Friday.

Mr Botha said he issued his statement "due to the misleading purport of certain reports in some ... newspapers".

He hoped once the contents of his reply to the request for the meeting had been disclosed, the media would "now be in a position to inform their readers of the relevant facts concerning the current examination" of Wip.

Mr Botha's statement said he had advised the publishers on Friday "that I had taken note of the contents of their letter and their request to meet with me, and will bear it in mind when I consider their written representations (if any) and further action in terms of Section 7 of the media emergency regulations."

The statement continued: "I confirmed that in my letter dated 11 January 1989 I had clearly pointed out to them that I am examining the August/September 1988 and November/December 1988 issues of Work in Progress in terms of the said regulations; that I do not agree that the annexure to my letter ... is ambiguous, vague or lacking in the necessary specificity (sic)." — Sapa.

Botha to 'bear in mind' WiP request

Cape Times 24/1/89
Own Correspondent

327

JOHANNESBURG. — A request by the magazine Work In Progress for an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, would be borne in mind when he considered further action against them under the media emergency regulations, Mr Botha said in a statement yesterday.

He was reacting to reports yesterday that he had refused a request for a meeting made by WiP last week.

WiP said a meeting with Mr Botha concerning a warning he issued on January 11 had been refused on Friday.

The publication and two others, New Era and Grassroots, face a possible six-month ban this week for contravening the emergency regulations.

Mr Botha said he advised WiP on January 20 that he had taken note of the contents of their letter and request to meet him and would bear it in mind when he considered further action in terms of the media emergency regulations and their written representations, if any.

He said he did not agree with WiP that the annexure informing the magazine of seven contraventions of the regulations by them was ambiguous, vague or "lacking the necessary specificity".

halt v

Challenge to Minister

SAPA 25/1/89
The publishers of *Al-Qalam* — a Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa publication. — have challenged the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to allow them to defend allegations of contravention of the press regulations in court. (327)

The publishers yesterday sent a letter to Mr Botha following a recent warning by him, stating they were "vindicated in our above claim, following a recent judgment by the Publications Appeal Court where the banning of our March/April 1988 edition was successfully challenged". — Sapa.

'Intimidation' of NUM officials condemned

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday condemned what it called police intimidation of union officials and raids on regional offices in the past few days.

A statement said the union's Kimberley and Klerksdorp offices had been raided, searched and documents removed on Monday and last Thursday respectively. Yesterday the administrator of the Westonaria office was asked to report to Protea police station where she was questioned for several hours.

The NUM said officials and members at the Klerksdorp office had been locked in the

ALAN FINE

offices for several hours while the offices were searched by police. Four union officials were then taken to the offices of the local security police for further questioning.

The union said it condemned the harassment and called on the police to stop interfering in legitimate union activities.

SAP spokesman Colonel G Everson said it was not SAP policy to harass or intimidate anyone. Had the alleged raids taken place, they should be seen as routine investigations. It was SAP policy not to comment on such investigations.

Protests planned over looming bans

916 711/89
263 372

Staff Reporter

THREE left-wing publications — Grassroots, New Era, and Work in Progress (WIP) — may be closed down for six months by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, at any time from today.

Two protest meetings are to be held today over the threatened closures.

Mr Benny Gool of Grassroots said yesterday that today was the due date from which the minister may close the publications, according to the procedure he laid down.

Mr Gool said yesterday that another publication, Al Qalam, was also under threat but still had a few days' grace.

Grassroots, New Era and Al Qalam are Cape Town publications while WIP is Johannesburg-based.

Unregistered publications like the above three may be closed for up to six months instead of three months as is the case with more-regularly-produced registered publications.

The protest meetings will be held at the St George's Cathedral Hall at lunch-time and at the Rocklands Civic Centre, Mitchells Plain at 7.30pm

Tonight's meeting, entitled "Defend our Media", will include civil rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar, the regional president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, and MP Mr Jan van Eck among the speakers.

A request by Work in Progress for an interview with Mr Botha will be borne in mind when he considers further action against them under the emergency regulations, the minister said.

He was reacting to reports that he had refused WIP's request for a meeting.

The publication faces a possible six-month ban this week for contravening the emergency regulations.

Mr Botha said he did not agree with WIP that the annexure informing the magazine of seven contraventions of the regulations by them, was ambiguous.

SOWETAN, Wednesday, January 25, 1989

NUM condemns police raid

THE National Union of Mineworkers has condemned alleged police intimidation of union officials and raids on regional offices in the past few days.

The NUM's assistant general secretary, Mr Marcel Golding, said in a statement to Sapa yesterday two regional offices had been raided, searched and documents removed.

"Union officials have been picked up and questioned — workers visiting our offices have been harassed and several union officials have had their homes visited by police and been questioned."

"On Monday our offices in Kimberley were raided and documents confiscated."

"Yesterday the administrator of the Westonaria office was asked to report to Protea's police station where she was questioned for several hours."

Mr Golding further alleges that last Thursday the Klerksdorp offices of the NUM were visited by police. Officials and mineworkers were locked up in the offices which were searched by the police for several hours.

Four union officials were then taken to the offices of the local Security Police for further questioning, he said.

"The union strongly condemns the police harassment. The police are interfering in the legitimate daily activities of the union."

"The NUM regards the recent police actions as part and parcel of the whole attack by the government on the democratic trade union movement."

Sowetan 25/1/89

102/1/108 Nub 8.002

307



Work in Progress editor Glenn Moss addresses a meeting to protest at banning threats hanging over the journal and three other publications. Flanking him are Cosatu's Dirk Hartford (left) and Raymond Louw, former Rand Daily Mail editor.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Editor defends journal

ALAN FINE

WORK in Progress editor Glenn Moss said yesterday the journal was based on accuracy, integrity, concern for human rights and the right of readers to be informed.

He told a Johannesburg protest meeting the media's function was not to produce propaganda but he could only conclude Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha believed otherwise.

About 100 people attended the meeting to protest against final warnings under emergency regulations against WIP, New Era, Grassroots and Al-Qalam.

Moss said WIP had submitted representations to Botha arguing he had misunderstood or misread WIP.

Save the Press Campaign chairman Raymond Louw said there had been no government threats against Beeld after it called for early talks with the ANC.

BARRY STREEK reports that Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday he would not take any immediate action against the four publications.

Botha said: "I will not take any hasty decisions and will consider the position over the next few days or the next week after carefully considering the representations, if any, submitted by the relevant newspapers".

Paper contravened the law — State

BRONWYN ADAMS

IF THE Afrikaans weekly newspaper Vrye Weekblad contravened the Internal Security Act by indirectly referring to a listed person, every SA history academic would be guilty of infringing the law, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court was told yesterday.

That was said in argument by advocate Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, who was defending Vrye Weekblad editor Max du Preez, 37. (132)

Du Preez pleaded guilty to four charges of publishing four editions of the newspaper (on November 4, 11, 18 and 25) without it having been duly registered, and not guilty to one charge of quoting a listed person.

He said the Vrye Weekblad article, written by Wits academic Mark

Swilling, was a critical commentary on the Leverkusen conference which involved discussions between South Africans, ANC officials and Soviet African specialists.

It had thus made indirect reference to opinions held by a wide range of people, including listed SA Communist Party founder Joe Slovo.

State prosecutor Arno van Wyk said the aim of the law was not only to stop the voices of subversive individuals but to keep their opinions from being heard. The article was thus clearly in contravention of the law.

The trial is set to resume on February 13.

Press curbs show govt 'at odds with public opinion'

CA Times 26/1/81
Staff Reporter

THE government was at odds not only with some newspapers but also with public opinion itself, said Mr Hugh Robertson, assistant editor of The Argus.

He was speaking at a lunchtime public meeting in St George's Cathedral Hall yesterday called by the Association of Democratic Journalists under the auspices of the Save the Press campaign.

From yesterday Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, was empowered to close down three more publications — Grassroots, New Era, and Work in Progress — for up to six months each.

Attacks on "alternative" publications were a prelude to attacks on the "mainstream" press, Mr Robertson said.

"You cannot ban these publications without later banning the mainstream press for saying the same things," he said.

"Few South Africans would deny that the majority of South Africans are at odds with the government's policies. We have to take cognisance of that if we are to remain in the market place.

"More than half of the Argus readership is black. To remain in the market we have to remain attuned to the sentiments of our readership and reflect the full story of what is happening."

If the media were discredited as was increasingly happening, one of the classical prerequisites of revolution would be reached, he said.

Ms Gaye Davis, Cape Town's Weekly Mail correspondent, said the publications under threat had played an important part in the history of the press in South Africa.

Grassroots organiser Ms Gail Reagon said her publication had always advocated a peaceful resolution to the conflict in South Africa.

● The Independent Party yesterday expressed "solidarity" with the Save the Press campaign against the possible closure of four publications in terms of the emergency regulations.

Weekblad: Are SA academics also guilty?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If the Afrikaans weekly newspaper Vrye Weekblad contravened the Internal Security Act by indirectly referring to a listed person, every SA history academic would be guilty of infringing the law, the Magistrate's Court here was told yesterday.

This was said in argument by advocate Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, who was defending Vrye Weekblad editor Mr Max du Preez, 37.

Mr Du Preez pleaded not guilty to four charges of publishing four editions of the newspaper (on November 4, 11, 18 and 25) without it having been duly registered, and one charge of quoting a listed person.

Mr Bertelsmann told magistrate Mr Pieter Breenkamp it was absurd to expect academics to refrain from critically analysing and commenting on differing views within society.

He said the Vrye Weekblad was aimed at a critical, educated market. The article in question was written by Wits academic Mark Swilling and appeared in the paper on November 11, 1988.

Mr Bertelsmann told the court the article was a critical commentary on the Leverkusen conference which involved discussions between South Africans, ANC officials and USSR African specialists.

It had thus made indirect reference to opinions held by a wide range of people, including listed SA Communist Party founder Joe Slovo.

He said the Act made provision for the direct quotation of a speech, writing, statement or utterance of a listed person.

Mr Bertelsmann argued that since the article did not directly quote Slovo it was not in contravention of the Internal Security Act, and said it was the function of the court to interpret the law in such a way as to preserve individual liberty.

Mr. Botha 26/1/89
**Botha: No
action against
4 papers yet**

Political Staff
THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stoffel Botha, said yesterday that he would not take any immediate action against the four publications which he has warned may be closed for six months in terms of the emergency regulations.

The two-week deadline for the four publications to make representations to Mr Botha expired yesterday.

Mr Botha said: "I will not take any hasty decisions and will consider the position over the next few days or the next week, after carefully considering the representations, if any, submitted by the relevant newspapers."

The four publications concerned are Work in Progress, Grassroots, New Era and Al Qalam.

German protest

PRETORIA. — West Germany has expressed "grave concern" over possible steps to be taken by government against certain South African publications. — Sapa

UK move on press threats

Star 2 11/1/89
LONDON — Representatives of South Africa's Save the Press Campaign yesterday took their bid to stop the closure of four community newspapers to the British Foreign Office.

Miss Rehana Rossouw and Mr Mansoor Jaffer told a Foreign Office official about the imminent closure, under the Emergency Regulations, of *Grassroots*, *New Era*, *Work in Progress* and *Al Qalam*. (327)

They have also met members of the Eminent Churchmen's Group. — The Star Bureau.

UDF 'hardest hit' by state repression

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) continued to operate on a wide range of fronts in coloured and African areas in Cape Town, but as the largest of the extra-parliamentary formations in the area it had been heaviest hit by repression, according to the co-editor of New Era, Mr Tony Karon.

Mr Karon, who is studying for a doctorate, was speaking at UCT's Summer School this week on the future of South Africa's cities.

He said the objective of the state of emergency, the detentions and the restrictions on the media and organisations was to eliminate organisations working outside government structures in black communities.

"It is a programme which is unlikely to succeed, and suffered a severe setback in the recent municipal elections in which only 5% of the adult black population voted, despite the draconian emergency regulations in force."

Stoffel Botha curbs visas for academic

CP Correspondent

PROF Njabulo Ndebele, president of the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw), must make a separate visa application each time he leaves his home in Lesotho to enter South Africa, his country of birth.

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has written to Ndebele — head of the English Department at Roma University — saying that he is required to make a special visa application whenever wanting to enter South Africa.

Botha's ruling has surprised colleagues of Ndebele as he is not a restricted person in terms of South Africa's security

laws, and he settled in Lesotho of his own free will.

In general, Lesotho citizens do not require visas to enter South Africa and Ndebele joins those Basotho barred from free entry at the border posts.

Ndebele was invited to teach at the University of Cape Town last year but South Africa refused him a work permit.

Ndebele has family and relatives at Duduza, Nigel.

Minister Botha wrote: "I have to inform you that exemption from visa requirements... which you enjoy as a Lesotho citizen has been withdrawn..."

Ndebele must also have a temporary residence



Njabulo Ndebele ... has to get visas.

permit when in South Africa.

The national organiser of Cosaw, Junaid Ahmed, said the conditions introduced by Botha are aimed at restricting Ndebele from taking part in the organisation, particularly to thwart his attendance at the first national congress of Cosaw to be held at Easter.

"Cosaw deplores the ruling and is perturbed at the effective banning of our president entering this country," Ahmed said.

In early December Ndebele was a guest speaker at the graduation ceremony of UCT and Cosaw believes Botha's move was precipitated by the speech, which was critical of the government. Concord

Ndlovu weds in prison

Chr. Times 30/1/87
By CHRIS BATEMAN (377)

ROBBEN ISLAND long-term prisoner and former Natal trade unionist Mr Cleopas Ndlovu, 53, married his common-law Swazi wife, Ms Esther Ndlangamandla, 41, at Pollsmoor Prison on Saturday.

Mr Ndlovu, jailed with recently released Mr Harry Gwala in the 1977 Maritzburg treason/terrorism trial, travelled by prison ferry and car to the Tokai wedding venue.

The couple were originally married by Swazi custom in Swaziland in 1967, some six years after Bergville-born Mr Ndlovu fled South Africa during the banning of the ANC.

Govt's objections vague — WIP

31 Dec 30/1/89
NO person honestly applying his mind to the matter could conclude that Work in Progress (WIP) had contravened the emergency regulations, the journal asserted in representations submitted to Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha last week.

The Minister has the power to impose a six-month ban on WIP and three other publications after his notification to them two weeks ago.

WIP contended the notice was legally defective and that the Minister had exceeded his authority.

The representations said the nature of his objections were vague.

Further, to assess whether a publication had the effect of threatening public safety or the maintenance of public order, or causing a delay in the termination of the emergency, depended on various factors.

These factors included the nature and content of the publication, its distribution, the likely readership and the frequency of publication.

WIP argued that, while it was anti-apartheid,

327
ALAN FINE
it had always gone out of its way to present competing views. It believed readers were capable of drawing their own conclusions.

Furthermore, it had a relatively small circulation and appeared infrequently. It was therefore only a small part of the mass of information available to the public.

Because it appeared only about five times a year, and because the Minister had objected to only four items out of 36 in two editions, it could hardly be accused of systematic and repetitive publishing of objectionable matter, WIP said.

After examining the four offending items the representations argued that, given their highly theoretical and analytical nature, the effect on the likely reader would be one of the mind and not one of action as required by the regulations.

WIP contended cited articles on the ANC and the SA Communist Party did not promote their public image and were written in a neutral manner.

Police flee from angry mourners

JOHANNESBURG. — Plainclothes police fled from angry mourners at the Avalon cemetery between Lenasia and Soweto during the funeral of murdered Azapo leader Dr Abu Baker Asvat.

About a dozen policemen jumped out of a minibus and tried to pull in an Azapo banner and four people holding it.

Angry mourners shouted "Allah ho akbar (God is great)" and ran towards the police. About six of the policemen pulled out firearms then jumped into the vehicle and drove off.

Poet Umar Don Mattera placated the crowd by appealing to them to respect the sanctity of the cemetery.

Angry mourners accused the police of provocative and intimidating behaviour.

It was the only incident at the weekend funeral which was attended by between 5 000 and 6 000 people.

Dr Asvat was shot dead in his Soweto surgery on Friday.

After the Islamic ceremony at the graveside, Azapo leaders Mr Nkosi Molala and Mr Lybon Mabasa addressed mourners.

SON OF THE SOIL

Messages read at the graveside included those from jailed ANC leaders Walter Sisulu — whose wife Albertina was Dr Asvat's nursing assistant — and Ahmed Kathrada, a range of black consciousness groups in South Africa and socialist organisations abroad.

An Azapo spokesman said Dr Asvat was a true son of the soil.

Every organisation represented had been angered by reports suggesting that Dr Asvat's shooting was part of a robbery or part of an ideological war between Azapo and the United Democratic Front, he said.

Shortly after the men had left Dr Asvat's house for the cemetery, a Hippo and other police vehicles drove past the doctor's home. — Sapa.



FINAL JOURNEY: Pallbearers carry Dr Abu Baker Asvat's coffin through the crowds at his funeral.

**PW's new bid
to halt trial**

THE government has given notice that it intends appealing against a decision of the Supreme Court in Windhoek that a certificate by President P W Botha stopping the murder trial of four SADF members was invalid.

Laywers acting for the widow of the late Mr Frans Uapota confirmed yesterday that Mr Botha and the interim government in Namibia had given notice that they intended appealing.

Mr Uapota died of severe injuries on November 25, 1985, after soldiers entered a *cuca* shop near his home.

The Supreme Court, Windhoek, in December found that a report saying the four soldiers were acting in "good faith" was misleading.

327

AWB gun ban

327

PEOPLE attending a gathering of the AWB have been forbidden to carry a visible firearm or a replica of a firearm on their persons or with them. *Sanderson 7/2/67*

This ruling was made yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in accordance with regulation 9 of the Emergency Regulations.

6 unionists on deathrow

AT least six trade unionists are on deathrow as a result of violence at three strikes during 1986.

They include William Ntombela of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (Ccawusa) and Tyelevuyo Mgedezi and Lucky Nomganga of the National Union of Mineworkers (Num).

Ntombela, 33, was sentenced to death for the killing of two people during a strike in June 1986 at Nels Dairy in Johannesburg.

His appeal failed at the end of last year. His story is essentially that of thousands of workers who have been swept up in the spiral of violence that has increasingly characterised labour disputes.

Ntombela, a father of two, was the sole breadwinner for his family in Natal. He was dismissed from the dairy where he was a shopsteward on June 10.

Attempts by Ccawusa to have him reinstated failed and union officials were forced to leave company premises.

A week later, workers at the dairy went on strike. They demanded that Ntombela be reinstated. They also wanted the company to recognise Ccawusa and increase their wages which averaged R250 a month.

The strike took place against a background of thousands of Ccawusa members going on strike throughout the country to protest against the state of emergency.

The strike was characterised by violent confrontations as strikers clashed with "scabs" and company security guards. Police were called in and over 900 workers were detained for two weeks.

The company replaced the strikers with "scab labour" and evicted strikers from their hostels. The strike's effects spread as workers at 30 branches of Pick 'n Pay and Checkers went on strike to protest the sale of Nels' products at the supermarkets.

Heribert Maier, general secretary of Fiet, an international trade organisation representing nine million members in 96 countries, has sent a telegram to the state president asking him to exercise clemency.

Ccawusa plans to present the state president with a petition.

The National Union of Mineworkers (Num) last month petitioned the state president to exercise clemency towards two of its members, Tyelevuyo Mgedezi and Lucky Nomganga.

Mgedezi was one of four Num members sentenced to death for the killing of a team leader at the Vaal Reefs mine in 1986.

Two of the men, Solomon Nongwane and Paulos Tshelane, had their death sentences overturned on appeal last year.

The appeal court reduced two of four death sentences passed on Mgedezi but his death penalty remains.

The Num petition says that the actions which led to Mgedezi's conviction were a result of the severe tensions on the mine. "Mgedezi's actions on the night in question were out of character," a Num spokesperson said.

Nomganga, sentenced to death in November last year, has been granted an appeal against some of the charges.

Three Transport and General Workers Union (T&G) members are also on deathrow after the shooting of a driver during the Putco dispute in 1986. T&G is also gathering signatures for a petition.

Sixteen members of the South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Sarhu) are currently appearing on charges of murdering four men accused of breaking the strike. Eight of the accused have pleaded guilty. Judgment is expected next month.

Twenty-five members of the Paper, Print, Wood and Allied Workers Union are charged with the killing of five non-strikers during the Afcol furniture dispute last year.



Clothing workers at a protest meeting

Garment workers to discuss merger

A HISTORIC congress in Cape Town will decide whether a superunion for clothing industry workers will be formed this year.

The Garment and Allied Workers' Union's national executive has called a special congress on April 15 and 16 at the Good Hope Centre to decide Gawu's policy and direction.

Top on the agenda is national unity and the formation of a single union for all workers in the garment, textile and leather industries.

Gawu, which has about 112 000 members, has been taking part in unity talks with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union of South Africa (Actwusa) since the end of last year.

Also to be discussed is affiliation to the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Both national unity and the union's relationship with Cosatu is presently being discussed at all Gawu factories.

The congress will also discuss ways to take forward the living wage campaign.

Last year, Gawu flexed its muscle and, in the Cape, won the highest ever wage agreement.

The union is now pushing for a national minimum wage and will soon be involved in negotiations with employers in the Cape and Natal over maternity leave and sick and provident funds.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Temporary Teaching Assistants:

Centre for African Studies

We are looking for temporary teaching assistants to tutor in the "Introduction to Africa" course, in the second half of 1989. This is a general and introductory course at first-year level, and deals with many aspects of African history, society and culture.

Applicants must have an Honours degree in any area relating to the study of Africa. They should also be currently registered for a higher post-graduate degree.

Please send a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two academics familiar with your capabilities to: Dr B Cooper, Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, or call at the Centre, Room 5.06, Leslie Social Sciences Building, UCT, before the end of February 1989.

Applicants are considered irrespective of gender, race or creed.

Bates Wells Recruitment CT 758R



The Baxter Theatre at the University of Cape Town

Stage Manager & Technician (Lighting / Sound)

We are looking for committed professionals for the above positions.

The salaries are negotiable according to experience, and attractive staff benefits are offered.

Written applications, including a summary of past experience and the names and addresses of two referees should reach the Production Manager, Baxter Theatre, PO Box 297, Rondebosch, 7700 by 7 February 1989.

Applications are considered irrespective of gender, race or creed.

Bates Wells Recruitment CT 758R

Govt urged to lift restrictions on newspapers

(327) SKW 22/2/89

LONDON — The International Press Institute yesterday protested against the three-month banning orders on two anti-apartheid publications in South Africa, "Grassroots" and "New Era".

In a letter to Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha, the group said it regarded the restrictions as "a gross violation of both the right of journalists to seek and impart information and people's right to be informed".

"We urge your Government to lift these bans immediately and to cease the intimidation and silencing of journalists that oppose apartheid in your country," said the group, which claims more than 2 000 members. — Associated Press.

Mbeki bid to meet Mandela

327
Smith
2/2-8/2/89

By RYLAND FISHER

RESTRICTED ANC leader Govan Mbeki plans to visit his former cellmate Nelson Mandela next week.

Mbeki, released from Robben Island late in 1987, is expected in

Cape Town on Sunday for medical test.

Mbeki was restricted to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district shortly after his release and had to get special permission to go to hospital in Cape Town.

However, it has been reliably learnt that he has

applied for permission to visit Mandela at his "home" on the Victor Verster Prison grounds in Paarl.

A request by Mbeki to visit Mandela at Constantiaberg clinic last year was refused by the authorities.

At the time of going to press, it could not be confirmed whether Mbeki had received permission for the visit.

The two men, both convicted after the Rivonia Trial in 1964, last saw each other shortly before Mbeki's release when he was taken to Pollsmoor Prison to consult with Mandela for about an hour.

Mbeki's planned visit coincides with new speculation that Mandela may be released in Johannesburg.

Sources close to the Mandela family said the ANC leader had been consulted about his possible release by government officials.

According to a report in a weekend newspaper, Minister of Information Dr Stoffel van der Merwe has denied that the government was talking to Mandela about ways of releasing him "without triggering bloody riots".

'I spoiled on the ANC'

AKAS 3/2/87
3272

By ESTHER WAUGH, Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Attractive Olivia Forsyth today confessed to being a Security Police spy in the African National Congress camp.

In her first interview since escaping from the ANC in Luanda in May last year, Lieutenant Forsyth denied she was a double agent working for both the ANC and the SAP.

And in an unprecedented release of highly sensitive espionage information — acquired exclusively by the Argus group of newspapers — the SAP told of Lieutenant Forsyth's infiltration of the ANC, and the ANC released its version of what they say Lieutenant Forsyth confessed to them.

The confession has also exposed another South African spy, Joy Harnden.

Lieutenant Forsyth told a startling tale of intrigue, double-dealing and suffering in the ANC's notorious Quatro 'rehabilitation camp', where she was tortured and other inmates were executed.

The 28-year-old South African undercover agent is reluctant to discuss the confession she made to the ANC, apart from insisting that it was a planned confession.

Lieutenant Forsyth speaks easily about her experiences in Quatro, but when asked about the circumstances surrounding her confession and defection to the ANC, she replies: "I am not at liberty to divulge any details."

"Constructed a cover story"

"The stories I gave the ANC were supposed to be plausible and for that reason we constructed that cover story."

Relating her most difficult moments she said: "There were two aspects. The one was in the confession itself which we constructed to give the ANC. I had to pretend I have turned against everything I stand for and people with whom I work."

"It was difficult for me to pretend that I had turned to such an extent that I actually hated people and that I no longer supported them. I had to write a lot of negative things about them."

"The second difficult aspect was being in the notorious Quatro camp. The conditions there are diabolical. It really has to be seen to be believed. I spent seven months in the camp — from July 8, 1986 to February 7, 1987."

"I think what was important to me was that, despite the difficulties, I was able to convince the ANC in the end that I was really a defector, and therefore achieved the object that I set out to achieve."

We're proud of operatives — SAP

By ESTHER WAUGH

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Executive chief of the Security Branch Major-General Bastie Smit today had the "great pleasure" of announcing Olivia Forsyth and Joy Harnden as "trained intelligence operatives" of whom the police were "proud".

In the words of General Smit: "It gives me great pleasure to announce that the following two police officers, Olivia Anna Marie Forsyth and Joy Harnden, are trained intelligence operatives of the Security Branch of the South African Police."

"Forsyth has returned safely to her head office in Pretoria after spending seven years as an infiltration agent in the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance and its supporting mechanisms."

"Forsyth was held prisoner by the ANC's security department at Quatro prison camp, Angola, for seven months. She spent a further 15 months under ANC guard in Luanda. On May 2, 1988, she managed to evade her guards, and take refuge in the British Embassy."

"During this period she was able to perform her secret task and gathered valuable information."

"On November 16, 1988, she left Luanda for London and subsequently returned to South Africa."

"Forsyth suffered at the hands of

the ANC, especially during interrogation, a fact of which we hope international human rights organisations and apologists for the ANC/SACP will take careful note."

"Harnden spent five years as an infiltration agent of the SAP Security Branch in the ANC/SACP alliance and their front organisations in South Africa. She performed some of the most sensitive tasks on behalf of these organisations and provided the South African intelligence community with valuable information."

SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

"Harnden worked for several years with Forsyth. The SAP are proud of Forsyth and Harnden, who have successfully completed some of the most difficult tasks that can be given to a police officer, namely that of infiltrating and working with terrorist organisations."

"They have both performed a great duty for South Africa and the SAP in exceptionally dangerous circumstances."

"The Security Branch intelligence operations are normally not disclosed. In this case it has been decided to inform the public of an intelligence operation as the ANC is attempting to publicise a twisted account of the realities of the situation."

"The facts can now be made public by way of a single Press release."



A pensive Olivia Forsyth recalls her experiences in ANC captivity.



A pensive Olivia Forsyth recalls her experiences in ANC camps.

By ESTHER WAUGH, Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Attractive Olivia Forsyth today confessed to being a Security Police spy in the African National Congress camp.

In her first interview since escaping from the ANC in Luanda in May last year, Lieutenant Forsyth denied she was a double agent working for both the ANC and the SAP.

And in an unprecedented release of highly sensitive espionage information — acquired exclusively by the Argus group of newspapers — the SAP told of Lieutenant Forsyth's infiltration of the ANC, and the ANC released its version of what they say Lieutenant Forsyth confessed to them.

The confession has also exposed another South African spy, Joy Harnden.

Lieutenant Forsyth told a startling tale of intrigue, double-dealing and suffering in the ANC's notorious Quatro "rehabilitation camp", where she was tortured and other inmates were executed.

The 28-year-old South African undercover agent is reluctant to discuss the confession she made to the ANC, apart from insisting that it was a planned confession.

Lieutenant Forsyth speaks easily about her experiences in Quatro, but when asked about the circumstances surrounding her confession and defection to the ANC, she replies: "I am not at liberty to divulge any details."

"Constructed a cover story"

"The stories I gave the ANC were supposed to be plausible and for that reason we constructed that cover story."

Relating her most difficult moments she said: "There were two aspects. The one was in the confession itself which we constructed to give the ANC. I had to pretend I have turned against everything I stand for and people with whom I work."

"It was difficult for me to pretend that I had turned to such an extent that I actually hated people and that I no longer supported them. I had to write a lot of negative things about them."

"The second difficult aspect was being in the notorious Quatro camp. The conditions there are diabolical. It really has to be seen to be believed. I spent seven months in the camp — from July 8, 1986 to February 7, 1987."

"I think what was important to me was that, despite the difficulties, I was able to convince the ANC in the end that I was really a defector, and therefore achieved the object that I set out to achieve."

Although Lieutenant Forsyth admits to confess-
 (Turn to page 3, col 8)

Confession was 'full of loopholes'

Argus Africa News Service
LUSAKA. — The African National Congress said today it had never believed Olivia Forsyth's confession to the organisation.

A spokesman for the organisation said Miss Forsyth had never joined the organisation because her confession was never believed.

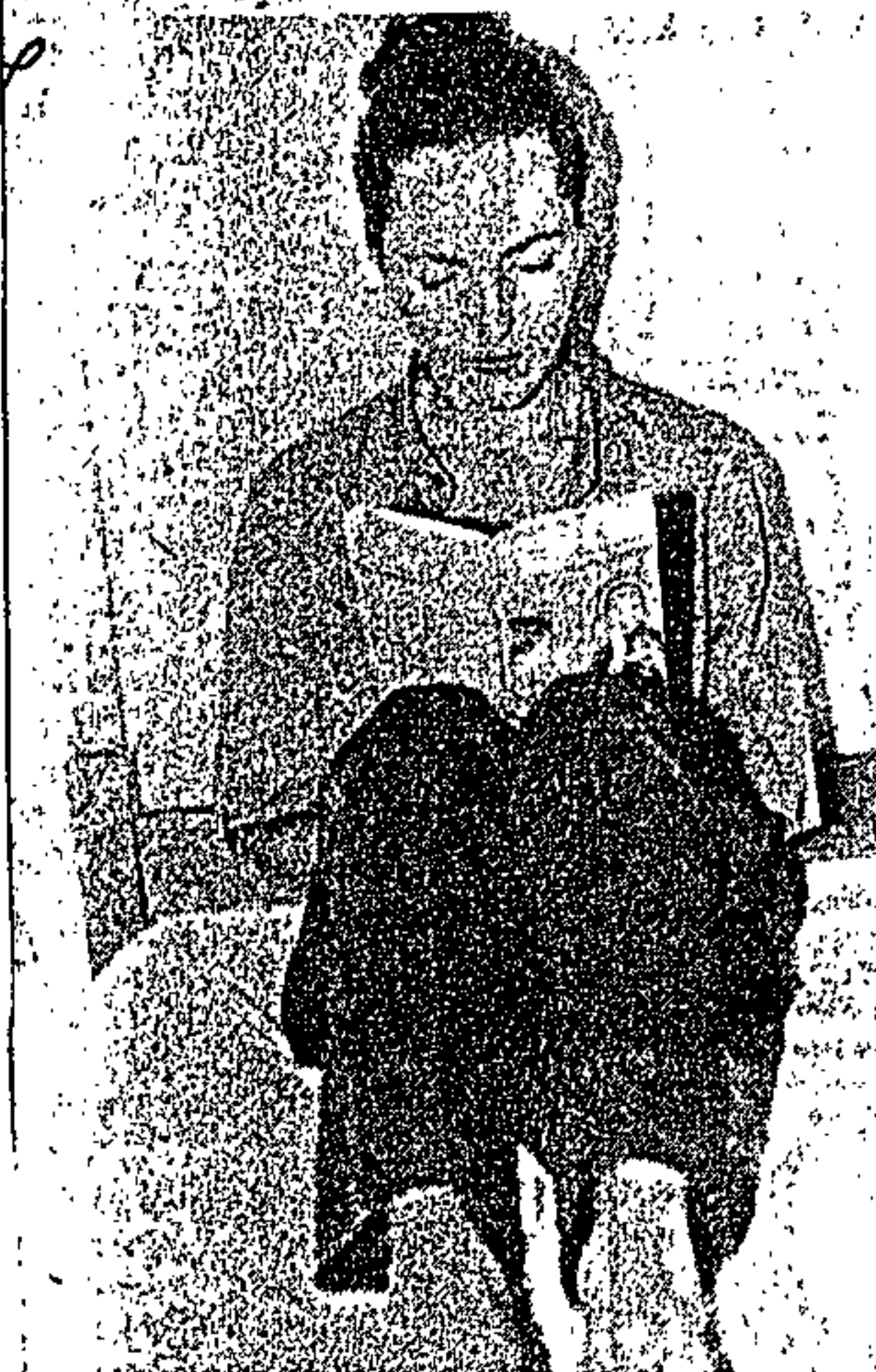
"The confession was full of loopholes. It was never believed and she can't claim that she was ever a member of the organisation," the spokesman said.

The spokesman described as "utter nonsense" Miss Forsyth's claims that there were divisions within the organisation, and that the leader of the armed wing of the organisation, Mr Chris Hani, wanted to take over as leader of the ANC.

"Reports about a power struggle between Chris Hani and Thabo Mbeki are utter nonsense."

"She is simply repeating what her bosses told her to say — which is the same as what they have been repeating for years," the spokesman said.

He also dismissed Miss Forsyth's allegations of racial divisions within the ANC.



Olivia Forsyth relaxes in an ANC safe-house in Luanda.

'I spied on the ANC'

(Cont from page 1)

ing to the ANC, she says it was part of the cover story.

According to her, the ANC was supposed to find out that John Fitzgerald and Associates was a front organisation.

"The ANC then instructed me to resign from JFA and flew me by commercial airline to Lusaka.

"Members of the ANC met me at the airport, but I don't think we need to go into who met me. I was taken to the Andrew Motel near Lusaka where I spent three months.

"It was only during June 1988 in Quatro camp that the ANC did not believe I was a defector.

"I would describe myself first and foremost as a lieutenant in the SAP, and secondly, for the last seven years, as an intelligence officer.

"As a person, I am outgoing, I enjoy working with people, I have certain basic moral standards which I would like to see upheld, and I am a South African. I think that's important.

She describes a prospective police undercover agent's characteristics as follows: "I think on the one hand a job like that is challenging, and it is exciting. On the other hand, you must be prepared to work very hard — literally 24 hours a day.

"You must also be prepared to live a double life, which is not always easy. You have to be prepared to sacrifice your personal life in the interests of your work.

"It takes a person with a specific character. It is not for the faint-hearted. But you have to be prepared to take certain risks."

y com-
since
by coup

nes as
y in ill
ate op-

stocky,
appe-
ty, has
le has
p few-
more

ows a
Colo-
litant
tra-
dis-
arty
itar-

pub-
lop-
med
any
of
ons

c-
rn
er

th
e
M
b
le
t
t
ct
e r
cho

FORSYTH SPY SAGA



OPERATION OLIVETTI

How SA security police used Olivia Forsyth to infiltrate the ANC

ESTHER WAUGH

Argus Correspondent

ETORIA. — Operation Olivetti was set up to enable Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth to infiltrate the African National Congress through a unit police front organisation — John Fitzgerald Associates (JFA) — a supposedly British-based company with a South African subsidiary in Johannesburg.

Lieutenant Forsyth joined as an economic consultant and used her position to travel widely in the frontline states to recruit members for the African security police.

According to the ANC, this is what she told them about Operation Olivetti while being interviewed at the Quatro rehabilitation camp in Angola:

"With regard to making contact with the ANC, I was referred by the ANC in Harare to the branch (security police) very pleased with this. The informant was as a result of an act that I was a radical suspicion regarding JFA.

"Spook"

When I met the Zimbabwean journalist (Howard Barrow) and explained my JFA job to him, he immediately decided to employ me as a radical who had got herself into a difficult situation, he introduced me to 'Robert' from the special machinery in Harare. 'Robert' recruited and deployed me and gave me instructions regarding JFA and its operations in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

I said he thought JFA did not have any suspicious and worth investigating at the same



time, both of whom had questioned me about JFA. Kasrils had in fact told me that I could expect a more thorough screening than usual because I had been associated with JFA.

"I had received some basic training in Lusaka.

"An initial plan of action had been worked out for me, which basically involved my being sent for training in the Soviet Union or German Democratic Republic in approximately October 1986. Prior to this, I was to leave South Africa at the end of July/beginning of August and travel around Europe for six to eight weeks, to establish the legend that I was on an extended overseas holiday.

"I was to make an interim trip to Lusaka from about June 9, 1986 to June 13, 1986, to report on tasks assigned to me and to make final arrangements for leaving South Africa.

Impressed

"I was given a number of tasks to perform in South Africa in the interim.

