

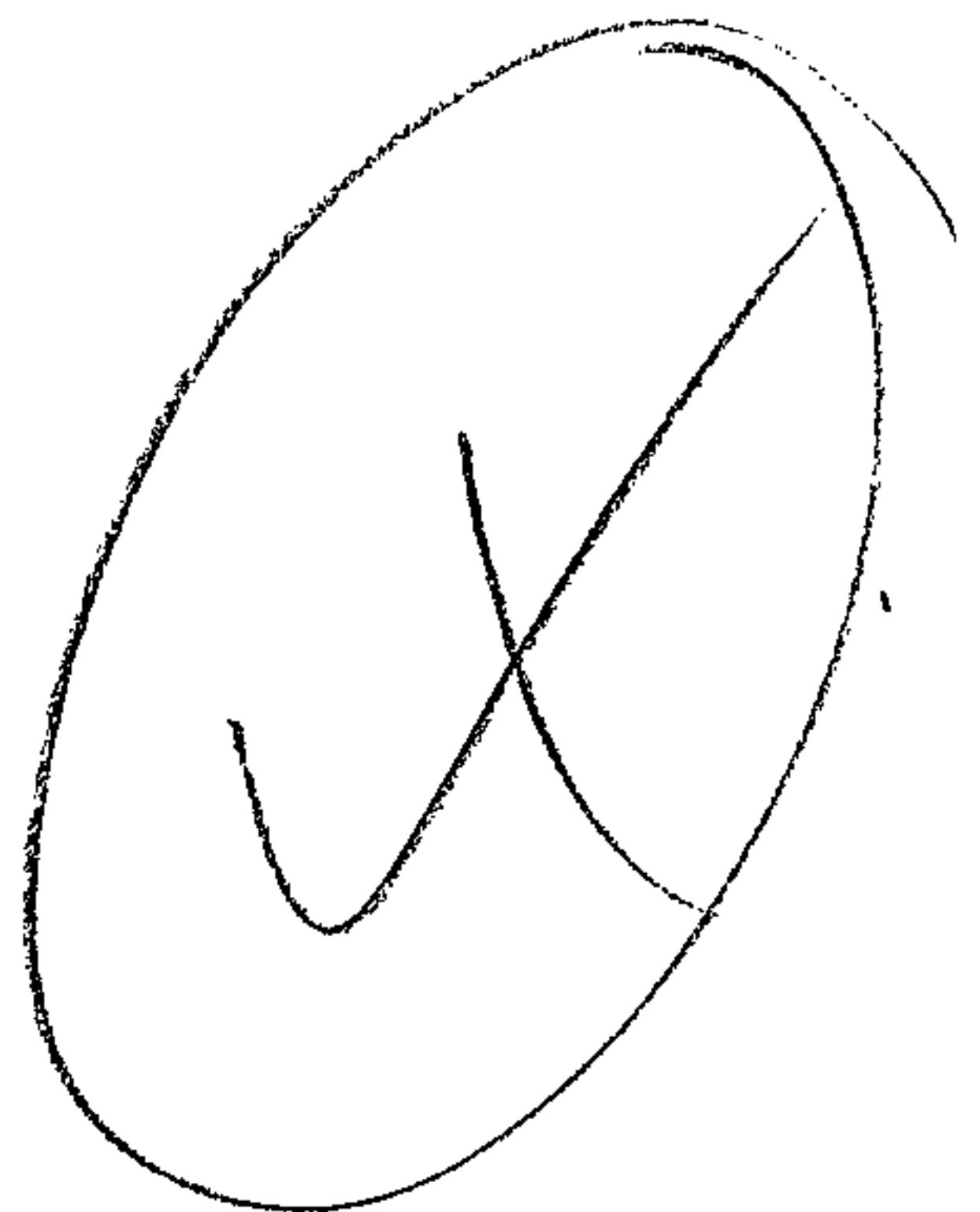
TOTALITARINISM. Political Trials

From 2-1-79

To ~~30-8-79~~

331

30. 12. 79



SOUTHERN AFRICA LAB

Witness fears for his life

Mercury Reporter

A STATE witness at the Durban terrorism trial yesterday said he feared for his life and those of his family.

Mr. Muntu Cedric-Dube (22) of Chesterville told the Court he did not wish to be cross-examined any longer.

Three of the accused, Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26) and Mr. Eric Fanavela Mlaba (22), are charged with two counts under the Terrorism Act.

Charged with one count are: Mr. Nhlania Victor Euclid Ndidi (25), Mr. Kwenzakwakhe Elijah Mlaba (26), Mr. Penuel Mpampa Maduna (26) and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27).

The magistrate, Mr. T. L. Blunden, warned Mr. Dube that he faced five years imprisonment if he could not give satisfactory reasons.

He adjourned the trial to Monday to allow Mr. Dube to speak to his family and obtain legal opinion.

MENT RESEARCH UNIT

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SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
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7700.

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Arms case: former banned man freed

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DURBAN — A charge of contravening the Firearms Act was withdrawn against the twice banned, Durban art lecturer, Mr Robert Harold Lundia Strachan, 53, when he appeared before Mr E. W. Hyland in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

The state alleged on August 13 last year he had made an application for a firearm licence before Capt G. T. Barnes.

A question put to Mr

Strachan about any previous conviction, was answered to the effect he had been sentenced to six years, three years suspended, for contravening the Explosives Act.

The state maintained he had other previous convictions and had made the statement to Capt Barnes knowing it was false or not believing it was true.

The charge was not put to Mr Strachan and no reason for the withdrawal was given. — SAPA.

on can be usefully placed poor families. Projected 8,5 million, but over half the National Development Plan at development expenditure d 29% of all development ojected to claim a further means expenditures of P18 communication respectively

or P38 million out of a total of P62 million. These figures must be compared with an average planned total outlay of development expenditure during the three years 1973-74 to 1975-76 of P30 million and actual expenditures that averaged P20 million.

The National Development Plan 1976-81 admits that "Government's limited capacity to implement projects is a greater constraint on rural development than the shortage of finance".¹ Also that increased knowledge of the problems shows how much more difficult a task it is than was first thought. There is a need "for greater precision"² in reaching those in small villages and in unusual environments who tend to be the worst off. Further it is stated that "much innovation"³ is required by Government. The tone of this is disturbing. It appears in full clarity in the next statement. "For each project, Government must be clear precisely which group it is trying to assist, precisely what it can achieve, and precisely how it can achieve this".⁴

The insistence on precision jars with the rather general and not unusual objectives set for rural development, with the complexity, mobility and sparseness of Botswana's rural population; with the high risks which attend agricultural production; with the pervasive poverty; with the ill-effects on family production of large numbers of men away as migrants in South Africa; and with the admitted limited capacity of Government and the general lack of skilled or suitably experienced people.

1. Para. 4.3 page 67

2. Para. 4.5 " "

3. Para. 4.4 " "

4. Para. 4.5 " "

Witness 'rejected

call to

19/1/79

leave'

(331)

(Mercury Reporter)

THE latest witness in the Durban terrorism trial yesterday told how he had declined a co-worker's invitation to leave South Africa for military training.

Mr. Mandla Ngobese, a factory worker, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26), Mr. Eric Fanavele Mlaba (22), Nhlanhla Victor Euclid Ngidi (25), Kwenzakhe Elijah Mlaba (26), Penuel Mpampa Maduna (26) and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27).

They have all pleaded not guilty before Mr. T. L. Blunden to a charge of inciting 21 people to leave South Africa for military training between May and December 1977.

Mr. Ngobese (the accused), Mr. Nxumalo and Mr. Eric Mlaba have also pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to undergo training outside the country.

The hearing continues today.

Filling

For

Youth alleges SP torture

By BARNEY MTQMBOTI

A 19-year-old youth alleged yesterday that he had been kept without food for four days and tortured while he was being interrogated by Security Police in Krugersdorp.

Mr Hendrick Molefe said that he had been made to stand all night without sleep, chained to a pipe and holding a motor-tyre aloft; periodically made to jump like a frog; threatened with death and detention "until the sun was red"; told Africans should work like horses; and assaulted with a pistol barrel.

He was giving evidence in the Johannesburg Regional Court trial in which he, Mr Stanley Molusi, 18, Mr David Mokgosi, 20, and a 15-year-old youth were charged with sabotage, attempted murder, arson and malicious damage to property.

All the accused were from Kagiso, Krugersdorp, and have pleaded not guilty on all counts.

The charges arose from the setting alight of three houses belonging to members of the Kagiso Urban Bantu Council on February 28 last year.

It is also alleged the accused threatened to kill Mr David Pilanyane, secretary of the Krugersdorp Tswana

School Board, if he did not resign.

Mr Molefe told the court that he, Mr Molusi and the youth were arrested at Ramathlabana, near Mafeking.

They were taken in a van to a police barracks.

His friends were left in the van and he was taken into an office by a plain-clothes policeman.

Mr Molefe alleged that the policeman said that he was lying.

"He ordered me to face the wall and pressed a pistol against my neck, saying, 'I must tell the truth.'"

"He then took another pistol and inserted the barrel into my anus," Mr Molefe told the court.

The case continues today.

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measure is derived by adding all factor costs in current period?

- (1) National Income
- (2) Gross National product
- (3) Disposable Income
- (4) Net National Product
- (5) Personal Income

6. The sum of all expenditures for final goods and services is the equivalent of:

- (1) All income paid out as wages and salaries.
- (2) The amount of money in circulation.
- (3) Disposable income.
- (4) The total of all "values added".
- (5) All the above.

7. Which one of the following best approximates the Department of Statistics reported "national income"?

- (1) Total income received by individuals.
- (2) Total cost of producing goods and services.
- (3) Total payments (including profits) to the factors of production.
- (4) Total income received by individuals after all taxes have been paid.
- (5) Market value of goods and services produced.

8. In the national income and product accounts, a negative gross investment figure:

- (1) could never occur.
- (2) would automatically occur if there were no current investment.
- (3) could occur if inventory disinvestment exceeded gross capital formation.
- (4) would occur if capital used up by depreciation exceeded replacement.
- (5) means simply that the economy has produced more than it has consumed.

9. Every payment from one individual to another automatically increases:

- (1) National Income.
- (2) Gross Investment.
- (3) Gross National Product.
- (4) Net National Product.
- (5) None of the above.

10. GNP exceeds NNP by:

- (1) The amount of all taxes.
- (2) Government expenditure on goods and services.
- (3) Government transfer payments.
- (4) The difference between gross investment and net investment.
- (5) Purchases by business firms from other business firms.

11. If NNP were R360 million in 1965, measured in current prices, and the price level rose by 20% from 1960 to 1965, then the 1965 NNP, in 1960 prices, would be:

- (1) R300 million
- (2) R320 million
- (3) R400 million
- (4) R360 million
- (5) R520 million

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Banned organisation charge

EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane men appeared briefly in the Regional Court here on a charge of being members of a banned organisation.

Mr Mandla Elliot Gxanyana, 24, and Mr Khaya Myoli, 19, no addresses

given, were not asked to plead when they appeared before Mr S. van Zyl and no evidence was led.

No details were given on the charge sheet as to the nature of the charge. The hearing was postponed to February 9.

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Terror Act man gets 15 years

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Mmabatho Marwane, 20, of Soweto, was sentenced in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted yesterday under the South African Terrorism Act.

The trial before Bophuthatswana Chief Justice Victor Hiemstra was the first to be heard under the Terrorism Act since Bophuthatswana became independent in December 1977.

Mr. Marwane was captured after a clash between three African National congress insurgents and South African and Bophuthatswana police in Bophuthatswana in August last year.

Mr. Justice Hiemstra described the incident as one of the first feelers in an onslaught from outside on the existing order in Bophuthatswana and South Africa. — DDC.

Soweto student trial postponed

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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE 11 Soweto students charged with sedition appeared in court for a mere two or three minutes yesterday after arriving at the Kempton Park Circuit Court 90 minutes late.

The judge, Mr Justice H Van Dyk, granted a request by Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, for the defence, for postponement of the case until Monday for "technical reasons". Defence counsel was due to lead evidence for the first time yesterday.

The Soweto 11, who include a young woman, Miss Susan Sibongile Mthembu, arrived late because the police vehicle taking them from the Johannesburg Fort to Kempton Park broke down.

The court building's corridors echoed with song as the police vehicle finally arrived and the 11 were led toward the stairs leading to the dock. About 30 relatives and friends waited for them.

As the 11 came into sight the relatives and friends surged toward them after a moment's hesitation. It was the first time since the 11 last appeared in court in November that nothing but the inhibiting presence of strangers separated them.

Court officials, including uniformed police with stenguns and plainclothes police with pistols strapped to their waists, stood back as greetings and smiles were exchanged between handshakes and hugs.

Nine of the 10 young men either had, or seemed to be in the process of cultivating, Afro hairstyles. The sole exception was accused number four, the strongly built Mr Mafison Morobe. He had the Yul Brunner look.

In unison, they turned to Mr Wentzel as he told them the defence would present its case on Monday.

April hearing for detainee

EAST LONDON — The case of the former principal of Nathaniel Pamla High School at Peddie, who had been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations for 143 days, will be heard on April 9.

Mr Gladstone Vuyani Mqingwana, 31, was to appear in the Mdantsane Regional Court charged with seven counts of being found in possession of banned literature.

His case was postponed in his absence by the magistrate, Mr F. du Preez, yesterday.

The prosecutor, Mr J. Nortje, told the court Mr Mqingwana would be remanded in custody because he was being detained under Proclamation R252 of 1977.

Before the case was called, Mr Mqingwana was in court. But he was taken away by Ciskei security police.

No evidence was led.

The State alleges that Mr Mqingwana was found in possession of seven banned books: Apartheid Hope or Despair for

Blacks, edited by Thoko Mbanjwa, An Essay on Liberation, by H. Marcuse, Creativity and Black Development, by Ben J. Langa, Cry Rage, by James Matthews, From Protest to Challenge - Documents of African Politics in South Africa - 1882-1864 Vol. 3, edited by Thomas Karis, and The Anatomy of Apartheid, edited by Sprocas Publications, on September 14 last year.

Mr Mqingwana, who holds a masters degree in history from the North Western University in Evanston, has been held at the Mdantsane police cells since his redetention on December 12. — DDR.

DD
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Sabotage case is postponed

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By BARNEY MTOMBOTI
THE CASE in which four
Kagiso youths are appear-
ing on charges of sabotage
was postponed yesterday by
a Johannesburg Regional
Court to February 15, when
judgment will be delivered.

Appearing before Mr G
Steyn were Mr Stanley Mo-
lusi, 18, Mr Hendrick Mo-
lefe, 19, Mr David Mokgosi,
20, and a 15-year-old youth.

They are facing charges
of sabotage, attempted
murder, arson, and mali-
cious damage to property.
All have pleaded not guilty.

The charges arise from
the setting alight of three
houses belonging to mem-
bers of the Kagiso Urban
Bantu Council between Feb-
ruary 28 and March 3. They
are also alleged to have
threatened the secretary of
the Tswana School Board
with death if he did not
resign his post.

The prosecutor, Mr F J
Stassen, said on Thursday
that the State had closed its
case after the court ruled
alleged confessions by the
accused were admissible.