"The branch was particularly impressed that I was to be sent for training in the Eastern Bloc and this completely overshadowed the fact that I had had to resign from JFA.

"In my written report, Oosthuizen in fact instructed me to emphasise the training aspect and to underplay the ANC's suspicion of JFA, as this might allow for severe criticism of the operation.

"In the assessment and discussion of strategy, it was decided that given the opportunities that had now opened up for me particularly in terms of long-term penetration, it would not be worth continuing with JFA, with all its loopholes, as any negative developments

the light of possible government moves and resultant developments. In such a situation, it would be vital to have an agent who could provide information about the ANC's intended negotiating positions and strategy.

"He said if I could get myself into the above-mentioned position, I would be the only agent capable of providing such information.

"Oosthuizen said there was an additional important reason for me to work for Dip in Lusaka: I would be able to do large-scale identification of key ANC individuals including residences, safe-houses, patterns of behaviour, cars, status etc. He said that if I was able to provide information leading to the death of some (or even one) key ANC people, he would consider the operation to have been very successful.

"Oosthuizen said he was basing his strategy on the path followed by Marianne Sparg, whom he had been interrogating.

"He said Marianne had moved straight from Botswana to Lusaka and had been deployed in Dip because of her media skills: there was apparently a shortage of skilled media personnel and with the media skills which I possessed he considered it logical that Dip would 'snap me up'.

"He pointed out that Marianne had worked closely with Thabo Mbeki and had stayed in his house.

"He said she was the first person he had ever encountered who was able to provide such detailed information on key ANC people; their residences and who lived with them; their status and personalities and safe-houses etc.

"Oosthuizen at first seemed to think that I was to blame for accepting such an order.

"He asked if I hadn't protested and pointed out that, in accordance with ANC instructions, I had more or less irreversibly laid the groundwork in terms of legend etc. for leaving South Africa at the end of July, and it would be difficult for me to explain staying on indefinitely, especially without getting involved in mass work etc.

"I replied that I had raised these issues but had been told that I should understand the objective difficulties involved and that any operative has to be flexible.

"In disarray"

"The change in plans was eventually attributed to the fact that the ANC was in disarray following the Botswana raid and the declaration of the state of emergency.

"However, the entire team was still dissatisfied at the possibility of my being unproductive for any number of months, although it had been pointed out that the waiting period might not be particularly long.

"Consequently, Oosthuizen came up with what he termed a much more aggressive strategy. Basically it involved what he termed compromising me inside the country and 'forcing' me to leave, throwing the ball back into the ANC's court, as it were.

"Oosthuizen said that under normal circumstances he would not have considered such a drastic step. However, the situation in the country was far from normal and required drastic action without wasting time, even if it did increase the risk factors involved.

"He said even if I spent a considerable time in Lusaka,

"When I did go to the flat one day to collect some belongings, I narrowly escaped a security branch contingent who had come looking for me: they had come out of the lift while I was in the parking basement.

"Thereafter, I had analysed the situation and realised that I had two choices:

"I could remain in the country and go into hiding. However, this would be totally unproductive. The most effective place to go into hiding was outside of Johannesburg and this would cut off the line of contact I had established with the movement, through a Johannesburg address and telephone number.

"Furthermore, no matter where I went into hiding, it would be practically impossible for me to fulfill any of the tasks assigned me by the ANC.

"For the tasks related to progressive organisations, I would have to contact them as those who were not in detention were in hiding and I would be in hiding myself.

"The second option was to leave the country immediately, ie sooner than anticipated. On the one hand, this would not be out of character with the legend which I had already established with family and friends. I would simply be 'going overseas' some weeks earlier than planned.

Lusaka

"Since, as far as they knew, I had been to Lusaka to see a journalist friend who was going to help me attempt to get freelance work overseas, it was not illogical for me to fly to Lusaka first.

"On the other hand, I could at least be productive in leaving the country. If I was not to be sent for training soon, my skills could be used in the in-

that position.

I instructed me to secure a job at JFA (I had told him I was in probation) by proceeding with the work assigned to me as well as possible, to this I recommended that I see Zambian academics in Lusaka as well as two academics at government advisers at the University of Dar es Salaam.

I also said I should ask the Zambian journalist to help me doing work for JFA despite his suspicions and suggested I get him to write something on the ANC to test JFA's response.

Low profile

The Zambian journalist had, presumably because of his low profile, had briefed him. Robert further instructed me to maintain a low profile in the ANC in both Lusaka and Dar es Salaam and, in particular, to avoid being recruited or acknowledged. I had already been recruited, I followed these instructions, with the exception I was unable to avoid seeing Tom Sabina in Lusaka. When I returned to Harare, I reported to Robert who, together with Roger, continued my debriefing and also included me with some basic training (secret communications, counter-surveillance, etc.). On my return to South Africa, Robert gave me the following tasks:

To secure my job with JFA to find out as much as possible about the organisation and its personnel without giving suspicion.



To maintain a low profile regard to mass organisations (ECC, Jodac, etc), again but attracting undue attention and to distance myself from my radical friends, and to notify him of my next move to Harare by postcard.

Team

When the results of this trip were presented to the Olivetti national team it became clear to them that the two objectives outlined above could be increasingly at odds with each other.

For example, with instructions from Robert (who the team knew only as 'Robert') I had not been able to identify



Lieutenant Forsyth reads one of two letters addressed to her mother, on to tape, asking her to intervene in the proposed prisoner swap.

vis-à-vis the ANC in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, this reduced my chances of making direct contact with the ANC members and/or sympathisers in those areas, thus undermining the potential of JFA to provide information on the ANC in those areas.

"It was nevertheless decided to continue with both objectives, but to play it by ear depending on developments.

"Because I had been recruited in Harare, Oosthuizen then suggested to the operational team that it would be a good idea to base me in Harare for at least six months.

"There were a number of reasons for this. From a JFA point of view, most of the contacts and recruits I had spoken to regarded it as highly problematic that JFA's office was in South Africa, given the political situation, for the majority of them it was undesirable and/or not possible to communicate with and/or send information to South Africa.

"In cover terms, it, therefore, made sense to open an office in one of the Frontline states and most people had suggested that Harare was the most suitable place.

Penetration

"With regard to infiltrating the ANC, Oosthuizen — who regards social penetration as a major aspect of infiltration — said he thought it was actually senseless to expect much progress in a series of visits and that it made much more sense for me to be based there.

"In addition, there are brigadiers at SB HQ who are not happy to fund journalist-type operations' and who are interested primarily in tactical information. Oosthuizen said that if I was based in Harare, one of my tasks would be target identification of ANC members, houses, etc.

"Oosthuizen also thought it would be good for my development as an agent to learn to operate on my own.

"It was decided that — after an interim visit to Botswana — I should take a short trip to Harare to test the ANC's response to the idea of my being based in Harare for at least six months.

"In the briefing for this trip, I was given additional cover

sent as the result of my 'investigation'. This included a London connection and with neither the time nor the resources to establish one, it was decided that the address given would be that of the Anglo-American head office.

"It was hoped that when the ANC investigated the address and discovered that it was that of Anglo, this would reinforce the notion that JFA was a front for big business.

"Generally, it was hoped that the ANC would decide to use JFA in one way or another, for example, as a channel.

"During this second trip to Harare, from December 10, 1985 to December 16, 1985 I met only with Roger, who had been instructed to conduct a holding operation with me while 'Robert' was away. 'Roger' debriefed me with regard to the tasks I had been given.

Opportunity to train me to eventually be based in South Africa. 'Roger' also said that Harare had not yet received any results of investigations of JFA but that such investigations

"His response to the possibility of my being based in Harare for six months was that it would give the movement the time generally took time.



"On the basis of the report of this visit, the operational team decided to send me to Harare on January 19, 1986, with a view to my being based there for six months or longer.

"I would initially be there for six weeks and would then return to South Africa for a week for an initial debriefing and assessment and to establish

and permanent communications channels, codes, etc. My cover tasks in Harare would be to open a JFA office and to basically co-ordinate research in the region outside of South Africa.

"It was realised that once the ANC had investigated JFA, there would be two courses of

ther decide to make use of both myself and JFA, or the movement could decide to use me outside of JFA.

"The operational team hoped that the ANC would decide to use JFA as a channel, despite all the loopholes in its legend, this would then allow them to eventually open JFA offices in a number of Frontline states, staffing them with agents who would be able to provide information on the ANC.

"I went to Harare on January 19, 1986, made contact with the ANC, and was basically instructed to continue with JFA work until the movement decided on a strategy with regard to the organisation.

"On February 16, 1986 (as a result of my confession) I was instructed to resign from JFA. On February 17, 1986 I informed the Olivetti team of this and told them I was being sent to an unknown destination for about three weeks for ANC people to decide where I was to be deployed and possibly to receive some basic training.

"Oosthuizen's major concern at that stage was whether the ANC had a definite alternative lined up for me and I replied that I thought this was the case.

"On my return to South Africa on May 2, 1986, a new strategy had to be devised in the changed circumstances. The essence of my report on my stay in Lusaka was as follows:

Resignation

"With regard to JFA, ANC investigations had revealed the organisation to be highly suspect. On the basis of this, the Harare people had decided that I should resign from JFA and had me sent to Lusaka.

"The Lusaka people did not know I had been instructed to resign from JFA and had in fact said that they would have preferred me to continue working for JFA, at least for some time.

"Part of the reason for my being delayed in Lusaka was that a new strategy had to be worked out immediately with regard to my deployment.

"I had been thoroughly debriefed in Lusaka, about myself and about JFA in particular, by people from the security department. I had met with Mzwai Piliso and

reflect on me. "People were satisfied that JFA had played an important role as a stepping stone to the ANC and decided it was not time to phase the organisation out of Operation Olivetti. JFA was to be phased out by the end of June 1986.

"Despite a complete change from the original operation, the operation involving my infiltration of the ANC has retained the name Olivetti and is being run more or less by the same operational team.

"With regard to my infiltration of the ANC, it was decided that I should attempt to get myself deployed in Dip (Department of Information and Publicity). This was Oosthuizen's idea and he advanced the following reasons for it:

Third phase

"In his opinion, South Africa was nearing the end of the third phase of a revolution. At this point, the mobilisation and organisation of the masses was a priority for the ANC in preparation for a full-scale people's war. In this context, the political machinery was more important than the military machinery.

"Oosthuizen said Dip was an important part of the political machinery and that he regarded it as the most important department in the present context.

"He said being deployed in Dip in Lusaka would give an agent access to the current strategic thinking within the ANC. He said the strategy that should be employed was one of horizontal rather than vertical penetration.



"In the present political context, the normal method of climbing up through the ranks would be unproductive and would take too long.

"By horizontal he meant making an impression on, and getting close to, a key individual such as Thabo Mbeki, possibly in the capacity of an assistant.

"Working in Lusaka with someone like Mbeki would give me access to the above-mentioned strategic thinking as well as access to other departments, with which Dip has to liaise, and other key ANC people.

"Oosthuizen said such a

worrel. In Dip for a year and would have remained there had she not specifically requested to be used in Special Operations and subsequently been sent to Pango camp in Angola for training.

"Other than this last development, he saw no reason for my not following a very similar path.

Strategic

"In the light of this, it was decided that the report I was to present to the ANC in mid-June should have a specific media and strategic orientation: that I should display a good ability to see what was required, particularly in terms of media and propaganda, nationally and internationally, and to show initiative.

"I was, therefore, briefed for my trip to Lusaka from June 10, 1986 to June 17, 1986 with this in mind. It was hoped that I would come into contact with senior Dip people on this trip and that I would make the necessary impression on them. It was also hoped that I would stay in a safe-house.

"After this trip, on instruction from the comrades in Lusaka, I reported back to the Olivetti team as follows:

"That the ANC had been pleased with my report;

"That I had stayed on my own in a motel and had had contact with two of the people who had debriefed and briefed me previously (ie security personnel);

"That I had not come into contact with senior Dip personnel but had been told that senior people whom I had met previously who sent greetings were pleased with the work I was doing and would have liked to see me but were extremely busy.

Good chance

"That there had been a change of plans: I was no longer to leave for Europe by the end of July, but was to return to South Africa and wait until I was summoned to Lusaka to go for training.

"The main reason given was that it was difficult to arrange training at short notice and I would simply have to be patient. However, there was a good chance that I would not have to wait terribly long.

"That I had been given interim tasks similar to those given previously.

"The branch was quite disappointed with this report. They eventually acknowledged that they had been too ambitious in hoping that I would be able to meet and impress Dip personnel but they could not understand why my leaving South Africa had been delayed indefinitely.

"Oosthuizen suggested that in addition, he said that compromising me inside the country would increase the chances of the ANC deploying me in Dip in Lusaka, rather than in an underground capacity.

Furthermore, he thought that my leaving the country could be quite feasible in the context of the state of emergency. Most of my radical friends were in detention or in hiding and it was not far-fetched for the branch to be looking for me.

Zimbabwe visits

"He said that when he had heard my report-back, he had started laying the groundwork for this course of action almost immediately, by asking questions about me to people who were in detention or whose houses were raided.

"He said questions were connected to my visits to Zimbabwe.

"It was therefore decided that I should leave the country as soon as possible and a flight was booked for June 24, 1986. There was a prearranged telegram communication to indicate my arrival in Lusaka after I had been summoned and Oosthuizen instructed me to send such a telegram.

"However, given that previous telegrams which I had sent to Lusaka had not arrived, he said that I should also phone ANC headquarters — firstly to ensure that people knew that I was on my way and secondly to indicate that I was in trouble.

"I was briefed to give the following legend on my arrival in Lusaka: that not long after my arrival in South Africa, it had



become clear that the security branch were looking for me: I had heard this from my parents, who had been contacted and also from radical friends, who told me that questions had been asked about me. I, therefore, decided not to stay at my flat.

KEY TO ACRONYMS:

ANC — African National Congress
SB — Special Branch (Security Police)
JFA — John Fitzgerald and Associates (fictitious company)
SACP — South African Communist Party
Jodac — Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee
ECC — End Conscription Campaign
Dip — Department of Intelligence and Publicity (ANC)
Trac — Transvaal Rural Action Committee

neighbouring states, before which I had infiltrated numerous radical organisations inside South Africa.

While I am going to be as open and frank as possible, there are many issues which cannot be divulged as this could jeopardise continuing intelligence operations.

In 1981 I volunteered to join the Security Branch of the SAP.

I had completed a BA degree at Wits University and started working at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

While at Foreign Affairs I became interested in intelligence work and realised that it presented an exciting and challenging career.

I applied at the Security Branch and was admitted to the RS agent training programme with the specific aim of penetrating radical organisations.

Left-wing core

From 1982 to 1985, I was placed at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, where I completed a B Journalism and Media Studies and an Honours degree in African Studies, while infiltrating every possible organisation sympathetic to the revolutionary overthrow of the South African government.

These included university-based organisations such as Nusas, the End Conscription Committee (ECC), the student newspaper, Rhodoe, and the Women's Movement, all of which are controlled by a small left-wing core group with the aim of radicalising the general student population.

In order to infiltrate these groups, I had to adopt a radical left-wing lifestyle in every respect, from dress, language and manners to living in left-wing communes.

My parents at this stage knew nothing of my real role, and they were extremely disappointed at what they saw as the decline of a daughter for whom they had always had high ideals.

At various stages, I held leadership positions in all of these organisations.

These included chairperson of the Nusas local committee; editor of the student newspaper, Rhodoe; chairperson of the ECC and treasurer of the Women's Movement.

Two-fold objective

I was elected to the Students' Representative Council as one of the Nusas radicals charged with controlling the direction of the SRC as well as channeling funds to radical community organisations and trade unions.

I also infiltrated and associated with or

Tasks

For strategic reasons, they decided I should undertake a short-term infiltration of the ANC.

My tasks included:

● The investigation of specific aspects of the ANC/SACP alliance.

● The internal leadership conflict.

● The disillusionment of cadres who wished to return to South Africa.

● ANC installations/structures and facilities in the neighbouring states.

● To make contact with other aspects of the SAP SB within the ANC, with whom contact had been broken, and to activate sleeper.

● To undergo military and political training.

● To investigate conditions in the camps.

● To recruit principal agents to work for South Africa.

● To spread disinformation with the intention of disrupting ANC activities.

Because normal infiltration is a lengthy process, my controllers decided I would stage a bogus defection.

I would tell the ANC that I had been influenced by radical ideas and left-wing associates, and that I had finally decided that the best way I could serve the revolutionary cause was to defect to the ANC.

Expert team

In preparation for this defection strategy, a team of experts was assembled, which researched cases of Soviet agents defecting to the West and vice versa.

We decided to base my defection on the case study of Vitaly Segeyevich Yurchenko, the Deputy Chief of the KGB, responsible for all clandestine operations within the North American division.

Yurchenko had pretended to defect to the CIA in Rome in August 1985.

He eventually escaped by eluding his CIA guards at the Au Pied De Cochon restaurant in Georgetown, Washington DC. He returned triumphantly to Moscow having sowed much disinformation and gathering intelligence about the CIA.

We also discussed several successful cases of our own, including Operation Daisy, in which Craig Williamson successfully infiltrated the ANC in the 1970s.

All preparation for Operation Yurchenko took place under the guidance of Brigadier G N Erasmus, an extremely capable and efficient strate-

ANC
Police don't know where ex-activist Olivia is
SA spy Olivia Forsyth is 'expelled' from Angola
SA 'spy' believed to be back in country
Headlines tell how the Press followed the Olivia Forsyth spy story.

In fact, the entire operation was very nearly shelved because Brigadier Erasmus was concerned about the fact that I was a woman.

In his analysis, the risk factor would consequently be substantially higher, especially should anything go wrong.

To be convincing as a defector, I had to supply the ANC with a lot of information, at least some of which they could verify. We made a detailed analysis of information already in the possession of the ANC, as well as what the ANC would expect from a defector.

We then carefully constructed a detailed cover story. What



I told them in my "confession" would be 70 percent disinformation and 30 percent fact.

The 30 percent factual section would be verifiable and serve as a protective measure for myself, while the 70 percent disinformation would be based on half-truths which would be difficult for the ANC to verify. We are not prepared to divulge what was fact and what was fiction. However, we are prepared to lift the curtain slightly on certain facts and to tell part of the story.

Six facets

The "confession" included six facets designed to make the defection look genuine:

● My own background, position, rank, promotion and progress. The ANC was very concerned about the fact that a person could so easily infiltrate radical organisations, from grassroots right through to leadership level, in such a short space of time. This indicates a high degree of efficiency and the fact that many organisations in South Africa may be riddled with sources.

● Fact and fiction about my

SA spy Olivia Forsyth is 'expelled' from Angola
SA 'spy' believed to be back in country
Headlines tell how the Press followed the Olivia Forsyth spy story.

own operations and place of work and financial transactions, such as my own accounts, salary and methods of payment.

● Security Branch structures, offices and safe-houses. The genuine examples of safe-houses were evacuated after my departure, such as places used during Operation Daisy.

● Security Branch training and recruitment techniques. I had to underplay completely the intelligence training I received.

● Identities, profiles and addresses of real and fictitious agents.

● Our intelligence revealed that the ANC would be specifically interested to learn about any alleged destabilisation, harassment and propaganda campaigns. Therefore I rehearsed several real incidents and publications, that could be verified by the ANC. All I had to do was pretend the Security Branch was responsible. The ANC would see this as highly sensitive intelligence, which could only come from a genuine defector.

Most difficult

Perhaps the most difficult part was that I had to pretend to turn against and betray my controller and discredit other members. Because it was known that the ANC were particularly interested in undercurrents and conflict within the ranks of the Security Branch, I was instructed to supply them with a large amount of disinformation fabricated to this end.

To make myself ideologically acceptable, I obviously had to appear to be extremely left-wing and supportive of organisations like the UDF and the ECC, and was given a free hand to belittle South African parliamentary politics, with the proviso that public officials at Cabinet level could not be discredited under any circumstances.

After we had prepared the "confession" came what was perhaps the worst part of the preparation: an intensive 10-day rehearsal

At the same time we had the opportunity of using Khotsa House as our communication base, making use of the telex, computer and data base facilities on a regular basis.

Joy was in a position to take me into Khotsa House to show me how to use the facilities. She also took me into the houses of radicals at night to examine some of the sensitive documents she could not remove.

During the final rehearsals Joy became a tower of strength in the gruelling sessions of recruiting, profiles and so on. Unfortunately, as Operation Yurchenko progressed it became evident that we had to withdraw Joy from the field for her own personal security, because her name would be blown in my confession to the ANC, with effect from February 1986.

Memorised

I also memorised 33 addresses, telephone numbers, drawings and plans. Twice I was taken by helicopter to familiarise myself with places I did not know but which I had to reveal to the ANC. The ANC in fact acted on this information, and in my absence several ANC people were arrested who had been sent to reconnoitre these places.

I was also constantly exhorted to link every answer I gave to a name, so that it would have authority and not appear to be mere speculation. Because of all the disinformation I was to give the ANC, I had to be able to explain how I had obtained it.

Normally an agent in the field knows very little about other agents and so on, because of the "need to know" rule. They are told only what is strictly necessary. So in order for me to explain having so much information, I had to accuse my controller of taking me into his confidence and breaking the "need to know" rule.

The rehearsal continued for hours on end, accompanied by the constant order to "think", "remember", "they will never believe you", until Brigadier Erasmus would say: "Come on, boys, give her a break."

Night team

At the end of each day, when I was exhausted, the night team would come in and coach me right through the night in training for a possible interrogation/torture situation. We worked for up to 20 hours a day. It was only when I ended up in an ANC prison camp that I realised the true value of these sessions.

Lieutenant Joy Harnden, also known as RS 430, was one of the agents actively involved in Operation Yurchenko.

Joy and I were friends who

There were no toilets there. There were given plastic jugs for purpose, which remained in cell, which was extremely and infested with cockroaches. The smell in the cell was

Information channelled back to the ANC was a careful combination of fact and disinformation calculated to jeopardise future terrorist operations.

The next step was to throw out the bait of my "defection," and this was done by my approaching the ANC in Harare pretending to defect. As bait I held out enough information to attract the attention of senior leadership figures in Lusaka.

The bait was easily taken. I was sent to Lusaka, where I made contact with the ANC's Chief of Military Intelligence, Ronnie Kasrils, also known as ANC Khumalo, as well as Mzwai Piliso, who at that time was the head of the ANC's Department of Intelligence and Security.

I provided them with my written cover story, which was provisionally accepted.

Training poor

While in Lusaka I received further training and briefing. My training this time consisted of instruction in the use of the AK 47 rifle and the Makarov and Tokarev pistols.

Again the training was very poor. For instance, I was allowed to fire one shot only with the AK 47. Obviously the ANC experiences a shortage of ammunition.

During my stay in Lusaka I gathered invaluable information about the ANC's operations and facilities. On my return to South Africa I supplied this information to the Security Branch, which used it to undertake successful operations.

The ANC then sent me back to South Africa with certain tasks to perform, again including the identification of soft targets. They also requested further information regarding the Security Branch.

Rehearsal

After a further visit to Lusaka, I was instructed by the ANC to remain in South Africa for an indefinite period. However, as this would serve no purpose for the Security Branch, my controllers decided that I should go back shortly afterwards to pursue my own objective.

Before I left for Lusaka we embarked on another rehearsal of my cover story, this time for five days. The confession was refined to include, for example, plenty of gossip about the Security Branch, which the ANC had asked me about.

It was only during the from the leadership that door was left open to a fresh air in, and a g sprayed air freshener just before their arrival.

Our diet consisted mainly beans, rice and bread infested with worms and weevils. A mia and stomach disorders were common among prisoners.

I consider myself extremely fortunate to have contracted only a bad dose of malaria, stomach disorders and the inevitable heat rash. I was particularly concerned when I received injections for malaria because AIDS is rife in the camps.

Constantly beaten

Several of the women prisoners had developed huge sores after injections dirty needles.

After my arrival at the on camp I was constantly beaten and interrogated for first three weeks.

The interrogation was conducted by members of camp command and administration. The camp commander, whose MK name was Professor Pro, led the interrogations. It was usually his assistant who handled the battered prisoners.

Occasionally members of Department of Information Security visited the camp, specifically to conduct interrogations. It appeared that there was little or no coordination between officials from the different centres.

The result was very inefficient interrogation methods where they relied on physical abuse to obtain information. I was held with the other women prisoners, for whom I felt the deepest sympathy. They could only try to give them, there was no way impression that they were "rehabilitated" if they wanted to leave the camp.

Screams

We were prevented from seeing the male prisoners, though every day and night could hear the screams sounds of prisoners being beaten, kicked and thrown against the cell walls.

We also observed tracks blood where prisoners had been dragged into solitary confinement cells after interrogation. Sometimes prisoners were

FORSYTH SPY SAGA



Torture — then I escaped

(Continued from page 14)

dered to sing in order to drown the sounds of the beating and screaming.

Prisoners are usually subject to several periods of solitary confinement in tiny, dark cells.

Hani and Ronnie Kasrils were prepared to believe me. The others, which included Mzwai Piliso and Dexter Mhona, Chief of Security in Angola, were more sceptical.

Ronnie Kasrils later told me that this was due to a large extent not to concrete information, but to the fact that I was white. He said there was general mistrust of whites among large sections of the ANC.

Quite normal

Ronnie Kasrils, who had recruited me for the Department of Security and Intelligence, also informed me that it was quite normal for a recruit like myself to be incarcerated and tortured before I would be regarded as rehabilitated and acceptable.

He said he would try to ensure that I was not treated too harshly, but that this was part of the "Road to Jericho," being my rehabilitation.

In the end, after all the beating and kicking, I was very fortunate only to have superficial injuries such as heavy bruising and damage to my mouth and teeth.

Kasrils told me before they could consider releasing me from the camp that I would have to rewrite my "confession" in a much more convincing way to persuade the sceptics among the leadership of the ANC.

He said: "There is not enough evidence of hatred for your controller and the system in your previous confessions."

Degraded

He dictated to me where I should be more derogatory in my descriptions. He said if I

for years. This was not unusual in the ANC, and she was not overly concerned.

It was only in 1986 that she heard that he had been shot dead in the mutiny. She said it surprised her because he had been a highly regarded comrade.

In February 1987, after seven months of imprisonment, Chris Hani visited the camp in order to secure my release.

In accordance with common practice, I was made to sign a document stating that I was very repentant of any offences against the ANC and that I would never reveal any information about the prison camp. I was given to understand I would be severely dealt with if I disobeyed this order.

Security house

After I was released I was taken to the ANC flat in Kinshasa and on May 11 1987 I was taken to a security house at 116 Rua do Dio, Terra Nova.

During this period, I was able to gather information from both the guards and visitors. The visitors included Dexter Mhona, Ronnie Kasrils, Chris Hani, Joe Modise and many more less senior cadres.

Now I could begin formulating strategies for my eventual escape and I was fortunately able to resume communication with my controllers. This had been impossible while I was incarcerated in the prison camp.

Once back in Luanda, because I was still under guard, I could not use the network established for this purpose.

I was able to send emergency messages to my controllers with the help of several ANC members.

Officially, they are not permitted to maintain contact with their families in South Africa. However, apart from being quite disillusioned, they are generally also very homesick and often write home without

Branch, and thirdly, this would satisfy the sceptics that, even if I was not genuine, they would nevertheless receive both prisoners and publicity.

Exchange strategy

Once in Luanda, I realised I could gather valuable intelligence by prolonging my stay at least until the intended period of my mission had elapsed. To this end I spoke in favour of the prisoner exchange strategy.

I was aware that the South African Government would never react to such a proposal, as it would not negotiate with the ANC.

During my discussions with both Chris Hani and Ronnie Kasrils, I was very critical of how the ANC had handled my defection.

Both of them openly admitted that it had been a mistake to send me to Quatro Camp, but as Ronnie Kasrils put it, "the ANC is not a perfect organisation".

To explain how the mistakes had been made in my case, they revealed to me more and more information about the ANC's weak points and internal conflicts, the details of which will be revealed later.

Chris Hani, while praising me for defecting, said he wished that the ANC had more people of my calibre to penetrate South African intelligence circles.

Too bureaucratic

When I expressed unhappiness at the way my defection had been handled, he said the ANC was struggling to make progress because of the conflict at NEC level and because several departments were far too bureaucratic, especially the Department of Intelligence and Security, which was weak and inefficient.

While at the safe house in Luanda, on the recommendation of Chris Hani, I was given work to do for the ANC's Secu-



Free at last: Olivia Forsyth is met by her father Peter at Heathrow Airport.

discipline or accountability to the ANC, and never does as she is instructed.

"Necklace" remarks

She sees herself as a prima donna who can do what she likes because she is Mandela's wife.

Chris Hani told me that they have an acute problem satisfying the many inquiries from parents in South Africa.

If Amnesty International or the Red Cross were to visit the camps in reaction to the queries, the ANC's list of "deaths in detention" would "blatantly

watch on me.

I then realised it was time to escape over a weekend, as the house was constantly crowded with members of the Security Department from Viana Camp.

ANC asked SA to make swap deal for Forsyth

By ESTHER WAUGH

PRETORIA. — The African National Congress approached the South African government in an attempt to swap spy Olivia Forsyth for ANC members on death row, including the Sharpeville Six and Robert McBride.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka said the approach was made through a West European government, but elicited no response from South Africa.

It was decided to negotiate a prisoner exchange when the ANC became convinced Forsyth was a South African Security Police plant and could not be trusted.

It was for this reason she had been sent to the Quatro rehabilitation camp in Angola where, among other things, she revealed the names of at least two other South African agents who had infiltrated radical anti-government organisations.

SUSPICIOUS

This is the ANC's version of what Forsyth confessed to while in detention at Quatro. When she met some ANC

to raise with the ANC person.

When she met him, she told him her story about her involvement in the democratic movement was true, but she was a police agent.

GENERAL ALERT

She said she realised it was wrong to have worked for the SB and was ready to work for the ANC.

Because the chief representative had sent a general alert about her to the members in Harare, the ANC person contacted him.

The chief representative then sent her to Lusaka.

She lied to the SB after her first visit by saying she had managed to infiltrate the ANC, nor did she admit she had informed the ANC of other police agents.

She volunteered information regarding several police agents — some we were suspicious about, others we did not know about.

BROKE DOWN

One person we did not sus-

leave the camp, as the ANC had no qualms about keeping people imprisoned for years on end.

He was not happy until I had absolutely degraded every one of my colleagues in order to satisfy him.

I was also confronted with the names of various organisations which the ANC insisted were fronts for Security Branch disinformation campaigns. In fact the groups they mentioned are quite independent, but in the end I "confessed" that they were fronts.

I do not consider it necessary to mention their names because they are bona fide private organisations who might regard the allegations as defamatory.

Ronnie Kasrils boasted to me that the ANC had identified South African agents in the ex-ecutives of the South African Council of Churches and in the Transvaal Indian Congress, and that they had discovered that the student organisation Sansco was just as riddled with spies as Cosas had been.

He pushed me for more information about these spies.

Genuine

In December 1986, Chris Hani visited the camp and informed me that the leadership of the ANC now appeared to be convinced that I was a genuine defector.

He discussed various strategies for my counter-infiltration into South Africa, and said I should write a proposal containing these suggestions. On the basis of this he would attempt to secure my release at the earliest opportunity, but he urged me to be patient.

While awaiting my release, I was able to glean information, not only about the camp and detention conditions, but also feedback from other prisoners regarding the inner workings of the ANC, military training, general intolerance, indoctrination and ideological differences and disillusionment among the rank and file.

I was horrified by what I was told about the mutiny which took place in Pango Camp in May 1984.

According to various sources many cadres had become completely disillusioned and unhappy with the shocking conditions in the training camp.

Mass graves

They decided to take over the camp and were dealt with mercilessly when found out. The ANC shot most of them, and buried them in mass graves.

Later in Luanda one of the women told me she had

Morale low

Letters are sent to other countries, from where they are posted to South Africa.

I managed to get close to certain people who agreed to send letters home for me. Generally, their morale is so low that they respond to anyone who treats them as human beings.

I explained that my only concern was to inform my parents that I was safe and in good health, and to reassure them periodically that they need not worry about me.

I had to show the letters to these people before sealing them, but was able to conceal messages for my controllers which the guards were unable to detect.

In this way I made contact a monthly from March 1987 until April 1988.

Occasionally letters were sent more frequently because I recruited several postmen who were unaware of each other. My controllers were thus kept informed of my situation.

Underground

The messages I sent included information I received from Ronnie Kasrils about underground structures and people. I cannot elaborate because the details are sub judice.

While at the security house in Terra Nova I had frequent discussions with Chris Hani and

was illing for Dexter Mbona and I was shocked by how disorderly and behind he was in his work.

While I was in Luanda, Chris Hani told me there was likely progress in my case as Mzwai Phiso had been phased out because of inefficiency and alcoholic tendencies.

It was his intention to see other older members of the leadership, such as Joe Modise, Commander of Umkhonto we Siswe, phased out in the near future.

Hani made it clear to me that the power struggles within the ANC leadership were far from propaganda, as it usually alleged.

It was obvious, for example, that Chris Hani regards himself as the next president of the ANC.

His biggest rival is the head of the Department of Information and Publicity, Thabo Mbeki, whom he regards as one of the moderates in the ANC leadership.

He said Mbeki was far too likely to "compromise with the regime".

Hani had at that stage been visiting the training camps and rallying support at middle leadership level and among the "young lions" (recent recruits), and was in the process of making certain other strategic moves in order to phase Mbeki out completely.

Mbeki, however, is in a relatively strong position, as Oliver Tambo's private secretary he wrote all the speeches of the ANC president, who is seen as aging and sticky.

Tambo is regarded as no longer having complete control over the ANC, and Hani is waiting for the next consultative conference for the opportunity to take over.

With regard to the release of Nelson Mandela, Hani made it clear that the ANC leadership do not want him released.

His release would be a setback for the ANC because the symbolic nature of his leadership while he is in jail keeps the people together, as well as providing the ANC with international credibility.



They do not know what they would do with him if he was released.

However, because some people were sceptical, Chris Hani suggested that the best strategy would be to propose an exchange of prisoners with South Africa.

This would give the ANC credit for having "captured" an officer in the Security Branch.

Secondly, they thought I would be able to work for

project a reasonable image to the international community, Winile Mandela exposes their tactics by making remarks about "necklaces" and "boxes of matches" She was also criticised for being ostentatious and extravagant when she had a huge new house built in Soweto.

I also learned that there is intense ethnic and tribal conflict within the ANC, which is kept from the public eye.

For example, the Xhosa are intent on domination of the Zulu, and believe other groups are basically cowards.

Indians in particular are widely regarded as cowards who are concentrated in the SACP, are always keen to find themselves in leadership positions but are not prepared to come to the forefront in the military struggle.

ANC strategy

He said this was particularly bizarre in the light of the Marxist training the man had received in the Soviet Union.

Chris Hani, Ronnie Kasrils and others also discussed with me ANC strategy in the Front Line States and the manipulation of heads of state like President Kenneth Kaunda.

Other issues which I observed, and which were dealt with in my discussions with the ANC leadership and other figures included the problems of widespread disillusionment and alcoholism among the rank and file, the problem of Aids, which is widespread amongst ANC members, and the high rate of pregnancy among women members who are sent for training.

Pregnant women are sent to Tanzania, which is generally regarded as the ANC's official dumping ground.

Chris Hani openly stated that those who opposed ANC policy, especially older people who could not simply be eliminated, were sent to Tanzania.

Babies which are born in Tanzania often die from neglect and malnutrition. They are separated from their mothers at an early age, and are often given to Tanzanians.

Another problem for the ANC is explaining the disappearance of many young recruits due to "accidents," de-

Although the Red Cross and Amnesty International have not been allowed to visit ANC camps, I would urge parents to send their children's names to these organisations rather than to the ANC.

I would like to call on the Red Cross and Amnesty International to insist on inspecting these camps in order to expose the shocking conditions there.

From the time the exchange strategy was discussed in Luanda in March 1987, it took the ANC eight months to reach a favourable decision.

On November 29, 1987, Chris Hani dictated a letter to me to write to my parents. I managed to insert a message for my controller in this letter as well.

Another letter

The ANC then waited a further five months before realising that no official response was forthcoming.

On Friday April 29, 1988, Ronnie Kasrils dictated another, longer letter to my parents, made a tape recording of me reading the contents, and had several photographs taken of me.

He told me he was preparing a package to release to the media to pressurise the South African Government into response.

At this point there was a development which necessitated my departure earlier than I had anticipated.

I had intended remaining in Angola until approximately the end of 1988, particularly as I had been gathering a wealth of information during this period.

However, I was informed by Ronnie Kasrils that the ANC was involved in a huge spy-hunt in Zambia, involving "a mole in Lusaka". He did not go into detail, but said he anticipated that a number of spies would be exposed and eliminated.

This was connected to the case of Ismael Ebrahim. I became particularly concerned because there was a tangible difference in Kasrils' attitude towards me. He was more reserved and did not speak as openly as he had previously.

In addition, it appeared that



I was able to leave the house without being seen and to climb over a back wall.

I soon hitched a lift with an Angolan, telling him in broken Portuguese that I was a tourist and needed to go urgently to the British Embassy.

I arrived at the Embassy and requested asylum, on the grounds that I was a British citizen who had been illegally detained by the ANC in Angola.

The Ambassador and his staff had first to confirm that I was indeed a British subject, after which he informed me that I would not be handed back to the ANC or the Angolan Government.

The British and myself feared a possible kidnapping by the ANC, and I therefore remained inside the building for six weeks until the news of my presence became public.

Grateful

I stayed in a guest flat next to the embassy and as an invited guest I was treated very courteously by my hosts.