Although the confessions
had been accepted by the
court, that alone was not
enough to find them guilty,
argued Mr J Cullabine, for
the defence. He maintained
the State had not proved its
case against the accused.

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2.7 Verification of year end balances

(i) Consignment creditors - amount due on consignment sales.

1. Extract individual balances from creditors ledger and agree
total amount owing to draft financial statements.

2. Agree individual amounts shown as owing to latest account sales
prepared to 30th June 1976 and to earlier account sales in the
case of previous months still unsettled.

3. Check cut-off at 30th June noting all sales to that date brought
to account and no July sales included.

4. Check consignors accounts as follows

(1) Check computation of commission deducted on account sales.

(ii) Agree amount added for stock shortages to stock count
records and

(iii) Trace amount deducted for recoverable expenses to
recoverable expenses clearing accounts.

(iv) Check arithmetic calculation.

Sun. Exp. 4/2/79

Top terror trial will raise the key issues

WHAT REALLY STARTED SOWETO RIOTS?

By JENNIFER HYMAN

SIGNIFICANT issues concerning the violence that erupted in Soweto two and a half years ago, leaving a trail of death, destruction and racial tension, will be raised once more when the Kempton Park trial of 11 former student leaders resumes tomorrow.

They are accused of sedition. And the key issue likely to emerge at the trial, over which Mr Justice Van Dyk is presiding, is —

Were the riots part of a conspiracy by a handful of student leaders, or were they peaceful and spontaneous demonstrations sparked by genuine grievances, which got out of hand after confrontations between students and the police?

This question has plagued politics and race issues in South Africa ever since students took to the streets in June 1976 to protest, among other things, against the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools.

And although it has major significance for any understanding of Black unrest in this country it has still not been answered.

The one-man Cillie Commission of Inquiry was appointed a few days after the first violent outbreak 31 months ago to investigate the causes of the riots. It took lengthy and detailed evidence from hundreds of witnesses — but has still not reported its findings.

There are two basic schools of thought on the subject.

One, represented by the State's allegations at the Kempton Park trial, attributes the violence that erupted in Soweto and elsewhere to a handful of agitators and conspirators.

The other view is that the riots were the inevitable product of deep-seated and strongly-held grievances.

Since 1976 hundreds of Soweto youngsters have stood trial and been sentenced on charges arising from the riots — public violence, terrorism, incitement, arson, destruction of public property and vandalism.

That these incidents took place has not been disputed. What has not been forthcoming from official or judicial sources is a finding as to the root causes.

The Kempton Park sedition trial may help to clarify the issue.

What the court will have to decide is whether the former Soweto Students' Representative Council — banned along with 17 other Black organisations on October 18 last year — planned demonstrations and protests in Soweto that were specifically intended to result in confrontation with the police and defiance of the State.

The 11 former student leaders are charged with sedition, alternatively with terrorism, and the case has all the ingredients that have come to be associated with major political trials.

- It features several accused, some of them well-known, who were in detention for up to 15 months before coming to trial.
- It has heard evidence from State witnesses who have been held in detention,

some for more than a year, until the day they gave evidence.

- It has heard allegations of torture and assault on several of the accused and at least one State witness, all of which were denied by the Security Police.

- The court has been cleared for the evidence of certain witnesses, including student detainees and some policemen, on the grounds that their lives would be endangered if their identities became known.

Of the 10 men and one woman accused the best known is Daniel Sechaba Montsisi, who was the third chairman of the SSRC, succeeding Tsietso Mashinini and Khotso Seathlolo, both in exile and included, along with other exiles, on the list of alleged co-conspirators.

Mr Montsisi, officially Accused Number 2, is at 23 the oldest of the accused.

He and some of the others have been in detention since they were rounded up in a Security Police raid in June 1977.

Counsel for the defence, Mr E. Wentzel SC, has alleged that Mr Montsisi was assaulted while in detention and the documents of a District Surgeon who examined him showed lateral marks along his back and neck.

At the close of the State case, led by the Deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr K Von Lieres, Mr Wentzel also accused certain Security Policemen of assaulting some of the accused.

A State witness, Ezekel Molefe, claimed in court that he was given electric shocks to force him to say he stoned police on June 16. He was later charged with perjury.

Some witnesses claimed it was the students who first stoned the police on June 16.

Others said the police began it by throwing tear-gas canisters among the demonstrating students.

TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT ON THE COPPER M

Year	White	Black	Asian	Co	Total
1946	665	4 993	..		5 658
1947	707	5 286	..		5 993
1948	803	5 437	..		6 240
1949	881	5 770	..		6 651
1950	944	6 085	..		7 029
1951	1 002	6 349	..		7 351
1952	1 054	6 947	..		8 001
1953	1 088	6 961	..		8 049
1954	1 127	6 945	..		8 072
1955	1 214	7 080	..		8 294
1956	1 370	7 355	..		8 725
1957	1 406	7 508	..		8 914
1958	1 303	6 722	..		8 025
1959	1 335	6 989	..		8 324
1960	1 384	7 142	..		8 526
1961	1 444	7 068	..		8 512
1962	1 406	6 775	..		8 181
1963	1 393	6 711	..		8 104
1964	1 446	6 925	..		8 371
1965	1 620	7 437	..		9 057
1966	1 947	8 367	0		10 314
1967	2 082	8 458	0		10 540
1968	2 204	8 864	0		11 068
1969	2 261	8 984	0		11 245
1970	2 388	9 817	0		12 205
1971	2 557	11 379	0		13 936
1972	2 671	12 348	0		15 019
1973	2 727	13 017	0		15 744
1974	2 739	12 782	0		15 521
1975	2 478	10 945	0		13 423
1976	2 357	10 872	0	1 889	13 229
1977					13 186

**Fewer
terror
trials
in 1978**

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THERE HAS been a decrease in the number of security trials, according to figures collated by the Institute of Race Relations.

Last year there were 76 trials compared with 95 in 1977, a drop of nearly 20%, according to figures released by the institute yesterday.

Security laws included in the institute's summary and analysis are the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act, the Sabotage Act, the Explosives Act and various combinations of those laws.

Last year's data is characterised by the inclusion of a charge of sedition, the first in 30 years.

Thirty-two out of last year's 76 security trials and 45 out of the 95 trials in 1977 were under the Terrorism Act.

The next highest number of trials were under the Sabotage Act, which accounted for 22 of last year's cases and 38 of those in 1977.

A total of 194 people were accused under South Africa's security laws last year, against 401 in 1977.

Of last year's accused, 94 were convicted and 39 acquitted or freed after charges against them were withdrawn.

The 94 people who were convicted were sentenced to a total of 688 years imprisonment. Comparable figures for 1977 were: 144 convicted to a total of 898 years.

Ten of the 76 trials started last year were still proceeding. The best known of those are the sedition trial of 11 Soweto students and the trial of 18 alleged members of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

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3. Racial Prejudice

Native Township Committee, which was appointed in September 1922 and

Not irregularly...

Marginal valuations
of R and P

Market price—

- Price paid
by p

Diagram 4: The value of a gift

There is an area

surplus sacrifice in kind by R on age (£30)

Total £30 cost to R is represented by a £40 gain to P and a £40 residual amount. Does

An apparent paradox exists, for P would prefer a smaller, saleable gift, and in fact this would cost less. But this does not necessarily mean that a waste occurs. The essence of giving that it is based on the utility function of the giver. R may only get pleasure out of P's having a better housing, and not out of his increased general consumption. "It is, therefore, important to note that if specific welfare is introduced, price divergence need not exist if efficiency is to be achieved." (Johnson, p87 EA) "Benevolent behavior may not be good and happy in their way." (Sir Arthur Helps, quoted by Cullen, p11 EA)

Residual is not waste, but a minimal estimate of the intrinsic value of the act of giving to the giver. The result of this analysis is that it is the giver who will determine the nature and size of the gift.

The political market.

The private charity market may be characterised by the Kantian and religious motives as well as social pressures. But in any case, other 'free market' things problems.

Therefore, especially in large groups, the system of charity is politicised into a welfare benefit system.

Within the political market, there have been two basic theories of redistribution, namely the Hochman-Rodgers view of the rich using their votes to give to the poor and the Downs model of the poor using their votes to obtain transfers from the rest of society.

Neither of these models is satisfactory. The Hochman-Rodgers one fails to explain why the amount received by the poor is also a function of the extent to which they vote. And the Downs model cannot explain why the poor do not receive the bulk of the

MASERU. — Four South African political refugees, all members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, appeared in the Maseru Magistrate's Court this week at a preparatory examination into an allegation of murder.

died of a stab wound in the chest.

A building contractor, Mr Bassey Mahase, said the accused came to his house and asked him to help them escape from Lesotho because they had killed an informer.

He left them in the house and raised the alarm.

Mr Elijah Lolimo, a local trader, who owns the shebeen where Mr Senkoto was allegedly murdered, said he and Mr Senkoto were in a group of people drinking at a private house.

He left the group and later met Mr Senkoto who told him a group of refugees had stabbed him.

He rushed Mr Senkoto to hospital. — Sapa.

(7) GIVING AND GROUPS
As soon as we go
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beggar's welfare more
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'A political gathering is not sedition'

CITIZENS had the right in law to gather in large numbers, even for political purposes, and this could not be defined as sedition, senior counsel for the defence said in the sedition and Terrorism Trial at the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday.

Mr Ernest Wentzel was referring to the student gathering in Soweto on June 16, 1976, which he claimed was a peaceful demonstration organised by an action committee which later became known as the Soweto Students Representative Council.

He said this was the only gathering to which one of the accused, Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko, 19, could be linked because he was arrested on July 1, 1976 and held in custody until March 1977.

At the time of his arrest, the events that followed in Soweto

in 1976 and 1977 had not been thought of.

Mr Wentzel, appearing for 11 Soweto students who have all pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Van Dyk to charges of sedition and of participating in terrorist activities, said the State had failed to prove a link between the SSRC and the South African Students Movement (SASM), of which Mr Mazibuko was a member.

Even if the SASM gave birth to the SSRC, this did not make them part and parcel of the same organisation and there had been evidence showing they were autonomous bodies.

Mr Wentzel reiterated his application for the discharge of Mr Mazibuko at this stage. He also reiterated his application that certain evidence be struck from the roll and certain documents be ruled inadmissible.

The State, he said, had led

evidence that the SSRC was of a non-violent nature. It had also produced a document found in the possession of Mr Willie Twala, 18, another accused, that was highly prejudicial.

That document, of which the author was unknown, spoke of threatening Putco drivers in a work stayaway campaign.

It would appear, said Mr Wentzel, that this document contained a proposition to the SSRC contrary to its policy.

At the end of Mr Wentzel's argument, Mr Justice Van Dyk postponed the hearing to February 23, when he will give his judgment on the applications made by the defence.

The accused are: Mr Wilson Willie Twala, 18; Mr Sechaba Dan Montsisi, 23; Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko, 19; Mr Matlson Morobe, 22; Mr Khotso Wansel Lengane, 21; Miss Sisan Sibongile Mthembu, 22; Mr Thabo Ndebeni, 21; Mr Kenneth Mogami, 19; Mr Reginald Teboho Mngomezulu, 21; Mr Ichael Khiba, 20; and Mr George Nkosiati, 23. — Sapa.

Jones ³²⁹ to give ^{9/2/77} evidence ^{DD}

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Peter Jones, the black consciousness activist who has been in detention for 17 months, has been subpoenaed to give defence evidence at the Pan-Africanist Congress Terrorism Act trial sitting in Bethal.

Mr Jones is being detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in Grahamstown, where he and the late Mr Steve Biko, banned father of Black Consciousness, were arrested in August, 1977.

It was alleged at the time there were a number of inflammatory pamphlets in the car in which they were travelling.

Mr Biko died in security police custody in Port Elizabeth a month after his arrest.

Mr Jones, who was employed by the now banned Black Community Programmes in King William's Town, will give evidence at the Bethal Circuit Court on February 19.

The trial of 18 alleged members of the banned PAC has been going on for more than a year. — DDC.

331

INTRODUCTION

In 1908 Mr Peter Cronwright, father of eight children, decided to buy a cow. Very soon his neighbours at Kalk Bay also wanted milk and thus another cow was purchased. This was the start of Crous Dairy. By 1920 the herd had grown to such an extent that the cows had to be moved to Fish Hoek, where more land was available.

Fish Hoek at this time had a population of 2 000 and served as a popular sea-side resort for the Cape Peninsula.

The statement said Mr Molefe did not know who stoned and set fire to the house.

Mr Molefe's statement of last year was handed to the magistrate.

In it Mr Molefe said police had used electric-shock torture to force him to say he had stoned police on June 16, 1976.

He also said that about 400 children had marched to a policeman's home in Moroka, Soweto, in August 1976. He saw someone pouring paraffin into the house. He had then run away and did not see the house burn, he said.

"The constable wanted me to say I had thrown stones at the police."

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to March 6. Mr Molefe was warned to be in court then.

Mr C Callubine, instructed by Shun Chetty and Company, appeared for the defence. Mr B Misaar appeared for the State.

Man pleads not guilty to perjury

Staff Reporter

A STATE witness, charged with perjury after giving evidence at the trial of 11 former Soweto students, yesterday appeared before the Kempton Park Regional Court.

Mr Ezekiel Molefi, 22, of Central Western Jabavu, pleaded not guilty before Mr J J van der Walt.

According to the charge sheet Mr Molefe gave a statement to Detective-Constable Andries Johann Serfontein on October 26, 1976.

He said in the statement that Mr Andries Molekani had poured 20 litres of paraffin through a window of a Soweto house in August last year, set it alight and stoned it.

On November 10 last year at the Kempton Park trial Mr Molefe gave evidence for the State which conflicted with the statement he gave to the police, it was claimed.

With Louis Cronwright falling ill in 1955 Northland was forced to leave the farm at Philippi and run the dairy from Fish Hoek. Although production had ceased, milk was still purchased from other dairies and processed, i.e. pasteurized, homogenized and bottled in Fish Hoek. From 1961 Crous Dairy closed down its processing plant, purchased its milk processed and bottled, and functioned purely as a distributive agent. Volume and technology wise there is a threshold to producing and processing milk. Thus with the specialization of the milk industry, i.e. by-products, fruit juices, etc. threshold levels were raised and the scale of operation of Crous Dairy was not sufficient to warrant continued processing of its own milk.

Crous Dairy has continued its distributive function from this date until the present. The only remaining structural change to the dairy occurred in April 1967 when all the dairies of metropolitan Cape Town were zoned to specific areas. Prior to this up to four dairies, including Crous, were distributing in the Nuizenberg area. This pattern occurred in many parts of the peninsula and the Cape Dairyman's Association decided that by zoning it could increase the productivity of the industry as a whole.

Crous Dairy was zoned to the areas of Fish Hoek - with the highest population concentration - Glencalrn, Kommetjie, Clovelly, Noordhoek, Kalk Bay and St James. The steep topography of the area and the distances involved in travelling to the areas outside Fish Hoek will be seen to have imposed restrictions on the techniques of distribution utilized.