During the following six months, I did not make contact with my controllers because I was a guest of the British Government and did not wish to abuse their hospitality.

I am extremely grateful to the British Government for all the efforts put into securing my eventual release.

On November 16, 1988, the Angolan Government finally issued me with an exit visa and I was accompanied that night on to a UTA flight to Paris.

After two-and-a-half years, I was finally on my way home to South Africa.

I could scarcely believe it when I arrived at Jan Smuts Airport in December last year, to an ecstatic reunion with my family.

My controllers were there on seeing them it brought home to me the fact that I was only one small part of Operation Yurchenko.

The team under the leadership of Brigadier Erasmus from Johannesburg, with a great deal of help from the Grahamstown branch, had accomplished a phenomenal mission.

Without their professional training, guidance and support I would never have managed to survive against all odds and re-

laxity with her involvement in the democratic movement but were suspicious about John Fitzgerald and Associates (JFA) for whom she worked.

The chief representatives were called to Tanzania by the Treasury to discuss fundraising, in addition to their political work.

She visited the chief representative in Harare, Reddy Mazimba, at the ANC's office during January 1986. She showed him a card of JFA and told him she would like to attend the conference in Tanzania as an observer.

SURPRISED

She asked him whether he could arrange for her to attend the conference because her organisation would like to assist the ANC in raising funds.

The chief representative was surprised that a British organisation with a subsidiary in Johannesburg wanted to send a person to observe an ANC meeting to raise funds.

It puzzled the chief representative that an economic consultant from Johannesburg would know about the internal meeting, so he engaged her in conversation about the general situation in South Africa.

She was blank about political issues and to each question she replied that she did not know anything.

ECONOMIC RESEARCHER

Her response was: "I am just an economic researcher."

The chief representative told her he did not know about the conference, but would make inquiries about it in Lusaka.

She was to see him again in two days' time.

When she left his office, she was convinced the ANC knew who she was.

She then went back to the journalist who had initially introduced her to an ANC person.

She told the journalist that she had an important issue



She remains active in Jodac and the ECC.

On Oosthuizen's instruction, she obtained a job in Trac in 1984.

DEATH ROW

Also on instruction she accepted an offer to move into Shella Weinberg's house (address not known) where she presently lives, Olivia told the ANC.

The ANC approached the South African government to exchange her, the Botswana agent and other South African agents held by the ANC for ANC members on Death Row, including the Sharpeville Six and Robert McBride.

They say they approached the government through a West European government, but received no response.

Forsyth also wrote two letters to her mother asking her to contact her handler about the prisoner swap.

She gave us the handler's name, his agent number and when he was recruited. We then called him to Lusaka and confronted him.

Initially he denied working for the SB, but when we confronted him with her information, he broke down.

She also told them of another police agent, Joy Harnden.

According to documents she had written in Quibaxe (Angola) on August 13, 1986, Harnden was a constable in the SAP. After Harnden had studied at Rhodes from 1981 to 1983, she was recruited by Oosthuizen during 1984.

EVIDENCE

She infiltrated Jodac and the ECC.

Harnden was elected to the Jodac executive in 1985, but soon afterwards she was suspected by senior people, who investigated her background in September 1985.

No concrete evidence against her was found.

Harnden was not encouraged to stand for re-election at the end of 1986.

She also did not tell the SB that she had confessed to the ANC, who had sent her back to South Africa to do certain tasks which were really a test to see whether she had turned against the SB or not.

She remains active in Jodac and the ECC.

On Oosthuizen's instruction, she obtained a job in Trac in 1984.

DEATH ROW

Also on instruction she accepted an offer to move into Shella Weinberg's house (address not known) where she presently lives, Olivia told the ANC.

The ANC approached the South African government to exchange her, the Botswana agent and other South African agents held by the ANC for ANC members on Death Row, including the Sharpeville Six and Robert McBride.

They say they approached the government through a West European government, but received no response.

Forsyth also wrote two letters to her mother asking her to contact her handler about the prisoner swap.



FORSYTH SPY SAGA

'I was an intelligent rebel'



By ESTHER WAUGH
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Olivia Forsyth was a model pupil at school — until she turned into a rebel in Standard 7, according to confessions she made to the ANC and which have been released by the organisation.

Apart from the "normal" rebellion teenage syndrome, she had difficulty communicating with her mother, who had been a nun for 10 years, and by 1978 the insecurity had manifested itself in the development of anorexia nervosa.

Sex and TM

While studying English at the University of the Witwatersrand a Pietersburg book-maker helped to pay for her flat and in return tried to have sex with her. She also dabbled in transcendental meditation and took to wearing saris.

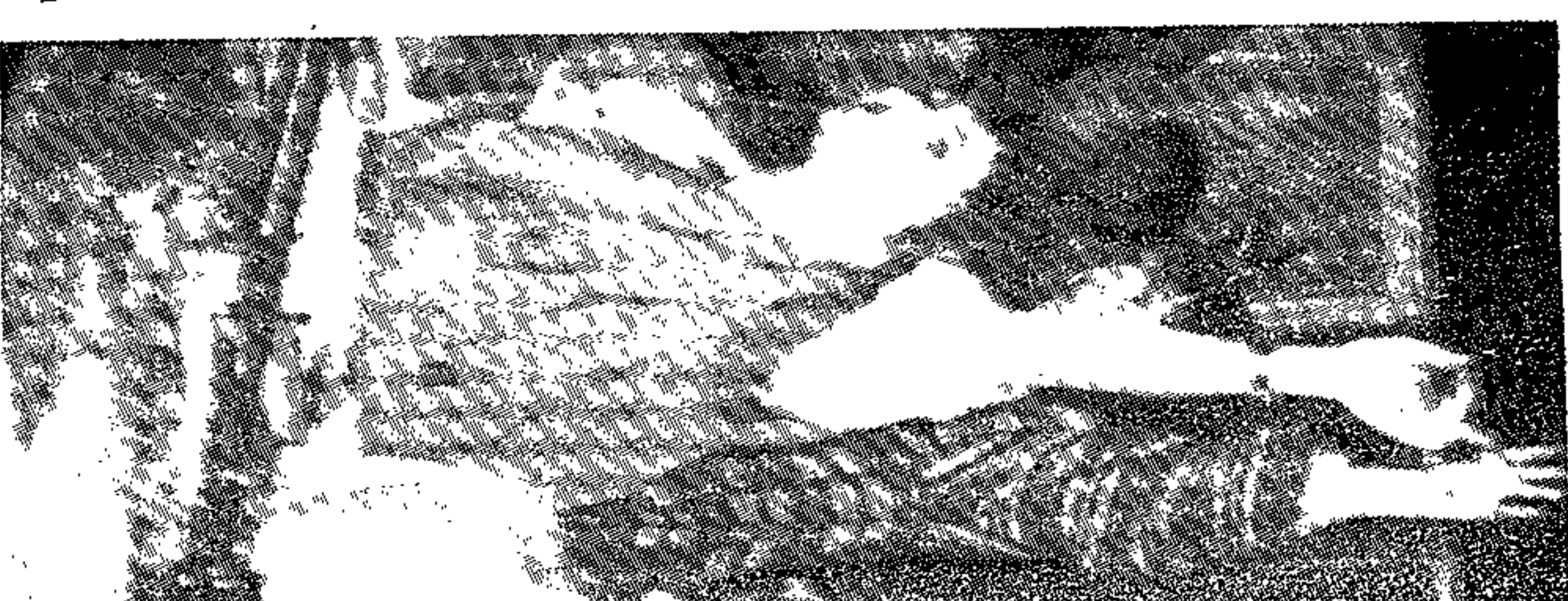
These were some of the revelations made to the ANC at the Quatro camp in detailing her personal life until the time she joined the Department of Foreign Affairs on May 20 1981.

Her full statement:

"While at school, I was a model pupil — quite academic, first in class, prefect in Standard 5 etc — until Standard 7. Thereafter, I became quite rebellious, both against the school authorities and my parents and against my mother in particular.

"With regard to school, I became known as a rebel and for some time my academic work deteriorated. However, I later decided to try and prove to the school authorities that a rebel could do well academically without conforming to the system.

"I was seen as an intelligent rebel with leadership potential, the school had a policy of trying to co-opt such rebels and I was made a prefect in matric. "Towards the middle of my



Olivia Forsyth when she was a student.

my fees, buy second-hand books etc.

"Towards the end of my first year (1978) it became evident that I would need additional income. I began waitressing part-time in Braamfontein and also began to apply for bursaries for my second year, on the basis of academic merit and financial need.

"In the following two years I received a number of bursaries, including one for R600 for English studies, a condition of which was that I would teach English when I had finished studying (a condition which I realised it would be difficult for them to enforce).

Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth writes to her mother that she is an ANC prisoner in Luanda and that she is a SAP undercover agent.

Olivia's letters home ask for SA intervention for her release

OLIVIA Forsyth's first letter to her mother dated November 29 1987 read:

Dear Mom,

I am very much alive and in good health somewhere in Africa.

The reason for the silence is that I have been caught by the ANC while in the service of the security branch of South Africa. My handler is Major A Oosthuizen of John Vorster station (office telephone: 011 836-8512).

I have been in custody of the ANC since July 8 1986 and could be released. I am told, if the South African government could agree to my being exchanged for some ANC

cadres currently in South African government prisons.

Though well cared for, I am very anxious to be released as soon as possible and for that to take place I need your active intervention. Please assist. Tons of love. Till we meet again,

Olivia.

This letter was posted in London. A second letter, posted in Zimbabwe, was written during May 1988.

Dearest Mother,

I am still alive and well and somewhere in Africa. I have been instructed to write you another letter because the South African government has not responded to my first

letter, written on November 29 1987.

The ANC knows that I have been a member of the security branch of the South African Police since I went to Rhodes University as a student in 1982; that I hold the rank of lieutenant; that I was recruited by Craig Williamson and my handler is Major A Oosthuizen of John Vorster Square.

When I last saw you I told you I was going on an overseas trip, but as you now know, this was not true. In fact, when I left for Lusaka on June 26 1986, I was engaged in an undercover operation for the South African government.

Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth

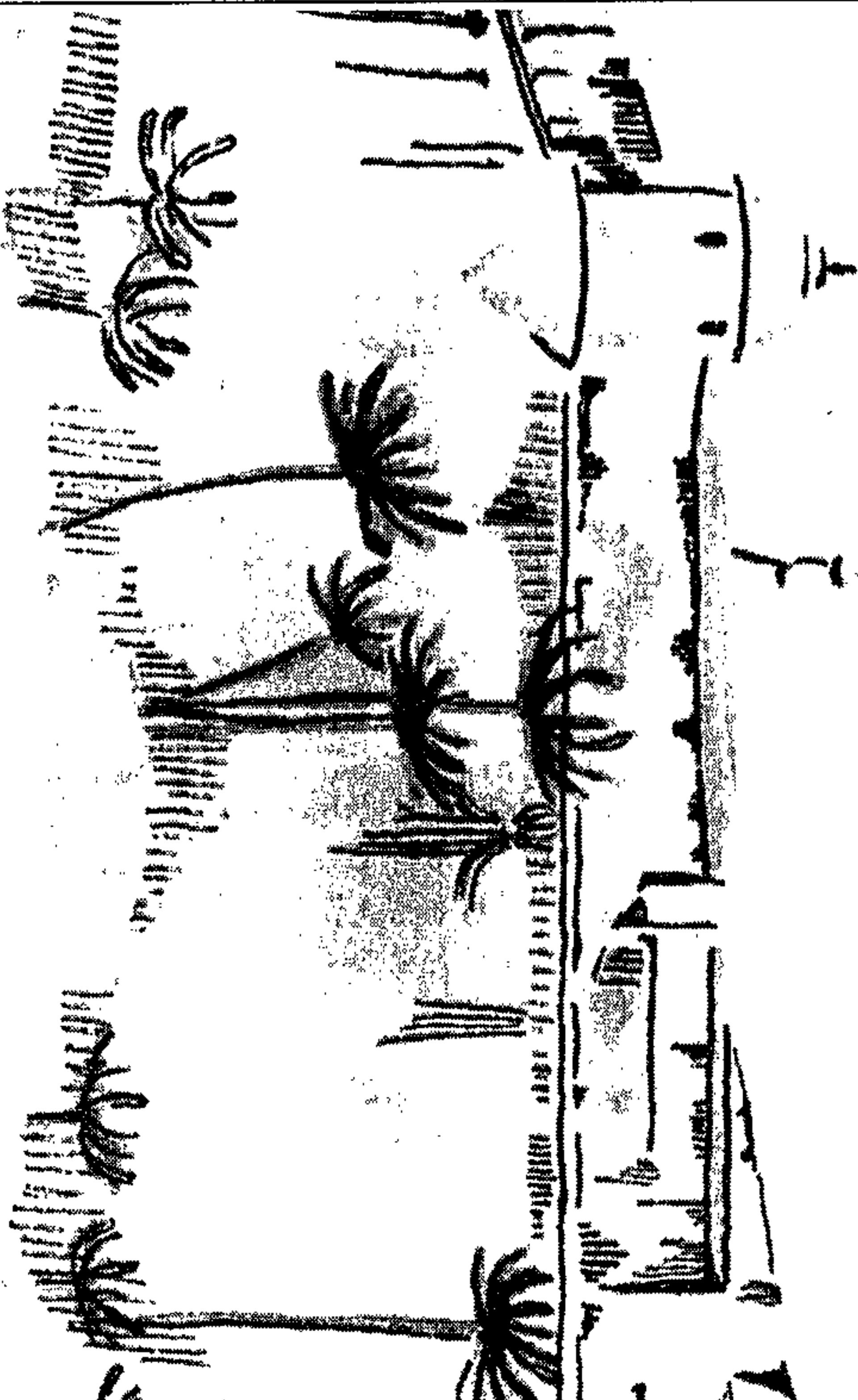
As I wrote previously, I have been in ANC custody since July 1986 — almost two years now. I am being treated well; nevertheless I am a prisoner and I cannot say this time has been easy for me. I am permitted to tell you something of my daily life. My health is reasonable under the circumstances. I have a room to myself, 2.5m by 3.5m, which contains a bed and books. I get up at 6.30am and clean the room, exercise and wash before breakfast.

Much of my time is spent reading. I am allowed certain periods out of doors and have taken to gardening during this time. I also have access to a radio and am allowed to

tune into anything from Radio Moscow to Jimmy Swagart to Radio RSA. Mainly I listen to RSA and the BBC. Occasionally I receive newspapers from home. When I first heard about the prisoner exchange involving Major Wynand du Toit and others I really hoped I would be included. Needless to say, I was very disappointed to learn that it had taken place without me. Perhaps the South African government was unaware of my position.

Many months have gone by since then and my situation remains unchanged. As I understand, the ANC would like some kind of exchange involving myself and prisoners in South African jails. I see this as the only chance for my being freed to return home to South Africa.

This exchange could be arranged very easily. I know you and dad will help in whatever way you can. I am also certain that my colleagues and the South African government would act swiftly if they knew of my position. I am sorry to be a source of worry to you and the rest of the family. I miss you all terribly and hope you are all right. You are always in my thoughts and I am living for the moment that I can be back at home. All my love, Olivia.



THE PORT,

LUANDA

OLIVIA FORSYTH 1988

Lieutenant Forsyth's watercolour of the view from the British Embassy's gardens.

Mrs. J.H. BRIANE
P.O. BOX 1631
PIETERSBURG
0700

29 November 1987

Dearest Mom

I am very much alive and in good health somewhere in Africa. The reason for the silence is that I have been caught by the ANC whilst in the service of the Security Branch of South Africa. My handler is Major A. Oosthuizen of John Vorster station (office telephone: (011) 836-8512).

I have been in the custody of the ANC since 8 July 1986 and could be released, I am told, if the South African government could agree to my being exchanged for some ANC cadres currently in S.A. government prisons.

Though well cared for, I am very anxious to be released as soon as possible, and for that to take place I need your active intervention. Please assist.

Tons of love.

Olivia

Till we meet again

residence in my second year for two reasons. "The first was that it would be cheaper for me to live in a flat and the second was that I felt caged in and did not want to have to conform to the norms and rules of the residence.

Parents' divorce

"With regard to my parents, and my mother in particular, there were two major factors which led to our estrangement, apart from the 'normal' rebellious teenager syndrome.

"The first was that my mother, having been a nun for 10 years before she got married and remaining very religious, found it very difficult to communicate with me on a personal level.

"The second factor related to my parents' divorce and remarriage. My mother was paranoid that her three children would be disloyal to her and loyal to my father.

"This became evident when we began to spend alternate holidays with my father; she would attempt to subtly downgrade my father and the three children, myself in particular, resented this very much.

"This was the cause of numerous family rows.

"Within my mother's second marriage she also showed favouritism — consciously or unconsciously — to her own children at the expense of her stepchildren.

"This was resented by both the real and stepchildren and a kind of solidarity sometimes developed among the children, which increased my mother's paranoia and also led to family rows.

"As a result of all this I decided that I wanted to be independent, of my mother in particular, when I left school.

"The rationale was that if I could remove any dependence, particularly financial dependence, I could then develop relationships on an independent basis.

NORM

"It was an accepted norm, for those who could, to go to university and it was also the norm for people from the Pieterburg area to attend Wits University, which was basically the nearest English-speaking language university.

"I followed these norms, and — uncertain of what I wanted to do with my life apart from a vague idea about becoming a writer — I applied and registered for a BA.

"To become financially independent I applied for a student loan from Barclays Bank, for which my father agreed to sign

for two reasons.

"The first was that it would be cheaper for me to live in a flat and the second was that I felt caged in and did not want to have to conform to the norms and rules of the residence.

"At the end of my first year I got a job in Pieterburg, with the help of my mother. While I was working I began trying to find a flat in Johannesburg.

"It became increasingly evident that I would struggle to find a flat for the rent I intended to pay (R50) if I had to flat-hunt long-distance.

Pay difference

"Eventually the boss said I should find a flat regardless of cost and that he would pay the difference exceeding R50.

"On his advice I got a flat at Civic Towers, corner Biecard and Siemens streets, Braamfontein, where his daughters had shared a flat.

"It was a bachelor flat, rental R99 a month, and he made an arrangement to send me R50 a month, which he said I should keep secret.

"It soon became evident that his motives for helping me were not as humanitarian as he professed; he started making advances which I warded off.

"These reached a climax in about April that year, when he visited Johannesburg. After taking me out to dinner with his daughters, he tried to have sex with me when he took me home.

"I refused and did not see him again. However, he continued to send the rent money until the end of that year.

"During 1979 I waitressed part-time in various places, including a nightclub in Hillbrow called Barbarella's and a French restaurant in Braamfontein called Le Baron.

"Eventually I settled in a job at Mike's Kitchen, Market Street, where I remained until January 1981.

"The Mike's Kitchen work was the most hectic but also the most lucrative because of a high customer turnover.

Second loan

"If I recall correctly, I had taken a second loan from Barclays Bank at the beginning of my second year. However, in my third year this was not necessary as I earned enough money at Mike's Kitchen to cover all my expenses.

"At the end of 1979 I moved to a flat at 37 Lorna Court, corner Twist and Wolmarans streets, Joubert Park. The rent was about R90 a month but the flat was much bigger (two bedrooms) than the one I had for

apt Tm 3/2/89

Unrest kills over 4 000 in 4 years

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 4 000 people have died in political conflict since the start of unrest five years ago, according to newly released figures compiled by Indicator Project, South Africa.

Of the 4 012 recorded deaths between September 1984 and December 1988, 1 848 were township residents killed in internecine violence and 1 113 were township residents killed by security forces.

There were 623 fatalities for which responsibility could not be determined and 78 civilian fatalities from landmine attacks and bombs, the project reported.

The number of security force members killed in unrest totalled 187 while 163 African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress members were killed.

The highest number of deaths occurred in Natal, where 1 414 people lost their lives. In the Transvaal 1 268 people died.

About 748 people were killed in the Eastern Cape, 384 in the Western Cape and 49 in the Free State-Vaal Triangle area.

These figures were compiled from a combination of daily press, police and Bureau for Information reports, as well as from parliamentary estimates and independent monitors, the project said.

Researcher Mr Mark Bennet said figures supplied in Parliament and at press conferences tended to differ from those supplied by independent monitors.

He said media restrictions and lack of detail in official reports made it increasingly difficult to attribute responsibility for political violence fatalities.

He stressed that the Indicator Project fatality count was provisional and significantly lower than the probable actual death toll.

There were 460 deaths in the 11 months before the declaration of a regional state of emergency in July 1985.

About 853 people died in the following eight months.

About 594 people died in the phase preceding the state of emergency and ending in June 1986, when the first national state of emergency was declared.

The first year of the national state of emergency left 731 people dead and the figure rose to 930 during the second year of emergency which ended in June 1988.

The number of deaths during the last six months of 1988 totalled 438. — Sapa

This severe man could be our next chief censor

A CONSERVATIVE PROFESSOR IS WILLING AND AVAILABLE TO HEAD THE BOARD

327
WMM
3/2-9/2/89

'Dallas' is paving the way for pornography So says the man tipped to be our new censor-in-chief, reports FABIUS BURGER

CENSORSHIP, very much a *verkrampte* affair in South Africa, could change for the worse should Professor Cobus van Rooven relinquish his position as head of the Publications Appeal Board

A strong contender for the position is already waiting in the wings, say reliable sources. He is Professor FIJ van Rensburg who, it is well-known, has a strong interest in censorship and in heading the board.

Van Rensburg, now retired, taught Afrikaans at Rand Afrikaans University. Like Van Rooyen, he has written a book stating his views on censorship and pornography. It is probably opportune to have another look at his book, *Pornografie*, written in Afrikaans and published in 1985

Pornography, according to Van Rensburg, was caused by a period of relative freedom the West enjoyed after World War II. The sexual revolution caused depictions of sexual activity to shift from "soft" to "hard".

Porn was given a status-boost by showcase trials that allowed books such as *Ulysses*, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, *Fanny Hill*, *Tropic of Cancer* and *Last Exit to Brooklyn* to be published.

Pornography, writes Van Rensburg, is hard to define objectively. He favours a

Professor FIJ van Rensburg: Sex as sport debilitates moral fibre

● To PAGE 26

P. T.O.

327 32-9/2/89

Is this man the next censor?

● From PAGE 23

communication model of sender-message-receiver in which sexual messages can be recognised as "pornographic" when the sender commercialises the message, and its effect is anti-human and alienating.

Implicit in the book is the idea that morality, which is at the heart of humanity and its culture, is sexual, and that sex outside marriage is unnatural. Homosexuality is lumped with bestiality as a perversion.

Women are especially vulnerable to the ravages of pornography, as porn breaks down the sexual taboos a civilised society places around women to protect them. Pornography also increases rape.

Van Rensburg made a study trip to Copenhagen where, he says, pornography is encouraged. He notes that the inhabitants are so demoralised by porn they have allowed their streets to become filthy. They use alleys as latrines, and throw beer cans on the pavement. Much sexual molestation takes place openly on street, and the police and passers-by do nothing to stop it.

Copenhagen is also proud of showing what Van Rensburg considers to be one of the worst pornographic films ever made: the uncut version of *Caligula*. No wonder, he writes, that Dr S Ernst is correct in stating in his book *Man, the Greatest of Miracles*, that "Denmark's internal demoralisation is so good, it will be one of the first Western countries to surrender."

The Publications Board comes in for criticism. It has confused the meaning of words such as improper (*onbetaamlik*), indecent (*onwettig*), offensive (*aanstootlik*) and harmful (*skadelik*) by handling them in such a way that the decisive question is not the intrinsic meaning of the words, but what meaning they have for the community. Every community will have a different meaning. Thus loopholes are possible and "genuine porn-works" can get past the censors.

South Africa is ripe for pornography unless regulations are tightened up. Overseas porn markets are saturated and porn merchants will see South Africa as a new market. Local drug use is increasing, and as drugs suppress the sexual drive, porn will be needed for arousal.

Further, we are a violent society particularly susceptible to violent entertainment. Breaking the violence taboo means it is easy to break the porn taboo as well.

As South Africans, we haven't completely discarded our colonial mentality and are easily impressed by "things from elsewhere" — by jaded films stars to the fool's gold of television entertainment like *Dallas*. This prepares the way for porn.

And, finally, there is also a young influence in the media who think that sex is fun and modern. They want to convince Afrikaners, who have always treated sex as a serious matter, that it is "sporty". This debilitates the *volk's* moral fibre.

Van Rensburg's book is basically an attack on the American Presidential Commission Report on Obscenity and Pornography (1970) that recommended the scrapping of laws against pornography. He supports, however, Pornography: The Longford Report (1972) and is obviously influenced by the views of Lord Longford and Mary Whitehouse.

comment on the James Commission Report
about him. *Cape Times 3/2/89*

13 Natal Witness charges

MARITZBURG. — Police are investigating 13 charges against the Natal Witness and its weekly supplement, Echo, for "possible contraventions of the emergency regulations, the Police Act and Internal Security Act", the newspaper reported yesterday.

ANC: We knew Olivia was a spy

CAC Tmfs 4/2/89 (10) 377

THE African National Congress and anti-apartheid organisations inside South Africa last night hit back at claims that two woman spies had penetrated deep into their organisations and gained valuable information.

According to Major-General Basie Smit of the security police, Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth and Lieutenant Joy Harnden worked in key positions in anti-apartheid organisations and, in Lt Forsyth's case, fooled the ANC into believing that she was a defector.

The result, he said, was the securing of much information of great value to the security establishment.

But ANC sources in London said that far from being a major coup, the "Forsyth saga" had been an espionage blunder of the first order for the South Africans.

Denying that their comments were merely a cover-up for their embarrassment at having been severely compromised by Lt Forsyth's successes, the sources said she was considered a committed Pretoria agent from the moment she set foot in Lusaka and "never got anywhere near anything that we did not want her to see or hear".

Lt Forsyth's claim that she sent home a "mine" of valuable intelligence was "laughable".

He said: "It does not take much brain matter to realise that her whole story is a tissue of lies to cover up a big embarrassment for the South Africans.

"They would get more useful intelligence from watching the



Olivia Forsyth

How I infiltrated the ANC — Page 6

SABC than they did from Forsyth."

The sources maintain that they had obtained information of minor use from Lt Forsyth, but she was never judged as being of much value.

The British government last night refused to disclose the secrets that could prove or disprove claims that Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had intervened personally to rescue Lt Forsyth.

But prominent Whitehall sources confirmed that Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher had been kept informed of the case and that Sir Geoffrey had played a key role from an early

stage in securing Lt Forsyth's safe return to London.

Influential African sources in London claim that far from escaping from the ANC, the 27-year-old Pretoria agent was "delivered" safely to the British Embassy in Luanda last March as part of a diplomatic deal.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment in any way on Lt Forsyth's spying activities, saying their only interest when she reached the embassy in Luanda was that she was a British citizen who had been held against her will and who was in distress.

The spokesman said it was in no way embarrassing that she had now confirmed publicly that she had been a South African spy.

Lt Forsyth's claim that she escaped from an ANC prison near Luanda when her guards were drunk was dismissed at the time by Angolan intelligence and ANC sources, and the emphatic denial was repeated last night.

The sources also dismissed her claim that she was tortured by the ANC, saying she had merely been the pawn in a diplomatic deal struck by the Angolans, the ANC and Britain, and had been moved from Zambia to Angola for that purpose. When the time was right she was "delivered" to the British Embassy in Luanda.

Far from being held in high security outside Luanda, she was

To page 3

Reers under oaks put fizz ba

allowed freedom of movement in an ANC house and even helped with household and minor administrative chores, they said.

Left-wing sources in London say Lt Forsyth's "treachery" among fellow students in the early 1980s caused serious damage to the "liberation movement" at a "minor cadre level".

But, they say, she came under early suspicion and there had been no doubt that she was a spy when she reached Lusaka posing as a journalist.

Nusas last night responded to Lt Forsyth's detailed account of her spy ordeal by saying that she had already been under suspicion more than four years ago.

"Her role was divisive and destructive. She fostered suspicion and conflict in the organisation and played the classic role of an agent provocateur, not only in Nusas,

but in her interaction with other UDF affiliates in the region," said Ms Lindsay Falkov, Nusas national president.

"There was strong evidence that she was a security agent. Hard facts were being sought by both Nusas and UDF officials at the time that she withdrew from the organisation. This exposé therefore comes as no surprise. Lies and distortions are the tricks of her trade."

A close friend, who was at Rhodes with Lt Forsyth, said suspicions about her intensified when she went to Johannesburg to work for a bogus British research group called John Fitzgerald Associates.

"Suddenly she had a lot of money and distanced herself from all her former involvements," she said.

"When we tried to phone her at Fitzgerald Associates she was

never there, though sometimes calls were returned."

"At Wits, she was a leather and bikers girl. When she came to Rhodes she dressed like a hippie and once she became politically involved she wore 'militant' khaki. Then when she went to Johannesburg she suddenly became a 'kugel'," said the friend.

Lt Forsyth's mother Mrs Joan Brune, a retired Pietersburg schoolteacher, last night denied that letters from her daughter in an ANC "safe-house" in Luanda contained top-secret information for the SAP.

Lt Forsyth claimed that she was able to slip messages for her controllers into letters to her parents.

But Mrs Brune said yesterday: "We only got messages from the embassy. There were a few letters, but they were merely descriptive — I could read them to you. They spoke about her conditions, surroundings, that's all. She said things like: 'They didn't pull my fingernails out', and so on."

Mrs Brune said the first she heard of her daughter's involvement in the secret service was from her local security police chief "a few days ago".

"We were in the complete dark about everything," she said.

She felt very proud of "our gentle daughter because she was willing to pay the highest price for her convictions."

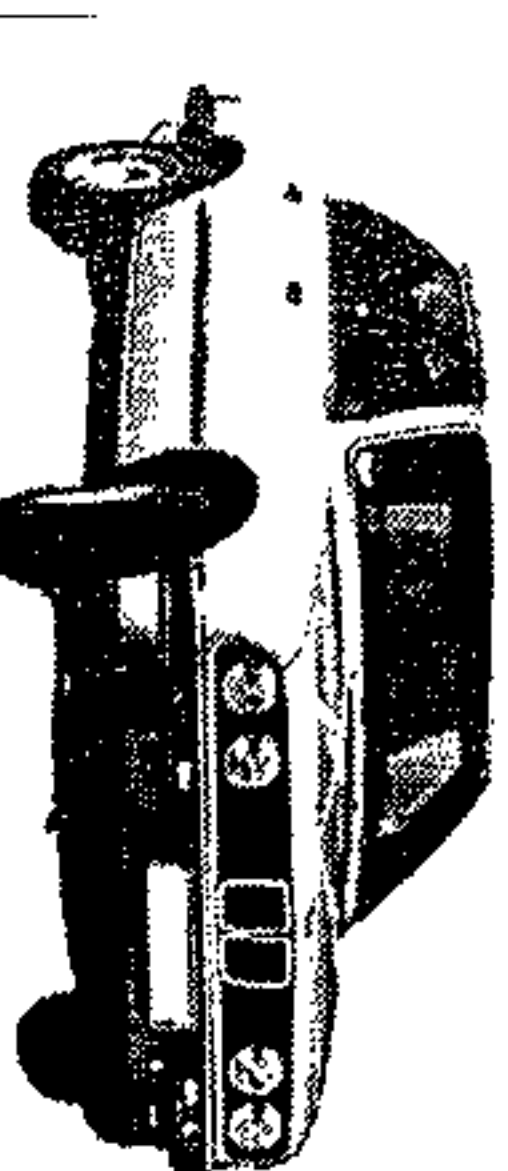
"How can I venture to judge someone in that category? She never sought any award or to be in the limelight. How many of us would actually be prepared to do what she did for any convictions of ours?" she asked.

The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) said an investigation had been conducted in 1987 into suspicions that Joy Harden had been working for the security police. — Own Correspondents and Staff Reporters, with Sapa



CLOSING NOW FOR ONLY R2

CAR COMPETITION No 7



CLOSING DATE 9 am WEDNESDAY 15 FEBRUARY 1989

St John operates ambulance services, administers a mobile eye care unit, operates feeding schemes for the needy, runs first aid training courses and conducts many other vital community services.

Enter this fabulous new car competition and you could soon be driving a brand-new BMW 316 worth over R57 000! Entry is easy. Just look through your entry form and you'll find a clue helping you to answer our qualifying question. Then complete as many coupons as you like and we'll enter each one in our draw for the first correct answer. The rules are as for the St John Crossword with the prize to be delivered in Cape Town.

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

ST JOHN CAR COMPETITION No 7

Name one of the many community services St John Ambulance operates.?

ANSWER:.....

story. What I did them in my "confession" would be 70% disinformation and 30% fact.

The 30% factual section would be verifiable and serve as a protective measure for myself, while the 70% disinformation would be based on half-truths which would be difficult for the ANC to verify. To make myself ideologically acceptable, I obviously had to appear to be extremely left-wing and supportive of organisations like the UDF and the ECC.

After we had prepared the "confession" came what was perhaps the worst part of the preparation: An intensive 10-day rehearsal under the guiding eye of Brigadier Erasmus.

I was also constantly exhorted to link every answer I gave to a name, so that it would have authority and not appear to be mere speculation. Because of all the disinformation I was to give the ANC, I had to be able to explain how I had obtained it.

The rehearsal continued for hours on end, accompanied by the constant order to "think", "remember", "they will never believe you", until Brigadier Erasmus would say, "Come on, boys, give her a break."

At the end of each day, when I was exhausted, the night-team would come in and coach me right through the night in training for a possible interrogation/torture situation. We worked for up to 20 hours a day. It was only when I ended up in an ANC prison camp that I realised the true value of these sessions.

Controllers
Lieutenant Joy Harnden, also known as RS 430, was one of the agents actively involved in Operation Yurchenko. Joy and I were friends who studied for the same degree at Rhodes University in Grahamstown. I recruited her in mid-1983 and told her to be a sleeper agent for the remainder of her Rhodes career. It was decided that on completion of her studies she would be used as a principle controller of sources in Johannesburg.

When I was transferred to Johannesburg, Joy was part of the controlling team of Operation Yurchenko, assisting especially in the essential area of day-to-day basis.

Every external operation has its own communication channels. For Operation Yurchenko a vast communication network, which consisted of dead-letter boxes, contact people and safe houses was established. It covered various countries, including East Germany, where terrorist training is conducted. Under no circumstances was I to reveal the existence of this network. Instead I was to give the ANC particulars of fictitious telephone numbers and meeting places.

My apparent defection included a subsidiary operation called Operation Olivetti, which involved a front company called John Fitzgerald and Associates (JFA). While working for this company I undertook a number of missions in the frontline states. This enabled me to obtain valuable information about the structures and installations, and operations of the ANC from neighbouring states.

The company was basically a distraction which would not withstand thorough screening, but which would serve as a springboard to make contact with the ANC. The ANC was meant to find out that it was a front.

To this end, it was decided that Howard Barrrell, a Harare-based journalist and ANC front-man, would be set up as the contact person who would draw me into the ANC.

Because he is known to be paranoid and highly suspicious, I asked him for advice about the company I worked for. I knew without doubt that he would refer me to the ANC and so he did.

The set-up was successful. Howard Barrrell immediately introduced me to Garth Strachan, an ANC member in Harare, who recruited me into the organisation.

Very soon after my recruitment Strachan took me through what he called a basic training programme for underground work, known as Military Combat Work (MCW), at an ANC safe house. This training was a far cry from my own, and was so basic as to be laughable. It included no practical training whatsoever.

After my so-called training, Garth Strachan provided me with tasks to perform in South Africa.

conditions at the camp were appalling. I was held in a dark, damp, overcrowded cell for 24 hours a day.

Conditions in the cell were very unsanitary. Our diet consisted mainly of beans, rice and bread infested with worms and weevils. Anaemia and stomach disorders were common among prisoners.

I was particularly concerned when I received injections for malaria, because AIDS is rife in the ANC camps.

After my arrival at the prison camp I was constantly beaten and interrogated for the first three weeks.

The result was very inefficient interrogation methods, where they relied on physical abuse to obtain information.

We (the women) were prevented from seeing the male prisoners, although we were allowed to see them at the security flat at Kina.

Kasrils, who had recruited me for the Department of Security and Intelligence, also informed me that it was quite normal for a recruit like myself to be incarcerated and tortured before I would be regarded as rehabilitated and acceptable. He told me before they could consider releasing me from the camp that I would have to rewrite my "confession" in a much more convincing way to persuade the septs among the leadership of the ANC.

In December 1986, Chris Hani visited the camp and informed me that the leadership of the ANC now appeared to be convinced that I was a genuine defector. While awaiting my release, I was able to glean information, not only about the camp and detention conditions, but

multiple strategies for my eventual escape and I was fortunately able to resume communication with my controllers.

Once back in Luanda, because I was still under guard, I could not use the network established for this purpose.

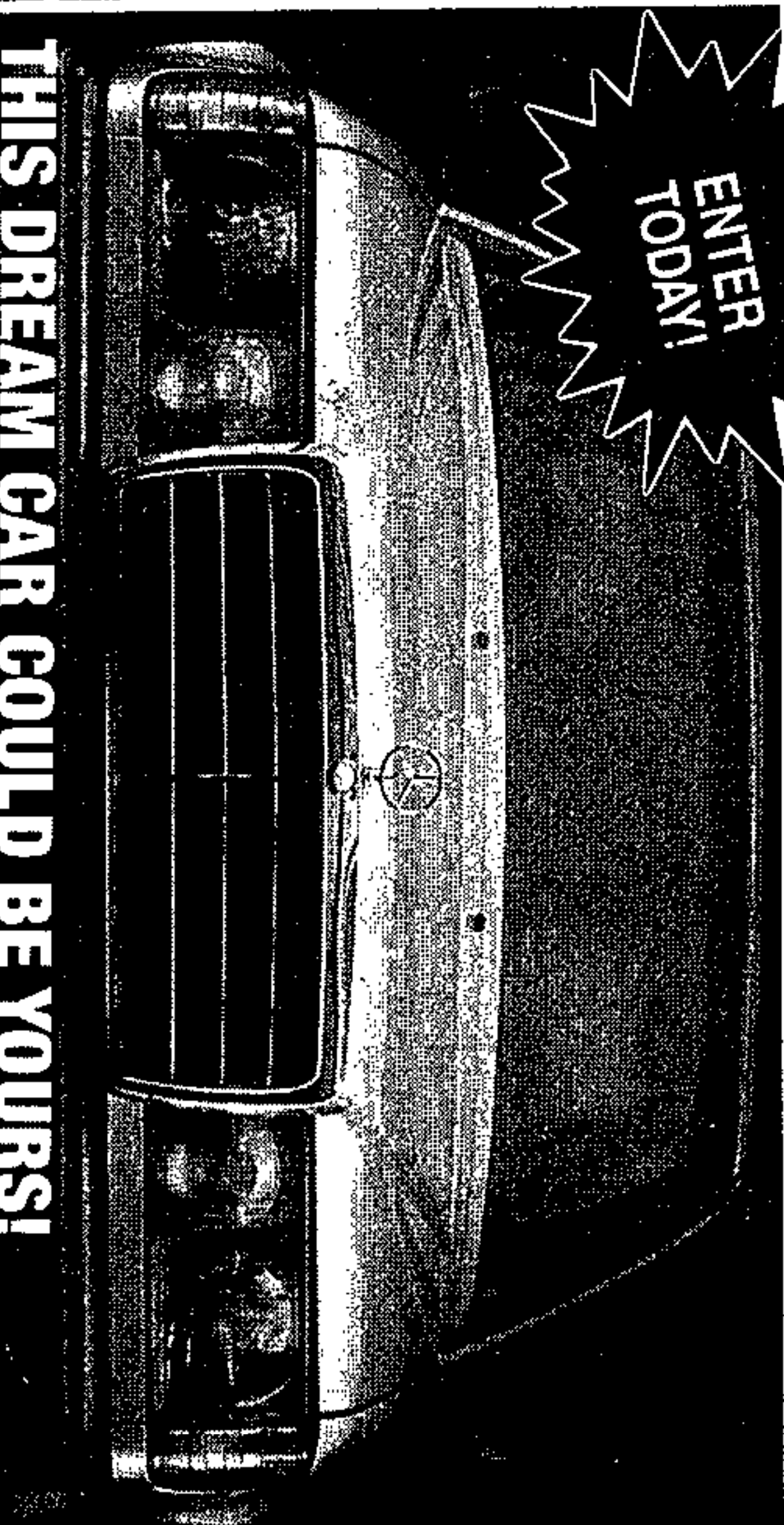
I was able to send emergency messages to my controllers with the help of several ANC members. Officially, they are not permitted to maintain contact with their families in South Africa. However, apart from being quite disillusioned, they are generally also very homesick and often write home without the knowledge of their superiors.

While at the security house in Terra Nova I had frequent discussions with Chris Hani and Ronnie Kasrils, centered on various counter-penetration strategies for my return to South Africa which had been proposed previously.

WIN A MERCEDES BENZ 200



REPLY IMMEDIATELY FOR YOUR CHANCE TO WIN THIS FABULOUS PRIZE!



THIS DREAM CAR COULD BE YOURS!

TICKET 1 R5,00 ENTRY FEE

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CODE _____

Is the Mercedes Benz 200 a 4-door or a 2-door sedan? 4 2

Answer (circle the correct one) 4 2

THIS TICKET WILL BE ENTERED IN THE COMPETITION NO RECEIPT WILL BE ISSUED

RETURN THIS ENTIRE FORM WITHOUT DELAY!

RULES

1. Only official entry forms or copies from newspapers, facsimiles, photostats and permutations are acceptable.
2. Cheques and postal orders must be crossed and made payable to St John Ambulance Competitions. Name and address details must be written on the back of cheques and entries will be disqualified if a cheque is dishonoured.
3. Do not ★ Send registered letters ★ Use pins, staples or banknotes in postal entries ★
4. All entries and sufficient donations must be in one envelope.
5. Late entries will be disqualified and treated as unconditional donations.
6. Any solution that has been altered, including overtyping or use of erasable substances, will be automatically considered incorrect.
7. Anyone may enter, excluding any St John Cape Town Centre committee members, any full-time staff of St John and their immediate families or agents.
8. The full name and address of the entrant must be supplied.
9. The decision of the organisers is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
10. No third person shall benefit from this competition. The prizes will be awarded regardless of the number of entries.
11. This competition will not be cancelled.
12. The winners name/s will be published within 30 days of the draw.

1989 could be the year you own a Mercedes Benz 200! All you have to do to win this magnificent motor car is complete one or more of the coupons and send them in with R5,00 for each entry.

Becoming the owner of a Mercedes Benz has never been easier! Just answer the simple question on each coupon and make sure you post them off in time to reach us by the 29th March 1989.

Return your entries to St John Competitions PO Box 2012 Cape Town 8000

The winner of the Mercedes Competition No MB3 was Mr C George of Bloemfontein.

Delivery in Cape Town subject to availability. Rules are as for the crossword. Fundraising number 1 001 42 1001

CLOSING DATE 9AM 29TH MARCH 1989

agents, or adhesive tape ★ Affix stamps to postal orders.

Eye surgery for Walter Sisulu

PRETORIA. — The South African Prison Services confirmed yesterday that jailed ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu was admitted to hospital for eye surgery last month and was making "satisfactory" progress.

But a family spokesman said they feared Mr Sisulu was going blind.

The prisons department earlier declined to comment on reports of Mr Sisulu's hospitalisation.

His wife, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, was in Cape Town visiting him because of the operation, his family said.

"My grandfather was operated on some time last week and has been taken back to Pollsmoor Prison where he is recuperating," his grandson Elliot said.

"There are fears within the family that he might be going blind," he said.

A prisons department spokesman said that although it was a policy not to furnish detailed information regarding the medical treatment of prisoners, it could be confirmed Mr Sisulu had been admitted to Tygerberg Hospital last January for an eye operation.

The spokesman said Mr Sisulu had since been discharged and, according to the specialist, was making satisfactory progress.

Mr Sisulu, 76, the ANC's secretary-general, was imprisoned with ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela for life in 1964 for plotting to overthrow the government.

Three long-serving political prisoners — Mr Govan Mbeki of

People's courts founded 'in chaos'

JOHANNESBURG. — It was against a background of disorder and chaos in Alexandra that the "people's courts" emerged.

This was the testimony of Prof Belinda Bozzoli, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, who was testifying in the trial of Mr Moses Mayekiso and four others in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, is one of five men charged with treason, sedition and subversion.

The accused were all executive members of the Alexandra Action Committee. Mr Mayekiso, 38, Mr Paul Tshabalala, 38, Mr Richard Mzamane Mdaane, 29, Mr Obed Bapela, 28, and Mr Mzwanele Mayekiso, 22, have all pleaded not guilty.

National droop sign of flagging morale?

Fleeting Images



ONE hoped the little difficulty with the flag on the roof of Parliament yesterday morning did not constitute an ill omen.

It refused to unfurl properly, and temporarily dropped to half-mast before being yanked up again.

The beauty of TV cameras is that they focus on details which are easily missed if you are surveying the general scene *in situ*, rather than sitting in front of a television screen.

Commentator Douglas McClure had no doubt that State President Botha was also "watching this transgression from his official residence". If so, Mr Botha would have seen the camera rest relentlessly on one colleague after another while Acting SP Heunis waited on in the background.

It first stared at a sad-looking Pk Botha and Gerrit Viljoen in the front row — Pk having failed to become Net party leader in the first ballot, Gerrit not even managing to get nominated.

Behind them, in the third row, Stoffel van der Merwe was making a valiant attempt not to look like Cliff Barnes.

Elements in the US congress are contemplating additional sanctions against our country," intoned Mr.

ANC wants Western style state

OWN Correspondent

HARARE. — African National Congress legal experts have reportedly told top South African lawyers they plan a traditional Western-style state, resting on a separate executive, legislature and judiciary.

Mr Sisulu's son Zwelakhe, editor of the New Nation newspaper, was freed last December after two years' detention without trial under emergency laws.

On being released he was served with severe restriction orders which, among other things, prevent him from continuing his career in journalism and place him under house arrest between 6pm and 6am. — Sapa

SUBSTANCES in foods, the Kraaifontein incident and washing on flat balconies were among the topics discussed in letters yesterday.

Mr M Stern, Sea Point: "I am rather perturbed that 'Tartazine' is included in so many foodstuffs, particularly sweets and confectionery which we feed to our children. I have heard that this substance is in fact banned in many other countries from inclusion in food. If it is safe, why is it mandatory for the wrapping of anything containing it to say 'this contains tartazine'?"

Mrs J Seabrook, Claremont: "I wish I had read a recent Cape Times report on muggings and fraud at autobanks because I have just been a victim. I was approached by two men asking for assistance on using a card. One distracted me and the other managed to switch my card. Check that you have your own card immediately — I didn't check my purse for a week. These people are very professional and the public must be aware of them."

Mrs F Levin, Sea Point: "Thursday's paper has an article 'Blind eye turned to washing hung out on flat balconies'. Mr Joubert, our Sea Point councillor, asked for a by-law to ban washing on balconies when visible from a public street. In my block of flats we may not hang washing above balcony-height, but now we have a whole lot of newcomers who don't adhere to this and these people are making Sea Point into a slum."

Mrs L Barling, Fish Hoek: "Beauty is indeed in the eye of the beholder. I find beautiful to behold a wash line festooned with freshly laundered clothes, not only because of the pleasing picture it creates, but because one thinks of the woman behind the wash who, like countless generations of women before her, takes pride in keeping her family clean and sweet-smelling."

Mrs A R Baker, Green Point: "I back you all the way. Mr Ian Masterson, we need a standardised uniform for all schools, with different badges and ties."

Mrs I M Evans, Friesenay: "Corruption in the private or public sector should be punished. How can they give offenders a golden handshake and a fat pension? They should fire them and take away their pensions."

Mr E Smith, Mitchells Plain: "The Rev Andre de Villiers of the Kraaifontein

Additives to food: Are they safe?

North NGK is correct when he says that if there is a law, then it must be applied. But not so long ago, it was quite legal to throw Christians to the lions, so in a nutshell sir, this law is an ass!"

Miss J Rudings, Green Point: "I believe in allowing 'Cryfonteiners' to stick together in their own area, provided they never wish to upgrade themselves by taking up residence in other areas. Who would want a Cryfontein as a neighbour? We also have our house prices to think of."

Mrs J Honeyman, Rondebosch: "May I suggest that the SABC news service treats the nation as adults and refrains from engaging the news to the mental age of 12-year-olds. How utterly wretched all the new national servicemen looked on TV on January 31. And how long the coverage they gave those who were prepared to give suitable comments. There has been an increase in suicides and mental breakdowns in the national service."

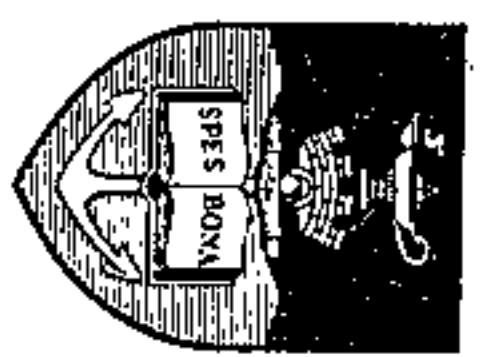
Miss J Wellington, Friesenay: "To the Tele-letters caller who praised the changes NP government has made, these so-called changes are of no interest to us blacks. They are window dressing to impress the outside world and to get international recognition for the NP government."

Mr J J Buchweitz, Claremont: "I don't understand how the Rev De Villiers Kraaifontein can stand up and preach the pulpit about upholding the law, the law is made by people, how can he be so sure they are right? There is such thing as a 'white Christian' —

● To comment on these and other issues, contact Teleletters between 10am and 7pm only at 208-4722, Monday to Friday.

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMME

THE COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT Diploma		
Executive Education, a division of the successful Time Holdings Group, has offered acclaimed Management Development Programmes for more than 17 years, with over 15 000 graduates from more than 3 500 companies. A series of part-time and full-time courses will be offered, aimed at teaching proven management techniques.		
Course:	Months:	Dates:
Business Management	7	7 Feb.
Business Management	4	18 Feb.
Project Management	4	6 Feb.
Financial Management	4	10 Feb.
Industrial Relations	3	21 Feb.
Advanced Marketing	4	18 Feb.
Production Supervision	3	28 Feb.
DIP.B.M.(E.E.)		
DIP.B.M.(E.E.)		
DIP.P.M.(E.E.)		
DIP.F.M.(E.E.)		
DIP.I.R.(E.E.)		
DIP.A.M.(E.E.)		
DIP.P.S.I.E.(E.)		



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN Engineering Management Programme

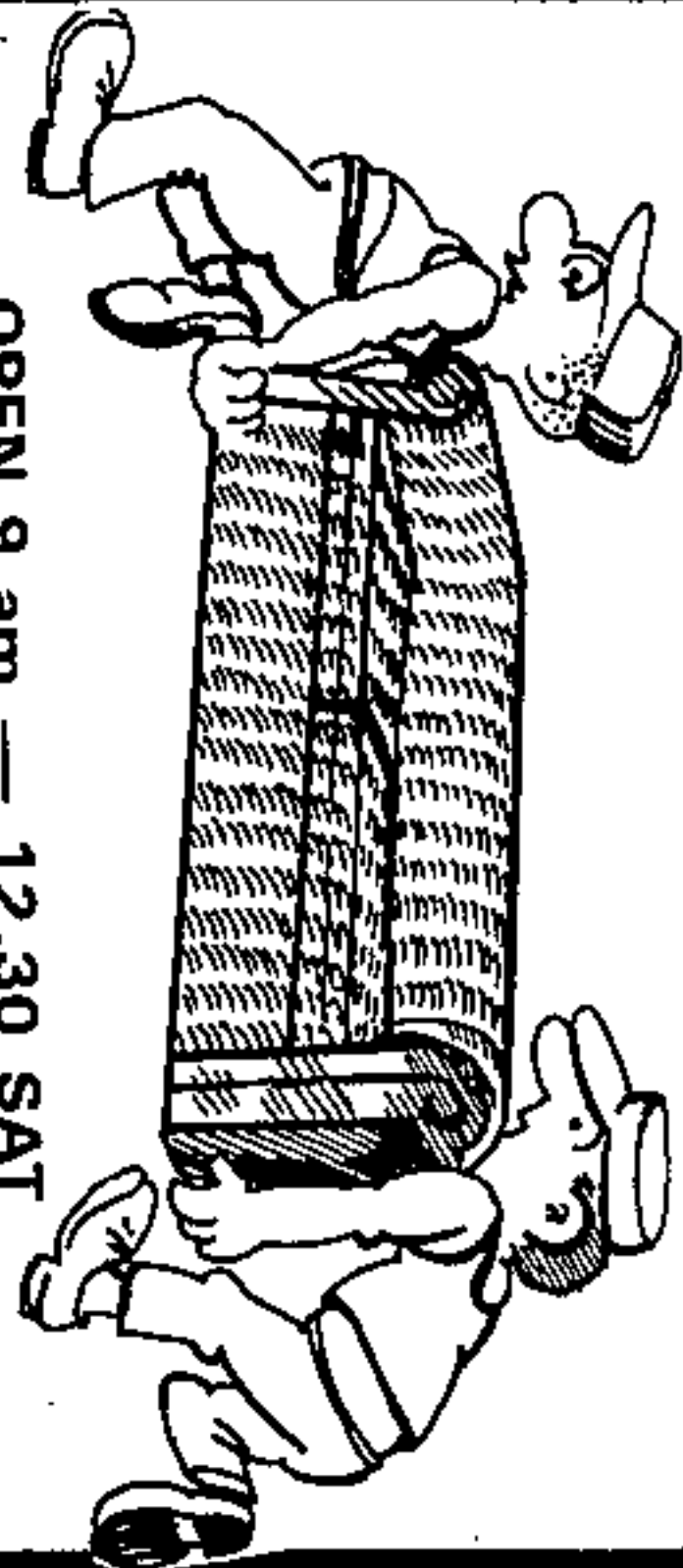
Faculty of Engineering

Applications are invited for a new postgraduate programme in Engineering Management which commences on 27 February 1989.

The programme is designed to equip engineers and applied scientists for effective service in management positions. The coursework section of the programme consists of three semesters, each commencing with a three week full-time block and followed by five months of part-time work based on Saturday morning and Monday evening lectures. The Graduate Diploma in Engineering Management will be awarded on completion of the three semesters. A Masters degree will be awarded if a dissertation is successfully completed in addition to the coursework.

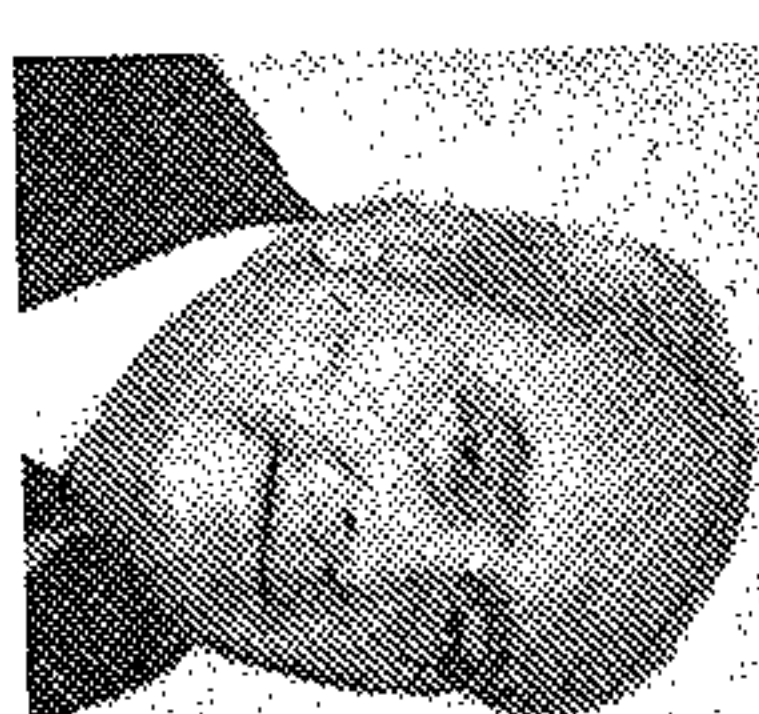
Applications should be submitted by 10 February 1989. Potential applicants should contact the School of Engineering Management, University of Cape Town, (telephone (021) 6502600) for further information.

Bates Wells Recruitment Co. • 76/CE



anthony byrne design CARRYING QUALITY TO THE CONSUMER

OPEN 9 am — 12.30 SAT
NEW DESIGNS SAME
GOOD QUALITY
ANTHONY BYRNE DESIGN
152 Sir Lowry Road • 461 3470
(CA21869)



An outstanding achievement

The Southern is proud to announce that Mr. Henri Simon has received this distinction for the first time: a tribute to both his individual effort and the support of his clients, friends and family.

The International Quality Awards are presented each year by the Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association of America in recognition of outstanding personal contributions to the insurance industry and to the community.



Together, we can do more

THE man who eventually captures Annemie Landmeesters' heart won't be able to offer to swim through shark-infested waters or to cross the seas for her — she is perfectly capable of doing that herself.

Annemie is the Belgian long-distance swimmer who on Monday became the first person to swim across False Bay, a feat of courage and skill.

She looks surprisingly small and feminine when she comes into the newsroom. Bathing caps and skin-tight costumes have a way of making female swimmers look like all-in wrestlers.

Yes, she has good muscles and a layer of natural body fat is essential for long-distance swimming. The achievement is not recognised if the swimmer wears a wetsuit — cap, grease (such as vaseline) and basic costume are all you are allowed.

Annemie is 24, short rather than tall, pretty in a healthy-girl way and thoroughly nice and unaffected. She is also sunburnt — her skin took a beating during the ten hours in False Bay.

Home is Heist op den Berg in Belgium and her family is sporty, encouraging her all the way. Annemie has been swimming since she was three, joined a team when she was eight and has been doing long-distance swimming since 1985.

After school she qualified as a physiotherapist but her career as a long-distance swimmer is keeping her busy now: "I was a pool swimmer up until 1985, when I was invited to take part in a relay swim across the English Channel — I had to swim for one hour."

No feat is too great for Annemie

DIANE CASSERE interviews people from all walks of life, people who are making headlines or quietly benefiting the lives of others.



KALEIDOSCOPE

on international swimming events) and from Capri to Naples, an event she has won twice and will attempt to win again in June this year.

Last year, Annemie came here to swim the two-way Robben Island swim. She had heard about the False Bay swim from an Englishman, Kevin Murphy, who tried it in 1974.

"When I was here, people said 'What about False Bay?' and then it wasn't mentioned again. Then Penny Pinchers offered to sponsor me and the Cape Long-distance Swimming Association organised it, including a place to stay and to train every day.

"I didn't know I would make it until I did."

Annemie was aware there were sharks around her during her historic swim. "I thought about them all the time. In some parts of the world, swimmers use cages (slung between two boats), but I didn't want to do that."

She took nine hours and 56 minutes, swimming the first five hours in fog. Every half hour she stopped for a few seconds for refreshments — baby food and fruit — to break up the time.

At one stage Annemie thought a circling boat was keeping sharks back from her (it turned out it had engine trouble) but she didn't stop.

When in training, she swims some five hours a day, jogs and does weights. What about her social life?

"Oh, when we go to international events, I meet the whole swimming community again — that's my social life! Swimming takes me all around the world, it is my work and my life at the moment."



Annemie Landmeesters

PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION FOR STUDENTS WANTED

Students at the University of the Western Cape urgently require additional accommodation in private homes in those areas close to the campus.



Should you be able to assist in this regard, please telephone Gerald Alfred on (021) 959-2520 during normal office hours.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

Bates Wells Recruitment Co. • 1812

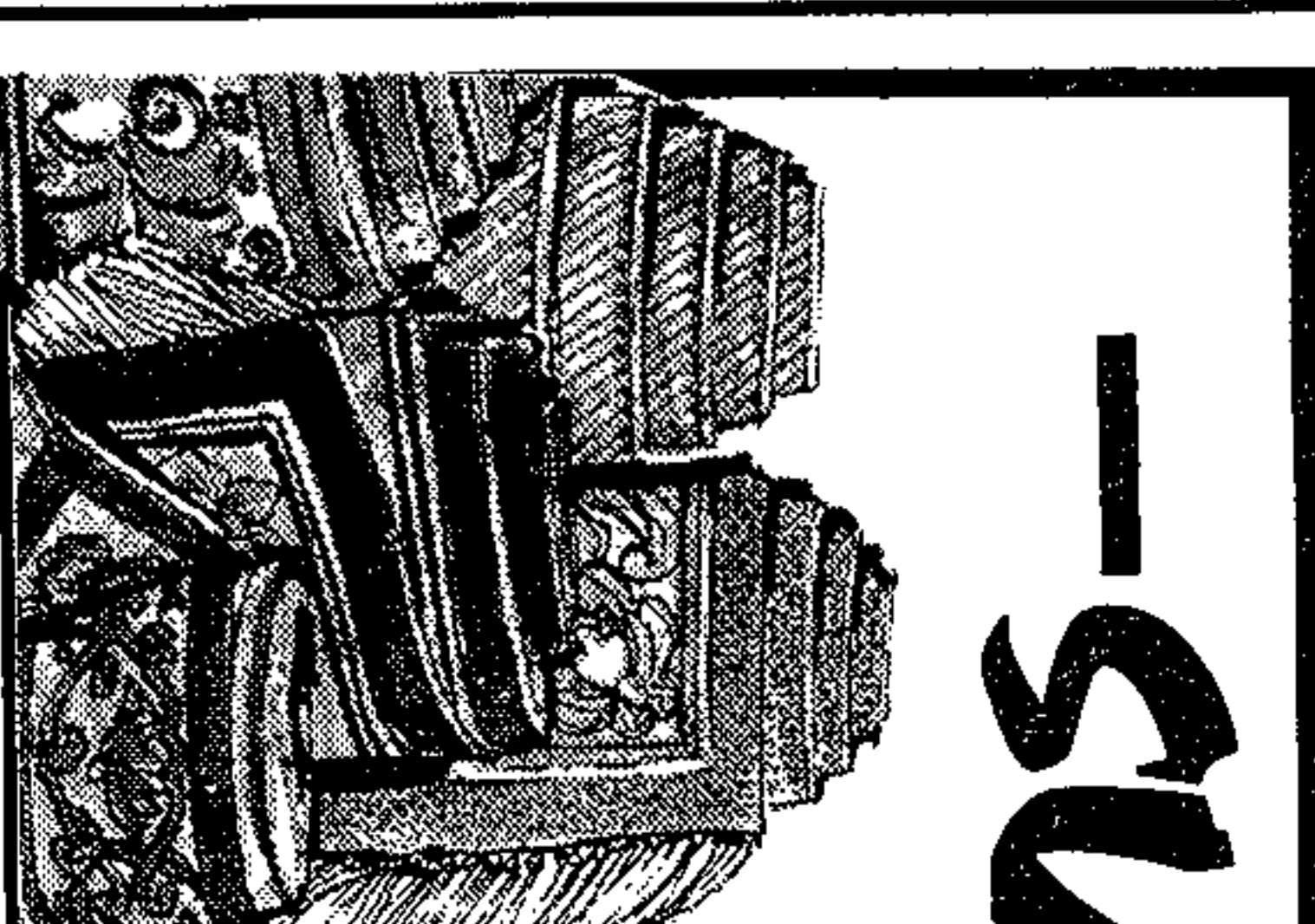
Wine business after World War II. He was a former chairman of St-ichel Soehne in Germany.

Youth conference

NEARLY 40 moderate youth organisations ranging from the Junior Rapports and the Labour Party Youth to township and homeland groups, are meeting in Johannesburg this weekend with the aim of "getting the moderate youth of SA together and thus achieving better understanding in the moderate ranks."

Rock star statues

PORT ARTHUR, Texas. — Relatives of Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and J.P. Richardson gathered on Thursday for the unveiling of life-size sculptures of the rock 'n' roll stars on the eve of the 30th anniversary of their deaths. The three were killed on February 3, 1959, when their plane crashed on the way to a concert. — Sapa-AP



— SUPER SALE —

OF: Genuine Persian GABEH Carpets

1/2 PRICE!

Eg: 320 x 250 Was R7 850 NOW R3 925 (limited quantity!)

PLUS Many other superior quality carpets and rugs at **GREATLY REDUCED PRICES**

PS. Gordon Greig (formally at Garlicks) will be here to welcome his clients and friends

BENZAKEIN PERSIAN CARPETS

50 Shortmarket St, Greenmarket Square
Cape Town • 23 1640

Course:	Months:	Date:
Public Relations	3	6 & 11 Feb.

Course:	Months:	Date:
CAM Certificate	12	6 Mar.
CAM Diploma	12	

3 - 5 DAY COURSES

Course:	Duration:	Dates:
Project Management	5 Day	20-24 Feb.
Industrial Relations	3 Day	24-26 March
Advertising	5 Day	Feb. & March
Retail Management	5 Day	Feb. & March
The Modern Supervisor	5 Day	Feb. & March
Financial Services Marketing	5 Day	Feb. & March

CALL US TODAY FOR A PROSPECTUS, OR CALL AT EXECUTIVE EDUCATION, 8TH FLOOR, PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 34 ST GEORGES STREET, CAPE TOWN.

Executive 4190505

EDUCATION

COURSES FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

0121-7025 4/2/89 (22/22)
From page 1

allowed freedom of movement in an ANC house and even helped with household and minor administrative chores, they said.

Left-wing sources in London say Lt Forsyth's "treachery" among fellow students in the early 1980s caused serious damage to the "liberation movement" at a "minor cadre level".

But, they say, she came under early suspicion and there had been no doubt that she was a spy when she reached Lusaka posing as a journalist.

Nusas last night responded to Lt Forsyth's detailed account of her spy ordeal by saying that she had already been under suspicion more than four years ago.

"Her role was divisive and destructive. She fostered suspicion and conflict in the organisation and played the classic role of an agent provocateur, not only in Nusas,

but in her interaction with other UDF affiliates in the region," said Ms Lindsay Falkov, Nusas national president.

"There was strong evidence that she was a security agent. Hard facts were being sought by both Nusas and UDF officials at the time that she withdrew from the organisation. This exposé therefore comes as no surprise. Lies and distortions are the tricks of her trade."

A close friend, who was at Rhodes with Lt Forsyth, said suspicions about her intensified when she went to Johannesburg to work for a bogus British research group called John Fitzgerald Associates.

"Suddenly she had a lot of money and distanced herself from all her former involvements," she said.

"When we tried to phone her at Fitzgerald Associates she was

never there, though sometimes calls were returned."

"At Wits, she was a leather and bikers girl. When she came to Rhodes she dressed like a hippie and once she became politically involved she wore 'militant' khaki. Then when she went to Johannesburg she suddenly became a 'kugel'," said the friend.

Lt Forsyth's mother Mrs Joan Brune, a retired Pietersburg schoolteacher, last night denied that letters from her daughter in an ANC "safe-house" in Luanda contained top-secret information for the SAP.

Lt Forsyth claimed that she was able to slip messages for her controllers into letters to her parents.

But Mrs Brune said yesterday: "We only got messages from the embassy. There were a few letters, but they were merely descriptive — I could read them to you. They spoke about her conditions, surroundings, that's all. She said things like: 'They didn't pull my fingernails out', and so on."

Mrs Brune said the first she heard of her daughter's involvement in the secret service was from her local security police chief "a few days ago".

"We were in the complete dark about everything," she said.

She felt very proud of "our gentle daughter because she was willing to pay the highest price for her convictions."

"How can I venture to judge someone in that category? She never sought any award or to be in the limelight. How many of us would actually be prepared to do what she did for any convictions of ours?" she asked.

The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) said an investigation had been conducted in 1987 into suspicions that Joy Harden had been working for the security police. — Own Correspondents and Staff Reporters, with Sapa

WHY AM I IN THIS PRISON?

Olivia's plea to ANC



Olivia Forsyth... the spy who begged to be free

by ESTHER WAUGH
Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — In documents released by the African National Congress details have emerged about South African spy Olivia Forsyth's dramatic plea to be released from the notorious Quatro prison camp.

She told them: "In the light of everything that has happened with regard to myself since I confessed and professed my allegiance to the movement on February 13 1986, including the biographies and other reports I have submitted, the tasks I have undertaken and the strategy I have proposed, I fail to see any reason at all for my having been sent to a rehabilitation camp.

"In terms of the way I have been dealt with by the movement to date I would like to outline my own expectations, the course of events since I confessed, an analysis from my own limited perspective of how I see my present situation.

"With regard to my own expectations, I have never expected to be treated like a hero or anything special because I decided to work for the movement rather than the enemy. Neither have I discounted the serious nature of the work I have done for the enemy to date.

It was made clear to me from the outset that I could not expect to be accepted fully into the ranks of the movement until I had proved my professed allegiance to the movement in practice. And I fully accepted this: All I have asked for is the opportunity to do that, for a chance to make the best contribution I can to the liberation struggle.

Only problem

"From the outset I was told that I was regarded as a trained operative and, because of this and the sensitive nature of my position, I would be consulted with regard to the strategy and tactics necessary for me to fulfill any missions assigned to me. At the same time I have understood the requirements of discipline; that once strategy and tactics are decided it is my task to carry out orders.

"In this context, the development of the initial phases of the operation involving me went ahead successfully and with no major problems. The only problem at the beginning was the incident in which I was nearly sent back to South Africa without having been properly debriefed, without a strategy, and without a thorough briefing.

"However, this situation was rectified and after the operation proceeded smoothly. This included my being consulted with regard to strategy and tactics, thoroughly briefed etc.

"This was the case until the Security Branch sent me back to Lusaka on June 25, 1986, a move which went against our proposed schedule and against orders which I had been given during my visit to Lusaka from June 10, 1986 to June 17, 1986.

"From then on, I have been dealt with a completely different manner, for which I can see no reason. I was sent almost immediately to Luanda and then to a rehabilitation camp in Quibaxe, with no explanation at any stage for these developments.

Requests

"At the camp, I have had discussion/debriefing sessions with a number of people, none of whom seem to have had any idea why I am here. In this context, I forwarded two requests to see Comrade ANC Khumalo; I knew he was due in Luanda on July 10, 1986 and considered him to be in a position to help resolve the situation.

"As I understand the functions of a rehabilitation camp, I do not consider any of these to be applicable in my case.

"As I see it, people are sent here who are exposed by the movement as enemy agents. I was never exposed. I came to the movement and voluntarily, confessed and offered my services. From that time I have not considered myself to be an enemy agent.

"If one of the functions of such a camp is interrogation, there has (logically) never been any need to interrogate me: I have voluntarily given every possible piece of information which I possess.

"There is no reason to keep me locked up, as I could not possibly have any need or desire to escape.

"Furthermore, without wishing to appear arrogant, I do not consider myself to be in need of rehabilitation; in a sense I have taken myself through such a process, the end result of which was my volunteering to serve the movement.

"If one of the functions of the camp is punishment, I consider it illogical to punish an enemy agent who voluntarily confesses. To me this is like necklacing a community councillor after he has resigned and professed his allegiance to the people). Nevertheless, if it was explained to me that the movement still deemed it necessary for me to be punished in this way, at least I would understand why I am here.

"The only possible thing which I have thought

may have caused such a development was the Security Branch decision to send me back to Lusaka prematurely. For some reason, people may hold me responsible for this development, although I cannot see why. I certainly raised strong objections when I was informed that I would have to go back indefinitely, but when I was told there was no alternative I accepted the order I had been given.

"When the Security Branch decided to send me back, however, I was certainly not in a position to go against their directive: it would have seemed strange at best, or at worst aroused suspicion. In any event, although this move went against out plans, I did not consider it to have any major significance for our overall strategy.

"But even if I am somehow held responsible for this, I cannot see how it could possibly lead to my being sent to a rehabilitation camp.

"Furthermore, I consider that my presence at such a camp constitutes an unnecessary security risk to the entire operation. Not only will we have to attempt to ensure that the Security Branch never find out I was here but I have also been exposed to enemy agents with whom I share a room, and who could — willingly or unwillingly — identify me at some time in the future. In my opinion, the longer I am here the more the risk increases.

A genuine confession?

"Even if the movement felt it was necessary, for example, to rectify any information I have given, I could have been kept at any number of less risky venues.

"Given all of this, a question put to me recently indicated one possible reason for the movement treating me in this way. I was asked if the Security Branch had ever instructed me to confess, and if suddenly dawned on me that people may suddenly have decided that my confession has not been genuine, and that I am still an enemy agent.

"I do not know what could have given rise to such a notion; in my opinion there is absolutely nothing to justify such thinking. However, if this is indeed what people are thinking, from my rather helpless position I can only state that I know that the true nature of my position will be realised; it is simply a matter of time. I only hope that the chances of my making the contribution of which I know I am capable are not jeopardised in the process.

"In conclusion, I consider these developments to be the unfortunate result of some kind of misunderstanding. It has come as a shock to me when, for the first time after all these years, I have been able to stand before my comrades with a clear conscience.

W/FAR6U1 4/2/89

Britain angry at spy revelations

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The British government was reported to be angry and acutely embarrassed by the revelations of Olivia Forsyth, "Pretoria's Mata Hari".

The "quality" London newspapers, in which the Forsyth saga made headlines today, said the British foreign office was tightlipped, but embarrassed.

The Daily Telegraph reported: "Whitehall spokesmen, putting on a brave face, insisted that 'nobody was going to lose much sleep' over Miss Forsyth's revelations, and that the embassy would have been duty bound to act in a similar manner even if it had known for certain of her connections.

"Miss Forsyth is a British citizen to whom we offered consular assistance commensurate with her rights and our responsibilities," a Foreign Office official said.

"It is clear, however, that Miss Forsyth's presence as an 'uninvited guest' of the British Ambassador and her well-publicised claims, which appear to compromise her hosts, will have done little to enhance Anglo-South African relations," said the report.

It continued: "Her published account of her espionage career, and particularly the manner in which it has been reported in South Africa, is certain to embarrass and anger the British Government.

"At the time of her sojourn on British diplomatic territory, British officials privately expressed irritation at their unwilling involvement in a sordid episode from which neither the ANC nor Pretoria emerge with credit."

Police watch service for Asvat

JOHANNESBURG. — A contingent of security forces in about a dozen vehicles was at the entrance to the Petra Hall in Lenasia on Friday night, where the first of two memorial services was held for Dr Abubaker Asvat who was shot dead in his Soweto surgery on January 27.

A small group of policemen stood at the back of the hall and monitored proceedings as nearly 1 000 people attended the service.

Dr Asvat was gunned down while assistant Mrs Albertina Sisulu was in an adjoining room.

Speakers at the Lenasia memorial service included representatives of the Trade Union Federation, Nactu, trade unions Ccawusa and Mwasa, the People's Education Committee, of which Dr Asvat was chairman, Crescent Cricket Club of which he was president, the Cricket Association of the Transvaal, of which he was vice-president and Azapo, of which he was health secretary.