THE DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES OF DELIVERY

The properties of milk itself, namely that of it being non-lasting, explain the underlying cause of the labour intensity of the dairy industry. The dairy operator seeks to find the cheapest and most efficient means of distributing a large quantity of milk to many households, in the shortest possible time.

During the 1930s the technology of the industry was at such an undeveloped stage that two deliveries per day were required. With improvements in refrigeration single daily deliveries became a feasible proposition in 1939. These being done by horse and cart. Labour productivity is very limited by this form of energy due to the fact that four delivery men were required per cart. An additional shortcoming is one person is required to attend to the horse and cart at all times. Thus with the labourers working a long 16 hour day at a monthly wage of R6, productivity was limited to 90 litres delivery per man per day. Milk at this time sold for 2 cents a pint.

In 1952 a two ton truck was purchased to disperse metal crates of milk to the delivery men at various points in the distribution area. Milk was dispersed at the top of the avenues in Fish Hoek i.e. on the mountain slopes, and from here the roundstren delivered down the avenues with push carts. The weight of the cart and the metal crates, however, prohibited delivery up the slopes of the mountain. Two workers per push cart were used and 120 litres delivery per day per worker was possible. The total workforce of the dairy at this stage was 20, who were being paid wages ranging from R18 to R26 per month. In total 2 740 litres per day was being distributed by the dairy. Coupled with the use of push carts in Fish Hoek was the use of three wheeler bicycles for distributing to the outlying areas. The bicycles were dropped at their appropriate points and at the end of the day the truck would return to pick them up.

With two workers working together on the rounds it was found that considerable time wastage occurred. In 1963 it was decided that in order to try to increase productivity the workers would be responsible for their own cash and milk quota and distribution

Let prisoners talk, contempt case told

13/2/79 R.D.M. (331)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Witnesses on Robben Island and throughout the country would have to be interviewed before the Sunday Express would be able to answer charges of defamation and contempt of court, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

This was necessary, said Mr D Kuny, because certain major issues needed to be investigated.

Mr Kuny is appearing for Mr Rex Gibson, Editor of the Sunday Express, and

one of his reporters, Miss Jennifer Hyman. The charges concern an article written by Miss Hyman about the legal aid granted to alleged terrorists.

Mr Gibson is appearing in his personal capacity and as a representative of South African Associated Newspapers, owners of the Sunday Express.

Neither he nor Miss Hyman had charges put to them and did not plead during their brief appearance.

In an indictment prepared by the Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil

Rees, the State alleges that the article, published in May last year, unlawfully and falsely alleged or insinuated that advocates appointed by the Supreme Court to act as pro deo counsel for detainees appearing on charges of terrorism and sabotage were not properly qualified, were inadequate and incompetent and were not fit to perform their duties.

In addition, the indictment says, the article alleged that detainees defended by pro deo counsel ran the risk of being

wrongfully convicted and, in fact, had been wrongly convicted.

The allegations were calculated to cast suspicion on the administration of justice by the Supreme Court and bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

On the defamation charge, the Sunday Express was accused of holding up to ridicule and injuring the reputation of Mr Jan Harm Niehaus, a pro deo counsel in a terror case.

The hearing was adjourned to April 2.

As a group of U.C.T. feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism" in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article. The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement". It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no direct knowledge of discussions and projects currently in progress among Women's Movement members. A notable difference being that members of the Movement are perhaps more aware of the discrepancy between "examining the institutions that continually produce and reproduce the structural position of women in South Africa" and developing what the writer idealistically refers to as "adequate political practice" from within the context of such an undeniably bourgeois establishment as a white university. To theorize around the projected "integrated struggle for liberation of all men and women" is mere utopianism, organisation must concern itself with specific oppression. Separatism in no way excludes the awareness of other oppressed groups. In correlating such diverse statements as the "fundamental contradiction that exists between men and women" (which contradiction is never examined in detail) and saying that "the contradictions that exist between social classes then assumes secondary importance (if at all)" the writer fails to realise that he/she moves from stating a basic feminist tenet to attack one particular feminist stance - radical feminism (not to be confused with Marxist, Socialist, Liberal or Lesbian Feminism) which is only one of the numerous positions held by U.C.T. women within the 'umbrella' organization of the movement. This article is a misinformed attempt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogeneous radical-feminist group and attack its policies accordingly. By a process of flawed illogical reasoning several false conclusions are deduced, the most erroneous of which concerns "consciousness-raising". No feminist position in any Women's Movement would endorse a description of "consciousness-raising" as an involvement with personal issues. It is clear that, despite the raising of fundamental issues, the writer has failed to appreciate the basic

'Education (331) was the aim'

By PAM KLEINOT
Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — An alleged member of the Pan Africanist Congress denied yesterday that he had conspired to send people out of the country for military training. He had merely helped to arrange transport for students going to Swaziland to further their studies.

Mr Zolile Ndindwe, 26 of Guguletu, Cape Town, and 17 other alleged PAC members have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlewis in the Bethal Circuit Court to charges of taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively of furthering the aims of the PAC.

He said that in 1975 he became secretary of Masakane Educational Promoters, a Cape Town-based organisation which promoted black education. He wrote the first letters seeking funds for the organisation.

In 1977 he and Mr Julius Landingwe, who is also on trial, went to fetch a group of people from a house called Small New York who were going to Swaziland to continue their studies.

He said that on one occasion he was with Mr Landingwe when Mr Landingwe received R700 from Swaziland and said it was for boys who wanted to flee from Cape Town.

"There was never any discussion in my presence of the PAC or recruiting people for military training," he said.

Giving evidence for the defence, Mr Terence Makubalo, 21, said he stopped going to school in 1976 because he did not agree with Bantu Education.

During 1977 he stayed at Small New York after being asked if he wanted to leave the country to further his education. Several other people at the house were waiting to leave for the same reason.

He said it was a common saying among the students that those who continued with Bantu Education would have their certificates written in blood when freedom was obtained.

Another witness, Mr Fraid Sayed, a part-time reporter for Muslim News, said he had appealed for funds for Masakane Educational Promoters after being approached by Mr Landingwe, its chairman, who wanted to raise money for education.

Mr Sayed told the court that as a reporter he was aware of the students' dissatisfaction with Bantu Education and their resentment over police action during the troubles in 1976.

The hearing continues.

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The significance level (abbreviated to sign. level) indicates the degree of certainty with which we can conclude that the estimated coefficient in the regression equation does not represent a population coefficient that is equal to zero. The notation used is similar to the one employed for representing the confidence level in contingency tables. A significance level of 0,01 thus

Significance Level

In all the backward stepwise regressions performed the inclusion and exclusion significance levels were set at 0,10, i.e. the 90% significance level.

The significance level
establishing what
appropriate degrees
the t value is sym
of multiple correla
dependent variable
multiple regression
freedom.

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15/2/9 (33)

BETHAL. — An alleged member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress said yesterday that he had helped people escape from the police during 1977 because people were being killed and assaulted in detention.

Mr Zolile Ndindwe said under cross-examination in the Bethal Circuit Court he had known the people he was helping were leaving the country illegally, but he did not regard it as a risk.

Mr Ndindwe and 17 others have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlewis to charges of taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively of furthering the aims of the PAC.

Earlier yesterday a defence witness said under cross-examination that he had been assaulted while in detention and had been forced to say he was leaving the country for military training.

Mr Terence Makubalo said he was beaten by police and tied to a chair.

A towel was tied around his neck and pulled at each end by a person standing on either side of him.

"I was being forced to say that Mr Julius Landingwe, an accused, was taking me away for military training," he said.

Asked by Mr P G Haasbroek, Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General, who is leading the State case, why

he had not complained, Mr Makubalo said:

"It is useless to do that in South Africa. You know if a civil servant murders a person he did it in self-defence."

Mr Makubalo previously told the court that he had been "hibernating" at a house in Cape Town called Small New York while he was fleeing from the police and waiting to leave the country to better his education.

Asked what he had against Bantu Education, he replied: "You are not supposed to ask me such questions. You know that the standard is higher for whites than for blacks."

The trail continues.

Economics: Public Choice

Jonathan Brodie.

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[illegible]

Pupil contact made in jail

GROUP 25

Tutor: C. Bau
TUESDAY 2.00

BALL, A.C.
BESSELING, B.
BROSSY, P.A.
BULL, G.I.S.
CAHNBLEY, M.L.
CHILD, S.G.
COETZEE, C.C.
COLLIS, S.P.D.
COULTON, T.
CYNAX, W.
FRASER, A.D.
GIETZMANN, F.
DU PREEZ, D.
GILPIN, P.
WALKER, N.M.

GROUP 26

Tutor: B. St
TUESDAY 2.00

BACKEBERG, C.
GUNN, L.D. (N)
HARRIS, W.J.
HART, G.J.
HAWKINS, F.
HAYES, W.J.
HERZBERG, N.
HUSKISSON, N.
JANKOWITZ, N.
JUDD, N.D.
KARABUS, A.
KELLY, J.L.
KINGWILL, G.
LEVY, T.
SMITY, M.H.
OAKES, S.

Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — A senior Johannesburg journalist told the Bethal Circuit Court yesterday that only during his detention at Modderbee Prison in 1976 was he able to establish student contacts. Before that they suspected newsmen of giving information and pictures over to the police.

Mr Moffat Zungu, 44, chief photographer of the now banned newspaper, The World, said students "confiscated" several of his cameras during the Soweto disturbances in June 1976.

Mr Zungu and 17 other alleged members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress are charged with conspiring to send people out of the country for military training. All pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlewis of participating in terrorism, or of furthering the aims of the PAC.

Mr Zungu said as a journalist he spent time in shabens, finding news and cultivating contacts.

"It was difficult to get news from students at first," he said. His breakthrough came after September 1976 when he was detained under Section 10 of

the Internal Security Act for three months.

He became friendly with students sharing the same cell. The students were concerned about parents not knowing where they were. He helped by getting his common law wife (when she visited him in prison) to tell the parents of the arrest.

After his release from prison in December the students visited him often at his home in Meadowlands.

He said one of the students, Vusi, came to him with two girls, who wanted to skip the border to Swaziland to further their education. They did not have passports and wanted to go to Swaziland because the schools in Soweto were not functioning.

One of the girls said she was living in fear at her parents home because the police raided frequently and one of her sisters had already been detained.

Mr Zungu said he agreed to take them, but later decided not to because they did not have travel documents. So he took them to some other people.

The hearing continues on Monday.

11. Hunting

i. Dido and Aeneas go hunting

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.

it portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus,

retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,

odora canum vis

ky
205

1.1 Aurora: 'Dawn'.
1.2 iubare, iubaris: 'sun beam' delectus: 'chosen, choice'.
1.3 retia rara: 'wide-meshed nets' (for surrounding coverts) plagae: 'trap-nets' lato venabula ferro: 'hunting spears with broad blade'.

1.4 Masylis: 'Masylvian' i.e. African odora canum vis: literally 'the keen-scented strength of dogs' i.e. strong, keen-scented hounds'.
1.5 thalamus: 'in her room' ad limina: 'at the door'.

1.6 ostium: 'purple'.
1.7 sonipes: 'a horse' frena, n.pl: 'bit' spumare: 'to foam'.

stipare: 'to press, throng round'.
Phrygi: 'the Trojans' Iulus: Aeneas' son, also called Iulus (l. 17).

inferre socium: literally 'brings himself as her companion' games to join her.

2. venum: 'supplies' i.e. 'was come' = 'they came'.
3. dircae: 'thrown down, driven down' (by the beaters)

4. veritas: 'the truth' i.e. 'the truth' (by the beaters)
5. iugum: 'a yoke' i.e. 'mountain'.

6. equum: 'a horse' i.e. 'horse'.

7. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

8. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

9. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

10. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

11. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

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16. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

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23. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

24. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

25. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

26. Ulysses: 'the Greek' i.e. 'the Greek'.

Jones a witness in Bethal terror trial

Staff Reporter

MR PETER Jones will arrive in Bethal today to give evidence for the defence in the Terrorism Act trial of 18 alleged members of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mr Jones was banned immediately after his release from detention last week, after spending 17 months in detention.

He was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in Grahamstown when the subpoena to

give evidence was served on him earlier this month.

Mr Jones was organiser of the now banned Black People's Convention at the time of his arrest with the late Mr Steve Biko, the father of black consciousness. Steve Biko died in detention a month later.

During his banning Mr Jones is to stay at his parents' home in Somerset West in the Cape -- across the road from a police station.

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baadjje
katjje

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Ditongre (Tweeklanke)

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RAM 20/1/79 331 'Comrades' met in school — accused

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Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — An alleged member of the Pan-Africanist Congress yesterday said he was involved in the 1978 Cape Town uprising to support the children of Soweto who were dying in their struggle against Bantu education.

Mr Goodwill Moni, 23, of Guguletu, Cape Town, told the Bethal Circuit Court that the "comrade meetings" were held at various schools in Cape Town for the students to voice their grievances against Bantu education.

Explaining what "comrades" meant, he said: "We as friends were united. We had one goal and were fighting one enemy."

"We did not want Bantu education and decided to do something about it."

Mr Moni and 17 other alleged members of the PAC are charged with conspiring to send people out of the country for military training.

All have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlewis to charges of participating in terrorist activities, alternatively of furthering the aims of the banned PAC.

In his evidence Mr Moni

said during the uprisings they went to school to hold comrade meetings and not to attend classes.

He said that within three days the police were looking for him, so he moved into a house called Small New York, where other students being sought by the police were also staying.

He said that later that year he left Cape Town to go to Soweto so that he could escape from a pending court case.

Earlier yesterday, a senior Johannesburg journalist also on trial, said he was in favour of peaceful change through dialogue for South Africa.

Mr Moffat Zungu, 44, chief photographer of the now-banned newspaper, The World, said he did not approve of the "white people's policies", but was opposed to violent confrontation.

He was being cross-examined by Mr P G Haasbroek, Deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal, who is leading the State case.

Asked how he intended negotiating for a peaceful settlement when he sang songs with the accused entitled "We are going to shoot the whites with a big gun" and "The Boers are dogs",

Mr Zungu replied: "What one sings does not mean that is one's approach to things. I just enjoy singing."

Among the things he said he did not approve of in South Africa was the salary gap between whites and blacks with equal qualifications.

He denied he was a PAC supporter.

Asked what his views about the rioting students of 1976 were, he said: "I think the children were right to refuse what they thought was not right for them — they did not want to be instructed through the medium of Afrikaans."

Mr Zungu said he believed the standard of education for blacks was lower than that for whites.

●Two of the accused yesterday withdrew their instructions yesterday from their attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge. They are Mr Jophn Ganya, 48, and Mr Jerome Kodisang, 26.

●Mr Peter Jones, banned to Somerset West in the Cape since his release from detention last week, arrived in Bethal yesterday. It is understood he will give evidence for the defence today.

potjie

mondjie

pootjie

voetjie

skoentjie

'Treason trialist told me of tourist trip to Libya'

MARITZBURG. — An accused in the Maritzburg treason trial told a boyhood friend he had a pleasure tour of Libya and "Palestine" after being recruited for military training outside South Africa, the Supreme Court was told in evidence yesterday.

Mr Mabbett Komane, 46, who, together with 11 other men, has pleaded not guilty to high treason and conspiracy to commit murder, was again alone in court to hear evidence against him.

Police armed with riot guns have mounted a 24-hour guard around the court building during the trial.

A State witness, who in terms of a court ruling cannot be identified, gave evidence of a number of meetings with Mr Komane last year.

The witness, who said he had been in detention since January 26, told the court he and Mr Komane grew up together. They had played football in Sophiatown.

At a meeting around June

last year, Mr Komane told him he had gone from South Africa to Botswana, then to Angola for military training, where he was given the task of distributing firearms to other trainees.

Mr Komane told him he was taken to Libya and "Palestine" after about nine months, the witness said.

Questioned by Mr Justice F Hefer, the witness said Mr Komane told him he had toured these countries, doing some drinking and seeing how the people lived. He had lived in hotels and had travelled by plane.

"Just a pleasure trip?" the judge asked.

"That's what I was told," the witness replied.

The 12 accused have dismissed their counsel and refused to have any part of the trial.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Veldsman, in his capacity as secretary of the A.P.O., wrote to the Colonial Secretary 'disassociating' his organization 'from what has taken place recently'. When he met Colonel Crewe in person, he told him that the riots were due to a 'lot of good-for-nothings,' ignorant young coloured men who had 'heard certain remarks by certain white people.'

Tobin naturally took up the subject of the riots at the meeting of the Stone held on August 12. He too hastened to disassociate members of the Stone from the 'disgraceful proceedings that had recently taken place' - 'the only one in South Africa in which a section of the coloured people so far forgotten themselves'. They would do well, in an audience, to 'learn a lesson from the Kaffir'.

Look at the time when he was threatened with a reduction of his pay at the Docks of 6d a day. Did he burst out into rioting and looting? Not a bit of it. He simply said, "No pay, no work" and quietly marched off. (Hear, hear and laughter)

Tobin then went on to recall that some months earlier he had called the Stone's attention to 'the crowds of coloured youngsters loitering about the streets'; these lads if themselves into 'organized bands of thieves with "captain" words and so on' - these were the people who had involved in the riots. A motion condemning the riots then passed unanimously.

Peregrino, Veldsman and Tobin might stand out as political leaders and spokesmen of the coloured community - but there is no means of knowing to what extent their views were shared by the less articulate sections of the population of District Six. Here indeed the records are almost silent. One might have expected that those put on trial for public violence would have spoken up vigorously in their own defence. The trial records are very disappointing in this respect. The statement of one of the defendants, Michael Moja, quoted in the Cape Times of August 13 - 'I have nothing to do with his case. A man jumped on top of me and took me off to the police station' - might be taken as typical. A letter published in the Argus

of August 14/..

of August 14 from a certain Adolphe de Lillie refers to 'rumours among the "strikers" as they term themselves that the government plans to send them to the mines to labour for 5/- a week'. But for the rest there is silence. All these passionate discussions in bars or barbers shops, at street corners or in work rooms - the boasting, the ribaldry, the expressions of anger or of anxiety - of this nothing appears to have survived.

BETHAL - An alleged member of the Pan Africanist Congress said yesterday he was involved in the 1976 Cape Town uprising to support Soweto children who were dying in their struggle against Bantu Education.

Mr Goodwill Moni, 23, of Guguletu, told the Bethal Circuit Court meetings were held in schools for students to voice their grievances.

Mr Moni and 17 other alleged members of the PAC are charged with conspiring to send people out of the country for military training.

All have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlew to charges of participating in terrorist activities, alternatively of furthering the aims of the banned PAC.

Mr Moni said that during the uprising they went to school to hold meetings, not to attend classes. Within three days the police were looking for him, so he moved into a house called Small New York, where other students being sought by the police were also staying.

Later that year he left Cape Town for Soweto to escape a pending court case.

Earlier yesterday a senior Johannesburg journalist, also on trial, said he was in favour of peaceful change through

Jones may give evidence today

dialogue.

Mr Moffat Zungu, 44, chief photographer of the now banned newspaper, The World, said he did not approve of all the "white people's policies", but was opposed to violent confrontation.

Asked by Mr P. G. Haasbroek, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, how he intended negotiating for a peaceful settlement when he sang songs with the other accused entitled "We are going to shoot the whites with a big gun" and "The Boers are dogs", Mr Zungu said: "What one sings does not mean that it is one's approach to things. I just enjoy singing."

He denied he was a PAC supporter.

Asked what his views were about the student rioting, he said: "I think the children were right to refuse what they thought was not right for them - they did not want to be instructed through the medium of Afrikaans."

He believed the standard of education for blacks was lower than that for whites.

Mr Peter Jones, banned to Somerset West in the Cape since his release from detention last week, arrived in Bethal yesterday. It is understood he will give evidence for the defence today. - DDC.

But the editorialist pushed his analysis even deeper:

This outbreak on the part of the coloured rowdies is to be regarded as a manifestation of the general spirit of unrest on the part of the native population which led to the Natal outbreak and to the organized outbreaks among natives on the Rand... what is known as the Ethiopian movement is responsible for this unrest.

There was a second editorial in the same issue of the Argus headed 'Genuine Distress'. Even professional men, it was noted were now/...

I skipped SA twice terror accused

Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — An alleged member of the Pan-Africanist Congress yesterday said he had skipped across the border to Swaziland to further his education. He returned to South Africa a few weeks later because the schools could not accommodate him.

Mr. Goodwill, Moni, 24, of Guguletu, Cape Town, told the Bethal Circuit Court that while he had been at a refugee camp in Swaziland early in 1977, he had spent most of his time playing, swimming and going to discotheques.

Mr. Moni and 17 other alleged members of the PAC have all pleaded not guilty before Mr. Justice Curlewis to charges of participating in terrorist activities, alternatively of furthering the aims of the outlawed organisation.

Mr. Moni told the court he had made a second trip Swaziland in April, 1977, to take youths who wanted to go for education.

He denied he had said he was going to Swaziland for military training or that he was going to join the PAC.

Also giving evidence yesterday was the Bishop of Swaziland who said a school had been built by the Swazi Government and the United Nations for refugees.

The school — due to open this year — will provide education for three categories of children — refugees, students running away from Bantu Education and Swazi nationals living in the area.

Bishop Mandlenkosi Zwane, chairman of Swaziland Churches, said he provided funds for an educational committee, set up jointly by the ANC and PAC, to aid the children of refugees living in Swaziland and for South African students wanting scholarships in the United States, Europe and Africa.

He also gave money to South African refugees needing clothes and suitcases.

Bishop Zwane said he knew two of the PAC leaders serving on the educational committee very well. The hearing continues today.

23. Personal income equals disposable income plus:									
(1) Personal income	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(2) Personal income taxes	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(3) Personal security contributions	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(4) Transfer payments	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(5) Dividend payments	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(6) Corporate taxes	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(7) Corporate income taxes	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(8) Corporate security contributions	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(9) Corporate income taxes	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(10) Corporate security contributions	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(11) Corporate income taxes	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
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(90) Corporate security contributions	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
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(99) Corporate income taxes	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
(100) Corporate security contributions	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919

TABLE EMPLOYMENT ON 1977

331 22/11/79 85

Jones goes home without testifying

BETHAL — Mr Peter Jones, who was due to give evidence for the defence in the Pan African Congress Terrorism Act trial here, left Bethal yesterday without doing so.

Mr Jones was served with a subpoena earlier this month while in detention in Grahamstown. He was later released and restricted to Somerset West.

The Bethal circuit court is trying 18 alleged members of the banned PAC charged with conspiring to send people out of the country for military training.

All the accused have pleaded not guilty to charges of participation in terrorist activities alternatively of furthering the aims of the PAC.

At the trial, defence witness Bishop Mandlenkosi Zwane of Swaziland said yesterday he could sympathise with oppres-

sed people turning to violence. But he personally did not subscribe to it.

He said "justified violence" was a controversial issue within the Catholic church.

Bishop Zwane previously told the court he financially aided South African refugees and provided funds for an educational committee, set up by the ANC and PAC, to aid the children of refugees living in Swaziland, and for South African students wanting scholarship abroad.

Asked under cross-examination whether it was commonly accepted that "refugees from the riots" left South Africa without passports, he said: "They would find it difficult to be recognised as refugees if they crossed with passports."

The hearing continues.

— DDC.

Used false Star 23/2/79 passport (33)

BETHAL — An alleged member of the Pan Africanist Congress, who received R100 from Mr Joe Makwanazi in Swaziland to bring back to South Africa, said yesterday he did not know Mr Makwanazi was a PAC official.

Mr Goodwill Moni (24) of Guguletu, Cape Town, told the Circuit Court in Bethal he was doing a friend a favour by going to Swaziland on a false passport on April 21 1977 to collect the money.

He was replying to questions under cross-examination by the prosecutor, Mr M Ackerman. The State alleges that Mr Moni left South Africa to undergo military training for the PAC.

He is one of 18 alleged members of the PAC who have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlewis to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The hearing continues on Monday. — Sapa.

Accused arrested 'on fifth trip to Swaziland'

By PAM KLEINOT

BETHAL. — An alleged member of the Pan-Africanist Congress, who received R100 from a Mr Joe Makwanazi in Swaziland to bring back to South Africa, said yesterday he did not know Mr Makwanazi was a PAC official.

Mr Goodwill Moni, 24, of Guguletu, Cape Town, told the Bethal Circuit Court that he was doing a friend a favour by going to Swaziland on a false passport on April 21, 1977, to collect the money.

He said he went to Swaziland with his lover, who asked Mr Makwanazi for the money and later handed it to his friend in South Africa in his presence.

Mr Moni was being cross-examined by the prosecutor, Mr M Ackerman. The State alleges that he left South Africa to undergo military training for the PAC. It also alleges

that he assisted in conveying a number of recruits for military training and in establishing contact with PAC headquarters to collect funds for use in South Africa.

He is one of 18 alleged members of the PAC who have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Curlewis to charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Moni told the court he made five trips to Swaziland between January and April 1977 — twice he skipped the border, twice he went in with a false passport and on the fifth trip he was arrested at the border.

He said the purpose of his first trip was to further his education. He stayed at a refugee camp for a few weeks but returned to South Africa because the schools could not accommodate him for some time.

On his second trip he assisted across the border

three boys who were running away from the police. On his third trip he obtained a false passport in Swaziland and returned to South Africa.

Asked about his fourth trip, during which the R100 was collected, he said he did not know what the money was for — he was doing his friend a favour.

He said he had met Mr Makwanazi previously at a refugee camp and believed he had something to do with the United Nations. Mr Makwanazi had told him and other students to behave themselves in Swaziland and said they had to wait for the UN representative to see them in connection with scholarships.

Asked what the purpose of his fifth trip was, he said: "I was a refugee and was just going to stay in the camp until the schools opened in September."

The hearing continues on Monday.

Table 36 shows that the most important hindrance to firms employing more African technicians than they had indicated were the restrictions placed on them by the Trade Unions and Industrial Councils. Although Africans are often not explicitly barred from technicians' jobs, Industrial Council Agreements determine the racial structure of the skills hierarchy, and in a situation where, say, Africans are not allowed to work as artisans, there is little scope for an African technician. The scope for African technicians is relatively greater in industries which are not heavily unionised, e.g. civil engineering, chemicals, electronics, TV and business equipment.

Question 4. (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians).

The other side of the coin is that the demand for African technicians which we discovered may have been overstated for any one of a number of reasons. However, it is our impression, based on almost a hundred face to face interviews with employers and representatives of employers' associations, that this is not the case. It appears that industry's prime need is for more artisans, a frequently expressed need, but while there is still little scope for African artisans, many Africans could be utilised as technicians were they given the training.

All Soweto 11 must 'defend themselves'

By PAM KLEINOT

MR JUSTICE Van Dyk yesterday dismissed a defence counsel application for the discharge of seven of the accused in the trial of the 'Soweto 11', who are blamed for the unrest which swept through the township after June 16, 1976.

He also dismissed an application to scrap some of the evidence given during the trial and documents before the court and discard certain allegations.

The 11 have pleaded not guilty in the Kempton Park Circuit Court to a main

charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Earlier this month the defence counsel Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, made application to have certain documents and evidence struck from the record on the grounds of inadmissibility; that certain allegations in the indictment should be deleted because they had not been proved by the State; and that some of the accused be discharged.

The State opposed the application.

Yesterday Mr Van Dyk said there was sufficient

evidence of conspiracy to put all the accused on their defence.

Where allegations were unsubstantiated the 11 would not have to defend them.

The defence case will open on Monday.

The accused are: Mr Wilson Twala, 18; Mr Dan Montsisi, 23; Mr Seth Mazibuko, 19; Mr Matison Morobe, 22; Mr Thabo Ndabeni, 21; Mr Kennedy Mogami, 19; Mr Reginald Mngomezulu, 21; Mr Michael Khiba, 20; Mr George Nkosinati, 23, and Miss Susan Mthembu, 22.

343 R.D.M.
24/2/79

531

Former Nusas

man appeals

Staff Reporter

NICHOLAS "Fink" Haysom, former president of Nusas and of the University of Cape Town SRC, yesterday appealed against his conviction and sentence for refusing to answer questions in an espionage inquiry.

Haysom, 26, of Vine Street, Gardens, was convicted by Mr L P Smit in the Magistrate's Court last year and sentenced to 12 months. He was subpoenaed to answer questions about Mr Peter Manning, a Swapo publicity officer. The subpoena was authorized by Mr H A J Swart.

Mr Manning, a card-carrying member of Swapo, was facing charges in SWA/Namibia under the Official Secrets and Terrorism acts.

The charges against Mr Manning were withdrawn two days after Haysom's conviction.

Refused

Haysom refused to be sworn in and to answer the questions written on the subpoena. He was asked whether he knew Mr Manning, whether Mr Manning approached him at UCT in connection with Swapo propaganda, whether he had seen the "snarl" document, who showed it to him and by whom it was distributed, if he ever forwarded or received publications for Mr Manning.

Mr E L King, SC, appearing for Haysom, said Haysom refused to answer the questions on advice of his counsel.

Mr King raised a legal objection to the magistrate's court proceedings on the grounds that there was no evidence before the court that the magistrate who authorized the subpoena had exercised his judicial discretion.

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Justice Van Winsen and Mr Justice Grosskopf were on the Bench. Mr SN Bresler appeared for the State. Mr E L King, assisted by Mr I G Farlam, was instructed by Buchanans.

Court told why pupils marched

KEMPTON PARK — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, refused to meet members of the Black Parents' Association, (BPA) in Soweto unless they stopped the riots, a judge at the circuit court here heard yesterday.

This evidence was given by the first witness for the defence, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, in the trial in which 11 Soweto pupils have pleaded not guilty to charges relating to sedition and terrorism.

He said on August 4, 1976, he and other members of the BPA requested the police to handle the situation in which pupils were persuading people to stay away from work, in such a way there would be no reoccurrence of the events of June 16.

The police had said Mr Kruger might want to meet the BPA. Later the members were told the Minister would not see them unless they could prove they were leaders by stopping the riots. The Bishop was told the Minister would meet him alone, but he felt he was not in a position to do so.

The BPA members were given a police megaphone to address the pupils at New Canada. The pupils

said they wanted the abolition of Bantu Education, the release of student leaders, compulsory and free education and the reopening of universities.