South African Council of Churches president the Rev Manas Buthelezi, a medical colleague of Dr Asvat, Dr Jon Veriava and Mr Omar Motani, representing the family, addressed the service, while Don Mattera recited poems.

Representatives from Canada and the United States attended. — Sapa

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprijs
(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. 284

PRETORIA, 6 FEBRUARY 1989
FEBRUARIE 1989

No. 11695

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 218

6 February 1989

ORDER UNDER REGULATION 9 OF THE SECURITY EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988.—GATHERINGS OF THE AFRIKANER WEERSTANDSBEWEGING

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 9 of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, as amended, I, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, hereby issue the order set out in the Schedule hereto.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this order, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“firearm” includes—

- (a) a weapon as described in subparagraph (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of paragraph (a) of the definition of “arm” in section 1 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969); or
- (b) a barrel of a firearm or a weapon referred to in paragraph (a);

“gathering of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging” means a gathering—

- (a) convened, organized, advertised, held or brought about by or under the auspices of the said organisation; or
- (b) in respect of which it was intimated in public that Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche would be a speaker at the gathering.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 218

6 Februarie 1989

BEVEL KRAGTENS REGULASIE 9 VAN DIE VEILIGHEIDSNODREGULASIES, 1988. — BYEENKOMSTE VAN DIE AFRIKANER WEERSTANDSBEWEGING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 9 van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, soos gewysig, reik ek, Adriaan Johannes Vlok, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die bevel uit in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

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

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie bevel, 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—

“byeenkoms van die Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging” 'n byeenkoms—

- (a) wat belê, gereël, geadverteer, gehou of teweeggebring word deur of onder die vaandel van genoemde organisasie; of
- (b) ten opsigte waarvan vooraf in die openbaar te kenne gegee is dat mnr. Eugene Terre'Blanche 'n spreker by die byeenkoms sal wees;

“vuurwapen” ook—

- (a) 'n wapen soos beskryf in subparagraaf (i), (ii), (iii) of (iv) van paragraaf (a) van die omskrywing van “wapen” in artikel 1 van die Wet op Wapens en Ammunisie, 1969 (Wet 75 van 1969); of
- (b) 'n loop van 'n vuurwapen of van 'n wapen bedoel in paragraaf (a).

Forsyth saga surprised students

By MALCOLM FRIED

GROUPS and individuals conned into trusting South African police spy Lt Olivia Forsyth were surprised and angered at her admission to being a police spy.

Lt Forsyth, a student at Rhodes University from 1982 to 1985, infiltrated anti-apartheid organisations on and off campus, gaining leading roles in most of them.

In contrast, Lt Joy Harnden, recruited at Rhodes by Lt Forsyth, was little-known at the university, but

made a strong impression — particularly in the Black Sash — after graduating.

Former lecturers, fellow students and co-workers of the police spies said that Lt Forsyth had made an immediate and powerful impression on arriving at Rhodes; Lt Harnden had been barely noticeable.

"Olivia hit the place like an avalanche, while Joy was always quiet," said Mr Donwald Pressly, who shared classes with the pair and was once editor of the Grahamstown

newspaper Grocott's Mail.

"She (Olivia) was incredibly well informed, and when it came to Marxism, we were left standing. Olivia was a top student — really brilliant — and outspoken in class.

"She seemed like the last person to be involved in spying — I'm shocked to find out," said Mr Pressly.

A Nusas statement said that throughout Lt Forsyth's involvement in Nusas, "her role was divisive and destructive".

A man who knew Lt Forsyth at Rhodes said she had been "known for being friendly with lots of men — she seemed to make lots of close friends, particularly highly-placed ones".

Professor Gavin Stewart, the head of the department of journalism at Rhodes, was "surprised at the news", but not shocked. "Where you get journalists, you get spies, and we've had a supply over the years."

Lt Forsyth is related to security police officer Major Derek Brune.

copy 144/15 6/2/89 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Self-confessed SA agent Lt Olivia Forsyth was a "terrible, incompetent and inefficient spy", an ANC spokesman said at the weekend, following the disclosure of the former student's attempts to infiltrate the exiled organisation.

An ANC spokesman speaking from Lusaka flatly rejected claims that Lt Forsyth had successfully infiltrated the organisation and gained valuable information.

The ANC was "suspicious of anyone who comes from SA and is unknown to us and is not known in the democratic movement", the spokesman said.

Such people, he said, were "kept at arm's length until we are certain about them".

"The impression that she had

Spy was 'terrible', says ANC

effectively infiltrated the ANC is rubbish. She was never accepted as a member." The spokesman said Lt Forsyth received no training whatsoever from the ANC.

SA security police last week released details of Lt Forsyth's undercover work in infiltrating various student and other anti-apartheid organisations and her efforts to spy on the ANC.

Lt Forsyth defected to the Brit-

ish Embassy in Luanda last year after being held at the ANC's Quatro detention camp.

The ANC spokesman said that although she had been involved in a number of left-wing groups, "some eyebrows had been raised" before her arrival in Lusaka.

He also questioned why a number of SA spies, including Lt Forsyth, held dual British and SA nationality.

● Lt Forsyth said yesterday that she had spied for South Africa because she wanted to do something for her country.

"I will always remember what I went through but I suffered no permanent damage or scars," she said.

"I am proud to be South African and wanted to do something for my country."

It's sue,



Mrs Winnie
Mandela



Stompie
Mokheisi

says Winnie

Mandela

AR66-5
13/12/89

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, is to sue two newspapers which published allegations about her involvement in an assault on activist Stompie Mokheisi, 14.

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zindzi, said yesterday "lots of things" said in articles in the Weekly Mail and the Sunday Star "can be proved to be false in court".

She said the family had "various comments" to make on a report in yesterday's Sunday Star but these would be made only after a visit to Mr Nelson Mandela at his quarters at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl tomorrow.

Mrs Mandela was not available for comment today, but Zindzi confirmed from Johannesburg that her mother would visit Mr Mandela tomorrow.

Linked to assault

Mrs Mandela is expected to hold a Press conference on Wednesday.

The Sunday Star alleged that Mrs Mandela was linked to an assault on the missing Stompie Mokheisi.

There were also allegations that his disappearance had been linked to the murder of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat in Soweto last month.

Mrs Mandela last night denied a report in the Sunday Star quoting sources as saying she had lashed Stompie Mokheisi and his group with a sjambok and ordered further beatings.

Mrs Mandela yesterday refused to speak to The Star daily newspaper when approached for comment.

In an interview with the London Financial Times yesterday, Mrs Mandela denied what she described as "derogatory, insulting and libellous accusations".

"Destructive"

Nothing that the accusations, if true, would make her an accomplice to murder, Mrs Mandela added that the charges in the Sunday Star and other publications were "a complete lie as well as being destructive and divisive".

She said she was consulting her legal team and would probably take legal action "to have these lies refuted in court".

Mrs Mandela insisted that the Mandela United Football Club had been disbanded and only six youths who she described as "refugees" were living on her premises.

She denied reports that the ANC leadership in exile was angry that the Mandela name had been debased and said:

(Turn to page 3, col 1)

Press delegation hands in petition

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A delegation yesterday handed in copies of press-freedom petitions with about 3 000 signatures at the office of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The petition was organised by the Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ), Western Cape, in protest at Mr Botha's recent warnings against *Al Qalam*, *New Era*, *Grassroots* and *Work In Progress*.

Among the signatories of the petition, which was launched about two weeks ago, were Mr Harvey Tyson and Mr Rex Gibson, editor-in-chief and deputy editor of *The Star* respectively.

The delegation marched from St George's Cathedral to the H F Verwoerd Building in Plein Street where they were referred to the Louis Botha Building in Roeland Street. The delegation returned to the Verwoerd Building where an official from the Minister's office told them the Minister was not available.

He said the delegation could make an appointment for a later date, but Miss Libby Lloyd, national organiser of the ADJ, handed over the petitions.

She said the campaign was to protest at possible closure faced by the four publications following Mr Botha's warnings.

She condemned Mr Botha's actions as "further eroding the people's right to inform and be informed. The ADJ will continue to commit itself to the struggle for a free press and society. We expect more petitions but Mr Botha may act at any time, so we could not delay. We shall send more copies to his office."

The delegation included civil rights lawyer Mr Essa Moosa, independent MP Mr Jan van Eck, *South* editor Mr Moegsien Williams, and representatives from the Media Workers Association of SA and Southern African Society of Journalists.

Vlok bans firearms at AWB meetings

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Members of the AWB and anyone who attends its meetings have been forbidden from carrying or displaying firearms at public meetings.

The order was issued yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, in terms of regulation nine of the emergency regulations and also applies to weapon replicas.

Citing "public safety, the maintenance of law and order and a threat to the termination of the state of emergency" as reasons, Mr Vlok said the ban applied to anyone who attended or participated in a meeting of the ultra-right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The move follows concern expressed in various quarters about the display by AWB members of

handguns, a shotgun and an automatic rifle at a hall in Pretoria.

Mr Vlok's order was the second against a white right-wing organisation since the Blanke Bevydingsbeweging and its leader, Professor Johan Schabot, were restricted.

INVESTIGATION

Mr Vlok said the Government was investigating the possibility of legislation to prevent the carrying or display of weapons at all political gatherings, specific cultural and sporting gatherings and in or at polling booths during elections.

"This action became essential because AWB meetings became characterised by emotional speeches where feelings are swept up and statements regarding the use of violence made.

"Statements are also made at these meetings which disturb the relationship between different races and give rise to a climate of animosity and polarisation," the statement said.

AWB press secretary Mr Chris Beyers last night referred inquiries to AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, who could not be reached for comment. The AWB leader's wife, Martie, said he was on a speaking tour of the country and could not be reached for comment, Sapa reports.

The leader of the right-wing Boerestaat Party, Mr Robert van Tonder, said the Government had acted irresponsibly and unwisely.

"Many people look up to the AWB to maintain law and order since the Government is too weak to do so itself."

Vlok bans weapons at AWB meetings

Bl Day 31/2/89

327

CAPE TOWN — Government's clamp-down on right-wing extremism continued yesterday with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announcing he was banning the carrying of weapons at AWB meetings.

The curb, in terms of Regulation 9 of the emergency regulations, forbids people at AWB meetings from publicly displaying or carrying any weapon or replica of a weapon.

Vlok said government was also urgently investigating the possibility of

MIKE ROBERTSON

banning the carrying of firearms at all political meetings and at polling stations during elections.

He said this step had become necessary because AWB meetings were marked by emotion-laden speeches where feelings were stirred up and outbursts made in regard to the use of violence.

At many AWB meetings views were expressed which disturbed the relation-

ship between the different race groups and created a climate of hostility and polarisation.

Vlok added that the conflict and tension in the AWB in recent months increased the possibility of violence occurring.

The display of firearms was a militaristic kind of intimidation. Such actions by the AWB posed a threat to the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order and the ending of the state of emergency, he said.

Vlok

CAPE TIMES
7/2/89

disarms AWB

Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday banned weapons from all AWB meetings.

And the possible extension of the prohibition to all political, cultural and sports meetings — as well as polling booths during elections — is also being "urgently investigated".

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the action against the AWB had become essential because AWB meetings were characterised by "emotion-laden speeches where feelings are whipped up" and references to the use of violence.

"In addition, statements are often made at such meetings that disturbed relations among the different races and give rise to a climate of enmity and polarisation," he said.

Mr Vlok said the tension and conflict that had recently arisen among members of the AWB itself increased the possibility of violence.

The curb, in terms of Regulation 9 of the emergency regulations, forbids people attending or participating in AWB meetings publicly to display or carry any weapon or replica of a weapon.

The move follows widespread public criticism and unease at the flaunting of a wide variety of weapons by AWB members in public.

The Acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, said at the opening of Parliament last week that there was an increasing trend towards paramilitary displays and action at certain gatherings which attempted to give the impression of alternative authority to the government.

It is understood that the government is considering further restrictions against the AWB.

AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche would comment tomorrow at a public meeting in Uppington, his wife said last night.

UWC to meet over bannings

Cape Times 7/2/89

Staff Reporter

THE faculty of education at the University of the Western Cape yesterday condemned the recent banning of teacher organisations and has organised a meeting on Thursday in protest against the restrictions.

Speakers at the meeting will include Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC, Professor Harold Herman, a teacher and a high school pupil.

In a statement, the faculty said it was disturbed by the arbitrary and undemocratic virtual banning orders imposed on the Democratic Teachers' Union, the Western Cape Teachers' Union and the Western Cape Students' Congress.

The faculty called for the lifting of



Professor Gerwel

the restrictions which were educationally unsound and would contribute to the destabilisation of good education and community relations.

"Particularly the teachers' organisations with whom we have worked closely, have been involved in important issues such as curriculum development, exploration of different teaching methods, assistance to students through intensified learning programmes, and many others," the statement said.

By channelling the views of their members in a constructive and disciplined manner, the restricted organisations had done much to build sound relations among parents, teachers and students in the school situation, it said.

Olivia Forsyth story 'full of lies'

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-apartheid groups infiltrated by South African police spy Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth said yesterday that her story was full of lies designed to cover up a botched operation and spread racial mistrust.

Lieutenant Forsyth, 28, told

AP - Times 7/2/89 327
newspapers last week that she spied for Pretoria's security police against legal anti-apartheid groups inside the country and the outlawed African National Congress in neighbouring African states.

"Forsyth's story is nothing

more than an elaborate cover-up of a botched operation. The factual inaccuracies, distortions and contradictions in her account make it clear the story is more fiction than fact," opposition groups, including Nusas, the End Conscription Campaign and the Black Sash, said in a statement.

CP mum on ban of firearms at AWB rallies

AKGUS 7/2/89

By ALAN DUNN
Political Staff

THE Conservative Party today remained mum on the government's ban on all firearms at Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging rallies.

The Opposition's Law and Order spokesman, Mr Moolman Mentz, said he and the party's leaders had discussed the issue and decided that the CP's leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, would speak if anything was to be said about it.

The CP's silence did nothing to clarify what is widely seen as its ambivalence following a number of ambiguous statements in which it neither condemned nor condoned deliberately displayed firearms at AWB meetings.

Meanwhile the Progressive Federal Party has welcomed the ban on firearms at AWB rallies.

STORMTROOPERS

"I heartily commend this decision," said Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on Law and Order. "I think we can do without the sight of these stormtroopers at public meetings."

Their appearances on foreign television and in newspapers had cast South Africa in an unfavourable light.

It was as well that the prohibition came now, she said, before anything untoward happened at an AWB meeting. "Gun laws are not issued for the purposes of people intimidating the public, and that's precisely what they were doing."

● AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche will comment

today at a public meeting in Uppington, his wife said.

Mrs Martie Terre'Blanche told Sapa from their home at Ventersdorp that her husband was on a speaking tour of the country.

Mr Terre'Blanche is now apparently the AWB's only media spokesman after Mr Chris Beiers — his spokesman throughout the Paardekraal saga — yesterday said he was no longer acting as a spokesman.

AQUILA UNIT

The firearm ban defines an AWB gathering as one organised under the auspices of the AWB.

If the AWB's Aquila unit, responsible for security at AWB meetings, was considered to be acting under the auspices of the AWB, it would mean that AWB members would no longer be able to be instructed in the use of firearms by the unit.

This would be a serious blow to AWB doctrine, which holds that the body would be activated to restore order should anarchy descend on the country.

The ban is thought to have been inspired by the public outcry over the way Aquila chief instructor, Mr Keith Conroy, brandished an American AR15 assault rifle at the AWB's Hooftaad meeting in Pretoria on January 21.

TerreBlanche outraged by firearms ban

UPINGTON — AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche has slated the banning of weapons at AWB meetings.

At a public meeting in Upington last night, he said: "If the ANC murders me or any of my men, the blood will be on the hands of the Government and (Law and Order Minister) Mr (Adriaan) Vlok."

VISIBLE

No firearms or weapons were visible at the meeting of about 270 people, mostly men.

Amid loud cheering from the audience, Mr TerreBlanche wanted to know why Mr Vlok did not find out how many weapons and firearms the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela possessed.

He said it was a known fact that the ANC carried weapons. They also possessed landmines, grenades and explosives.

He said he and the AWB had suffered character assassinations. Talk of a split in the AWB was unfounded, he said.

"I want to tell Vlok: Don't put your nation in such a position that the enemy know you are unarmed."

Mr TerreBlanche said

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, sacked chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, had once threatened to kill him.

"I went to the police, but nothing happened. I demand that Mr Vlok re-opens this case."

He said members of the AWB had never thrown a petrol bomb, stone or a tomato, and yet the Ministry of Law and Order had prohibited members from wearing firearms at their meetings in the interest of national security.

AQUILA UNIT

The firearm ban defines an AWB gathering as one that has been organised under the auspices of the AWB.

This could mean the AWB's Aquila unit, responsible for security at AWB meetings, would no longer be able to instruct members in the use of firearms.

The ban is thought to have been inspired by the public outcry over the way Aquila chief instructor, Mr Keith Conroy, brandished a lethal American AR15 assault rifle at the AWB's Hoo-fraad meeting in Pretoria on January 21. — Sapa.

Terre'Blanche slates ban on AWB weapons

UPINGTON. — Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche has slated the banning of weapons at the right-wing movement's meetings.

Speaking at a meeting here he said: "If the African National Congress murders me or any of my men, the blood will be on the hands of the government and (Law and Order Minister) Mr (Adriaan) Vlok."

No firearms or weapons were visible at the meeting of about 270 people, mostly men. The government ban on weapons at AWB meetings was gazetted this week.

Landmines

Amid loud cheering, Mr Terre'Blanche wanted to know why Mr Vlok did not find out how many weapons and firearms the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Mrs Winnie Mandela, possessed.

He said it was known the ANC carried weapons. They also possessed landmines, grenades and explosives.

The government was selling out the "boerevolk". More than 66 cents of every rand was be-

ing used for the upliftment of "people of other colour".

"There is no reason to believe that the Conservative Party will not win the next election," Mr Terre'Blanche said.

"It will be a glad day when, after winning the elections, we can sail our own ship and say away with Hendrikse and Rajbansi and Heunis and all the grey old men on the political left.

"Vlok says I have suddenly become the major activist who provokes emotions. I have the right to show emotions.

"How can I work up a nation if it isn't a hurt nation chafed by ignorance, abuse, dishonesty and tax?"

He said members of the AWB had never thrown a petrol bomb, stone or a tomato, and yet the Ministry of Law and Order had prohibited members from wearing firearms at their meetings.

The government was responsible for the situation in the country, yet the AWB was accused of endangering peace. — Sapa.

De Beers and Swano in talks

Goug

Lov

FO

Ov

☐ ro

☐ SO

SO

☐ Ai

te

Fi

Fi

Li

N

Si

re

H

1

L

T

S

I

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. 284

PRETORIA, 8 FEBRUARY 1989
FEBRUARIE

327 No. 11697

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 222

8 February 1989

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 Nodizi Selina MOLEFE, 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;

250—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 222

8 Februarie 1989

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

Woordskrywing

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 Goewermenskennisgewing 1506 van 17 Augustus 1956, soos gewysig;

(ii) Diepkloof en Meadowlands, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 2603 van 24 Desember 1954, soos gewysig;

(b) die gebied in die landdrosdistrik van Roodepoort bekend as Dobsonville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 1551 van 24 Oktober 1958, soos gewysig;

11697—1

397

The Argus, F

CITY



NATIONAL

Forsyth betrayed colleagues — ANC

From JOHN RYAN
Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — The African National Congress has taken the seals off its own dossier on South African "superspy" Olivia Forsyth to support its claims that she was a transport agent and bungling agent whose attempts to infiltrate the organisation ended in a pathetic flop.

In a statement issued here, the ANC also said Miss Forsyth — once her cover had been blown in Harare in February 1986 — betrayed many close colleagues in the South African

security forces.

The statements name 11 of them. It added that one had been in ANC custody since 1986 as a direct result of information obtained from Miss Forsyth.

A presskit issued with the statement contained extracts of Miss Forsyth's confessions in her own handwriting. The handwriting matches that in two letters she wrote to her mother from ANC detention in Angola in November, 1987, and May last year.

One document named alleged Special Branch informers

who Miss Forsyth knew during her student years at Rhodes University, University of the Witwatersrand, and in Port Elizabeth.

In an extract from one confession, Miss Forsyth described in detail debriefing meetings with her handlers at a "safe" flat in Randburg after she was unmasked by the ANC and sent back to South Africa to perform certain tasks for the organisation.

This document was to be addressed to the flat as 1106, Rand President, corner of Pretoria Street and Sentrum Road,

Randburg.

According to the ANC statement, Miss Forsyth provided addresses and details of many of the Security Branches' secret flats as well as the home addresses and even vehicle registration numbers of some of the top SB officers.

The ANC claims she gave the organisation "lengthy profiles of scores of police officers" she had encountered in training, listing their strengths and weaknesses.

She apparently described her chief handler, Major A Osthuzen, as "basically ambitious ...

and guilty about neglecting his family. When I am in South Africa he spends most of his free time with me."

Miss Forsyth also provided intimate details of former agent Mr Craig Williamson, the man who recruited her.

And, she wrote, the general opinion amongst senior police-men was that Mr Williamson's G1 Organisation in the Security Police had squandered hundreds of thousands of rands on operations which had failed.

The ANC statement maintained that the extensive infor-

mation Miss Forsyth had supplied in her confession represented a major setback for the Security Police and serious embarrassment.

"They have therefore gone extraordinary lengths to distort the truth and to pretend ANC has been provided with deliberate misinformation."

The South African agent lying when she claimed a return to South Africa the information she had provided to the ANC contained small amount that was true was mainly false.

ay February 17 1989 3



Miss Olivia Forsyth



Midweek Politics
By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Answering time is being called into question

CHP Trifles 8/2/89

327

WITH South Africa's rulers seemingly Hell-bent on turning the country into a garrison state, avenues for public disclosure and accountable government continue to be whittled away.

The creeping secrecy in public affairs is designed to suppress or obscure problems facing the increasingly embattled state.

But instead of producing a climate of confidence and security, these cover-ups invariably lead to the proliferation of rumour, corruption and even greater public insecurity.

With the sweeping Press curbs contained in the emergency regulations — not to mention the 100 statutes which already affect the scope of reporting — Parliament remains one of the few remaining avenues where disclosures can be made without threat of prosecution and where Government ministers can be called to account.

It is therefore ironic, though hardly surprising, that at the very time the spotlight is on Government secrecy, fresh moves are afoot to circumscribe the ability of ordinary MPs to question the activities of Government agencies.

While details remain sketchy, opposition MPs have been complaining that they are having difficulty getting their questions on to the order paper because a new quota system is being enforced.

In the past, MPs wanting to extract information from different Government departments were not limited in the number of questions they could direct at responsible ministers.

While a limit was placed on Question Time in the House each week, if oral queries did not make the cut they were automatically transformed into written questions — another avenue open to MPs seeking information.

According to MPs, questions now appear to be subject to a strict quota system, with each minister only being obliged to respond to an limited number of questions each week.

Even if the public interest and developments on the ground dictate that a veritable flood of questions be directed at a particular minister, he could be spared the discomfort — and possible political embarrassment — of a full and proper scrutiny.

What is more, MPs claim the new system appears to operate on a first come, first served basis.

This raises the possibility of Nationalist MPs — who traditionally submit very few questions to their bosses — rallying to the support of an embattled minister by filling up his quota of questions on the "early bird" basis.

No official pronouncement has yet been made about the new system but MPs insist that it is already operating.

Some feel that when the latest move is considered in conjunction with cuts in time allocated for debate in Parliament, public representatives will be less effective in serving their constituents' interests and putting a particular minister in the hot seat.

While the new system will undoubtedly save money and allow hard-working departmental officials, who have to compile the answers, to go home earlier it seems likely that ministers could be let of the hook more often.

At the very time when the public is demanding stricter government accountability, their elected representatives are having their wings clipped.

Human rights in SA deteriorated in '88 — report

Argus 8/2/89

327

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The human rights situation in South Africa continued to deteriorate during 1988, according to a new official US government report released today.

During the year, it says, the South African government took additional harsh measures to repress opposition to apartheid, including actions against non-violent political activity.

The report, drawn up by the US State Department and submitted to the Congress in terms of a 1961 US law, is an annual look at human rights practices throughout the world. The purpose is to provide useful background material to the Congress for dealing with foreign policy issues.

CONTROVERSY

The latest report sparked off a controversy here even before its release when word leaked out that it was critical of Israel's conduct in the Occupied Territories where Arab unrest is a daily occurrence.

South Africa has one of the largest entries — 23 pages of fine print. The Soviet Union has 22 pages and Cuba has 16.

It records in detail civil strife in South Africa, relying on both official sources and unofficial monitoring groups for its information. The report also assesses the role in human rights practices of institutions such as the judiciary, police and the military.

It says: "The government has detained more than 30 000 people since the June 1986 declaration of the state of emergency. Monitoring groups estimate that only about four percent of those detained have been convicted of any criminal offences."

The government's refusal to provide specific statistics or complete lists of those being held has made it difficult to confirm estimates of the number of detainees, the report says.

"Statistics on detentions failed to account fully for what appeared to be common police

tactic of detaining political activists, especially youths, and holding them for a few hours or overnight, during which they were interrogated, threatened, and often beaten.

"In addition, many people have been arrested on criminal charges during incidents of unrest.

"At least 2 000 people, many of them under the age of 18, were serving sentences for 'public violence' as a result of convictions stemming from incidents of political unrest."

The report says that overall political violence in 1988 appeared to be at or above 1987 levels, but still below those of 1984-86.

"The shadowy war between the ANC and SA security forces continued, with a disturbing increase in attacks on civilian targets.

"SA security forces and/or rightwing sympathisers were suspected of involvement in the unsolved killing of youth activist Sicelo Dhlomo, the assassination of ANC Paris representative Dulcie September, attacks on ANC targets in neighbouring countries, including an attempt on the life of ANC theorist Albie Sachs in Maputo, and a series of mysterious political killings and bombings directed against anti-apartheid groups.

MILITARY INTERVENTION

"There were, however, fewer instances in 1988 ... of overt SA military intervention in neighbouring countries.

"The ANC, with a major change in its military wing at the beginning of 1988, was suspected of involvement in numerous bomb explosions aimed at civilian targets, in part to disrupt the municipal elections held in October."

The report says there is evidence of divisions within the ANC leadership on the question of attacking civilians.

The report details bomb and arson attacks on the premises of organisations that actively oppose apartheid and says ... "SA security forces have never caught or brought to trial the perpetrators of any of these bombings."

Friday, February 9, 1989

Crossroads 'raid' lashed by Tutu

Archbishop Desmond Tutu has criticised strongly Tuesday's pre-dawn police and army raid on the residents of New Crossroads, Cape Town.

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, he described the raid — which police called a "crime prevention" operation — as "absolutely disgraceful".

He said: "If soldiers

cordoned off a white suburb at 2am and police — including the riot squad — spent more than four hours awakening thousands of ordinary people to search their homes, there would be a national outcry.

"If crime prevention was given as the reason for such callous treatment of people, angry calls would be made for the police to justify treating law-abiding citizens as potential

criminals.

"And if the result of such a raid was the recovery of some stolen property and a handful of arrests, demands would be made in Parliament for disciplinary action against the police and the resignation of the responsible Cabinet Minister.

"But the victims of this callous action are blacks without a vote or any other power, so nobody raises an eyebrow. I am

waiting to hear the smallest squeek of a response from the self-appointed guardians of blacks' welfare who have shown so much concern for black suffering in recent years.

"If the authorities and the white electorate continue to trample over people's lives and feelings in this scandalous way, I shudder to think of the consequences."

Sowetan
9/2/89
327

'State trying to use the courts'

From NEIL LURSEN of the Argus Foreign Service in Washington

THE South African government seems to be using the courts as part of its effort to stifle anti-apartheid activism, a new United States government report says.

The report — the 1988 issue of an annual examination of human rights practices around the world — says: "It is increasingly evident that the South African government sees long political trials as a means of keeping prominent activists out of circulation for extended periods of time, even if many are eventually acquitted."

It cites a study that found that 113 political trials were completed in 1987 involving 792 people, of whom 563 were acquitted or had the charges against them dropped.

As of August 1988, there were 62 ongoing political trials involving 691 accused, the report states.

"Recently published surveys also reveal a low conviction rate for those charged with public violence.

According to government statistics, in the 1986/7 period there were only 1 746 convictions for public violence out of a total of 5 233 prosecutions."

The report says that while South Africa's high courts have traditionally maintained a high degree of integrity and independence, the power of the judiciary at all levels is circumscribed by stringent security legislation — tightened in 1988 — and by the jurisprudential principle of parliamentary sovereignty.

"Nevertheless, the courts have been the focal point for much litigation to counter human rights abuses," the report says.

"In some instances, the government has admitted abuses

and reached out-of-court settlements."

The report continues: "There have been indications in recent years that the government has steadily increased its political influence over the judiciary.

"In an unprecedented step, the government in 1987 asked the Chief Justice of the Appeals Court to remain in his position past the mandatory retirement age of 70, apparently in order to prevent a more liberal justice from succeeding him.

"In 1988 the Chief Justice did retire, and the government's appointment of his successor appeared to be without political bias.

There was evidence that under the former Chief Justice, important security-related cases were heard only by more conservative, pro-government judges.

South 'Don't let up on SA'

9-15/2/89.
THE international community should increase pressure on the South African government, Dr Allan Boesak told a Save the Press rally attended by about 1000 people at the Bellville Civic Centre on Wednesday night.

Boesak, who had just returned from a conference of Commonwealth Ministers in Harare, said he had told them to reject a letter from Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clarke.

The letter, said to be an attempt to "upstage" the conference, appealed to other countries not to take action against South Africa and to help the government promote democracy.

"I told them that the mere fact that it was necessary to form a Save the Press campaign contradicts this."

Dr Boesak said the fight for press freedom was inseparable from the fight for democracy.

Save the Press co-ordinators, Munsoor Jaffer and Rehana Rossouw, who have been on a two-week trip to Europe, told the meeting that they had received widespread support for the campaign in Britain, Germany and Holland.

The meeting was organised by the Save the Press campaign in the Western Cape to protest against the government's warnings to four publications, Grassroots, New Era, Al Qalam and Work In Progress.

Three of the publications face immediate closure of six months.

Stoffel defends propaganda curbs

Political Staff

MR Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, says it is right that he and not the courts should decide what constitutes propaganda.

In a speech to Parliament, Mr Botha said it was a misconception to think the attitude of the government to the press was solely one of condemnation. By and large the conventional press was reasonable and responsible. However, it had to be asked whether the press was making its optimum

contribution towards creating a climate conducive to reform and development.

Turning to the alternative press, Mr Botha seized on a comment by a Grassroots organiser which said its role was "a confrontational sort of thing".

With confrontation as the watchword, this led to fake and gutter journalism which was heedless of all codes, Mr Botha said.

He said the government realised that, given ideal cir-

cumstances, no person ought to be prosecutor and judge of his own case. But South Africans lived in abnormal times which called for abnormal measures to combat propaganda.

Critics argued that the courts should decide whether a publication was guilty of publishing propaganda. But he believed propaganda could not be dealt with by means of normal criminal procedures.

Propaganda was so subtle that efforts to define it to allow the court to make decisions

were futile. It also did not help to punish propaganda. It had to be prevented. And the prevention of propaganda required prompt action.

"The media emergency regulation on subversive propaganda is thus an essential measure. It gives me the authority to act expeditiously. However, there are strict directives with which I have to comply."

Mr Botha said people who wanted the courts to decide whether an article constituted propaganda should think

again.

Defining what constituted propaganda was a matter of law opinion. "If the courts of law had to give a ruling on such opinions, the courts themselves would be drawn into the political arena. The courts would then be attacked on political grounds as being the mouthpiece of some or other political party."

The role of the courts in this matter was to decide whether he, as arbiter of what constituted propaganda, had lawfully exercised his discretion.

Funds Bill could paralyse opponents, say lawyers

The revised foreign funding Bill has the same hidden agenda as its controversial predecessor, say legal experts. CARMEL RICKARD reports

nance, and say this is added confirmation of their fear.

The Bill itself looks innocent enough at a first reading.

It provides for a registrar of "Reporting Organisations and Persons" to administer the legislation. This registrar is given the power to declare "any organisation or person to be a reporting organisation or person". (No criteria are given.)

Once organisations or persons have been "declared" in this way, they have to notify the registrar when they receive any foreign money and it has to be deposited in a separate bank account.

The registrar has to be given details of the amount, the name and address of the supplier, the purpose and conditions attached to the provision of the money. However, the registrar can demand "such further information as may be deemed necessary or expedient" and may order the "reporting person concerned" to appear and be examined on any relevant matter.

The special account has to be audited and copies sent to the registrar.

The funds have to be used for the purpose for which it was provided, except with the express permission of the registrar, who is also empowered to enter any premises without prior notice and seize any document if this is considered necessary.

If the bishops refused to comply, they would be liable to stiff penalties including a fine of R40 000 and/or 10 years imprisonment.

In what could prove a key provision, the registrar is given the power "after a prosecution has been instituted ... against a reporting organisation or person" to "freeze" the funds until the end of the prosecution.

If there is a conviction these funds can be returned to "the foreign source from which the money came" or can be transferred to the registrar to be disposed as the minister decides.

One of the fundamental objections to the Bill is the morality of having to give information about lawful activities.

LRC staffers said there were already provisions preventing illegal acts, and people were charged if they contravened these laws. This Bill went further and made it an offence not to tell the government what an organisation was lawfully spending its money on.

They said that the question of "freezing" funds "after a prosecution has been instituted" could paralyse an organisation.

"Suppose the court remands the matter for further investigation, the organisation could be without access to funds for a minimum of six months. Some commercial cases take years before they are ready for trial and in all this time the money could not be touched."

The lawyers said small organisations like sewing and knitting groups

PROPOSED new legislation on foreign funding could paralyse organisations which rely on overseas money, according to legal experts.

They also believe it could be a new, more streamlined way of doing something the government has been trying to do for many years: preventing certain organisations from using foreign money.

Reacting to recent criticism by the Catholic bishops of the new Bill, lawyers at Durban's Legal Resources Centre said that if passed, it would provide "legal opportunities to harass and even paralyse organisations".

They said the new legislation was so wide that "it would make offences out of inefficiency".

If passed, the Bill would be called the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act. According to the preamble it aims to "regulate the disclosure of the receipt of money from outside the Republic by or for certain organisations and persons; and to provide for matters connected therewith".

At the end of their recent plenary session, the bishops threatened that if the Bill were enacted, they would not comply with its provisions.

They claimed that if the Bill were made law, it could disrupt the work of the church "very severely" and added, "In effect it means that the state could dictate to the church what it could or could not do.

"This makes sheer nonsense of freedom of religion in our country. In conscience we cannot comply if this Bill becomes law."

The bishops called on others to join them in their rejection of the Bill to ensure that it did not become law.

Theirs was the first voice raised against the new Bill. When it was first introduced late last year, officials of the Progressive Federal Party said they felt the Bill could be supported by the party, and since then little attention has apparently been given to it by opposition groups.

However, the unusually strong condemnation by the bishops has focussed attention on the proposed legislation and LRC lawyers feel the bishops are right to have misgivings.

The bishops base their objection on the history of the Bill — it was designed to replace the Orderly Internal Politics Bill, withdrawn in November. Government representatives made it clear that the earlier Bill was designed to curb foreign funds from coming into the country and the bishops say the replacement Bill has the same (hidden) agenda.

It is understood the earlier Bill was withdrawn only after unprecedented national and international pressure, including from the European Community. The message from the diplomats of the countries likely to have been affected by the Bill was that funding black development schemes and other projects was their alternative to sanctions.

By refusing to allow this money in to the country, the government would be forcing their hand and pushing those countries into more severe sanctions.

The bishops say the intention of the present Bill remains the same — "the severe curtailment of funds to per-

bring about change in South Africa and thereby crippling their work".

They acknowledge that the apparent intention is the full disclosure by the recipient of all the particulars with regard to the money including the name and address of the supplier.

This might be acceptable in a "normal" society, the bishops say, but South Africa experience suggests there will be abuse of the wide-ranging powers given officials in the Bill. They note that the minister concerned with the Bill is the minister of justice rather than the minister of fi-

not be able to afford to pay for the audit which would become compulsory under the Bill.

One section of the Bill provides that money paid by an organisation "the head office of which is outside the Republic" will be deemed to be foreign funding. As far as the bishops are concerned, this raises the question whether money from the Vatican will have to be declared, along with details of what it is spent on.

The bishops' own lawyers said, "The information gathering aspect of the Bill is particularly sinister."

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprijs
(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. 284

PRETORIA, 10 FEBRUARY 1989
FEBRUARIE

No. 11705

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. 255

10 February 1989

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

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 and advertised by the "National Association of Democratic Lawyers", "Lawyers for Human Rights" and the "Black Lawyers Association" to be held under the banner of "Lawyers in Protest" at the Central Methodist Church, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, on 11 February 1989; and
- (b) any other gathering in the Republic, excluding in the self-governing areas, which has been or is being or may be organised or advertised—
 - (i) as a protest gathering against the detention of persons in terms of the provisions of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988; or
 - (ii) as a gathering in solidarity with persons detained in terms of the provisions of the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988.

In this order a word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Security Emergency Regulations, 1988, shall have the same meaning.

Signed at Cape Town on this 10th day of February 1989.