The BPA members were not able to carry these grievances over to the Minister because he refused to see them.

The bishop said the BPA had been formed to help arrange and pay for the funerals of pupils who died in the June unrest. It had no political motivation.

He said black consciousness was one of the healthiest things that had occurred in the black community in which for many years people had looked down on themselves. It made people realise they had a contribution to make towards society instead of only receiving from it. This was far from a dangerous thing for other groups, but rather a healthy thing.

He felt the antagonism towards bantu education was widespread. Bantu Education was seen as a political instrument of the policy of separate development. Blacks regarded education as a liberating factor which endangered hope, and any inter-

ference with it had a shattering effect on black aspirations.

Unfortunately an objection had developed to Afrikaans, because the Afrikaans culture had been welded to separate development, the Bishop said.

He said the most important grievance was the detention of fellow pupils whom the crowd wanted released. The police conveyed the message that only those against whom murder charges were being investigated were in detention.

The students did not believe it and this made them more determined than ever to march to John Vorster Square.

Bishop Buthelezi was cross-examined by Mr K. von Lieres who asked him whether he had been in favour of the students attempt to make the Urban Bantu Council collapse.

The Bishop said his support had not been asked for but it was his stand that public bodies should be created with the aid of the people as in the white community. Parliament is elected.

Mr Von Lieres then produced a BPA document in which it was stated South Africa had learned nothing from Sharpeville, relying on the lethal bullet fired from a machinegun for crowd control.

It also referred to the police as "trigger happy."

Mr Von Lieres put it to the Bishop that an organisation which issued such a pamphlet was not aiming at reconciliation. He asked the Bishop whether he had seen the police to be "trigger happy." The Bishop replied: "no".

He conceded that when thousands of students had assembled to march to John Vorster Square on August 4, the police had exerted restraint.

They had moved back at the request of the Bishop and had stopped pointing their guns. It was only when the students continued with the march that teargas was thrown.

But the retreat of the police was not the issue of New Canada. It was the question of the release of detained students, the Bishop said.

The hearing continues.
— SAPA.

a peak in 1974 of 86 892).

4.3 A rough break-down of the post-war period into employment phases seems possible. (See Graph 4 on p.24a).

4.3.1 In the period from 1946 to 1957 employment grew with no interruption (except for 1955) from 3 575 to 19 630 - a remarkable 16,8 per cent per annum growth rate. Moreover the growth seems to have been fairly steady - except for a very considerable jump between 1951 and 1952 (from 7 882 to 13 494 workers) which suggests the opening of a new mine.

4.3.2 There is then an extremely sharp downward break in 1958 (employment fell from 19 630 to 9 675, in a year, but was back to 16 044 by 1960 - which suggests cyclical influences). In fact the years 1958 to 1964 (inclusive) show considerable fluctuations and no growth - at least in the sense that only in 1965 was the 1957 level of employment improved upon.

Blacks' education inferior, says expert

KEMPTON PARK. — Black education, for various reasons, was inferior to white education in South Africa, but since 1967 there had been a strong attempt to improve the system, an education expert said in the circuit court yesterday.

Dr F E Auerbach is the second witness to be called for the defence of 11 Soweto students, Mr Chief Twala, 18, and 10 others, who have pleaded not guilty to charges relating to sedition and terrorism.

The charges arise from the events of June 16, 1976, and other disturbances in Soweto over the following year.

In reply to a question by senior counsel for the State, Mr K von Lieres, the doctor said it was not his opinion that Bantu education was designed to keep the black man in an inferior position.

However, in a 1953 speech Dr H F Verwoerd had said a black child must not be educated so as to give him the impression that he could take his place together with the white man. This had caused in the black community a deep-seated sense that it was being discriminated against.

He pointed to some of the differences between white and black education. Firstly, white teachers were much better educators.

Ninety-five percent of white teachers had a matriculation certificate plus a professional qualification whereas only 11

percent of black teachers were similarly qualified.

Fifty percent of black teachers had a J C certificate plus a professional qualification and 15 percent had neither a matriculation certificate nor professional training. This was because vast numbers of pupils enrolled but very few matriculated.

In 1975 the State spent R664 per capita on a white child and R44 on a black child.

There was overcrowding in black schools and it had been estimated, taking into account double sessions, that the average black teachers taught three times as many children as the average white teachers.

The doctor said there was no significant difference in the matriculation syllabus for black children and white children, but at primary level there was a fear of differentiation when gardening was introduced as a subject for black children.

The language issue was a difficult one because all children had to have a knowledge of official languages in the country.

The question was not whether to change the medium of instruction to one of the official languages but how and when this was done.

At the end of Dr Auerbach's evidence, the defence closed its case.

Mr Justice Van Dyk postponed the hearing to March 12 for the start of argument. — Sapa

EVENTS
INDEPENDENT
FOR POST-
CONSULT
Samuels, M.
Abshire, D.
Boxer, C.
Chilcote, R.
Mondlane, E.
Muchnik, N.
Humbaraci, A.

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What effect did the colonial administrative and Mozambique independence?

DISCUSSION TOPIC NO. 1:

Boxer, C.
Chilcote, R.
Chilcote, R.
Mondlane, E.
Abshire, D.
Samuels, M.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

"Class and not colour was the basis of the South African 'Dis' assimilation."

DISCUSSION TOPIC NO. 4:

Davies, R.
Hughes, K.

Yudelman, D.

DISCUSSION TOPIC NO. 3 cont.:

"The Quest for a Neo-Marxist Approach to Contemporary South Africa" in SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS 45, 2 (June 1977) pp. 201 - 205
"Class, Race and Gold" in REVIEW OF AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY 7 (1977) pp. 127 - 131
"Challenge from the Past: Reflections on Liberalism and Radicalism in the Writing of Southern African History", SOCIAL DYNAMICS 3, 1 (1977)

FACULTY OF ARTS
Extracts from original
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Bennetts, Miss Susan L.
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1. The royal court.

Moltend, Miss Barbara (B.A.) be granted exemption from General Biology and Animal Biology towards the B.A. degree in the grounds of her previous successful completion of Biology in 1971. While registered at the complaints Faculty of Medicine, Miss Moltend is a finalist and a member of the stand registered for Zoology and Gold-mounted swords: and on his right

Richardson, Miss Anne Stewart (B.A.) be permitted to cancel her city registration for Animal Biology as at 2.11.78 (but is back dated to June 1978) on the grounds that she withdrew from the course in June, 1978, when she was refused a D.P. The gate of the chamber is but omitted to fill in a change of curriculum form.

Witz, Alan (B.A. LL.B.) be granted credit for Latin I towards the B.A. degree, should he successfully complete an equivalent course through UNISA in 1978. The people gather when they hear this sound.

Broodryk, A.C. (B.A. LL.B.) be permitted to change his registration from B. Com. LL.B. to B.A. LL.B. as at 22.11.78.

(Mr. Broodryk can qualify for the B.A. degree in December should he pass these two towns in a plain. One

dozen mosques in one of which they assemble for the Friday prayer.

Desmarais, Robert (B.A.) be permitted to count Roman Dutch and Law as a second foreign language, without having passed

Roman Dutch and Law as a second foreign language, without having passed February, 1979, as a second foreign language covered with houses. Their houses are made of stone and acacia wood. The king has a palace

White and green in the town, Joseph (B.A.) be permitted to count for the Economics II towards the B.A. degree in the grounds of his previous successful completion of Economics I in 1978. The king has a palace

the men in charge of their religious cult, In these are also

Willie, the idola and the (B.A. LL.B.) be permitted to count for the Economics I towards the B.A. degree in the grounds of his previous successful completion of Economics I in 1978. The king has a palace

prerogative of the king in the final year, one is imprisoned in them, no more is ever heard of him... Their religion is paganism and the worship of idols. When the king dies, they build a large dome of wood over the burial place, then they bring him on a bed lightly covered, and put him inside the dome. At his side they put his ornaments, his arms and the vessels from which he used to eat and drink, filled with food and beverages. They bring in those men who used to serve his food and drink. Then they close the door of the dome and cover it with mats and other materials. People gather and pile earth over it until it becomes like a large mound then they dig a ditch round it so that it can be

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — An alleged terrorist denied in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday that he had left South Africa for military training.

Mr Godfrey Khumalo said he had been travelling around South Africa selling dagga at the time it was alleged he was being trained as a terrorist.

Mr Khumalo has pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act and other charges of conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property.

He also denies encouraging other people to leave South Africa to be trained as terrorists.

He said that cartridges from an East European

RAM 28/2/79
Terror
trial man
'selling
dagga' (33)

country found in his car had been put there without his knowledge.

Mr Khumalo admitted attending a meeting of the banned Black People's Convention in KwaMashu, a black township near Durban, but denied that he had told other men that they should take up arms against the Government.

The trial continues today.

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Two accused of aiding terrorism

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE
FACULTY OF ARTS

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE

INTRODUCTION:

Enclosed is the form to assist new students to help them plan their sections and activities.

The Faculty of Arts

courses offered in those subjects in which the Faculty of Arts has decided to offer courses. Attendance is strongly recommended because the course forms an integral part of the first year registration programme. Attendance is also recommended for those students in other faculties who intend including Arts courses in their curriculum.

A woman and a man today pleaded not guilty in a Johannesburg Regional Court to a charge under the Terrorism Act of inciting, encouraging or aiding people to undergo military training outside the country.

Mrs Ethel Wauchope (52) of Dhlamini, Soweto, and Mr Washington Mlazi (36), no address given, denied they arranged for people to undergo training between January and August last year, and asked the State to give more details about the charges.

An 18-year-old witness asked the magistrate to order her release from detention.

She said she had been detained in solitary confinement for eight months, assaulted by security police and prevented from seeing her family.

The witness, Miss Kukhayi Dladla, said she had attended school in Port Elizabeth but decided to take up the offer of a scholarship and military training in Botswana after she had been shot at by police while attending the funeral of a friend.

She said she met Mrs Wauchope and Mr Mlazi in Soweto and stayed with Mr Mlazi for a week before leaving with three other people on the train for Mafeking.

Mr H Brandt appeared for the State. Mr H Bassian appeared for Mrs Wauchope and Lowenberg, Goldstein and Kasee conducted the defence for Mr Mlazi.

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Attendance is strongly recommended because the course forms an integral part of the first year registration programme. Attendance is also recommended for those students in other faculties who intend including Arts courses in their curriculum.

The Pre-University Course will thus consist of the following:-

1. Information lectures on courses offered (Saturday 17th and Monday 19th February).
Mrs Stannard, telephone 61-4055.
Venue: Du Toit Room, Athenaeum, Newlands.
2. Student Workshops (Sunday 18th February).
Senior students will be available for consultation and advice from 10.00 to 12.00 noon.
Dr F.R. Bradlow will address members of the Society on Monday, 19th February, at 2.15 p.m. in the centre of Sir Lowry's Pass.
3. Study Methods lectures (Wednesday 21st and Thursday 22nd February).
Members are asked to meet in the centre of Sir Lowry's Pass at 2.15 p.m. For the route and other information you are referred to the accompanying sheet prepared by Dr R.F.M. Immelman.
4. Library Instruction Programme (from Tuesday 20th to Saturday 24th February).
An excursion to Knorhoek, Sir Lowry's Pass (and possibly to the 3rd branch of the river) has been arranged for Saturday, 24th February, at 8.00 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION:

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

Accommodation in a University Residence is available to those students who have been accepted into a Residence, and also to those students who are unable

Court told of strife at Robben Island

DD
6/3/79
331

BETHAL — Strife between Robben Island prisoners from Johannesburg and Pretoria — with the Johannesburgers regarding the Pretorians as "plaasjapies" — was mentioned in evidence in the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) trial in the circuit court here yesterday.

This was said by Mr Mark Shinnars, 37, of Pretoria, the third accused among 18 men appearing as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and several alternative charges.

The State alleges that efforts to revive the PAC started among a group of prisoners on Robben Island.

Mr Shinnars said he had served most of a 10-year

sentence on the island. He had been sentenced in June 1963 for conspiring to overthrow the government, after a charge of being a member of the PAC was withdrawn.

The worst problem at the prison was "bad feeling" between prisoners from Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Some problems required self-discipline by prisoners, such as the rivalry between Pretorians and Johannesburgers.

There had been cell committees and a body to liaise between the cells.

In 1970, a seven-man committee had been formed to encourage harmony among the prisoners.

It became known as the Secretariat, and had 21 members.

Mr Shinnars said he had formed a union of culture, art and drama, and had been invited in 1971 to join the Secretariat when one of its members left Robben Island. He was responsible for art, culture and drama.

The Secretariat had met once a month. To his knowledge it had had nothing to do with the PAC. But he had noticed most of the secretariat members and its supporters were people who had been convicted of offences relating to the PAC.

Mr Shinnars said he had no knowledge of the Secretariat disseminating political information.

He said the authorities encouraged the activities of the Secretariat.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.

Court hears of bad feeling on Robben Island

BETHAL — Strife between Robben Island prisoners from Johannesburg and Pretoria — with the Johannesburgers regarding the Pretorians as "plaaslapies" — was mentioned in evidence in the Pan Africanist Congress trial in the circuit court in Bethal yesterday.

The evidence was given by Mr Mark Shinnars (37) of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, who is the third accused among 18 men appearing

as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and several alternative charges.

The State alleges that efforts to revive the PAC started among a group of prisoners on Robben Island.

The PAC is later alleged to have recruited people in South Africa and taken them to Swazi-

land for military training abroad.

Mr Shinnars said he had served most of a 10 years sentence on the island. He had been sentenced in June 1963 for conspiring to overthrow the Government after the State had withdrawn the charge against him of being a member of the banned PAC.

He said a "draft" of about 100 prisoners from Leeuwkop Prison had

arrived on the island in December 1963.

They had their own problems, the worst of which was "bad feeling" between prisoners from Pretoria and from Johannesburg.

The Pretorians felt the Johannesburgers were "belittling them as plaaslapies," Mr Shinnars said.

"The Johannesburgers felt they were much more educated than those from Pretoria, although this was not so," he added.

Mr Shinnars said that in 1970, a seven-man committee had been formed to bring about a more harmonious state of affairs among the prisoners.

In 1970 or 1971 it had become known as The Secretariat and had had 21 members.

Mr Shinnars said he had formed a union of culture, art and drama and had been invited in 1971 to join The Secretariat when one of its mem-

ber, he had been asked to fill the vacancy of the person responsible for art, culture and drama.

The Secretariat had met once a month. To his knowledge, it had had nothing to do with the PAC. He had observed, however, that members of The Secretariat and those who supported its activities were mostly people who had been convicted of offences relating to the PAC.

Mr Shinnars said he

had no knowledge of The Secretariat disseminating political information.

The Secretariat had arranged musical productions, and its representations had also led to improved food and dietary changes such as the introduction of chicken for Sunday meals. At the time the authorities were encouraging the activities of The Secretariat, Mr Shinnars said.

The hearing will be resumed today. — Sapa.

8/31/79
331
Ex-BPC

secretary
in court

EAST LONDON — The former secretary for the East London branch of the Black People's Convention, Mr. Ryan Buyisile Mapisa, 23, who was detained by the security police made a brief appearance in the magistrate's court on Tuesday.

Mr. Mapisa, of Daka Street, Duncan Village, was not asked to plead.

No evidence was led and he was remanded in custody. He will appear in court on Monday.

A police spokesman said Mr. Mapisa was being charged under security laws. — DDR

GENERAL NEWS

Law wrangle on PAC trial

BETHAL. — The defence objected to portions of an earlier judgment being quoted by the State during cross-examination of one of the 18 accused in the Pan-Africanist Congress trial in the Bethal Circuit Court yesterday.

In question was a 1963 judgment on accused Mr Mark Shinnars, in which he was found guilty of conspiring to use violence to overthrow the State. The charges in the 1963 trial arose from alleged PAC activities at Atteridgeville.

The court heard earlier that Mr Shinnars served a 10-year term on Robben Island.

Mr Shinnars told the court earlier this week that a second charge alleging that he was a member of the banned PAC was withdrawn in the 1963 trial.

Cross-examining Mr Shinnars yesterday, the deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek, said there were no separate charges of alleged PAC membership involved in the 1963 trial. He read from the judgment, which he later explained the State wanted to introduce in evidence to prove that "the PAC was part and parcel of the case".

The judge asked him what relevance the judgment had to the present State case.

Mr Haasbroek replied: "The

point is the credibility of this witness, who wants to indicate to this court that he had very little or nothing to do with the PAC."

Mr A M Wilson, for the defence, objected that the evidence was completely irrelevant. The judge should come to his own decisions on evidence before him in the present trial, he said.

Mr Justice Curlewis said the State could cross-examine to establish that the accused had in fact been convicted and could give the exact indictment.

"I am concerned that you (the State) seem to use facts in that case on which it may be that the conviction was based, as prima facie evidence of those facts," he said.

"It seems to indicate that you are using those as established facts to cross-examine the witness."

Mr Haasbroek agreed and said there was no appeal against the 1963 judgment.

The judge asked him to find authorities "that a conviction proved against a witness must be used by me as evidence of the facts on which it was based."

The case was adjourned to Monday. — Sapa.

Political
STAR 9/12/79
journalist
0243 (2) 331
sentenced

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr John Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express newspaper, was today sentenced to 14 days imprisonment by a Cape Town magistrate for refusing to answer questions about his source of information for a report he wrote in his newspaper late last year.

Imprisonment has been suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court and notice of appeal has been served.

The case arises from a report on December 3 last year in which Mr Matisonn described the activities of Mr Frederick Shaw, head of the Christian League.

The State claims that the unknown person who supplied Mr Matisonn with the details for his report has either libelled or defamed Mr Shaw. It subpoenaed Mr Matisonn to divulge his source of information and to that end a number of questions were put to him by the State.

Mr Matisonn declined to answer some of these questions and was therefore sentenced to imprisonment. Mr Matisonn's original article alleged that Mr Shaw operated an unauthorised banking account in the United States and linked the Christian League with parties involved in the Information scandal.

Mr Matisonn's newspaper had put these allegations to Mr Shaw and had printed his reply in full.

331

12/3/99

A man accused of planting several bombs, including one on a railway line and another in a car park at Benoni, today changed his mind about defence arrangements to which he agreed at a pre-trial hearing.

The accused, Mr. Norman Velapi Ngwenya (24) of Dube Street, Wattville, faced five counts involving terrorism on Sabotage, one with an alternative of attempted murder and one of possessing illegal pamphlets.

The case was postponed by Mr Justice Boshoff because Mr Ngwenya decided against accepting pro deo defence for which he asked previously.

He will now be defended by Mr P N Liebenberg, instructed by Mr Shun Chetty). Mr Liebenberg asked for the postponement because he wanted to consult Mr Ngwenya, who had pleaded guilty to three counts.

It is alleged that Mr Ngwenya participated in placing explosives on a railway line between Apex and Dunswart in November 1977 causing damage and injury.

He was accused too of involvement in placing a bomb in a parking lot at Benoni station in December 1977 which blew up and damaged several cars.

The court heard that Mr Ngwenya went to Duns-
swart station with others,
with the intention of plac-
ing a bomb but was in-
tercepted by a policeman,
Mr H Komasisi, who was
shot in the stomach.

It was alleged Mr Ngwenya was trained in activities between October 1977 and January 1978 which could endanger the law and order of the Republic and was in possession of explosives, arms, ammunitions, hand grenades and a machine pistol.

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Contrary to this kind of analysis, we assert that the history of men and women can only be understood in terms of the contradictions that exist between social classes. This is not to deny the importance of the women's struggle against exploitation and discrimination. Indeed the mere fact that half of the exploited and oppressed people of this world are women indicates a central role for this struggle. Instead, while recognising the urgency of this struggle, we assert that to ignore the very real contradictions that exist between bourgeois women who experience their oppression as discrimination, and working class women who experience their oppression as essentially exploitation, to ignore the specific way in which the oppression of women is produced and ensured within the South African social formation, and above all, to ignore the struggles of other people struggling against exploitation is not only incorrect but will lead to inadequate strategies that could well ensure that women's libera-

2 charged with promoting banned bodies

13/3/79 (331) DD

EAST LONDON — Two men appeared at different hearings in the Regional Court here yesterday on charges of furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

Mr Mtutuzeli Pobana, 26, and Mr Mongezi Ngcaba, 22, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Pobana was remanded in custody to April 25 and Mr Ngcaba was remanded in custody to April 23.

In another hearing, the

former secretary of the East London branch of the Black People's Convention, Mr Ryan Buyisile Mapisa, 24, of Daka Street, Duncan Village, appeared briefly with three other men on a charge of being members of a banned organisation.

The other men who appeared with him are Mr Mandla Elliot Gxanyana, 24, Mr Khaya Myoli, 19, and Mr Bonile Tuluma, 28.

They were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to April 18 for trial. — DDR.

Bethal defence move dropped

BETHAL — A defence objection against use by the state in cross-examinations of a 1963 judgment against one of the 18 accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial was withdrawn in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

After hearing arguments, Mr Justice Curlewis said the Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General, Mr P. G. Haasbroek, had conceded that according to legal precedent, he was not entitled to use the judgment as proof of the facts before the other court in 1963.

Mr Haasbroek had made it clear the state could use the judgment only as a "convenient bringing together of facts" which could be used in that form in cross-examinations.

It was clear the state no longer wished to use the judgment for the purposes the defence had feared when the objection to the admissibility of the judgment was raised in evidence.

"No ruling is therefore required," Mr Justice Curlewis said.

The 18 men are appearing as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

Mr Haasbroek resumed cross-examination of Mr Mark Shinnars, 37. He is accused number three.

Mr Shinnars agreed he had conspired with the others involved in the 1963 trial to overthrow the state. At the time he had sympathised with the idea of resorting to violence.

He had been a PAC supporter and had taken part in the activities of the PAC. He had never been a PAC member.

Asked whether, as found by the judge in the 1963 trial, he had been a cell leader and had taken a more active part than some of the other accused, Mr Shinnars said as a student leader, "these people came to me." He was the one who had called the others to meetings.

He could not recall having admitted in the 1963 trial to having been a cell leader. He had taken part in discussions on the "sword being mightier than the pen," but that had been before serving his sentence on Robben Island. At the time he had believed the sword was

Asked how he had been "converted" and no longer favoured violence, Mr Shinnars said this had arisen from his experience, weighing up his aims in life and having to think about his own future.

The trial continues. —
SAPA.

Confusion over defence holds up terror trial

East Rand Bureau

On the face of it the instructing attorneys in the terrorism trial in Benoni were involved in the case irregularly, the presiding judge said today.

Mr Justice Boshoff instructed that a record of today's proceedings, and an application for a postponement be sent to the Law Council.

He was reacting to evidence by the grandmother of Mr Norman Velapi Mgwenya (24) of Dube Street, Wattville, Benoni, who faces five charges of terrorism, one with an alternative count of attempted murder and a charge of possessing banned literature.

At a previous appearance in the Magistrate's Court Mr Ngwenya pleaded guilty to all the charges.

Today his grandmother, Mrs Agnes Ngwenya, told the court she had not approached an attorney to defend her grandson nor had anyone else done so on her behalf.

INSTRUCTED

When Mr Ngwenya appeared in the Magistrate's Court he had asked for pro Deo defence. Yesterday when Mr R D Claassen arrived at the court, he was told the family had instructed an attorney.

In court today the judge asked Mr H Shakenovsky, SC, by whom his instructing attorneys had been briefed.

Mrs D P Jana of the firm Shun Chetty and Company left the courtroom to phone her firm. She later returned and said that a Mrs Clara Moyema had instructed the firm on behalf of Mrs Agnes Ngwenya. Mrs Ngwenya told the court she knew of no such person.

Mr Shakenovsky appeared today only to ask for the postponement. He would not be handling the defence.

Mrs Ngwenya was called to give evidence after Mr Jacobs told the court she had approached him after yesterday's postponement to ask what was going on. She had then told him she had not approached any legal representatives.

Mr Shakenovsky asked for a postponement of about two weeks because he said Mr Ngwenya wanted to offer a defence on the three main counts.

The case was postponed to March 19, so that the question of defence could be settled.

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He said, however, that he had a note signed by Mr Norman Ngwenya and addressed to Mr Shun Chetty requesting representation.

Mr P B Jacobs, SC for the State, said that the note had been signed yesterday after the pro Deo counsel had been dismissed.

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MR KRUGER . . . 36 convicted.

(331)
Sabotage:
53 youths
charged

By BARRY STREEK

THE ASSEMBLY -- The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday that 53 teenagers under the age of 18 had been charged with sabotage, arson and public violence during 1978.

Of these, 36 had been convicted, he said.

Mr Kruger revealed this in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

The teenagers had been charged in terms of the Internal Security and Terrorism Acts.

"A further 44 were charged with various offences of whom 33 were convicted, while another 30 gave evidence on behalf of the State."

Mr Kruger said 14 people had been charged with sabotage, of whom four had been convicted while 10 had been convicted of public violence.

A further 20 had been charged with arson, of whom 14 had been convicted while two others had been convicted of public violence and malicious damage to property.

SNA 1613175

April 30 set for terror judgment

(B31)

Judgment in the trial of 11 Soweto students appearing on a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act, will be given in the Kempton Park Circuit Court on April 30.

All accused have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Closing his argument, Mr K von Liers, senior counsel for the State, said that the demonstration in Soweto on June 16 1976 was seditious because the planners had the intention of defying authority.

"They removed the students from the schools from the control of the teachers — in other words, from the control of the Bantu Education Department.

"It went further than mere protests. They did not have permission to remove the students from the schools. Their clear intention was to defy the authority of the Education Department.

"By organising an illegal gathering the planners foresaw consequent violence." — Sapa.

'Soweto 11' trial judgment soon

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. -- Judgment in the trial of the "Soweto 11" will be given in the Kempton Park Circuit Court on April 30.

The 11 former Soweto students, blamed for the unrest which swept through the township after June 16, 1976, have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Van Dyk to a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Closing his argument, Mr K Von Lieres, SC, deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, said yesterday that the demonstration in Soweto on June 16, 1976, was seditious because the planner had the intention of defying authority.

"The planners foresaw defiance by removing students from the school for the demonstration and had the intention of assailing the authority of the Department of Bantu Education and the police," Mr Von Lieres added that by organizing an illegal gathering, the planners foresaw confrontation and consequent violence.

"It is not the intention of the mob that must be judged but the intention of the accused. The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) condoned violence by creating the forum in which it took place," he said.

Earlier, the defence counsel, Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, had said the policy of the SSRC was not to seek confrontation with the police but to organize a peaceful demonstration. Referring to the demonstration on June 16, 1976, he said the students could not have foreseen that violence would erupt because even the police, who knew of the demonstration, were not prepared for the event.

Bomb meant to kill says SAR expert

Star 1/13/79 (331)

East Rand Bureau

At a special sitting of the Supreme Court in Benoni, a senior railways police officer today demonstrated with a model how a train had activated a bomb on the line between Dunswart and Apex in November 1977.

Lieutenant-Colonel C S E Cloete, a sub-inspector of explosives, said it was his opinion that the bomb, which had damaged the engine and slightly injured the driver, had been aimed at railway staff rather than the rail itself.

He was giving evidence at the trial in which Mr Norman Velapi Ngwenya (24) has been charged on five counts of terrorism, three alternatively of sabotage, and one alternatively of attempted murder.

Mr Ngwenya pleaded guilty to the charges before a magistrate. Now he wants to show the court a defence of compulsion to participate.

PC SHOT

The three main counts relate to the bomb on the railway line, a second bomb explosion in the carpark at Benoni station in December 1977, and the shooting of a police constable at the Dunswart station, when he tried to intercept men carrying a bomb.

Colonel Cloete explained how the bomb was placed. Had the train been com-

ing from the opposite direction, the driver would almost certainly have been killed, the colonel said. If it had been intended to do more damage to the line, the explosive would have been set differently.

He described the method as "extremely efficient

and intelligent."

The driver, Mr S L Oosthuizen, was only slightly injured when his arm was cut by glass from the engine which was shattered.

The case continues.

Mr P B Jacobs, SC, and Mr H C Coetzee, JC, appeared for the State. Mr P Lakier, SC, and Mr P N Levenberg, JC, appeared for Ngwenya.

Hunger-strike detainee hospitalised

NM 20/3/79 331

BETHAL — Mr. Churchill Luvuno (22), of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, who is being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act pending a perjury and other charges arising from the Pan African Congress trial here, was admitted to Bethal Hospital at the weekend, police sources confirmed yesterday.

Mr. Luvuno also faces two charges under the Terrorism Act — allegedly leaving the country to undergo military training and forming a cell of the banned PAC called Triangle Battlefield Organisation.

Police sources say Mr. Luvuno had been on a hunger strike in the prison here for a number of days.

Arrangements were being made yesterday to refer him to a neurologist in Pretoria.

He is to be taken to Pretoria by ambulance.

Mr. Luvuno gave

evidence last year for the defence in the PAC trial in which 18 men alleged to have been members or supporters of the PAC faced two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

Mr. Luvuno was arrested soon after he had given evidence and detained under Section Six.

He appeared for remand in the Regional Court here on the three charges on February 28.

He is to appear again on April 11. — (Sapa.)

Accused: Anglos paid for course

BETHAL. Mrs Helen Suzman MP, had arranged for payment for a welding course he had taken and another welding course had been paid for by the Anglo American Corporation, one of the accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial said in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr John Ganya, 48, of Soweto, who told the court he had been wrongly convicted and sentenced to five years for Poqo activities in Transkei, said he and a companion had visited Mrs Suzman in 1973 at the Progressive Party office in Johannesburg.

They had all sat down to a meal together and he had explained to Mrs Suzman that he wanted to take the Afrox welding course which cost R20 a day and which he could not afford.

Mr Ganya said Mrs Suzman had arranged "for all the money that was necessary" to be sent and he had taken the course.

Mr Ganya is one of 18 people, alleged to have been members of supporters of the banned PAC, who are facing two main charges under the Terrorist Act and alternative charges.