H. G. DE WITT,
Commissioner: South African Police.

251—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. 255

10 Februarie 1989

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE VEILIGHEIDS-
NOODREGULASIES, 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 "National Association of Democratic Lawyers", "Lawyers for Human Rights" en die "Black Lawyers Association" gereël en geadverteer is om gehou te word onder die vaandel van "Lawyers in Protest" by die "Central Methodist Church", Pritchardstraat, Johannesburg, op 11 Februarie 1989; en
- (b) enige ander byeenkoms in die Republiek, uitgesonderd in die selfregerende gebiede, wat gereël of geadverteer is of word of mag word—
 - (i) as 'n protesbyeenkoms teen die aanhouding van persone ingevolge die bepalinge van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988; of
 - (ii) as 'n byeenkoms in solidariteit met persone wat ingevolge die bepalinge van die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, aangehou word.

In hierdie bevel het 'n woord waaraan 'n betekenis in die Veiligheidsnoodregulasies, 1988, geheg is, dieselfde betekenis.

Geteken te Kaapstad op hierdie 10de dag van Februarie 1989.

H. G. DE WITT,
Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

11705—1

Stoffel justifies 'abnormal measures' to curb media

Star 10/2/89 287 327
Parliamentary Staff
Emergency media regulations to combat subversive propaganda were necessary in South Africa because "we live in abnormal times", said Home Affairs and Communications Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha in Parliament yesterday.

The use of propaganda by "revolutionary forces" meant the Government had to impose "abnormal measures".

He said it was "a pity" there was often disagreement between the Government and its critics on what constituted propaganda against the national interest, but "no responsible Government can allow itself to be curbed by observing rules of a game while the enemy wilfully disregards all rules and conventions".

Emergency media regulations were essential. Propaganda could "not be effectively dealt with by means of normal criminal procedures" because attempts to define it were futile, and it did not help to "punish propaganda", it had to be prevented.

He conceded that "whether a statement constitutes propaganda or not, and whether a publication of material is contrary to public interest and security, is a matter of opinion".



Mr Stoffel Botha . . . attempts to define propaganda are futile.

The emergency regulations gave him the "authority to act expeditiously", but it was still for the courts to judge "whether or not I lawfully exercised my discretion".

But he warned that "if the courts had to give a ruling on (whether propaganda was contrary to public interest or security) the courts themselves would inevitably be drawn into the political arena . . . and then attacked on the grounds of being the mouthpiece of some or other political party".

Police keep low profile at funeral

Sowetan 10/2/87
POLICE yesterday kept a low profile during the funeral of Mrs. Selina Sebina Molefe, a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, who was buried at Doornkop Cemetery in Soweto.

Mrs Molefe (78) was buried in an emotion-charged funeral that was characterised by slogans and freedom songs. During the funeral service held at the Orlando West Methodist Church, members of Fedtraw, clad in their black and green uniform, also displayed the organisation's flag of the same colours.

Restrictions had been placed on the funeral and only 200 mourners were allowed to attend.

During the service, speakers paid tribute to Mrs Molefe and said she was a jewel in the community. They said she was a dedicated person in the struggle and had played a role in

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

shaping the future of South Africa. Mrs Molefe was among the thousands of women who marched to Pretoria on August 9, 1956 to protest against the pass law restrictions.

The mourners were also told Mrs Molefe was a true mother of the nation. It was said she had adopted and raised many of the welfare children.

Peaceful

According to the obituary, Mrs Molefe (nee Meleni) was born at Middleburg (Cape) in 1911 and was the last of three children of the late Mr and Mrs Charlie Meleni.

She attended school at the Mission School in Middleburg and later went to work at De Aar where she met her husband, Mr John Molefe. They were blessed with seven children, four boys and three girls.

She died peacefully on January 31 at Baragwanath Hospital after a long illness. She is survived by five children and 15 grandchildren.

Media curbs 'necessary'

11/6/45 10/12/89
327

Parliamentary Staff

EMERGENCY media regulations to combat subversive propaganda were necessary "because we live in abnormal times", said the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He told the joint sitting the use of propaganda by "revolutionary forces" meant the government had to impose abnormal measures.

"It is a pity there is often disagreement between the government and its critics on what constitutes propaganda against the national interest.

"But no responsible government can allow itself to be curbed by observing rules of a game while the enemy wilfully disregards all rules and conventions."

MATTER OF OPINION

Propaganda could not be dealt with effectively by normal criminal procedures because attempts to define it were futile.

"Whether a statement constitutes propaganda or not, and whether publication of material is contrary to public interest and security is a matter of opinion."

The emergency regulations gave him the authority to act quickly, but it was still for the courts to judge whether or not he lawfully exercised his discretion.

Stoffel defends right to decide on propaganda

327

B/Day 10/2/89

CAPE TOWN — Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha says it is right that he and not the courts should decide what constitutes propaganda.

In a speech to Parliament, Botha said it was a misconception to think the attitude of government to the Press was solely one of condemnation. By and large the conventional Press was reasonable and responsible. However, it had to be asked whether the Press was making its optimum contribution towards creating a climate conducive to reform and development.

Turning to the alternative Press, Botha seized on a comment by a Grassroots organiser which said the publication's role was "a confrontational sort of thing".

With confrontation as the watchword, "fake and gutter journalism" emerged which was heedless of all codes.

He said government realised that, given ideal circumstances, no person ought to prosecute and judge his own case.

But, South Africans lived in abnormal times which called for abnormal measures to combat propaganda.

Critics argued that the courts should decide whether a publication was guilty of

MIKE ROBERTSON

publishing propaganda. But he believed propaganda could not be dealt with by means of normal criminal procedures.

Propaganda was so subtle that efforts to define it to allow the court to make decisions were futile. It also did not help to punish propaganda. It had to be prevented. "The media emergency regulation on subversive propaganda is thus an essential measure. It gives me the authority to act expeditiously. However, there are strict directives with which I have to comply."

Botha said people who wanted the courts to decide whether an article constituted propaganda should think again. Defining propaganda was a matter of opinion.

"If the courts of law had to give a ruling on such opinions, the courts themselves would be drawn into the political arena. The courts would then be attacked on political grounds as being the mouthpiece of some or other political party."

The role of the courts in this matter was to decide whether he, as arbiter of what constituted propaganda, had lawfully exercised his discretion.

Botha's 'oldest trick in the book'

CNG Times 11/2/89

327

Staff Reporter

GRASSROOTS hit back at Mr Stoffel Botha yesterday, accusing him of making propaganda by using "one of the oldest tricks in the book, a quote out of context".

Mr Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said in Parliament yesterday that it was right that he, and not the courts, should decide what constituted propaganda so that the courts were not "drawn into the political arena" and then attacked.

Mr Botha also commented on a remark by a former organiser for the newspaper Grassroots, Mr Saleem Badat, that the role of the alternative press was "a confrontational sort of thing".

Confrontation as the key word led to "fake and gutter journalism which was heedless of all codes", Mr Botha said.

A co-editor of Grassroots, who asked not to be named, said yesterday that Mr Badat's quotation came from a speech

he had made about five years ago, when alternative newspapers were being formed.

"He said some newspapers did not confront their readers, in the sense that they did not challenge them to think about and change their society."

"In this sense, he said it was the role of a newspaper like Grassroots to confront."

"Stoffel's sweet words about the role of the courts and the government in combating propaganda are nothing but the monstrous euphemisms of an authoritarian state."

"Essentially, what he is saying is that it is up to the Nationalist Party and not the courts to determine what is legal in South Africa."

Grassroots had always stood for peaceful change, the co-editor said. It was the government which denied democratic rights, banned organisations and newspapers and "created confrontation".

Observers speculated that Mr Botha would be back — at least for a while.

Detainees: Ban on gatherings

By MANDLA TYALA

THE police have slapped a blanket ban on all gatherings designed to show solidarity with detainees.

The ban, in terms of the emergency regulations, was gazetted in Pretoria by police commissioner Hendrik de Witt.

The police move comes at a time of increased public interest in the plight of detainees — nearly 300 of whom are reportedly on

hunger strikes.

National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Lawyers for Human Rights and Black Lawyers' Association representatives, whose protest meeting in Johannesburg was banned yesterday, have given notice they plan to challenge the ban in court.

The meeting had been planned to coincide with the end of a two-day fast by a group of 42 lawyers to show solidarity with their clients,

some of whom entered the 19th day of a hunger strike yesterday.

The Detainees Aid Centre said 13 of the hunger strikers had been admitted to hospital, and one was reported to be close to kidney failure.

The Johannesburg meeting, which was to have been held under the banner of Lawyers in Protest, was to have been addressed by senior lawyers including advocate George Bizos, SC.

Detainees: Ban on gatherings

By MANDLA TYALA

THE police have slapped a blanket ban on all gatherings designed to show solidarity with detainees.

The ban, in terms of the emergency regulations, was gazetted in Pretoria by police commissioner Hendrik de Witt.

The police move comes at a time of increased public interest in the plight of detainees — nearly 300 of whom are reportedly on

hunger strikes.

National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Lawyers for Human Rights and Black Lawyers' Association representatives, whose protest meeting in Johannesburg was banned yesterday, have given notice they plan to challenge the ban in court.

The meeting had been planned to coincide with the end of a two-day fast by a group of 42 lawyers to show solidarity with their clients,

some of whom entered the 19th day of a hunger strike yesterday.

The Detainees Aid Centre said 13 of the hunger strikers had been admitted to hospital, and one was reported to be close to kidney failure.

The Johannesburg meeting, which was to have been held under the banner of Lawyers in Protest, was to have been addressed by senior lawyers including advocate George Bizos, SC.

Relatives weep at church service for hunger strikers

PORT ELIZABETH. — Relatives of black detainees staging a hunger strike prayed and wept at a church service held to support the strikers' demands for freedom.

The service took place at an Anglican church in the township of New Brighton a day after the government banned all public gatherings intended to show solidarity for the detainees.

The service, attended by about 400 people, went off without interruption and there was no sign of security forces.

IN HOSPITAL

About 300 detainees are involved in the hunger strike, including 105 at St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth and about 170 at Diepkloof Prison outside Johannesburg. Some of the detainees have not eaten for 21 days, and lawyers say at least 13 of the Diepkloof strikers are in hospital.

● A white woman serving 10 years for treason in Pretoria Central, Barbara Hogan, joined the detainees in a hunger protest.

Her lawyer, Ms Kathleen Satchwell, said she stopped eating on Saturday for two days in solidarity with detainees.

COMPLAINTS

● Mrs Helen Suzman visited hunger strikers in Diepkloof on Saturday and has conveyed some of their complaints to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mrs Suzman said she had seen four of the hunger strikers who represented the views of about 100.

"Obviously their first objective is to secure their release. However they have other priorities concerning the detainees under the age of 18, those held for lengthy periods - some for about two years - and the situation of students in detention who are missing the academic year."

● The plight of the detainees was brought to the attention of the public in Johannesburg this morning.

The Black Sash held a placard demonstration along Jan Smuts Avenue and Oxford Road.

The women carried posters reading: "Detainees: Must they die for Justice?" and "Hunger Strike: Dying for Freedom".

● Members of the Association of Democratic Journalists in the Western Cape have responded to a national call by the ADJ to embark on a two-day hunger strike in support of the detainees, including detained Eastern Cape journalist Brian Sekhoto.

● Newspapers and other media may have contravened the emergency regulations by reporting on hunger striking detainees' conditions, a police spokesman said today.

REGULATIONS

Captain Ruben Bloomberg, a spokesman for the SAP's public relations division, said Regulation 3(g) of the media regulations was quite clear in this regard.

The regulation forbids the publication of material concerning "the circumstances of, or treatment in detention of a person who is or was detained under Regulation 3 of the Security Emergency Regulations 1988".

"We will be consulting with our legal personnel to see if any newspapers have contravened this regulation and then steps will be considered," Captain Bloomberg said. — The Argus Correspondent, Political Staff and Sapa.

Police weigh steps on media

(327) (327) (327)
Crime Reporter

Police are investigating whether or not media reports on the mass hunger strike to protest at detention without trial contravene the emergency regulations, said a Pretoria police spokesman. Star 13/4/89

If so, steps would be considered against such media, said Captain Ruben Bloomberg of the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria.

He said Regulation 3 (g) of the media regulations forbids the publication of material concerning "the circumstances of, or treatment in deten-

tion of, a person who is or was detained under Regulation 3 of the security emergency regulations of 1988".

"We will be consulting our legal personnel to see if any newspapers have contravened this regulation and then steps will be considered," said Captain Bloomberg.

According to various emergency regulations, no-one but the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, is entitled to official information on detainees.

Information is allowed to be published only if released by a spokesman for Mr Vlok's ministry.

in support of a clamp

Sowetan 13/2/84

By THEMBA MOLEFE

THE police have banned all meetings planned to show solidarity with detainees who have embarked on a hunger strike throughout the country.

The banning order was gazetted on Saturday by the Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, barely hours before more than 40 "lawyers in protest" were to hold a solidarity meeting in Johannesburg.

Stunned national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, SC, said on hearing of the order: "The banning shows just how far down the road we are, where the rule of law is being destroyed in this country."

Climax

The meeting, scheduled for the Central Methodist Church at 1pm, was to have been the climax of a two-day solidarity fast by the lawyers.

More than 250 people who arrived at the church were surprised when they found dozens of policemen surrounding the building and filming the events.

The lawyers said they took the stance they did because the 177 detainees on a hunger strike at Diepkloof Prison, and the 105 at St Alban's Medium Prison in Port



ATTORNEY Mrs Priscilla Jana with Albertina, daughter of United Democratic Front general secretary Mr Popo Molefe, at the Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg.

Elizabeth, Durban and Witbank had lost faith in the South African legal system.

Hospital

The hunger strike at Diepkloof entered its 21st day today with 13 of the detainees being admitted to the Hillbrow Hospital last week.

As international and local outcry mounted over the plight of the detainees the University of the Witwatersrand has also expressed concern about the condition of five of its students on hunger strike.

9/12/89 14/12/89

Weekblad application is rejected

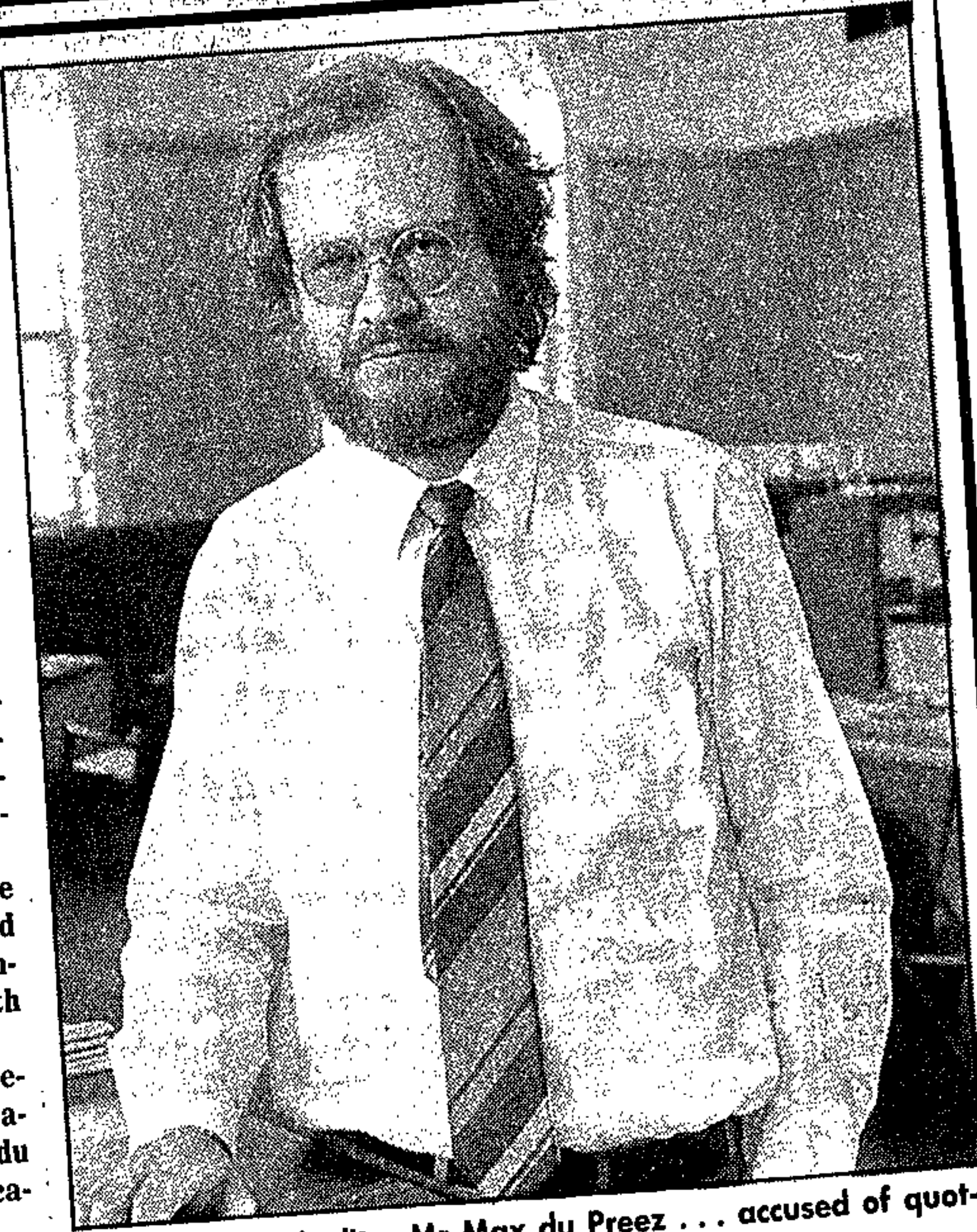
An application for the acquittal of the editor of *Vrye Weekblad*, Mr Max du Preez, on a charge of quoting a listed person was refused by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday. (28) (32)

The charge against Wending Publications and Mr du Preez (37) arose from an article published in the November 11 issue on the Leverkusen conference in West Germany.

According to the charge sheet, *Vrye Weekblad* quoted Mr Joe Slovo, who is the general secretary of the South African Communist Party.

The magistrate, Mr P Brendenkamp, refused the application for the acquittal of Mr du Preez and Wending Publications.

The hearing was postponed to May 10.



Vrye Weekblad editor Mr Max du Preez . . . accused of quoting Mr Joe Slovo.



AFRICA

Human rights 'sadly lacking in Africa'

AR645
14/2/89
387

WASHINGTON. — The State Department has painted a generally grim picture of human rights violations in Africa, saying Sudan and Burundi had the heaviest human toll as a result. But it praised Gambia and Botswana for generally good records.

ANGOLA: "All major policy decisions are made by a small elite in the MPLA (the Marxist-Leninist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), which also controls all means of mass communication. Open political dissension is not tolerated.

"Now in its 13th year, the regional conflict involving Angola, Namibia and South Africa and the internal conflict between the government and the main opposition force, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), again dominated events in 1988.

The international press focused on the large number of civilian casualties due to the extensive use of landmines. Upwards of 20 000 people may have lost limbs as a result of landmines."

BOTSWANA: "Botswana's human-rights record generally is very good. Pressure from South Africa continued to increase tensions between the two countries. An SADF raid in March resulted in the deaths of three Botswana citizens and one South African refugee.

"An aborted South African operation in June resulted in the arrest of two South African commandos and several South Africans living in Botswana, all of whom were charged with treason. These were the first arrests under the 1986 National Security Act."

CONGO: "The human-rights situation in the Congo changed little in 1988. Most Congolese live their daily lives with little governmental and police interference so long as they refrain from opposing the government or criticising its goals."

IVORY COAST: "The human-rights situation remained unchanged. The president (Felix Houphouet-Boigny) continued to advocate dialogue and sometimes combined punishment in settling disputes, eventually seeking to involve dissenters in the operation of the one-party structure rather than to isolate them."

ETHIOPIA: "The human-rights record remained deplorable. The constitution, which provides a legal basis for respect for human rights, was hardly adopted before the government declared a national state of emergency in Eritrea and Tigre and voided constitutional protection there."

GAMBIA: "Continued its good human-rights record. A treason trial against four persons accused of plotting to overthrow the government was marked by extensive efforts by the judge to assure a fair trial."

GHANA: "There continue to be significant human-rights problems, with restrictions on basic

voided constitutional protection there.

GAMBIA: "Continued its good human-rights record. A treason trial against four persons accused of plotting to overthrow the government was marked by extensive efforts by the judge to assure a fair trial."

GHANA: "There continue to be significant human-rights problems, with restrictions on basic rights such as freedom of speech, press, assembly and legal due process."

KENYA: "There were several important developments adversely affecting human rights. Parliamentary elections took place amid charges of fraud. The electoral outcome further strengthened executive branch and central party control over the legislature."

LESOTHO: "Human rights continued to be tightly circumscribed under the military government. The government imposed a state of emergency due to a dramatic increase in often violent criminal activity," (giving) the police broad powers of arrest, search and seizure. There were several unexplained killings with political implications of persons in police custody.

MADAGASCAR: "The government eased some press restrictions, but continued to censor articles that criticised directly the government and the 'socialist revolution'."

MALAWI: "Human rights remain widely circumscribed. Malawi has become host to one of the largest refugee populations in Africa with 555 000 from Mozambique already there and 20 000 arriving each month. Malawi's generous and humane treatment of these refugees has been widely praised."

MAURITIUS: "A good human-rights record."

MOZAMBIQUE: "Freedom of speech, press and assembly continued to be tightly circumscribed and there remained serious human-rights problems due to the civil conflict, now in its 12th year. The government however took some important conciliatory steps to improve human rights. It ordered the return of expropriated church property and granted full amnesty to almost 3 000 Renamo guerrillas."

NAMIBIA: "Most reports of human-rights violations by government authorities or Swapo involved actions taken in the 'operational area' in northern Namibia, where over half the territory's population lives. The guerrilla war continued and produced a number of casualties."

"Arbitrary government detention without access to counsel or visits by family members continued, as did restrictions on the freedom of assembly. An extremist white group appeared on the scene and admitted responsibility for destroying the plant of the outspoken newspaper, the Namibian."

SWAZILAND: "While human rights are generally respected in Swaziland, there are significant restrictions of free speech and political rights. Two journalists were arrested in February when they wrote a story about the Mozambique resistance group Renamo which the Swazi government found threatening to Swazi-Mozambican relations. A July royal pardon of prisoners convicted of treason cleared Swazi prisons of all political prisoners."

ZAMBIA: "The human rights situation in 1988 was sharply affected by deteriorating economic conditions which led to imposition of emergency law. This allowed the government to search without warrants and seize goods from suspected black-market traders. Army units often used excessive force to stop smugglers. Reports of torture by army and police were investigated by courts."

ZIMBABWE: A 1987 agreement to unify the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union with the governing party of President Robert Mugabe has contributed significantly to a 1988 "trend towards decreased human-rights abuses by government security troops".

Since the formation of a new cabinet in January, political tensions in western Zimbabwe have "relaxed remarkably". But the government extended its emergency law decrees which allow lengthy detentions without trial, and there were credible reports that some Mozambican refugees were either refused entry or repatriated by force. — Sapa-AP.

2
TI
gle
RII

AS I

INCH
FEED

ROOM

BERG
NONE 611

B/Day 14/2/89 (327) 

CBS PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE CONFISCATING TAPE

SUSAN RUSSELL

mitted to the US by satellite and Mr Justice Levy postponed the application to February 21.

In an affidavit CBS News associate producer Brenda Goldblatt said a policeman had told the news team the tape was being seized in terms of the emergency regulations.

Goldblatt said they were informed the tape was being seized because cameraman David Spiro had "acted provocatively".

Goldblatt quoted a Capt van Huysteen saying: "You'd better give

me the cassette or I'll break this f...ing machine to get it out."

Goldblatt said she then found attorney Lauren Jacobsen in the crowd. Jacobsen pointed out to Van Huysteen there could be no security action as defined in the emergency regulations because it was not an unrest situation.

Goldblatt said Van Huysteen then informed them he needed the tape as evidence in a police investigation into the possible breaking of a restriction order by Azhar Cachalia. She said Cachalia was standing about 3m from the policeman.

BRONWYN ADAMS

Share request

CBS NEWS brought an urgent application against the Law and Order Minister in the Rand Supreme Court late last Friday, after police confiscated a video tape of a Press conference called by lawyers acting for detainees on hunger strike.

Police confiscated the tape after the conference in the Central Methodist Church last Thursday.

CBS asked the court to declare the film's seizure unlawful.

By agreement the tape was put into the custody of a CBS attorney after the material had been trans-

lina

nce,
lem
was
the
thic

nily
ted

khi
ms-

body found

Board
on
is
close
24
here
Det

Azapo raided



A MEMBER of the black consciousness movement, Mr Stephen Peter, who was in the Azapo offices in Johannesburg when police confiscated several documents. See story on Page 4.

69/15/2/169
(327)

Documents taken by SB in raid on Azapo

Sowetan 15/2/89 327

MEMBERS of the Security Branch yesterday raided the offices of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation in Johannesburg and confiscated several documents, including pamphlets dealing with a memorial service held in honour of the late Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria yesterday said the action was normal police routine work which they could not comment on.

Mr Stephen Peter, who was in the office, told the *Sowetan* that about 10 plain-clothed policemen came into the offices and demanded to see Mr Jackie Hlapolosa and Mr Lusiba Ntloko.

The two men were not present at the time and the police searched the offices, he said, adding, they also

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

asked other people in the office to produce their identity books.

He said that the police took several pamphlets, including those dealing with a memorial service held in honour of the late Dr Asvat, Azanian Students Movement and letterheads of Azapo and the National Youth Co-ordinating Committee.

The raid comes in the wake of a warrant of arrest which was issued by the Rand Supreme Court judge against a former senior member of the organisation, Mr George Wauchope.

It also comes after a prominent community leader who was a member of Azapo, Dr Asvat, was killed in his surgery in Soweto recently.

hirter

327 16-22/2/89

South NEWS

Security patrols to stay — DET

SECURITY force patrols at schools in Guguletu will continue until their "protection" is no longer needed, the Department of Education and Training has said.

The DET was responding to questions on the police and SADF presence at township schools.

The security force presence has caused concern in the townships, according to teachers and pupils.

"It is difficult to teach with these people around," said one teacher.

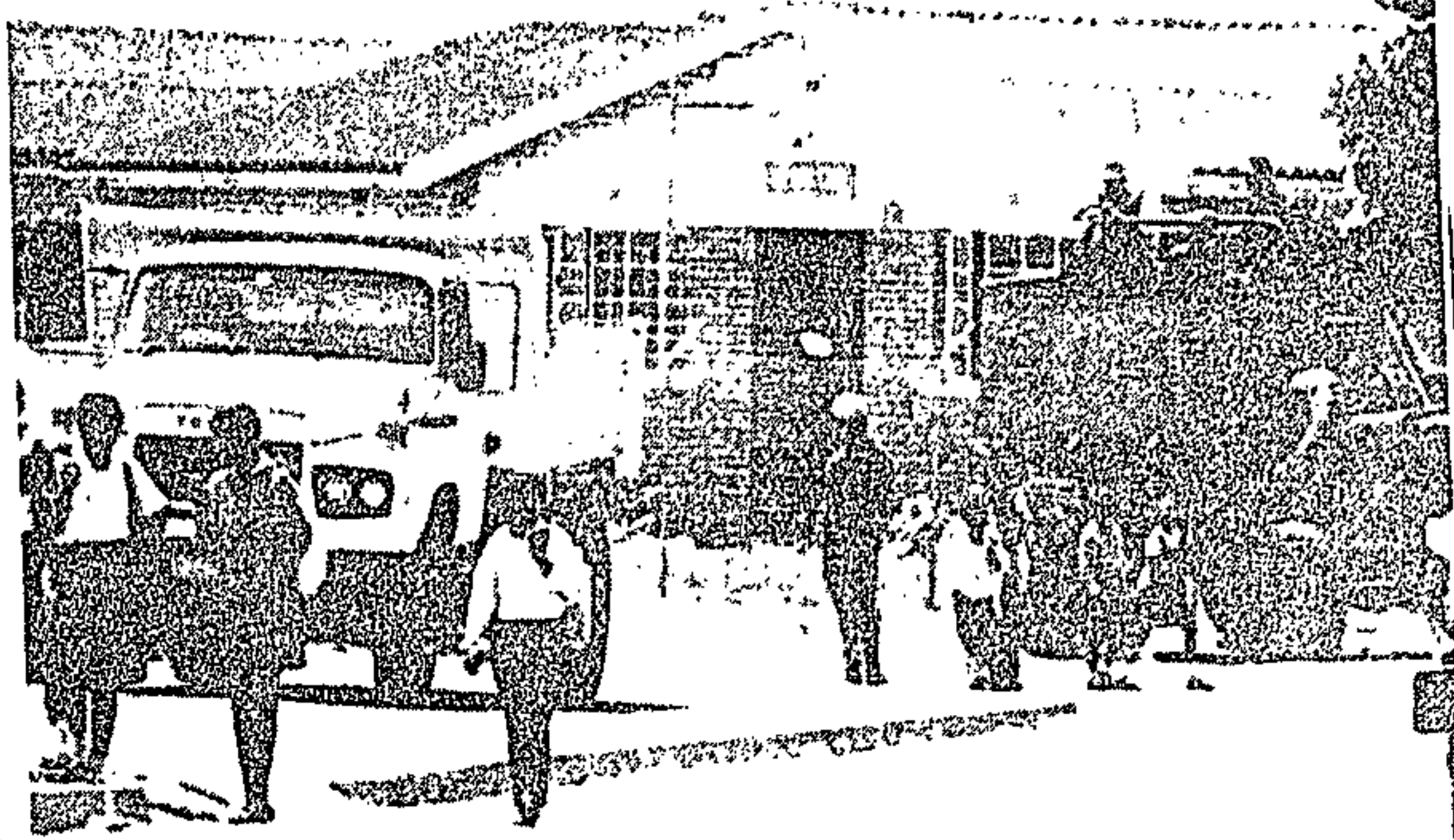
"The students fear their presence and it becomes difficult for them to understand what they are being taught."

The DET's Cape Regional chief director, Mr Bill Staude, said:

"As a result of the wanton destruction of property which took place at a particular school, and in view of the tension resulting from inter-gang rivalry, elements of the security forces were requested to maintain surveillance of the areas in which the concerned schools are situated.

"The patrol will be withdrawn as soon as it becomes evident that the protection which it offers was no longer required."

Teachers and students also criticised the replacement of black principals by whites as an attempt to introduce "baasskap" in schools, and to expose



A security force patrol watches I D Mkhize school premises

students to "white tion."

No reasons were given by the department for such appointments, transfers or retrenchments, they said.

The teachers claimed some principals at comprehensive schools displayed South African flags in their offices, upsetting teachers and pupils.

People who failed to pay school fees, did not receive the normal supplies of books and stationery from the department, teachers claimed.

Pupils at ID Mkhize had not received tuition for mathematics since schools reopened in January.

Another teacher said the presence of whites in black schools was unacceptable because it was "detrimental to the free running of schools and the general process of educa-

tion." Responding to other questions, Staude said he could not comment on matters concerning personnel.

"I am unable to react to your generalised allegations concerning school funds and supplies other than to generalise in return and to say that it is most unlikely that there is any substance to such stories," he said.

Reacting to a question about the display of NP flags in the offices of principals, he said he believed it was customary in many countries for government institutions to display the national flag of the country concerned.

"However that may be, it is, to the best of my knowledge, not a depart-

mental instruction that our schools should do so.

"Perhaps your 'teachers' could specify the occasions on which 'DET' had 'refused' to discuss 'grievances'?"

"As opposed to that assertion, it is a matter of record that literally hundreds of hours have been spent in Cape Town by department officials in discussions with teachers, parents and ministers of religion on educational issues," he said.

327

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 284

PRETORIA, 17 FEBRUARY 1989
FEBRUARIE

No. 11714

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 296 17 February 1989

ORDER UNDER THE MEDIA EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue under paragraph (ii) of regulation 7 (3) 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 17 May 1989, of all further issues of the periodical *Grassroots* is hereby totally prohibited.

No. 297 17 February 1989

ORDER UNDER THE MEDIA EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

I, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, hereby issue under paragraph (ii) of regulation 7 (3) 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 17 May 1989, of all further issues of the periodical *New Era* is hereby totally prohibited.

238—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 296 17 Februarie 1989

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE MEDIA- NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, reik hierby kragtens paragraaf (ii) van regulasie 7 (3) van die Medianoodregulasies, 1988, die bevel uit in die Bylae uiteengesit.

J. C. G. BOTHA
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

BYLAE

Die voortbrenging of publiserings, gedurende die tydperk vanaf die datum van publiserings van hierdie bevel tot en met 17 Mei 1989, van alle verdere uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie *Grassroots* word hierby geheel en al verbied.

No. 297 17 Februarie 1989

BEVEL KRAGTENS DIE MEDIA- NOODREGULASIES, 1988

Ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, reik hierby kragtens paragraaf (ii) van regulasie 7 (3) van die Medianoodregulasies, 1988, die bevel uit in die Bylae uiteengesit.

J. C. G. BOTHA
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

BYLAE

Die voortbrenging of publiserings, gedurende die tydperk vanaf die datum van publiserings van hierdie bevel tot en met 17 Mei 1989, van alle verdere uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie *New Era* word hierby geheel en al verbied.

11714—1

Parliament and politics

UCT to take Van Niekerk 'slur' further

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

UCT is to take further action following the refusal of Minister of Health Dr Willie van Niekerk to provide an explanation for the ANC "slur" he levelled at the university's medical faculty this week.

Dr Van Niekerk told Parliament that should the ousted superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital, Dr Jocelyn Kane-Berman, be chosen as dean of the medical faculty at UCT "we (the government) will approve because then she works for students

in an environment where the propinquity with the ANC is well known, as with the PFP".

The chairman of the Council of UCT, Mr Len Abrahamse, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, met the minister on Wednesday to convey their "deep concern" about his remarks "made under privilege of the House of Assembly".

Dr Saunders said yesterday: "The minister chose to give no explanation.

"The university will now be making representations through ap-



propriate channels."

Approached for comment on what steps the university would take, Dr Saunders said he did not wish to elaborate on his statement.

The PFP's Health

spokesman, Dr Marius Barnard, yesterday condemned Dr Van Niekerk for his "unwarranted slur" and called on the minister to apologise publicly to UCT and its "dedicated professors, lecturers, students and their parents".

Dr Barnard said: "The contribution of UCT to education and the high standards associated with this institution are well known in South Africa.

"The disgraceful attack by Dr Van Niekerk shows the level of National Party ministers to use any weap-

on in an attempt to cover up a political decision (the removal of Dr Kane-Berman from her Groote Schuur post).

"Dr Van Niekerk's reference is extremely unfortunate and shows his total unsuitability as Minister of National Health and Population Development."

⊙ The Cape Times yesterday incorrectly attributed comments by Dr Saunders and Mr Abrahamse on the matter to the university's public relations officer, Mr Eugene Hugo. The newspaper regrets the error.

Tutu in stand against riot cops

By CHRIS BATEMAN

ONLY hours after the landmark detainee-release agreement with Mr. Adrian Vlok, Archbishop Desmond Tutu found himself in a head-on confrontation with the head of the Peninsula's Reaction Unit, Colonel Frikie Kellerman, on Greenmarket Square.

The incident came as hundreds of people attending a report-back service in the Methodist Metropolitan Church emerged peacefully on to Greenmarket Square to hear police announce that dispersal measures could include the use of firearms.

A police water cannon and several vans, with more than a dozen special constables armed with shotguns, took up positions.

An angry Archbishop Tutu was seen remonstrating with Colonel Kellerman who used a loud-hailer to read out emergency regulations and deliver a two-minute warning of impending police action.

"I'm going to see Mr Vlok and tell him that your attitude is very unreasonable," Archbishop Tutu said.

"I'm not going to argue with you Mr Tutu," Colonel Kellerman replied.

The police warning came while the church was still packed with people

who had been cautioned by Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, UCT's head of Religious Studies, to leave quietly and disperse immediately.

Professor Villa-Vicencio divided people into those sitting in central and aisle pews and those in the aisles and the upper gallery and instructed them to leave in these groupings.

This process was still under way when the police warning came.

The tension was defused when Colonel Kellerman eventually ordered his men to pull out as a senior officer announced to the crowd "if you disperse, we will move out as well."

Bishop Geoffrey Quinlan, Archbishop Tutu and Mr Jan van Eck, independent MP, all at stages attempted to dissuade Colonel Kellerman from his apparent course of action, to be told they were "drawing a crowd".

Among those on the square were the Australian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Colin McDonald, and aides, Mr Wynand Malan, NDM MP for Randburg, and Mr Pierre Cronje, NDM MP for Greytown.

An all-night vigil and fast in solidarity with those in detention will be held at St Mary's Cathedral from 7 tonight beginning with a mass celebrated by Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.



PLEAS FOR CALM ... Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak plead with Colonel Frikie Kellerman, head of the Peninsula's Reaction Unit, not to take crowd-dispersal action on Greenmarket Square yesterday.



COMPROMISES ... Cape Town's Archbishop Desmond Tutu; Dr Allan Boesak, Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk; Bishop Geoffrey Quinlan, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town; and Moulana Faried Esack, of the Call of Islam, report on the outcome of their meeting with Mr Vlok yesterday.

Picture: ANNE LAING

Steady clampdown on flow of information in January, says report

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Anti-Censorship Action Committee (Acag) has issued the first of a series of monthly reports which will monitor censorship in South Africa.

In its censorship report for January, Acag says: "A glance over the month shows that even during the holiday season there was no respite in the gradual but steady clampdown on the flow of information."

It lists 12 dates in the month on which particular actions related to the suppression of information took place, and only one on which action was implemented to lift restraints on the flow of information.