The court, now in session for its 16th month, has heard evidence that the PAC allegedly recruited people for military training abroad after the release of certain Robben Island prisoners who had decided on the island to revive the PAC.

The hearing continues today.
- Sapa

PAC accused: Suzman helped me

BETHAL — An accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial told the Supreme Court here yesterday Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, had arranged for payment of a welding course he had taken after his release from Robben Island.

Mr John Ganya, 48, of Soweto, said another welding course had been paid by Anglo-American where it had been arranged for him by a labour officer, Father Cosmas Desmond.

He said he had been wrongly convicted and sentenced to five years for Poqo activities in Transkei.

He said he and a com-

panion had visited Mrs Suzman in 1973 at the Progressive Party office in Johannesburg.

They had a meal and he told Mrs Suzman he wanted to take the Afrox welding course which cost R20 a day but could not afford it.

Mrs Suzman had arranged "for all the money necessary" to be sent to Afrox, and he had taken the course.

An earlier welding course had been paid for through Father Desmond, but he had realised there was "not much money" in the type of welding he had learned then.

The welding he had

wanted to learn in the second course offered better wages.

Mr Ganya is one of 18 people alleged to have been members or supporters of the banned PAC, who are facing two main charges under the terrorism act and a number of alternative charges.

The court, now in session in its 16th month, has heard evidence that the PAC allegedly recruited people for military training abroad after the release of certain Robben Island prisoners who had decided on the island to revive the PAC.

Mr Ganya told the court

yesterday he had served a five year term on Robben Island after he was found guilty in October 1963 on charges relating to Poqo activities in Transkei.

He had not appealed against the judgment, but one chief and several others who had been convicted with him had appealed successfully.

"I did not have the money to appeal — not a penny," Mr Ganya said.

In the trial he had denied knowledge of Poqo, and said he had never been a member. The group he belonged to had decided to kill members of a cattle thieving gang who had also stolen his cattle. — SAPA.

Accused weeps at Benoni bomb blasts hearing

STAR 21/3/79

331

East Rand Bureau

The man charged with terrorism relating to bomb blasts in Benoni broke down and cried today when he started to give evidence at a special sitting of the Supreme Court in Benoni.

Mr Norman Velapi Ngwenya (21) is appearing on five counts of terrorism, three alternative counts of sabotage, one alternative count of attempted murder and one count of possessing banned literature.

At an appearance before a magistrate he pleaded guilty to all the charges, but in the Supreme Court has contended

that he was compelled to participate by threats on his life.

Today he told the court a man called Christoff had urged him to join the African National Congress. He thought it was merely a political party and did not know it was committed to violence.

THREAT

Christoff suggested he and others should become freedom fighters in October 1977.

Christoff had told him money would be provided for his school fees, uniform and books.

In November 1977 Christoff had told him they were going to plant a

bomb. When Mr Ngwenya refused he was told that once he knew something of the organisation there was no going back as he would be killed.

He accompanied Christoff to the Apex railway line where Christoff planted a bomb. Later Christoff told him it had not exploded.

On December 8 Christoff again said they were going to plant a bomb and again threatened him if he did not comply.

They placed the bomb in a carpark at Benoni station. As they were leaving they heard the explosion.

The case continues.

as a referee

frank expression

of your views as to the candidate's suitability for such promotion. For your reference I enclose a copy of curriculum vitae and list of publications.

We would welcome such comments as you can make on the candidate bearing in mind particularly the criteria which will apply in assessing the merits of candidates as set out in the rules governing ad hoc promotion of which I enclose a copy.

I shall be most grateful if you could let us have a confidential expression of your views on suitability for the recommended position, by not later than

Yours sincerely,

A H R E PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

Cape Town

August 1978

PAC accused: I gave help when I could

BETHAL -- An accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial, Mr John Ganya, told the Supreme Court here yesterday many people had come to him for help when they had been in trouble and he had helped them when he could.

Mr Ganya is appearing with 17 others as alleged supporters of the banned PAC on two main charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Ganya, 48, of Soweto, named several people he had been in touch with to help students and pupils further their education.

Among these were "Mr Gallo who owns records," who had "not been merciful" when he and a young girl student had visited Mr Gallo at his home.

If Mr Gallo had been interested, he would have granted immediate assistance and not referred them to someone else.

He had gone to the home of the former chairman of Rand Mines, Mr Anderson.

Mr Anderson had referred them to a person in a Johannesburg office who had given the girl a cheque for more than R400. She had gone to study at Fort Hare.

Other contacts he had had to help raise scholarships, or in connection with educational matters, were a Father Derks, Mr David Adler, of a correspondence college, a Mrs Israel at the Institute of Race Relations, a Mrs McDonald who was in the administrative department at the institute, and, through the institute's director, he had been told of the Patel Education Trust.

He had met another of the accused in the present trial, Mr Michael Khala, 24, of Soweto, towards the end of 1976.

Mr Khala and two companions had said they wanted to further their education outside South Africa. He had told them he did not have knowledge of such opportunities but had heard of people who knew of scholarships available in Swaziland.

Mr Ganya testified about meeting people in the company of students at the Johannesburg station.

One of them, an earlier state witness who may not be identified, had told him there was transport available whenever students wanted to be taken away.

Mr Ganya said he had taken two young girls to the witness. The girls had gone to Swaziland but had returned to Transkei after finding there were delays.

Mr Ganya denied a number of statements by state witnesses earlier in the 16-month trial.

These included statements that he had discussed recruiting people for military training abroad and that the PAC was doing nothing to identify with the students of Soweto and that Mr Ganya alone was attending funerals.

Another allegation by a state witness that Mr Ganya had said Transkei was sending people for military training "by the Mafeking route" was also untrue, Mr Ganya said.

During his five years on Robben Island, he had spent four years and three months in the isolation cells with people like "Mandela, Sisulu and Kathrada."

He had not really known state witnesses who had been on the island and who had testified against him, as "I only saw them when they were punished in the isolation cells."

Mr Ganya said one of the state witnesses had asked him in Johannesburg later to introduce him to Father Cosmas Desmond.

Father Desmond had been working for Anglo American and the witness had asked for an introduction to "these people," to whom Mr Ganya had been introduced by Mrs Winnie Mandela.

He had not introduced the witness.

Asked by Mr Harry Pitman, leading the defence evidence, what the reason was for his "particular apparent interest in education," Mr Ganya said: "I had suffered quite a lot trying to get an education and attending night schools. When I realised I'd failed, I thought it would be good if any other person who wanted to could be helped to get an education."

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.

Court told of routes out of S Africa

BETHAL — An accused in the Pan Africanist trial at Bethal told the circuit court today that he had helped pupils, students and children to leave South Africa during and after the 1976 unrest.

He said this was to help them further their education outside South Africa, but denied he had ever mentioned they were going for military training, as alleged by a number of State witnesses.

Mr John Ganya (48) of Soweto, is appearing with 17 others as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC on two main charges under the Terrorism Act.

STREET MEETING

Mr Ganya told today how he and Dr Naboth Ntshuntsha — a medical doctor detained before the present 16-month trial started and who died before the trial began — had once been involved in a street corner meeting in Johannesburg, from which a group of young people had been sent to Swaziland.

There was mention in the course of Mr Ganya's evidence of young people leaving South Africa by the "Mafeking route" to Botswana and by the "Swaziland route."

Mr Ganya denied ever having told a State witness (none of whom may be identified) anything about the PAC.

"I know nothing of the PAC. I am not a member of the PAC," he said.

DENIAL

He denied having told another State witness in July 1976 that about 60 young people had been sent in groups of between 10 and 20 to the PAC office in Swaziland.

It was also untrue that he had told a certain State witness that a group of pupils being sent out of the country should get travel documents so that they could go to Tanzania and elsewhere to get money.

"The children did not need travel documents when they left," Mr Ganya said.

The hearing continues tomorrow. — Sapa.

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2/...

Bomb blast youth jailed for 12 years

STAR 22/3/79

331

East Rand Bureau

A black youth has been sentenced to a total of 12 years' imprisonment, for the part he played in causing two bomb explosions and other terrorist activities in Benoni.

At a special sitting of

the Supreme Court in Benoni, Mr Justice Boshoff said a record of the sentence would be sent to jail authorities outlining all the circumstances so that they might be taken into account for remission and parole.

He said the sentence on Norman Velapi Ngwenya (21), was not meant to destroy him, but to show that urban terrorism could not be tolerated.

AMBITIOUS

He said he did not see Ngwenya as a true terrorist and that he was satisfied that Ngwenya realised he had been on the wrong track.

Ngwenya had impressed him as an honest witness and as a youth who was full of ambition. During the unrest in Wattville, Benoni, during 1977, he had written his Form 111 examinations.

It was possible that Ngwenya had been caught up in the atmosphere of the township at the time and had been strongly influenced by an active member of the African National Congress.

It was obvious that Ngwenya lived in extreme

poverty and that the money R100 given to him was an attraction. He had used this to buy school-books and clothes.

The court was satisfied that Ngwenya's activities were not meant to endanger life. Had this been the case, the court would have imposed the death sentence.

Ngwenya pleaded guilty to five counts of terrorism and one of being in possession of banned literature.

RDM 22/3/79 (331)

Station bomber to be sentenced

Staff Reporter

A BENONI student who became a member of the African National Congress and helped to plant a bomb that damaged 17 cars at the Benoni Station car park, will be sentenced today on charges of terrorism.

Norman Velapi Ngwenya;

a 21-year-old student of Wattville, was found guilty in the Benoni Circuit Court yesterday on charges of terrorism, sabotage, being in possession of arms and receiving training in terrorism.

The bomb was planted in the car park on December

8, 1977. The blast blew out windows in flat buildings 207 m away.

Ngwenya said he was influenced by an ANC member, Mr Christoff Mdhloze, who threatened him with death if he did not take part in the crime.

BENONI — A man was sentenced to a total of 12 years' imprisonment yesterday for his part in two bomb explosions and other terrorist activities.

At a special sitting of the Supreme Court here, Mr Justice Boshoff said a record of the sentence would be sent to prison authorities outlining all the circumstances so they might be taken into account for remission and parole.

He said the sentence he had passed on Mr Norman Velapi Ngwenya, 21, was not meant to destroy him but to show that urban terrorism could not be tolerated.

He did not see Mr Ngwenya as a true terrorist and he was satisfied Mr Ngwenya realised he had been on the wrong track.

Mr Ngwenya had impressed him as an honest witness and a youth full of ambition. During the unrest in Wattville in 1977 he had written his Form 3 examinations.

It was possible Mr Ngwenya had been caught up in the atmosphere of the township at the time and had been strongly influenced by Christoff, an active member of the African national Congress.

Mr Ngwenya pleaded

Bomb blasts: man jailed

guilty to five counts of terrorism and one of being in possession of banned literature.

The counts related to an explosion in November 1977 on the Apex railway line which damaged a locomotive and slightly injured the driver; an explosion in December 1977 at the car park at the Benoni station which damaged 17 cars, three of them extensively; an attempt to place a bomb at the Dunswart station, which was thwarted by a policeman who was seriously injured when Christoff shot him in the stomach; receiving training that would disrupt law and order; being in possession of explosives, arms and ammunition, and possessing a book, *The Struggle Continues*. — SAPA.

PAC accused tells of aid for students

RDM
22/3/79
331

BETHAL. — Mr John Ganya, 48, of Soweto, Johannesburg, an accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial, told the Bethal Supreme Court yesterday that many people had come to him for help when they were in trouble. He had helped them when he could.

He is appearing with 17 others accused of being supporters of the banned Pan Africanist Congress on two main charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Ganya named several people he had been in touch with to help students and pupils further their education.

Among these people he said were "Mr Gallo who owns re-

cords", who had "not been merciful" when he and a certain young girl student had visited Mr Gallo at his home.

After seeing Mr Gallo he had gone to the home of the former chairman of Rand Mines, Mr Anderson, who had helped him before when he had needed a sum of R200 in Transkei.

On the occasion he and the girl student had met Mr Anderson in his garden. Mr Anderson had referred them to a person in a Johannesburg office, who had, the next day, given the girl a cheque for more than R400. She had then gone to study at Fort Hare. Mr Ganya told the court. — Sapa.

'I helped students to leave SA'

RDM
23/3/79
(331)

BETHAL. — An accused in the Pan-Africanist trial in Bethal yesterday told the Circuit Court how he had helped students and children leave South Africa during and after the 1976 unrest.

He said this was to help them further their education outside South Africa, but denied he had ever mentioned they were going for military training, as alleged by a number of State witnesses.

Mr John Ganya, 48, of Soweto, is appearing with 17 others as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC, on two main charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Ganya told the court he had once been involved in a street meeting in Johannesburg. After the meeting a group of young people had been sent to Swaziland.

There was mention during the course of Mr Ganya's evidence of young people leaving the Republic by the "Mafeking route" to Botswana and by the "Swaziland route".

Mr Ganya denied ever having told a State witness — none of whom may be identified — anything about the PAC.

The children had left their homes during the unrest because they feared arrest, he said.

Mr Ganya said groups of stu-

dents, some members of the Soweto Students Representative Council, assembled in Soweto homes while awaiting transport out of the country.

He had visited Botswana in January and February 1977 to find out about educational opportunities.

Mr Ganya denied evidence by a State witness that at a house in Gaborone there had been discussion about training people in China.

Asked about his arrest on the night of April 1, 1977, in a house near the Botswana border, Mr Ganya confirmed he had had R68,50 in a bag with him. But he could no longer recall whether another R1 950 he had was in a blue plastic packet.

He had got the R1 950 from people in Botswana for scholarships and legal fees for students in South Africa.

He had a travelling bag with him when arrested which had been given to him by people in Botswana to replace his paper carrier bag.

It was true that the policeman who arrested him, Sergeant Eddie le Roux, had told him two books by Mao Tse-Tung were found in the travelling bag.

The State was granted an adjournment to next Tuesday to prepare for cross-examination.

— Sapa.

Jail for terror bomb accused

By Staff Reporter

NORMAN Velapi Ngwenya, 21, was sentenced to a total of 40 years' jail after being convicted on five charges under the Terrorism Act at the Benoni Circuit Court yesterday.

The charges relate to two bomb explosions. Mr Justice Boshoff said the sentence was not aimed at destroying Ngwenya. He allowed parts of the sentence to run concurrently, making the effective jail term 12 years.

The sentence was designed to show that urban terrorism would not be tolerated. Only severe punishment would counteract it. Urban terrorism was aimed at innocent people, including women and children. People having anything to do with it were absolutely ruthless, the judge said.

Ngwenya, of Dube Street, Wattville, was sentenced to 10 years' each for the following three acts:

- He was involved in the Benoni station car park bomb explosion in December 1977 when 17 cars were damaged — three of them destroyed — and windows in flat buildings up to 207 m away were shattered.

- A railways policeman, Mr H Komanisi, was shot in the stomach when he disturbed Ngwenya and accomplices who had gone to

Dunswart station to plant a bomb.

- In November 1977 another bomb exploded on the railway line at Rangeview on the Dunswart-Apex line near Benoni, damaging the tracks and two electrical units.

He was sentenced to five years' each for being in possession of arms and ammunition and for receiving training to endanger law and order.