The report makes it clear that censorship comes in many guises apart from the obvious use of restrictive laws.

Among other things, the report reflects the Government's threat of refusing writers entry to South Africa; its restriction of organisations and individuals who hold views of interest to the public; and the anonymous use of blatant terror tactics, such as arson attacks on booksellers and

editors.

The small ray of light in a gloomy month emanated from the decision of the Transkei government to lift an eight-year ban on 15 organisations, including two journalists' organisations — the Southern African Society of Journalists and the Union of Black Journalists, which ceased to function in 1977.

The report lists the widely reported threat of suspension made by Minister of Information Mr Stoffel Botha to four publications — *Work in Progress*, *Al Qalam*, *Grassroots* and *New Era* — and court appearances by *Vrye Weekblad* editor Mr Max du Preez (for allegedly quoting a listed person) and the proprietors of the shop, Open Books, in Cape Town (for allegedly distributing undesirable literature).

It also notes that 34 organisations have been restricted to date under emergency measures.

Two of them are organisations of the far right and the others are anti-apartheid groupings.

Govt slaps ban on two city papers

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
and CHARL DE VILLIERS

TWO Cape Town publications — Grassroots and New Era — have had a three-month ban slapped on them by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The bannings, announced in yesterday's Government Gazette, comes just a week after Mr Botha accused the so-called alternative press of producing "fake and gutter journalism".

"It is a journalism which is unchecked, loud, insulting, arrogant, presumptuous and even rife with slander," he said at the time.

Reacting to the ban, church leader Dr Allan Boesak said the government was "greatly mistaken" if it believed that gagging publications like Grassroots and New Era would stop opposition to government policies.

Addressing a press conference at St George's Cathedral, he said: "If these publications were not so effective in opposition, they would not have been seen as the threat which they were."

Grassroots co-ordinator Mr Tony Karon said the editorial staff would continue with other projects despite the ban.

Civil rights lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said a court challenge to the ban would be futile because of the "subjectivity" of the minister's decision.

Mr Botha said in a statement yesterday that he previously addressed the publishers of Grassroots and New Era in respect of their publishing "subversive propaganda" in 1988 issues.

Mr Botha said: "Prior to ordering the suspensions, I examined further issues of the publications, with due effect to the propaganda involved."

"I also carefully considered representations made by the publishers in this regard."

Mr Botha said the contents of the publications had the effect of "promoting revolution".

Among the other effects they had, he submitted, was:

- "Stirring up of hatred towards security forces";

- "Promoting the public esteem of unlawful organisations, such as the ANC, which is openly committed to the violent overthrow of the present system and has accepted responsibility for some of the most savage and ghastly acts of terrorism in history".

Mr Botha said that no responsible government could be expected to tolerate the publications of "such subversive matter".

Mr Jan van Eck, independent MP for Claremont, said that the banning of Grassroots and New Era was "yet another vindictive attempt by the government to muzzle the voice of the people".

It would ensure that the white electorate would be even less informed about the situation in the townships, therefore reducing chances for evolutionary change, he said.



GAGGED... Church leader Dr Boesak, second left, slams the three-month ban on Grassroots and New Era. Listening attentively are Grassroots co-ordinator Mr Karon, left, civil rights lawyer Mr Moosa and United Women's Congress member Ms Di Paice.

Picture: OBED ZILWA

Two papers gagged Star 18/2/89 327

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday suspended two Western Cape community newspapers — *Grassroots* and *New Era* — for three months in terms of the media emergency regulations.

The suspensions, announced by Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha, bring to five the number of publications banned under the emergency.

Publications previously suspended were *Weekly Mail*, *South* and *New Nation*.

Grassroots and *New Era* received warnings last month, as did *Work in Progress* and the Muslim Youth Movement

SALLY SEALEY

publication, *Al Qalam*.

A statement by *Grassroots* staffers yesterday described the ban as "tragic".

"The action of the Minister was not unexpected. In the past year, South Africa has witnessed a concerted attack on extra-parliamentary opposition. People's organisations have been restricted and people banned. Now the people's voice has been silenced."

Co-editor of *New Era* Mr Tony Karon said: "Just as the hunger strike has proved that the curbs on detainees have their limits, *Grassroots* and

New Era are determined to roll back the limits of the suspension placed on them. We will not be silenced and will return on May 17."

Work in Progress editor Mr Glenn Moss said he was unsure as to why his publication was suspended, but thought it had to do with representations made by the publication.

Mr Botha said he had previously addressed the publishers of *Grassroots* and *New Era* about their publishing of "subversive propaganda".

"In the issues examined by me, *Grassroots* and *New Era* published matter which has the effect of, among others, promoting revolution, stirring up hatred towards a security force, and promoting the public esteem of unlawful organisations such as the ANC," said Mr Botha.

'Bloodstained' clothing taken away

Monday 20/2/89

327

Police swoop on Winnie's home: 4 held

MANDY JEAN WOODS

FOUR men who lived at Winnie Mandela's Diepkloof home were being held for questioning in connection with the death of "Stompie" Moeketsi James Seipei, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The men were held after an early morning raid on the house during which apparently bloodstained clothing, sjamboks, clubs, documents and other items were taken away by police.

A witness said the men were members of the Mandela football club.

In another development, the police spokesman said two people had been arrested in connection with the murder of activist Dr Abu-baker Asvat and would appear in a Soweto court today.

He could not say if the two were among those picked up in Sunday's raids on several Soweto homes or whether they had been arrested earlier.

Witnesses said police arrived at Mandela's home at about 4am on Sunday and the last of the search party left at about 11am. Maj-Gen Jaap Joubert, who is heading up an investigation into the Asvat and Seipei murders, was present during the raid.

A witness said "lots" of police cor-



● MANDELA

doned off the road and prevented the attempted escape of several football club members.

The police spokesman said fingerprint and forensic experts searched two rooms at the Mandela house which were used by football club members.

Fingerprints were lifted, clothing and other objects, apparently bloodstained, were taken away for examination.

Witnesses said police dumped clothing, bedding and carpets on the front lawn, searched through them then removed what they wanted in plastic bags.

Mandela and her daughter, Zinzi, were at home during the raid. Mandela came out and greeted journalists, but declined to make any comment.

Police are still searching for two youths, Lolo Sono, 21, and Sibaniso Anton Tshabalala, 19, both of Meadowlands.

A police spokesman said Sono was last seen on November 13 last year in the company of soccer club members and showed signs of assault. Tshabalala disappeared from home the next day. He was last seen entering a blue minibus in the company of soccer club members.

□ DIANNA GAMES reports a Mandela family friend, Fatima Meer, said Mandela had become a victim of the media "who had already tried her".

Meer said Mandela had been advised by her husband, jailed ANC leader Nel-

● To Page 2

Police swoop on Winnie's home: 4 held

son Mandela, not to give any interviews.

In more developments at the weekend:

□ Police seized a 30-seater bus — allegedly used by the football club — to conduct forensic tests on it;

□ SACC president Frank Chikane said Mandela had agreed to remove football club members — her so-called bodyguards — from her home;

□ The ANC executive, in its first official reaction to the controversy, urged "our people" to close ranks and appealed to anti-apartheid groups not to ostracise

Mandela; and

□ Inkatha's central committee said it viewed the accusations against Mandela with a deep sense of disquiet and asked that innocence should be presumed until a person was proved guilty. Inkatha apologised to the Mandelas "for the unseemly behaviour of some people as shown by the UDF's unseemly haste to distance itself from Mrs Mandela in case they are proved wrong by association with her".

Monday 20/2/89

From Page 1

327



POLICEMEN with some of the goods removed from Mrs Winnie Mandela's Diepkloof Extension, Soweto, home yesterday.

Sowetan 20/2/89

327

WINNIE RAIDED



Mrs WINNIE Mandela
... under fire.

POLICE yesterday arrested four members of Mrs Winnie Mandela's entourage of bodyguards — the so-called Mandela Football Club — and confiscated clothing, weapons, documents and other items during a five-hour raid on her Diepkloof Extension, Soweto, home.

Yesterday's raid on Mrs Mandela's home, the most recent development in the continuing police investigation into allegations of murder, abduction and other crimes by the team of bodyguards, was personally led by chief investigating officer, Maj-Gen Jaap Joubert.

The team, not known for its footballing, has been linked in

SA Press Association

newspaper reports to the alleged abduction of four teenagers from a Soweto Methodist Church hostel for homeless children and the murder of Stompie Moeketsi Seipei, a 14-year-old youth leader and activist.

General Joubert is also investigating the disappearance of two young men last seen in the company of the bodyguards in November.

A police spokesman earlier confirmed the raid yielded documents, clothing and weapons which were possibly blood-stained.

Forensic experts also took fingerprints and blood samples from two outbuildings on the Mandela property. Also taken from the outbuildings were clothing and the identity document of murdered Mandela Football Club member, Maxwell Madondo, who's body was found dumped in Soweto.

SABC TV news said clothing taken from the outbuildings, which were used exclusively by the team's members, "could possibly be worn by terrorists."

All the items confiscated would be laborat-

• To page 2

Asvat: two held

TWO people have been arrested in connection with the murder of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, police confirmed yesterday.

They are to appear in court today, probably in the Soweto Magistrate's Court, Col L J Haasbroek confirmed yesterday.

Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, an anti-apartheid campaigner, was shot dead at point-blank range in his Rockville, Soweto, surgery in January. — Sapa.

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

ONE HUND

Made in S
Liggett & Mve

P.T.O.

Raid on Mandelas

• From page 1 (227)

ory-tested for clues, police said.

Police liaison officer, Col Steve van Rooyen, who confirmed that the four arrested were

Southern 20/2/89
Mandela Football Club members, said yesterday evening their names would not be disclosed at this stage.

SABC, however, reported that one of them is the team's coach, Mr Jerry Richardson, who earlier this week admitted to the *City Press* newspaper to assaulting Stompie following the youth's alleged abduction from the hostel.

SABC said Mr Richardson had claimed that Stompie had "escaped" from the team in mid-January, although the teenage activist's body was found — with his

throat slit — in an advanced stage of decomposition during the first week of January. Police only recently identified the body as Stompie's from fingerprints.

Police also yesterday visited five other premises connected to Mrs Mandela, including her business office. The ANC leader's wife and her daughter, Zinzi, were at home during the raid but she refused to accompany police to the office.

They were eventually taken to the offices by Mrs Mandela's secretary, SABC said.

We use too many food additives

From H C TRISOS (Cape Town):

THE role which Dr P D R van Heerden of the SA Medical Research Council (Cape Times, February 17) claims that tartrazine plays in our daily lives is unfortunately incomplete. Other than being used in soft drinks, ice cream and soups, it is inexplicably found in many other products. For example, a famous brand of rusks.

Worst of all, however, is that tartrazine is used in the manufacture of the bulk of cough mixtures and in a large number of paediatric anti-biotics and painkillers. Can anyone explain the logic behind using this additive in a medicine which is prescribed for chest ailments, when it can cause broncho-constriction?

Surely the SA Medical Research Council can "begin at home" by promoting the prohibition of the use of this additive in all medicines.

The press would do the public a service by campaigning for the restriction in the number of additives and preservatives used in our food. In the USA, I believe, the Food and Drugs Administration has succeeded in prohibiting all but six types of food additive. In our country we have over 200 additives which are being consumed daily in one form or another by the population.

The problem is far wider when the radiation of "fresh" food is taken into account. Also, the treatment of produce prior to it being harvested has raised its ugly head. Recent Press reports indicate that the FDA has identified a chemical used in the production of apples which has a direct causal link with cancer.

Tartrazine, therefore, is one of many additives which requires the urgent attention of the authorities, and an appropriate response from the public.

Consumer pays in the long run

From M MARTIN (Newlands):

THE parking area behind Pick 'n Pay Rondebosch is minuscule. Yet every weekday at least five huge delivery lorries are parked there. As there is only one checker-in some of them wait for hours. I know because I asked a shopkeeper there and he said that his customers had difficulty in finding parking.

Multiply this by every supermarket in the country. The resultant costs in time, labour and fuel run into many millions of rands, all of which, of course, is passed on to the consumer. Imagine how much cheaper food would be if they adopted the English system. No manufacturer there would dream of delivering, say, to Marks & Spencer in Oxford Street.

Every chain like Sainsburys, Westons, Woolworths, etc, has a central warehouse well outside London and other major cities to which manufacturers deliver. Then, either very early in the morning or late in the evening the warehouses make their own deliveries.

Here no one really cares because it is only the poor (literally) consumer who pays.

CAPE TIMES 20/2/89 (327)

Concern at teacher restrictions

From Dr I VAN DE RHEEDE and 63 others, University of the Western Cape (Bellville):

WE, members of staff at the University of the Western Cape, wish to place on record our anger and our concern at the recent restrictions imposed on the teacher organisations, the Western Cape Teachers' Union (WECTU) and the Democratic Teachers' Union (DETU), and the student organisation, the Western Cape Students' Congress (WECSCO).

Many students at the University of the Western Cape are registered in teacher education programmes, at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The Faculty of Education, and indeed the university as a whole, has committed itself to contributing to the building of a just and democratic education system in this country. Embedded in this aim is the attempt to instil in future teachers an ability to think critically about present unjust practices which masquerade as "education", and to seek ways to prepare young people for a post-apartheid South Africa.

WECTU and DETU have played a crucial role in recent years in bringing together those teachers who are concerned about the direction of our education system. The activities of these teacher organisations, contrary to what the State would have us believe, have not been solely directed at highlighting political interference in education. Indeed, many of the programmes which these organisations have engaged in should win the respect of any self-respecting educationist: orientation programmes for students, subject workshops, cultural evenings, etc.

For these reasons we are angered at the effective banning of the organisations. At the same time we feel very concerned, for a door has been closed on those who seek critically to define the true meaning of education and to actively engage in building new and better schools for the future.

We are convinced, however, that the aims and ideals of these organisations will not disappear until such time as serious attention is paid to the root causes of the anger and frustration which exists among many teachers and students.

Self ai
ent He
8864

M



HERB-F

the weekend. provincial secretary, Dr. George Watermeyer, executive director of hospital services; John de Sapa, quoted on a hypothetical new Cabinet including Nelson Mandela. — Sapa.

place Sydney Kentridge, SC, who has resigned.

REPORTS: Sapa.

MANDY JEAN WOODS

THE political cost to government of banning alternative publications would be high, a spokesman for Grassroots and New Era said at the weekend.

He was reacting to news that Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha had banned the two publications for three months.

"With the mushrooming of Save the Press groups nationally, the Minister's ability to act at will is diminishing. We will not be deterred from the task we set ourselves nine years ago. We are

'High political cost' of banning publications

still committed to publishing Grassroots and New Era. The government cannot hide them for long," he said.

The spokesman noted that "banning the publications would not hide the fact there is a massive crisis in SA at the moment".

In a statement, Botha said in

his opinion Grassroots and New Era had the effect of promoting revolution, stirring up hatred towards the security force and promoting the public esteem of unlawful organisations.

"No government can be expected to tolerate the publication of such subversive matter," he said.

Two other publications which received final warnings from Botha at the same time as Grassroots and New Era — Work In Progress (WIP) and Al-Qaram — are still waiting for a decision from Botha.

WIP editor Glenn Moss said he planned to contact Botha's office today to see if further action against WIP was intended.

A spokesman for Botha's office said on Friday it was "obvious" Botha was still considering representations made by WIP and Al-Qaram, and had not yet come to any decision.

which has kept Minto from showing

Emergency still essential — Vlok

SDwelan
20/2/89

327

LAW and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday repeated his assertion that the detainee hunger strike had been orchestrated and

said the state of emergency was still essential.

Speaking at a public meeting in Verwoerdburg, Mr Vlok said South Africa had "survived the hunger strike".

Mr Vlok said detentions were aimed at prohibiting people from

carrying out "certain activities" claiming that many Western countries detained people on the same basis.

Ideally such people should be charged before a court of law but, because of a shortage of willing witnesses, this was not possible, Mr Vlok

said. Witnesses were unavailable as a result of "violent intimidation."

The continued state of emergency was, with consideration of all circumstances, still essential for stability, security and the maintenance of public order.— Sapa.

Reaction to media curbs

THE fate of *Grassroots* and *New Era* had been predetermined by an individual minister whose subjective opinion cannot be challenged in the courts of law, a spokeswoman for the publications told Sapa at

the weekend. She was reacting to the three-month suspension of *Grassroots* and *New Era* in terms of the emergency regulations by Home Affairs and Communications Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha.

SECURITY police have launched three consecutive raids on the offices of the North Eastern Transvaal advice office in Marble Hall last week and confiscated documents, a spokesman for the office said yesterday.

During the raid on Monday, the national organiser for the National Association of Far Workers Societies, Mr. Phineas Malapela (30), was briefly detained and questioned at the local police offices. The house where he was staying was also searched, it was revealed.

1871

Carrying of arms in court: policy

*12. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) What is the policy of his Department regarding the carrying of arms in court and (b) what instructions has he issued in this regard;

- (2) whether he took any action in respect of any incidents of this nature during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding each such incident?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) The question is related to various aspects of the Department's security administration, namely the carrying of fire-arms in court by:

- (a) personnel of the Department;
(b) members of the security services (Police, Defence Force, Prisons Service and traffic departments); and
(c) the public.

I consider it, in the interests of public safety, as being undesirable to discuss matters of this nature in public, but am prepared to discuss it privately with the Honourable Member.

- (2) One incident has come to my attention. The official concerned, who holds a licence in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 to carry a fire-arm for her own protection, occasionally had the fire-arm in her possession in court, due to the lack of proper facilities for the safe-keeping of the fire-arm during court proceedings. The official was instructed to cease this practice.

Mr Nelson Mandela: permission to receive visitors
*13. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, is permitted to receive visitors at present; if not, why not; if so, (a) subject to what conditions or provisions and (b) what is the name of the person concerned;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) whether this person is permitted to interact freely with other prisoners; if not, why not; if so, subject to what conditions or provisions;

- (3) whether this person is permitted to interact with any prison officials; if so, (a) with which officials and (b) subject to what conditions or provisions?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) As was mentioned by me in a press statement on 24 November 1988, it was decided to transfer this person to suitable, comfortable and secure living accommodation, where he will *inter alia* be able to receive members of his family more freely and on a continual basis and which in fact has happened.
The frequency and duration of visits by his family are not restricted in any way.
All other visits or requests for visits to and/or interviews with this person, are dealt with in the normal way.

- (b) The same as furnished by the Honourable Member.

- (2) Yes.

Arising from this circumstances he does not have immediate contact with other inmates. Visits by other prisoners are considered and approved so as to meet the normal needs of personal contact.

- (3) Yes.

(a) and (b) The officers and members of the South African Prisons Service in the normal course of their duties.

Governments of RSA/KwaZulu: establishment of joint committee of representatives

*14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a joint committee of representatives of the South African Government and the KwaZulu Government has been established; if so, (a) (i) for what purpose and (ii) when was it established, (b) who are the members of the committee and (c) on what dates has it met;

- (2) whether the report on the findings and

recommendations of this committee will be published; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) yes.

- (a) (i) To identify and address obstacles impeding the process of negotiations, as well as to formulate principles on which there is common ground.

- (ii) It was decided on 9 January 1989 to appoint the Committee.

(b) *Representatives of the South African Government*

Mr J C Botha (Minister of Home Affairs and of Communication)

Mr R P Meyer (Deputy Minister of Constitutional development and Planning)

Dr I Rautenbach (Professor: Rand Afrikaans University)

Mr S S van der Merwe (Constitutional Advisor)

Representatives of KwaZulu Government

Dr O D Dhlomo (Minister of Education and Culture of KwaZulu)

Dr Mdiadlose (Minister of Health)

Mr R I Arenstein (Ex-attorney)

Mr S J Maphalala (Lecturer: University of Zululand)

- (c) The 2nd March 1989 has been fixed as the date of the first meeting.

- (2) The committee reports to the respective governments. No decision has been taken about the possible publication of any report.

National Council

*15. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

When does the Government intend convening the National Council?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The Honourable Member is presumably refer-

ring to the council provided for in the Renumeration of Constitutional Development Act, 1988. The Government believes that evolutionary constitutional progress can best be achieved through a process of negotiation. This is an ongoing process taking place on different levels and in various forums. The council will be constituted when the appropriate moment in the process arrives. When this moment will be, it itself a subject of discussion in the process. I am hoping for and working for this moment to be sooner rather than later. In this regard I would like to ask for the support of all Honourable Members also believing in negotiations.

Mr Christopher Zuma: charges

*16. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has received any complaints regarding a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) what was the (i) nature of an (ii) response to each such complaint;

- (2) whether he is contemplating any action against this person; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Since 1985, the South African Police have investigated a number of charges against Christopher Zuma, *inter alia* two charges of murder, three charges of public violence, one charge of theft and one charge in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

The Attorney-General declined to prosecute in respect of the two charges of murder, while the three charges of public violence were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor due to insufficient evidence. However, Zuma was convicted and sentenced on the charge of theft and the charge in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

Mr Radley Keys, Regional Director of the PFP in Natal and member of that party's unrest monitoring group, made allegations in two Natal newspapers, namely the Daily News and The Natal Witness, that the unrest monitoring group had at its disposal evidence that Zuma had supposedly conducted a campaign of ter-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Safety fears

327
2/2/87
A HONEYDEW jeweller and polio victim fears for the safety of his family after receiving threats and being harassed by right-wingers who have mistaken him for freelance journalist/cameraman Mr Roger Harris.

Both men's homes were raided by police early on Sunday as part of the investigation into Mrs Winnie Mandela's personal bodyguard.

But only the jeweller's telephone number is listed in the book.

SAP clarifies raid

(327)
Sowetan 22/2/84

THE South African Police has issued a statement clarifying their position regarding a raid on the offices of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation where various documents were seized on February 14.

The SAP Directorate for Public Relations said that the report about the incident, which appeared in the *Sowetan* of February 15, created the impression that the police spokesman quoted in the article confirmed the raid but was not prepared to elaborate.

The police statement said: "The SAP regard the searching of premises as routine police duty on which we are not prepared to comment for publication purposes. We are thus not prepared to even establish whether the alleged search did take place or not."

The police said that therefore the *Sowetan's* quote which said "the action was normal police routine work which they could not comment on" was not a true reflection of what the SAP response was.

22/2/87
Mandela in
solitary

MR Nelson Mandela was effectively in solitary confinement, the PFP's spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, said yesterday.

Mr Dalling said this after Minister of Justice Mr. Kobie Coetsee had answered questions in the House of Assembly about the conditions of Mr Mandela's transfer to a house at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

"The frequency and duration of visits by his family are not restricted in any way," Mr Coetsee said.

Mr Mandela did not have immediate contact with other inmates.

Mr Dalling said Mr Coetsee's reply "seems to disguise the truth."

"The truth is that all visits are regulated by the bureaucracy."

Star
22/2/87 (327)

UK slates 3-month bannings

LONDON — The British Foreign Office has expressed concern at the three-month ban on two South African community newspapers, *New Era* and *Grassroots*.

A spokesman said the Foreign Office "does not believe it is sensible or helpful to ban publications in this way. We view these reports of further action against the press with concern."

Representatives from South Africa's Save the Press campaign recently visited the Foreign Office to appeal for help against the impending bannings.

The International Press Institute has slated the bans. In a letter to Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, IPI director Mr Peter Galliner said his organisation "deplores this harsh restriction which is a gross violation of both journalists' right to seek and impart information and peoples' right to be informed."

"We urge your government to lift these bans immediately and to cease the intimidation and silencing of journalists who oppose apartheid."

Boy, 5, caught up in security swoop

327
23/2-1/3/89
South
A FIVE-YEAR-OLD boy was this week caught up in a police raid on his home and taken away with his parents by security police.

Thembile Twalo watched as policemen kicked open the front door of his Guguletu home, entered the house and held his father at gunpoint before taking the family away on Monday morning.

Thembile and his mother, Mrs Glenrose Twalo, spent the day at the

Culemborg police station on the Foreshore.

His father, Robert Twalo, was one of three people detained in a pre-dawn swoop on Monday.

Police have confirmed that Twalo, his cousin Leonard Louw, and church worker Ngconde Balfour, are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Twalo said about 12 police vehicles arrived at her home. Once

inside police handcuffed her husband's hands and feet.

They refused to allow Thembile, a Sub A pupil, to go to school, saying he had to accompany them.

Twalo also claimed that Louw, who had been arrested earlier at his home elsewhere in Guguletu, was bleeding when he was brought to her house.

Police also raided the Malunga Park home of prominent lawyer

Bulelani Ngcuka at 4am on Monday.

Ngcuka's wife Phumzile said her husband was ordered to face the wall while being held at gunpoint.

Her brother, 21-year-old UWC student Zipho Malumbo, was forced to lie face down on the floor and also held at gunpoint.

Ngcuka said she was told the police were acting on information

• TURN TO PAGE 3

More detentions

• FROM PAGE 1

family was harbouring an armed youth.

There are unconfirmed reports that two Guguletu youths were detained earlier this week.

A police spokesperson in Pretoria confirmed that Twalo, Louw and Balfour have been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. An allegation that the police had kicked down the Twalo's front door could not be confirmed by the time of going to press.

Lawyers said fifteen people were also detained under the emergency regulations in Hillcrest, Natal and there are unconfirmed reports that several people were detained in the Transvaal.

Meanwhile, 17 Section 29 detainees held at John Voster Square in Johannesburg are reported to have begun a hunger strike this week.

are to "keep law
er".

made up of former members of
the dreaded police counter-

Influence the outcome of the
UN-supervised election.

Freed but restricted

By HENRY LUDSKI
FREED United Democratic
Front organiser William
Thomas waited 264 days to be
able to hold his daughter in his
arms.

And the first thing he did on
Wednesday after being freed after
nine months in detention was go



straight to a
creche for an
emotional
reunion with
four-year-old
Nina.

"Come see
how I jump from
the swings," said
the little girl

Thomas after hugging
and kissing her father.

Thomas described being able to
hold his wife and only child as the
"nicest part of being free".

He last saw them on Sunday —
through a glass window at
Pollsmoor Prison.

But being reunited with his family
is one of the few joys Thomas has
not been denied.

• TURN TO PAGE 3

ock

Back
home
after
264
days



Freed detainee William Thomas reunited with his wife,
Marlene, and four-year-old daughter Nina

• FROM PAGE 1

Like other UDF executive
members released on
Wednesday, Nokwanda
Pokwana and teacher Neville
van Rheede, and Trevor
Manuel last week, he too has
been under a restriction order.

For Thomas being
restricted to the magisterial
district of Wynberg means he

will not be able to continue
his job as full-time organiser
with the UDF.

Zoli Malindi and UDF
executive member Mountain
Qumbela were the only two
emergency detainees still at
the prison.

Van der Rheede, also of
Mitchells Plain, was released
on R250 bail after appearing
in Wynberg Regional Court

on a charge of possessing
banned publications.

Advocate Dullah Omar,
Western Cape president of the
National Association of
Democratic Lawyers, said the
restrictions were punitive and
"totally unnecessary".

"The restrictions mean the
released detainees will have
to be their own policemen and
jailers."

PFP calls for end to state of emergency

(327) Parliamentary Staff (348)

A call to end the state of emergency, and the condemnation of measures that "muzzle" the press are contained in two Progressive Federal Party motions introduced yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) gave notice that she would move that the "Government ends the state of emergency and repeal all regulations forthwith".

A second motion from Mr Dave Dall-

ing (PFP, Sandton) concerned the "right of the public to be fully informed on events in South Africa".

The motion seeks a reaffirmation of Parliament's commitment to this right and "condemns the Government's use of arbitrary executive powers during the past two years to:

- "Muzzle the free press in SA.
- Suspend or close down newspapers or periodicals opposed to it.
- Harass, restrict and detain journalists doing their jobs".

It may be too late to stop 'cleansed' Funding Bill

FEARS are mounting in anti-apartheid circles that opposition to the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Bill has come too late to prevent its passage onto the statute book.

If enacted it could sound the death-knell for anti-apartheid organisations inside the country who are dependent on foreign funds.

Described by legal experts as a "sanitised" version of its forerunner, the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, which was ditched after an outcry, the new Bill was put before parliament last Friday.

BY GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

It was referred back to a standing committee after the Progressive Federal Party submitted amendments — which, lawyers say, do little to lessen the threat. Some observers are surprised the PFP found it could support the Bill at all.

Indications are that the government wants the Bill enacted as quickly as possible.

Unlike its predecessor, the new Bill makes no specific reference to curb-

ing political activity. Unusually, no hints are given about the Bill's purpose. It is simply described as a mechanism to regulate receipt of foreign funds and to "provide for matters connected therewith".

By shifting its emphasis from control of funds to disclosure of their sources and details of how monies are used, the Bill presents a bland face compared to that of the old Bill. Therein lies its greatest threat, according to legal experts.

Laws already exist which control

foreign funding — the Fund Raising Act, exchange control regulations and the Affected Organisations Act among them.

The new Bill's sweeping provisions enable the state — armed with powers of search, seizure of documents and interrogation of organisations' officials — to gather vast amounts of confidential information.

But it remains silent on why it wants the information which, in terms of the Bill, may be tabled in parliament and become part of the public record.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMERGENCY

FMK 24/2-2/3/89.

Four years after the Cradock deaths, the verdict: Unknown

ALMOST four years after four United Democratic Front leaders from Cradock were stabbed, shot, burnt and their bodies mutilated, there is no clarity on who was responsible.

The inquest into the death of Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkonto, Si-celo Mhlawuli and Fort Calata, all from Cradock, ended this week with the killers still unidentified — though the case did provide some unexpected evidence.

Senior counsel Arthur Chaskalson, drew a picture of the type of people who engineered the murder.

"We know Goniwe telephoned (UDF member Derrick) Swarts to say he was coming to Port Elizabeth. We know the telephone was tapped. We know he said he would stop only for the police or for traffic officers."

Chaskalson said the killings were not consistent with those perpetrated by "casual robbers".

A false number plate was placed next to Goniwe's car in the hope that the owner would not be identified. If

Goniwe's number plate had not been left behind by mistake, the car would not have been identified and the bodies not found before decomposition, he said.

Whoever was responsible was sufficiently strong and well organised to stop a car, overpower the occupants and take their bodies up to 14km from the vehicle.

They were also sufficiently organised to be armed with guns and knives.

He said the killers knew who they were looking for and knew the area very well, as they took the men down remote paths at Bluewater Bay.

Forensic experts established that the

The inquest into the death of four Cradock UDF leaders came to no conclusions, but startling evidence was heard about the night of the murders. KAREN EVANS reports

men were still alive when they left the car.

Chaskalson said there was no conflict between Azapo and the UDF in Cradock. Goniwe had no links with the conflict that was taking place in Port Elizabeth and therefore allegations of Azapo involvement in the killings should not be considered.

The killers may not have emerged in the court, but a full picture of the circumstances of their deaths did come out.

They had left Port Elizabeth for Cradock after attending a UDF briefing. They left at 9.10pm in Goniwe's Honda Ballade.

The men were last seen by Swarts, a teacher and UDF member. In an affidavit, he said he had urged the four not to return to Cradock that night. Goniwe insisted on leaving, but assured Swarts that they would not stop for anyone except the SA Police or traffic officers.

The bodies of the men were discovered on different days and in different

places near and around Bluewater Bay, outside Port Elizabeth.

Mhlawuli had 25 stab wounds in his chest and seven in his back. His throat was cut and his right hand missing. He also had a gunshot wound in his head and extensive burns.

Mkonto died of a gunshot wound in the head and a stab wound in his heart as well as other stab wounds in the chest.

Calata's death was caused by stab wounds in the heart. Parts of his legs were missing.

Goniwe died of multiple stab wounds and burns.

The car was gutted and a false number plate lay in front of it.

The closest the court came to an explanation of the murders was in two affidavits from Azapo members from Port Elizabeth divulging detailed information of events surrounding the incidents.

The evidence, however, was later denied by the two men who had signed the affidavits.

Mgondeni Ndvawe said in his original statement that he had joined Azapo in 1985. He lived at the home of the Reverend Ebenezer Maqina, who was closed linked to Azapo. About 100 youths lived at his house at the time.

The statement contained allegations of Azapo and SA Police collaboration on raids on UDF houses.

One night, six white policemen arrived at Maqina's house with four African men, he said in his affidavit. The police said they were from Cradock. An Azapo member present identified them as UDF members.

The four men were then assaulted by police and taken away. This was soon after 9pm. Two Azapo men went with the police. The men returned later and told them they had "finished them off and burnt them in the forest," he said.

They were told to be quiet as only they and the police knew about it.

Ndyawe heard later about the deaths of the four Cradock UDF leaders.

However, he said in court that he had concocted this statement. Although there were plenty of facts in it, he claimed these were coincidental.

Mazwi Bingo also denied a detailed statement made to a member of the Black Sash in 1985. Bingo said he also lived at Maqina's house in 1985. He recounted — in a similar fashion to Ndyawe — how Azapo collaborated with the SAP on "missions" to petrol bomb UDF activists' houses.

The statements of the two men could not be considered by the magistrate because they had refuted their allegations.

Closing the inquest, Magistrate E de Beer, said suspicions by the families that security branch members were involved in the killings were "completely unfounded".

The only findings he could make was that the deaths were "brought about by a person, persons or group of persons unknown."

He praised the work of the investigating officers in the police force for their work.

Huge Ellis Park concert banned

CAPE TOWN 25/2/88 327

PRETORIA. — An application to have a magisterial ban on the Human Rainbow concert at Ellis Park on March 4 declared illegal was dismissed with costs by the Supreme Court here yesterday.

As a result the huge concert will not go ahead, promoters confirmed.

Mr Acting Justice Puckrin said he would supply reasons for his judgment on Monday.

The chairman of Ellis Park Stadium Ltd, Mr Louis Luyt, said an urgent appeal would be lodged with the Appellate Division, but fellow-promoter Mr Roddy Quinn said it would be too late.

The promoters had applied to the Supreme Court to void a refusal by Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate, Mr Oelof de Meyer, to give permission for the concert to be held. His refusal was in terms of a government ban on almost all open-air gatherings.

Mr De Meyer said the concert could lead to "a very explosive situation", a disturbance of public order and even the loss of lives.

"South African musicians have difficulties performing abroad; now they can't even perform in their own country," Mr Quinn said.

He and promoter Mr Attie van Wyk calculated losses of about R180 000.

4th Term
25/2/89 327

No curbs placed on Stompie's funeral so far

JOHANNESBURG. — So far no restrictions have been placed on the funeral of child activist Stompie Sepei Mokhetsi, 14, due to take place at Parys' Tumahole township today.

Should the situation change the deputy head of the security police, Major-General J de Villiers Joubert, would issue a press statement, police said yesterday.

Stompie's body was positively identified by the SAP's forensic division earlier this week from a single identifiable fingerprint taken from his badly decomposed body which had earlier been identified as his by his mother.

Meanwhile, a bus driver for the United Mandela Football Club yesterday appeared in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in connection with Stompie's murder.

Stompie was allegedly assaulted by members of Mrs Mandela's "football club".

Mr John Morgan, 61, of Orlando East, was not asked to plead.

He appeared in court with two other men, Mr Jerry Vusimusi Richardson, 41, and Mr Joseph Jabu Sithole, 17, both of Orlando West, Soweto.

The magistrate, Mr P H Bredenkamp, adjourned the trial to February 28 for further investigation.

A police spokesman said from Pretoria that the results of the forensic tests carried out on the bus and minibus of the football club would be made public in court.

— Sapa

Police block entrance to banned street party

Ant Tink 21/2/89
Staff Reporter

327

HEAVY police presence on Saturday night ensured that a city street party, banned in terms of the emergency regulations, did not take place.

Four squad cars and two busloads of riot police barred the entrances to the Loader Street area and prevented most of the 800 visitors from entering.

Although astonished Loader Street residents, who have often held parties in their quaint cobbled street overlooking the sea, were allowed to entertain a few guests in their homes, people were warned not to gather in the street.

Police have confirmed their presence.

An organiser, Mr Mike Lindsay, said more than 2 000 people were expected, but many did not arrive as they had already heard about the banning.

Hero's funeral for street-fighter Stompie

APR 27/2/89

JOHANNESBURG. — Child street-fighter Stompie Seipei was buried at the weekend, but the scandal enmeshing Mrs Winnie Mandela and her bodyguards is far from dead.

The Mandela name was heard often at Saturday's funeral at which 14-year-old Seipei was eulogised and buried a national hero.

But the Mandela the crowd respectfully referred to was Nelson. His wife was not mentioned except in whispered conversations among the several thousand mourners, many of them no older than Stompie.

At the funeral held in Tumahole outside Parys, there was no outpouring of anger against Mrs Mandela or her bodyguards, three of whom have been charged with the youth's death.

Instead the mood was one of reconciliation. "We should not point fingers at other people be-

cause Stompie lived for unity," said Mr McLean Skosana, a member of a local community group.

Against all expectations there were no police restrictions — the first time in recent years that a political funeral has been allowed without curbs.

Plainclothes security men filmed the proceedings but did not intervene when the crowd chanted anti-government slogans.

Although some people doubted the identity of the badly decomposed body, Stompie's mother Mrs Manake Seipei still insisted that the body was her son's.

One of those who publicly expressed his doubts was Tumahole Civic Association chairman and funeral undertaker Mr Jacob Mosisipi, who was very close to Stompie.

Thousands of mourners who chanted slogans mostly in praise of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and the South

African Communist Party (SACP), crammed the local Roman Catholic Church to its capacity while many more stood outside and lined the road leading to the Tumahole Cemetery.

Members of the feared "Under 14s", the 1500-strong organisation which Stompie formed, appeared in red berets.

Present at the funeral were the Methodist Church bishop, the Rev Peter Storey, attorney Ms Priscilla Jana, and members of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the UDF-affiliated Federation of Transvaal Women (Federation of Transvaal Youth Congress, Tumahole Student Congress and others.

The Rev Paul Verryn, under whose care Stompie was when he was allegedly abducted last December, described him as a friend and a dedicated freedom fighter. — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent



BURIED ... Mrs Manake Seipei, mother of child activist Stompie, leaves the Tumahole church at which he was buried at the weekend.

Picture: REUTERS

28/2/89
Publication appeal upheld

Supreme Court Reporter 377-10

THE conviction and sentence of an article clerk for possession of a banned publication was yesterday set aside on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr Desmond Grootboom, 25, was convicted in Goodwood Magistrate's Court last May 5 of being in possession of Umsebenzi, a banned publication of the SA Communist Party.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

Mr Justice J H Conradie, with Mr Acting-Justice D G Scott concurring, found that there was not sufficient reason to reject Mr Grootboom's evidence without the risk of a wrongful conviction.

Mr Grootboom conceded that the publication was found in his room but denied knowledge of it or that he had possessed it.

Mr Siraj Desai, assisted by Mr D J Jacobs and instructed by Wilkinson, Joshua, Gihwala and Abercrombie, appeared for Mr Grootboom. Mr W C Viljoen appeared for the Attorney-General.

Pupils 'were threatened with death'

CPM 7/10/89 22/2/89

327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE security police last week assaulted two high school pupils at Willowmore in the Southern Cape before threatening them with death, the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, claimed in Parliament yesterday.

The pupils, both of Willowmore Senior Secondary School, were also allegedly threatened by a Warrant Officer Fietsie Fourie and a Sergeant Van Staden that "what had happened to Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three others could also happen to them", Mr Van Eck said.

The four were found murdered outside Port Elizabeth nearly four years ago.

Speaking during the second reading debate of the Education and Training Amendment Bill, Mr Van Eck said the introduction of the legislation would mean a permanent state of emergency in black schools.

The Bill, which empowered the Director General to deny black pupils entry to schools, would further entrench the accountability of this official to his "political bosses and the security system" rather than the community.

Mr Van Eck said this was illustrated

in the way in which the security police had last week removed the two pupils — Frank Delpont, 17, and Andrew Lewis, 18 — from their school and "refused them admission to any Willowmore schools".

After being removed from their hostel at the school, the pupils were assaulted. The policemen told them that they were now evicted from the school and had to return to Oudtshoorn. ● Mr Van Eck said afterwards that he would supply details of the incident to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. He said the pupils had lodged a complaint against the security policemen with the Oudtshoorn police.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, said in reply that it was unfortunate that action taken against the one or two "troublemakers" was singled out by persons like Mr Van Eck.

He said such attempts to illustrate the "merciless actions" of the state ignored the fact that thousands of pupils were hindered in their studies.

Dr De Beer said that parents supported action being taken against troublemakers. He said that under the legislation only proved cases of intentional physical damage, contravention of exam rules, court convictions for disruptions and the instigation of boycotts would lead to expulsion.

I
n
i
f
o
r
m
a
t
i
o
n

required by the SAPSE information system for the college/school sector; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the headings of the education statistics so collected and (b) on what date are such statistics regarded as being collected;

- (2) whether he intends to make available these educational statistics for the information of the general public; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will they be made publicly available and (b) in what form? B230E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,

(a) the headings are: qualifications, subjects offered, pupil/student statistics, manpower statistics, financial statements. These are collected with regard to the following education sectors: public ordinary school education, private ordinary school education, special school education, teacher training and technical college education.

- (b) * 28 February — specific statistics with regard to the previous year for subsidy formula calculations

* 10 April — Limited statistics with regard to the current year for the publication of preliminary statistics

* 31 August — the complete SANEP statistics with regard to the previous year for general statistical use.

A further two months at least are required for the processing of the statistics:

- (2) yes, (a) and (b)

* 31 March as target date: a statistical addendum to the annual report, published by the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly

* 31 July as target date: NATED 02-214, published by the Department of National Education

* 31 December as target date: NATED 02-215 and NATED 02-216, published by the Department of National Education.

Private/pre-primary schools: introduction of racial quota

* 4. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he is at present considering introducing a racial quota at (a) private and (b) pre-primary schools registered with his Department; if so, (i) what is this quota and (ii) when will it be put into effect;
- (2) whether he has communicated with representatives of the teaching profession in this connection; if so, (a) with whom, (b) in what way and (c) with what result? B232E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b) This matter enjoys my continual attention. Presently admission is regulated in terms of paragraphs 2 and 14 of Schedule 1 to the Republic of South Africa, Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983).

(i) and (iii) fall away:

- (2) yes.

(a) and (b) talks are regularly held with representatives of the different education interest groups.

(c) there is a mutual understanding for the points of view that are expressed.

For written reply

General Affairs:

Mr Nelson Mandela: treatment in Constantiaberg Clinic

9. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, with reference to certain information that has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, his Department was involved in the decision to remove a certain prisoner from the Pollsmoor Prison to a nearby

clinic; if so, (a) what are the names of the prisoner and the clinic concerned, (b) why was the prisoner's illness not treated at the prison hospital, (c) (i) how long did the prisoner stay at this clinic and (ii) with what type of accommodation was he provided and (d) (i) what was the total cost of his stay at the clinic and (ii) by whom will this cost be paid;

- (2) whether other prisoners suffering from the same complaint as this prisoner are treated at prison hospitals? B57E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes. However, the prisoner in question was not moved from Pollsmoor Prison to the clinic, but from Tygerberg Hospital.
- (a) The same as furnished by the Honourable Member.
- (b) The responsible doctor's wishes were taken into account and were carried out by the South African Prisons Service.

(c) (i) As long as it was deemed necessary by the doctor for the convalescence of his patient. In total it was 98 days.

(ii) At both the Tygerberg Hospital and the clinic in question the same accommodation which was available to the other patients, was also at his disposal.

(d) (i) R16 170.00. This amount does not include expenses in respect of transport, salaries of personnel and *ad hoc* security measures, etc.

- (2) It is not possible to make a comparison which will generally be valid. Firstly the South African Prisons Service respects the professional independence of all the medical doctors who treat prisoners and on the other hand not all prisons have the same medical and/or sick-bay facilities. However, the responsible doctors refer all serious or emergency cases country-wide to hospitals, specialists and other medical services outside prison for the necessary treatment.

I am satisfied that this prisoner, considering all relevant factors, received the best

medical treatment available as it applies to prisoners in general.

Mr Nelson Mandela: accommodation in house 50. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) Where is a certain prisoner, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, being held at present and (b) what is the name of this prisoner;

(2) whether the premises in which this prisoner is being held differ from those in which prisoners convicted of treason are being held; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the differences;

(3) whether it is the intention to release this prisoner; if so, when? B140E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) At Victor Verster in the Paarl district.

(b) The same as furnished by the Honourable Member.

- (2) Yes.

He is being accommodated in a comfortable and properly secured home on the Victor Verster Prison Reserve. This not only differs from the accommodation in which security prisoners are held, but also from those of all other prisoners.

(a) and (b) In accordance with section 22 of the Prisoners Act (Act 8 of 1959) the Commissioner of Prisons determines the security measures, privileges and indulgences applicable at prisons and may determine different security measures in respect of different prisons as well as the groups into which prisoners are to be classified. He may also grant such privileges and indulgences as he may think fit to any prisoner. In this specific case the Commissioner acted in consultation with myself.

- (3) I am not prepared to speculate on this issue. The procedure followed in considering the possible release of a long-term prisoner is comprehensive and several advisory bodies are involved. For further information in this regard I refer the

Honourable Member to the State President's speech in the House of Assembly on 13 August 1987.

Mr Nelson Mandela visited by other prisoners

51. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) The same as furnished by the Honourable Member.

(ii) Victor Verster.

(b) (i) In media reports regarding this visit, the names of certain prisoners were mentioned. I do not consider it in any person's interest to confirm this information officially or to comment in public on the activities of individual prisoners and their visitors, and will only do so in extraordinary circumstances.

(ii) By road.

(iii) During December 1988 — Once only.

(2) whether other prisoners are also allowed to have visitors who are inmates of prisons other than those in which they are being held; if so, under what circumstances; if not, why was an exception made in this case?

(2) yes.

In accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners it is accepted practice that prisoners be allowed to communicate with, among others, acknowledged friends by correspondence and by receiving visits.

B141E

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign † used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

School-bus system: tenders

1. Mr J D JOHNSON asked the Minister of the Budget:

Whether he will make a statement on the school-bus system, with special reference to tenders?

*The ACTING MINISTER OF THE BUDGET: Mr Chairman, when representations for the establishment of a transport scheme are received from the principal who identifies the need or the local community, the Department of Education and Culture will investigate whether there is a real need for the establishment of the service and whether the establishment of such a service is economically justifiable.

If the Department of Education and Culture is convinced and satisfied that the establishment of a service is justifiable, it requests the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services, which is responsible for the administration of the transport schemes, to call for tenders for this service. Invitations for tenders are advertised in newspapers and any prospective tenderer is free to tender. All tenders are considered and approved strictly according to the regulations and delegations of the State Tender Board. The above-mentioned instructions provide that the department may accept only the lowest tender. In the case of only one tender, the department may accept it only if the price is reasonable.

Should the lowest tender not be acceptable because of a lack of vehicles or earlier poor service, the next acceptable lowest tender is recommended. Such lowest tender may be accepted only with the approval of the State Tender Board.

Once a tender has been granted to a contractor, a formal contract is concluded with the contractor in question. This contract contains certain re-

quirements and conditions that have to be complied with by the contractor. [Time expired.]

*Mr J D JOHNSON: Mr Chairman, we accept that the school-bus system is an upliftment service for our education, and I want to put the following questions to the hon the Acting Minister.

In the first place, must someone who tenders be a *bona fide* member of a transport concern? Secondly, may a tenderer tender only for the number of vehicles in his possession, or may he tender for more vehicles? Thirdly, is the tenderer expected to take out insurance on a vehicle additional to his third party insurance? Since this is an own affair, I also want to know from the hon the Acting Minister whether people from large companies in particular have the right to tender? In this connection I am thinking of City Trams in the Bolland area, for example. The company is subsidised and can summarily ruin the small businessman.

*The ACTING MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I want to reply to the questions of the hon member for Esselen Park as follows. I want to refer him to the agreement that is concluded with a transport contractor. That will give the hon member answers to his questions. If I cannot read everything in the two minutes at my disposal, the hon member may come to my office where I shall provide him with a copy of this agreement.

According to the agreement the contractor accepts all legal accountability for the safe transport of the pupils. Secondly the contractor is aware that the vehicle that may be used for the transport service, and the driver of such vehicle, must comply with the requirements of the ordinance. Thirdly the contractor must ensure that his vehicle is roadworthy. In the fourth place the contractor must undertake to supply at least one exit for pupils on the left-hand side of the vehicle. The contractor must undertake to maintain the transport service every day on which the school in question is in progress, and to perform the service in such a way that it fits in with the school hours and school sessions and gives pupils a reasonable amount of time to get in and out of the vehicle before and after school. If he does not meet his obligations, and if he is late, he is immediately fined R1 for every half-hour. The amount that has to be paid if he does not turn up is also considered. [Time expired.]

Mr D H Mateman: boycott action against Brakpan

*4. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have been informed of and/or any members of the Police were present at a meeting held in the community hall at Geluksdal on or about 1 December 1988 during which a boycott action was propagated against the business community of Brakpan, if so,
- (2) whether this boycott action was propagated by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this person;
- (3) whether any charges have been laid as a result of this meeting; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B144E

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes. The name furnished by the hon member.
- (3) Yes. A case docket has been opened and charges in terms of the Security Emergency Regulations are being investigated. This investigation has not yet been completed.

Comdt C J DERBY-LEWIS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether it is really his intention to act in terms of the emergency regulations against boycotts, or is this just more legislation to be flaunted as long as it only affects the affairs of Whites?

*The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I already pointed out that a case was opened and that we are investigating the matter.

Groote Schuur Hospital: complaints against Chief Medical Superintendent

*5. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether any complaints were laid against the Chief Medical Superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital in November or December 1988; if so, (a) (i) how many such complaints were made and (ii) by whom and (b) (i) what was the nature of each such complaint and (ii)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

to whom was each made?

B212E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

In accordance with Rule 95 of the Standing Rules of Parliament, the matter is *sub judice* and I am therefore unable to provide the hon member with a reply.

SAP vehicles: differing number plates displayed

*6. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police own a vehicle with the number plates NP 47417 and NP 81816 and another with the number plates NP 6062 and NP 71125; if so, (a) why are two differing number plates displayed on each vehicle and (b) who gave permission for two differing number plates to be displayed; if not, who owns the vehicles concerned;
- (2) whether any action has been taken against the owners and/or drivers of these vehicles as a result of the differing number plates; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) against whom and (c) when?

B213E

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2)

In combating crime, during clandestine police actions, it is often necessary for the South African Police to make use of vehicles which cannot be identified by means of their number plates or otherwise. It is also often necessary in high risk areas because identifiable police vehicles are maliciously damaged by hostile elements, especially when they are parked unguarded.

However, instructions in respect of this matter, which I am not prepared to make known here, are being applied.

The honourable member has apparently put this question to me as a result of a letter concerning the matter which was published in the *Natal Witness* recently. In the newspaper concerned, the liaison officer of the South African Police in Pietermaritzburg addressed an invitation to the correspondent to substantiate the allegations which he made in his letter

by means of an affidavit, so that they could be investigated.

Up until now no reaction in this regard has been received from the correspondent or from any other person. On the contrary, his letter evoked extremely favourable comments from the public regarding the excellent service rendered by the South African Police, Pietermaritzburg. I would therefore like to make an appeal to the hon member — we know the hon member and we know he is a good friend of the South African Police — not to always regard the South African Police with suspicion, but to rather support them positively in the difficult task which they perform.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I say that while I accept that it might be necessary for the police to be unidentifiable while looking for those who are breaking the law, will he please tell us whether the registration numbers which are used on occasions such as these are numbers which are taken at random, or are they licence registration numbers which are registered with the appropriate authorities?

*The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, owing to the nature of this information, I cannot make it known in public on the floor of the House. [Interjections.] If the hon member approaches me about that, I am prepared to make it available to him on a confidential basis.

Harms Commission: white paper on reports

*7. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the Government is considering tabling a white paper on the first two reports of the Harms Commission; if so, (a) when and (b) what is it intended will be the purport of such a white paper; if not,
- (2) whether any action arising out of these reports is being considered; if so, (a) what action, (b) against whom and (c) when;
- (3) whether any further investigations arising out of these reports are being considered; if so, (a) what is the nature of each such investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that each will be completed?

B215E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) At this stage a white paper on the first two reports is not indicated, since the recommendations in those two reports are clear and well defined and have already been given effect to. Suffice it to say that the Government's initiatives to expose corruption and unethical business practices support the State President's commitment to clean administration. The Government will therefore continue to pursue the ideals of clean administration in spirit and in deed.

- (2) Yes. The various Attorneys-General are considering possible criminal charges as indicated in the report. The Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope is also considering the report. The findings of the Commission in connection with certain political-ethical issues and the violation of the inter-state relationship with Ciskei were referred to the Speaker of Parliament and the Department of Foreign Affairs, respectively, for possible action.

The Commission also pointed out certain defects in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1958 (Act 6 of 1958), and recommended that this Act be referred to the South African Law Commission for investigation. I have subsequently requested the South African Law Commission to consider including the matter in its programme. The hon member is furthermore referred to my oral answer on 14 February 1989.

- (3) The terms of reference of the Commission will determine the scope of further investigation which is a matter of decision for the Commission.

Cycads: permits for export

*8. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any permits for the export of cycads were issued by any provincial nature conservation department in (a) 1987 and (b) 1988; if so, (i) in respect of which country in each case and (ii) what was the value of each such export?

B216E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITU-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

do so because the implication is . . . [Time expired.]

Mr J B DER VAN GEND: Mr Chairman, what really concerns us on this side of the House is that if one looks at the evidence of the Harms Commission, it reads like a Who's Who of top Government officials and of Cabinet Ministers, and one really wonders why these people were involved when the man was so patently dishonest for a considerable period of time.

Dr de Kock of the Reserve Bank actually conducted an official opening of one of Vermaas's game farms on which he lavished favours on his important and no doubt useful friends including our Ministers. Both the departments of Defence and of Foreign Affairs have used Mr Vermaas' businesses, hiring an aircraft at, I believe, considerably well above the going commercial rates. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs has admitted that he and Mr Vermaas are close friends of many years standing and that they were involved in joint strategies to circumvent what he refers to as international sanctions. Did our Ministers really not see through this man? Were his criminal and other shady dealings not so patently obvious to at least demand caution?

Dr MJS BARNARD: Have they woken up?

Mr J B DER VAN GEND: It would appear not. On Sunday, 20 November 1988, the very day before the commission was due to commence its investigations into Vermaas, his close friend the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs arranged through the hon the Minister of Finance for Vermaas to receive the help and advice of Mr Van Greunen, a top Reserve Bank official—on that very same night, Sunday night, as a matter of urgency—presumably in connection with his fraudulent foreign exchange dealings. Why else would Vermaas run for help the night before the commission is due to start its hearing? Why did it have to be conducted on a Sunday night? Was it that urgent?

Even after failing to submit tax returns for 10 years, there was no investigation let alone a prosecution. This meant a potential R44 million loss in tax to the Receiver of Revenue, let alone all the money this country is going to lose through his foreign exchange dealing. [Time expired.]

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, I believe that whatever is said about this matter, the intervention by the hon the Minister in the decisions of

this Attorney-General is an unprecedented one. I believe that a precedent has been created in this. I want to say immediately that I think that the hon the Minister acted correctly in intervening as he did. Previously, when the hon the Minister has been questioned about what an attorney-general has decided, said, done or what he should do, he has always pleaded that an attorney-general is independent; that the Minister has no power to intervene; that the decisions made are those of that Attorney-General and not of the Minister. The question I have to ask has a bearing on his administration of justice and that is, is an attorney-general independent or is he not; and, if he intervened, under what powers did he so intervene? [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Chairman, there really is a peculiar relationship between the hon member for Sandton and myself because he asks the right question at the right time which enables me to make a policy statement. I can assure hon members that I have not arranged this with him beforehand. However, let me first say, he is so predictable. That is the point.

If the hon member for Groote Schuur had held forth outside Parliament as he has been holding forth in this House, he would have rendered himself liable to prosecution under the Commissions Act because he has now sat as a commissioner. He has evaluated the evidence. He has come to a conclusion—a finding. [Interjections.] He has levelled a charge. He is the commissioner, he gave evidence again and he interpreted the evidence. It is patently not applicable to this case. He does not have the power and it is most inappropriate.

According to the Criminal Procedure Act, an attorney-general exercises his authority and performs his functions under the Act, subject to the control and directions of the Minister of Justice. This is what section 3 says.

Successive governments and Ministers of Justice have interpreted this provision to mean and applied it in such a way that attorneys-general are recognized and respected as fearlessly independent and must be seen to be so. In my experience, attorneys-general exercise their discretion to prosecute or not in a professional and objective manner and they should be allowed to continue to do so without being subjected to undue pressure from whatever source.

The relationship between attorneys-general and the Minister of Justice is indicative of the whole approach to criminal justice in our country. Our courts and our judicial functionaries dispense justice fairly between man and man and they do so independently of executive control or pressure. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

General Affairs:

Criticism of Government prohibited

*1. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons or organisations were prohibited from issuing or making statements critical of the Government in 1988, if so, (a) what persons or organisations, (b) when, (c) why, (d) in terms of what statutory provisions and (e) who took the decision in this regard? B137E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (e)

In respect of persons — no

In respect of organisations I refer the hon member to *Government Gazette* numbers:

- 11340 and 11344 dated 10 June 1988
- 1148 dated 24 August 1988
- 11561 dated 25 October 1988
- 11569 dated 31 October 1988
- 11592 dated 11 November 1988
- 11623 dated 8 December 1988
- 11627 dated 13 December 1988
- 11655 dated 29 December 1988
- 11671 dated 16 January 1989.

Persons arrested for attending illegal gatherings

*2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1988 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and

(b) the emergency regulations? B138E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 194 persons
- (b) 3 persons

SADF pensioners: medical arrangements

*3. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) What medical arrangements are made for South African Defence Force pensioners who require operations;
- (2) whether such pensioners are obliged to have operations at military hospitals; if not, what are the relevant details? B139E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) The medical expenses of members of the Permanent Force who retire with pension, is borne by the Permanent Force Medical Continuation Fund. These members must, where possible, make use of the facilities of Military Hospitals. If this is not possible, for example in areas where no Military Hospital exists, Provincial Hospitals may be used and the cost will be borne by the Permanent Force Medical Continuation Fund.

Military pensioners who receive a pension in terms of the War Pension Act, receive their medical treatment at the expense of the Department of National Health and Population Development at their nearest Provincial or Military Hospital.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware that in some instances Defence Force pensioners, not the second category he mentioned but the first category, have been told they have to go for operations to No 1 or 2 Military Hospital, when they are in fact resident in Port Elizabeth and that under those circumstances they are in a strange community with nobody to visit them in hospital? Could he investigate the situation with the view to preventing it in future?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I want to point out that they do have a choice. If the hon member will make this information available to me, I will certainly investigate the matter.

Concert organisers win right to appeal against ban

Own Correspondent

Organisers of the banned "Human Rainbow Concert in the Park" have been granted leave to appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court following the dismissal of their urgent application against the Minister of Justice and the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate.

The organisers — Ellis Park Promotions, Run-Run Artists and the South African Musicians' Alliance — brought an urgent application last Thursday for a declaratory order following the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate, Mr Olaf de Meyer's, refusal to grant permission for the concert.

The concert was scheduled for March 4 at Ellis Park and would have

featured 25 solo and group artists, including Savuka and Stimela.

Mr Acting Justice Puckrin declared last Friday that the concert constituted a gathering of people with a common purpose as defined by the Internal Security Act.

The organisers wrote to Mr de Meyer on January 30 seeking permission for the concert to be held as a Government notice by the Minister of Justice, dated March 31 1988, banned all meetings, except sport meetings and funerals, from April 1 1988 to March 31 1989.

Mr de Meyer refused permission for the concert to be held on February 21.

Citing the reasons for his judgment, Mr Acting Justice Puckrin said yesterday he was not asked by the organisers' counsel to review Mr de Meyer's decision and therefore did not uphold it.

Mr Acting Justice Puckrin said he had to accept Mr de Meyer's affidavit, stating that the concert would lead to public violence as true because it was not challenged.

are charged

Church party terror claim

Staff Reporter

PROMINENT clergymen, children and church workers were "terrified out of their wits" when submachine-gun wielding police raided and searched a holiday resort in Muizenberg.

Workers at the Cape Town-based Churches Urban Planning Commission were holding a farewell party last Thursday for one of their workers at the Dora Valk holiday camp.

At the party was Western Province Council of Churches chairman, the Rev Russell Bothma and prominent Boland clergyman the Rev Abe Maart.

At 7pm, more than 50 policemen arrived and herded the party-goers into a courtyard in the centre of the building, witnesses said.

"It was terrifying, my children were sick with fear," said Mrs Nabs Wessels, in whose honour the party was being held.

Mrs Wessels said more than 50 policemen and policewomen were involved in the operation. Some of them wore bullet-proof clothing and carried sub-machine guns.

"We kept asking what they wanted and who was in charge, but they did not reply," Mrs Wessels said.

"All they said was that they were looking for people who they had been informed would be at the party."

Mrs Wessels said her 15-year-old daughter, who had been sitting in a car outside, was escorted to the courtyard

by a policeman who held a gun to her forehead.

"My nine-year-old daughter was so scared that she kept asking to go to the toilet."

The operation ended two hours later when the police moved into Baden Powell Drive behind the holiday camp.

The party-goers then heard shots being fired and saw flares being shot into the air, said Mrs Wessels.

A spokesman for the police liaison department in Pretoria said police had information that "certain suspects" were to attend the party.

The people were told the purpose of the visit which lasted 45 minutes.

TOTALITARIANISM- GENERAL

1989 - MARCH - MAY,

* N.B. * THIS FILE HAD TO BE RE-SORTED
BECAUSE IT WAS BADLY AND CARELESSLY
HANDLED BY THE USERS.

AGAIN, GOOD PEOPLE I AM
APPEALING FOR CO-OPERATION
REMEMBER ! IT IS NICE TO BE GOOD,
IT IS GOOD TO BE NICE !

THANKS.

By Order.

BASO

11.10.89.

CP slates Govt over reporting of boycotts

By Peter Fabricius

81-10
1/3/87
The Conservative Party has slammed the Government for not applying emergency regulations against the National Party press, the SABC and others for publicising the consumer boycott in Carletonville.

CP MP Mr Clive Derby Lewis today challenged Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok in Parliament to give assurances that action would be taken against those who called for boycotts.

He said the emergency regulations forbade anyone publicising calls for boycotts or reporting on the effectiveness of boycotts, as the NP media were doing.

He asked if the emergency regulations against boycotts applied only when the boycotts were detrimental to people other than whites.

327 ~~327~~ BRAIN-WASHING

Mr Vlok disclosed that police are investigating charges under the anti-boycott regulations against Labour Party MP Mr Don Mateman. The charge relates to a meeting where a boycott against Brakpan businesses was mooted.

Mr Derby Lewis said the Nat press and the SABC were conducting a "brain-washing" campaign about Boksburg and Carletonville which the Government was doing nothing to stop. "The only time they apply these regulations is against the right, and very reluctantly against left-wing radicals."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman for law and order, today declined to comment on the Government's alleged inaction against the boycotters. "But I think that now we will see if Dr Verwoerd was right when he said the Afrikaner would rather be poor and white than rich and mixed," was her only comment.

197 arrested

**for attending
illegal meetings**

327 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The security forces last year arrested 197 people for allegedly attending prohibited gatherings, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) Vlok said 194 people had been arrested for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of the Internal Security Act and three people had been arrested for attending gatherings prohibited in terms of the emergency regulations.

In reply to another question from Van der Merwe, Vlok said no persons were prohibited from issuing or making statements critical of the government in 1988.

However, a number of organisations had been prohibited from making such statements and these had been gazetted on nine different dates in 1988 and 1989.

Brakpan boycott: charges laid

9/12/87

Political Staff

(327)

(327)

CAPE TOWN — Charges in terms of the emergency regulations were being investigated about the Brakpan business boycott call, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

Police were informed of or present at a Geluksdal meeting on December 1 last year when the call was made. Charges had been laid, he said.

The silenced people of South Africa must not be forgotten

On February 24 it was one year since the State imposed restrictions on all the activities of 17 organisations, on the political activities of Cosatu, and imposed severe restrictions on the personal liberty of 18 individuals.

At the time, many people both here and overseas expressed outrage at these actions.

With hindsight, it is clear that this was the beginning of a new style of repression — one that was designed to avoid raising the hackles of the international community but which continues to silence effectively the Government's opposition.

A further 15 organisations have been restricted and hundreds of

people live under restriction orders issued in terms of the emergency regulations. In all, 417 names are currently on the Consolidated List of persons who may not be quoted.

Clearly, these methods of disabling political opponents are far less emotive than detention without trial and both for this reason and because of the piecemeal imposition of these restrictions, the protest against these infringements of human rights is hardly heard.

Restrictions placed on individuals have differed, in some cases being tantamount to "house arrest". Many have been served with restriction orders on their release

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

from detention, finding themselves merely moving to captivity of a lesser degree.

Now, all that is necessary to inform people that they are restricted, is a notice in the Government Gazette. They are then laid open to criminal prosecution if they break the conditions of the restrictions whether or not they have even seen them. In all cases the restrictions drastically impinge on an individual's freedom of movement and association.

Without trial, without even charges being laid, people have been deprived of their means of support, their families effectively deprived of breadwinners. The State does not offer compensation.

The restrictions strike on a more personal level as well. Mr. Thami Luthoko now requires permission to see his daughter who lives outside of the area to which he is restricted. Others have actually been forbidden access to the areas in which their homes lie.

Through the restrictions on mass-based organisations and by continuing to keep leadership figures out of the political arena, the Government

has hoped to stamp out co-ordinated resistance to rejected and repressive policies. The success of the three-day stayaway in June last year and the concerted boycott of the municipal elections under emergency conditions shows that the strategy has not worked.

After the banning and restriction of the most outspoken of the student organisations, black schoolchildren are no nearer to finding their education acceptable.

The Government must acknowledge that the man-in-the-street is not content with the status quo and removing organisations and leadership does not change his perception.

With the strategy of imposing restrictions on individuals, rather than detaining them physically, the Government has blunted some international criticism.

Not only can the numbers in detention be "safely" reduced, but those high-profile detainees with powerful friends abroad, can now be released, as has been the strategy in response to the hunger strike. The embarrassment can be avoided but at the same time the activist is neutralised.

It is, however, a serious violation of human rights and we must not allow these silenced people to be forgotten; they are still imprisoned.

197 held over illegal gatherings

*C/Mc. Torfs
11/3/89
327*

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The security forces arrested 197 people last year for allegedly attending prohibited gatherings, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question from Mr. Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) that 194 people had been arrested for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of the Internal Security Act and three people had been arrested for gatherings prohibited in terms of the emergency regulations.

In reply to another question by Mr. Van der Merwe, Mr. Vlok said no persons were prohibited from issuing or making statements critical of the government in 1988.

However, a number of organizations had been prohibited from making such statements, and these had been gazetted on nine different dates in 1988 and 1989.

Research poseurs *CAP. TRIPS 11/3/89* exposed *(12) 327.* as spies

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two National Intelligence Service (NIS) agents used the Human Sciences Research Council as a cover in an attempt to infiltrate trade unions.

A statement issued yesterday by the Bureau of Information on behalf of the NIS apologised to the HSRC and said a departmental inquiry had been launched.

It said the NIS members used the HSRC name and letterheads while trying to "establish relations with a view to initiating discussion with certain trade union organisations in Durban".

This was "misguided" and "without authorisation".

"The HSRC was not consulted beforehand or at all, it did not grant its permission and it was not aware of the action," the statement said.

"The NIS maintains no professional relationship with the HSRC other than, in its practising of security intelligence, making use of generally available products of the HSRC as sources of research."

Catholics won't comply with foreign funding bill

CAL- JINTS 11/3/89

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ANOTHER church-state confrontation is looming following the announcement by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference that it will not comply with the controversial Disclosure of Foreign Funding Bill should it become law.

The bill, which is currently being considered by a parliamentary standing committee, enables the state to require that all designated bodies or persons disclose all sums of money received from outside the Republic and their source, as well as any other information it may demand.

According to a statement by the SACBC in the latest issue of the newspaper Southern Cross, the legislation is so wide-ranging that it gives "virtu-

ally unrestrained power" to the minister of justice, who in turn could not be called to account by the courts.

"This we find extremely dangerous because it sets him above the forum of public accountability."

"Further, the prescriptions of the bill, if implemented, could disrupt the work of the church very severely.

"In effect it means that the state could dictate to the church what it could or could not do. This makes sheer nonsense of freedom of religion in our country.

"In conscience we cannot comply if this bill becomes law."

The SACBC called upon "all people who have freedom of religion at heart" to join the church in making this opposition known and to ensure that the bill does not become law.

Why amazing escape?

Issel slips 50 masked gunmen

UNITED Democratic Front patron Johnny Issel has told how, hunted with dogs and flares, he hid in a bush during an amazing escape from police who raided a church party in Muizenberg last week.

Issel, in hiding since the national state of emergency began in 1986, intends bringing a Supreme Court application with the

Churches

Urban Planning Commission (CUPC) to stop the police from harassing him.

"I fear that should the police in future see me or get hold of me, they will shoot to kill or seriously injure me," he said in an affidavit.

"On a previous occasion I was confronted by a

Issel

• TURN TO PAGE 8



South

INSIDE

Hero's burial for Stompie

Emotional eulogies and a call for unity marked the funeral of young 'general' Stompie Seipei.

• See page 2

Homeowners at breaking point

Soaring interest rates and the high cost of living are forcing some families to abandon their homes in the middle of the night.

• See pages 8 & 17



'Amazing escape'

member of the security forces "at the home of my wife's parents.

"He took out his gun and wanted to shoot me, but my wife came between us and prevented him from shooting me. If my wife had not prevented him, I could have been killed or seriously injured."

Issel's latest narrow escape, at a farewell party for CUPC director Nabs Wessels at the Dora Falcke Centre in Muizenburg, near Cape Town, last Thursday, has been brought to the attention of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok by Independent MP Jan van Eck.

Vlok's spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said he could not comment on a letter which the Minister had not yet received.

Issel said he did not notice any "suspicious-looking" cars as he travelled to the Dora Falcke Centre along Prince George Drive, Muizenburg.

On arrival he met CUPC chairperson, Rev Abe Maart, and suggested they sit on the lawn.

"We noticed a kombi stopping on Baden Powell Drive and several vehicles pulling up in front and behind the kombi and a number of men jumping out of the Kombi.

"Russel McGregor then shouted 'Cops!' I jumped up and ran towards the front of the building, but turned back to enquire whether they were really cops.

"Russel confirmed this and I ran towards the northern fence and jumped over it.

"Between the bushes on the side I tried to see what was happening and could see several police vehicles parked on the left as well as on the right of the building on Baden Powell Drive.

Walked into trap

"After what seemed like a very long time, police vehicles on Baden Powell Drive as well as the massive enclosed truck turned around and left the premises of Dora Falcke Centre.

"I walked back in the direction I had come and approached the Kombi which was parked in front of the store room.

"I looked into the face of a big white man with a moustache. He then asked 'Ja, kan ek help?'

"His appearance as well as the tone of his voice immediately told me that he was from the police.

"Shocked and terrified, I said to him 'I'm looking for petrol. Our car is stuck nearby. Can we get petrol here?'

"Ask these people," he said to me. 'Who are these people? Will they give me petrol?' I asked him.

"They're church people. Yes, they'll give you petrol," he said.

"He was getting impatient with me. 'Let me call my friend,' I said to him and turned around and walked away from him.

"As I walked away faster and faster I shouted 'Pikes, Pikes here's petrol' and started running. I ran towards Baden Powell Drive and exited at the small gate on the southern fence.

"As I neared the road, I decided to run towards the beach. The lights of a car approaching from Strandfontein side shone on me.

"I immediately stepped into the dark. I noticed two figures down the road towards Sunrise Circle and realised that they had spotted me and were running towards me.

"After the car had passed, I crossed the road and ran into the bushes towards the beach.

"After running for about 20 metres, I fell and decided to remain lying down.

"Everything was quiet for a few minutes when I heard somebody whistling as if he was a friend but I remained quiet, took off my shirt and pushed it underneath my body, covered my chest with some of the branches of the bushes around me.

"Suddenly I saw a white man standing about a metre from where I was lying.

'Stood on ankle'

"He walked forward and stepped on my right ankle. He was looking straight ahead. I noticed a gun in his hand and two men were behind him. They all seemed very scared.

" 'Kom ons gaan vorentoe,' (Come let's move forward) he said to the two behind him. The one said 'Okay'. They ran forward and the one stepped on my right leg.

"A few metres away they stopped and the white man instructed the other two to each walk 10 paces in different directions.

"He repeated his instructions twice. I heard him speak on his two-way radio 'Roger, Roger is the man armed,' he asked. I did not hear the answer.

"I heard dogs approaching and they were barking. I then buried myself into thicker bush. A gunshot went off and one of them panicked and shouted 'Hulle moenie skiet nie, hulle sal ons raak skiet!' (They must not shoot, they will hit us!)

"I heard them discussing the idea of setting fire to the bushes but did not hear the end of the discussion.

"Then someone shouted 'Don't touch the white shirt, let the dogs get to it.'

"Another one replied 'No, I will shoot and kill the bugger if I see him'. (Nee, ek sal die donner vrek skiet as ek hom sien.)

"After a while I heard noises as if they were leaving and decided not to leave immediately for fear that they might have staked out the area and were waiting for me to leave my hiding place.

"After a long wait I cautiously crawled out of the bush, my hiding place and left the area."

The chairperson of the CUPC, Reverend Abie Maart, said in an affidavit that among the group that entered the grounds at the centre were 50 men wearing balaclavas and bullet-proof jackets. They had arrived in an armoured truck.



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. 285

PRETORIA, 2 MARCH
MAART 1989

No. 11733

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 386

2 March 1989

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 7 (1) OF THE MEDIA EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1988

Under the powers vested in me by 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 *Al-Qalam* that the matter published in that periodical and the way in which matter is published in that periodical, in my opinion, are causing a delay in the termination of the state of emergency.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of Home Affairs.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 386

2 Maart 1989

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 7 (1) VAN DIE MEDIANOODREGULASIES, 1988

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 7 (1) van die Medianoodregulasies, 1988, rig ek, Jan Christoffel Greyling Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, hierby 'n waarskuwing tot persone wat by die voortbrenging, samestelling of publisering van uitgawes van die periodieke publikasie *Al-Qalam* 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 vertraging in die beëindiging van die noodtoestand veroorsaak.

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

Threat against newspaper lifted

Star 3/31/87
The progressive publication *Work In Progress* yesterday received a telex message from the Department of Home Affairs saying action against it was no longer under consideration. (327)

A warning to the periodical, *Al Qalam*, in terms of the emergency regulations, was gazetted yesterday. — Sapa

Star 3/31/87