"It is obvious that the accused and others formed a cell to promote urban terrorism. I am satisfied, however, that he had not intended at any time to injure people. If he had been a true terrorist, and wanted to further urban terrorism by placing lives in danger, the court would have had a duty to pass the death sentence," the judge said.

He took into consideration that Ngwenya grew up in poverty, he acted under compulsion by a member of the ANC, he was pulled along in the atmosphere of unrest in the township, he nevertheless wrote his exams, wanted to further his education and was a young man full of ambition.

The judge ruled that the record of the evidence be sent to the prison authorities to be considered should there be a possibility of parole for good conduct.

3 ANC men jailed for having huge cache

STAR 26/3/79

① +2
② 331

The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE — Three South African ANC members jailed in Botswana for illegally possessing weapons of war had enough explosives to demolish a major building, the head of the Botswana CID told the magistrate's court here today.

In mitigation, the men said the weapons and explosives were for use in South Africa and not in Botswana.

Johannes Rantau (52), and John Maruo (54), both South African refugees, pleaded guilty before Mr John Oliver to a charge of possessing three AK-47 assault rifles, three submachine-guns, 36 explosive charges for a rocket launcher, 1 641 rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 134 AK-47 magazines, 2 automatic pistols with 7 036 rounds of ammunition, 23 blocks of TNT and 44 electrical detonators.

Rantau was jailed for 4 years and Maruo for 4 years.

GUILTY

A third South African, Zachariah Tolo (26), pleaded guilty to possessing a 9 mm automatic pistol and was jailed for two years.

Superintendent Kevin Cullinan, head of the Botswana CID, told the court police made a security check on a house in the Broadhurst suburb of Gaborone on March 14 and found a room nearly filled with weapons and explosives.

MEMBER

Tolo said he was a member of the ANC and intended taking the firearm he was found with to South Africa.

Botswana is against facism, racism and oppression and is a member of the OAU and one of the frontline states, he said.

The magistrate interrupted him and asked Tolo to restrict his comments to those relevant to the charge.

ANC three guilty on arms charge

331 21/3/79

GABORONE — Three members of the banned African National Congress were sentenced to a total of 10½ years' imprisonment when they were found guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday of possessing fire-arms and explosives.

Mr Johannes Pantau, 52, was sentenced to 4½ years'

imprisonment, Mr John Maruo, 54, four years and former Soweto student, Mr Zacharias Tolo, 26, two years. They all pleaded not guilty.

South African refugee, Mr Shorty Tlhomedi, 25, was last week sentenced to 3½ years' imprisonment for the same offence. He pleaded guilty

and was allowed leave to appeal.

The four appeared following a raid by Botswana police on three houses in Gaborone on March 14, when they were found in possession of the arms and ammunition exhibited in court.

The exhibits were three Russian AK machine-guns,

three sub-machine guns, 36 explosive charges for rocket launchers, 1 641 rounds of AK machine-gun ammunition, 134 AK magazines, 24 spare magazines, two automatic pistols, three pistol magazines, 7 036 rounds of 9 mm ammunition, 23 blocks of TNT explosive and 44 detonators.

331

Argus 30/3/79
Hayson's
appeal 33/
dismissed

CA & SOUTH AMERICA

CA

1. The CONTINENT of NORTH AMERICA almost to the NORTH
2. POLITICALLY the CONTINENT is divided into the CENTRAL AMERICAN and the NORTH AMERICAN
3. The WEST INDIAN ISLANDS are in the CARIBBEAN SEA.
4. The PACIFIC OCEAN washes the WEST COAST of the NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
5. The ATLANTIC OCEAN washes the EAST COAST of the NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
6. The ARCTIC OCEAN washes the NORTH COAST of the NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
7. The CONTINENT is separated from the U.S.A. by the BERING STRAIT.
8. GREENLAND lies off the NORTH COAST of the CONTINENT.
9. The GULF of MEXICO is situated between the TROPIC of CANCER and the ARCTIC CIRCLE.
10. The GREATER part of the CONTINENT is situated between the TROPIC of CANCER and the ARCTIC CIRCLE.
11. The ROCKY MOUNTAINS are situated in the WEST COAST of the CONTINENT.
12. The COLD LABRADOR CURRENT flows off the WEST COAST of the CONTINENT.
13. The WARM GULF STREAM flows off the EAST COAST of the U.S.A. and the GULF of MEXICO and the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
14. The WEST COAST is divided into the NORTH WEST TERRITORY ;

FORMER NUSAS president Nicholas Hayson's appeal against his conviction for refusing to answer questions concerning a Swapo official was dismissed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

But, in a written judgment, Mr Justice van Widen said: "This is not a case where a severe sentence is required or would be justified."

The 12-month imprisonment sentence, imposed by a magistrate in April last year for contravening section 189 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, was set aside and Hayson was sentenced to three months (suspended for three years).

SECRETS

Hayson was subpoenaed last year to answer questions about Mr Peter Robert Manning, a Swapo publicity officer, then facing charges under the Of-

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

s from PANAMA in the SOUTH
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 the WEST COAST of CENTRAL AMERICA in
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 the NORTH AMERICAN
 of CANADA and ALASKA.
 the BERING STRAIT.
 of the CONTINENT.
 EAST COAST of CENTRAL AMERICA and
 situated between the TROPIC of
 the WEST COAST from ALASKA to
 the coast of LABRADOR from the
 STRAIT to NEWFOUNDLAND.
 EAST COAST of the U.S.A. from the
 CURRENT off the coast of
 CALIFORNIAN CURRENT.

1. CANADA is divided into the NORTH WEST TERRITORY ;
- BRITISH COLUMBIA ; ALBERTA ; SASKATCHEWAN ; MANITOBA ; ONTARIO ;
- QUEBEC ; LABRADOR ; the ARCTIC ISLANDS and NEWFOUNDLAND.
2. NEWFOUNDLAND lies opposite the ESTUARY of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER in the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
3. VANCOUVER ISLAND lies off the WEST coast.
4. CANADA is LARGER in AREA than the U.S.A.
5. CANADA is separated from the U.S.A. by the 49 degree NORTH PARALLEL of LATITUDE, the GREAT LAKES and the ST LAWRENCE RIVER.
6. The LARGEST CITIES are along the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER and the GREAT LAKES : QUEBEC ; ONTARIO ; MONTREAL ; TORONTO ; OTTAWA .
7. VANCOUVER is the most important HARBOUR on the WEST COAST.
8. Large PRAIRIE TOWNS are : WINNIPEG ; EDMONTON ; CALGARY.
9. The MACKENZIE RIVER flows into the ARCTIC OCEAN and is FROZEN for the greater part of the year, and is not used for NAVIGATION.
10. The FRASER RIVER flows into the PACIFIC OCEAN and is noted for SALMON FISHING.
11. The ST. LAWRENCE is CANADA'S most IMPORTANT river, and rises in the GREAT LAKES and flows eastwards into the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
12. The CANADIAN ROCKIES form part of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGE.
13. OTTAWA is the FEDERAL CAPITAL of CANADA.
14. The TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY of CANADA starts at ST. JOHN in the EAST and ends at VANCOUVER in the WEST.
15. The RAILWAY is known as the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY and crosses the ROCKIES via the KICKING HORSE PASS.

SAAN ^{ARGUS} attack ^{30/3/79} on Kruger ^{① 243} defended ^{② 331}

A POLITICAL attack, no matter how severe, could not be defamatory unless it alleged improper conduct, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, argued in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

His argument was in response to an order granted to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, by the Judge President, Mr Justice J W van Zyl, on March 12, restraining South African Associated Newspapers from publishing part of a report quoting Dr Eschel Rhoodie

and referring to Mr Kruger.

Mr Kentridge said that to say something of a man, which could result in that man losing his political career, did not necessarily have to be defamatory.

'Political talk in South Africa is forthright and politicians and the general reading public know this. Politicians must be thick skinned,' he said.

He said the same could not apply to other professions, for example, accountancy.

Earlier, Mr Kentridge argued that Mr Kruger could not claim defamation in his personal capacity because he was being represented by the State Attorney (the Government).

PERSONAL

If Mr Kruger claimed defamation on a personal basis, he would not have been able to do this.

Mr Kentridge said that Mr Kruger had said in an affidavit that it 'may reasonably have been concluded' that what the Cape Times was going to publish could be defamatory.

This, said Mr Kentridge, was not good enough. It would have to be shown that the proposed report was defamatory, not that it could be defamatory.

Mr Kentridge is assisted by Mr Ian Farham and appeared on behalf of South African Associated Newspapers and the Cape Times. Mr T E Kleynhans, instructed by the State Attorney, is appearing for Mr Kruger. Mr Justice van Winsen sitting with the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice van Zyl.

Proceeding

SPY ON NAT PAPER

Editor
says
this is
'one

option'
after
memo
drama

W/E ARGU-
31/3/79
(1) 243
(2) 331

By David Albino

THE Editor of the Afrikaans morning newspaper Beeld, Mr Ton Vosloo, said today there could be 'police spies' in the editorial department of his newspaper.

His claim follows action by two senior police officers this week who questioned a young woman reporter at the newspaper about how she obtained information in a confidential memo she sent to Mr Vosloo.

The reporter, Miss Ingrid Pepler, 25, appeared in a Springs court on Wednesday on a charge of withholding information when she refused to divulge her source without first consulting Mr Vosloo.

Spies on paper

(Continued from Page 1)

behind his back in the newspaper's editorial office about the memo.

"The memo was not published, and its contents were known to only a very restricted circle, yet the police knew about it. I would like to know how they heard about it," he said.

Miss Pepler was first confronted with the information in her memo on Wednesday by the Deputy Divisional Criminal Investigating Officer for the East Rand, Colonel D J de Villiers, who is an investigating officer in the Smit murder case, and Mr Gerrit Viljoen of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad.

She refused to divulge the source of her information before consulting Mr Vosloo.

Anonymous

Miss Pepler, who could not be contacted today, told the court a man telephoned her on March 20 and offered to put her in touch with someone who could tell her about the Smit murders. The man said he would only do this if he remained anonymous.

She met the man at a hotel and he warned her she was 'playing with fire.'

He told her four people went to Dr Smit's home to murder him and his wife, and that they included two Germans and an officer from the Security Police in Pretoria.

Miss Pepler was acquitted because, the magistrate said, her contact was unknown and the fact she did not ask his name did not make her guilty.

Mr. Vosloo said the memo from Miss Pepler contained the name of a former mercenary allegedly connected with the words 'RAU' and 'TEM' found painted in the kitchen of the house in which Dr. Robert Smit and his wife were murdered in 1977.

He said today Weekend Argus could draw its own conclusions about how the police found out about Miss Pepler's memo.

There are three options. Firstly, that there is a police spy in the editorial department of Beeld.

W/ADAMS **Tapped** 3/3/79

Secondly, that the newspaper's telephones are being tapped.

Thirdly, that a meeting Miss Pepler attended about the information was a put-up job intended to trap the newspaper.

Mr. Vosloo said he had not yet decided what action to take.

I am still considering what to do. Meanwhile I am writing a leading article (editorial) on the matter this weekend.

Mr. Vosloo said he considered the information in the memo a 'wild tale' not worth publication.

He was amazed and disturbed that police confronted Miss Pepler

(Continued on Page 2, col 10)

Terror^{RDA} Act trio^{31/3/77} refuse⁽³³¹⁾ to plead

Staff Reporter

THREE men were refused bail after appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under Section 2 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Norman Vusi Thusi, 20, of Jabavu, Soweto, Mr Prince Dube, 20, of Tembisa and Mr Mthunzi Colombus Mazibuko, 25, of Diepkloof appeared before Mr J J Jonck.

Mr Jonck said bail was not granted to anyone charged under the Terrorism Act.

He also refused an application for the accused to be transferred from Krugersdorp to Johannesburg where relatives could visit them more easily.

The Defence counsel Mr R Mailer later told the court the accused refused to plead because of the refusal of a request for improved accommodation.

The men had complained about allegedly being kept in solitary confinement, he said.

The State alleged that the men underwent military and ideological training in China with other members of the Pan-Africanist Congress between March and October 1977.

It was also alleged that from October to December 1978 the men had firearms and ammunition in their possession, and Mr Mazibuko and Mr Thusi also had explosives.

The trio, it was alleged, were members of the PAC and were intent on infiltrating South Africa with trained terrorists to violently undermine law and order.

During 1976 the men allegedly left South Africa for Swaziland, where they joined the PAC and were sent to China for training.

Mr Mailer was refused permission to consult with his clients.

The case was postponed to April 12.

Seminar programme : 3rd Quarter, 1978

Week 1

This meeting will discuss an article by Raphael Samuels, 'Local history and oral history', History Workshop Journal, No. 1. (Copies in short loan).

This article draws its material entirely from English history, but it raises many issues that should prove helpful to the most members of the course in their piece of original research.

Sien bok:

Vir 'n goeie Ben

Additional Reading:

'Dum' magazine, November 1957; March, May 1958; August, October 1959. F.S.W.A.: Collected documents. (folder on short loan). M. Horrell S. Robinson

Our women are a rock - Women and the politics of liberation in South Africa' in Ushama Vol. VI, No. 1, 1975.

Time Longer than Rope' Annual Survey of Race Relations, 1975-1976, p. 196. The status of African women in South Africa' in Ushama Vol. VI, No. 1, 1975.

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I believe in non-violence - PAC accused

The chief accused in the Pan Africanist trial told the Circuit Court at Bethal today he believed in "positive non-violence" and had never advocated the use of violence.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, (65) of Soweto, Johannesburg, said that since his release from Robben Island, where he had served a sentence for PAC involvement in the early 1960s, he had not taken an active part in PAC activities.

Mr Mothopeng is appearing with 17 other men on two main charges under the Terrorism Act, with the State alleging they sought to revive the banned PAC and recruited people for military training abroad.

Mr Mothopeng told the court that the former leader of the PAC, Mr Robert Sobukwe, was "a close friend." They had been on Robben Island together.

On two occasions in 1975 he had travelled to Kimberley — where Mr Sobukwe was restricted after his release from the island — with two Johannesburg journalists who were going to Kimberley on assignments.

HEALTH

On the first occasion he had met Mr Sobukwe, he had told him his health was failing.

He had asked the journalists to take him on the second visit, when they had another assignment in Kimberley, because he was concerned about Mr Sobukwe's health.

He was also interested in how Mr Sobukwe, who had by then qualified as an attorney, was faring in his legal practice.

Mr Sobukwe had discussed family affairs and certain personal matters with him, but there have been no discussion about the PAC.

Mr Mothopeng contested evidence earlier in the trial by a number of State witnesses, who may not be identified. He said that, contrary to what they had told the court, he had never had dealings with any of them concerning PAC.

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S. Skots), Manks, Pikties (uitgesterf)

uitgesterf, 16de eeu), Sweeds, Noors,

is, Duits, Nederlands, Engels, Afrikaans.

ng, sien:

European Language and Society, London 1973,

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linguistics, an introduction

to hist. ling. hoofst. 4 en 8

oudste skryfteleke bronne

See also Crowder, West Africa and the Rule, pp. 132-144, 198-226, and Collins, Problems of the Colonial Africa, pp. 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 253-254, 255-256, 257-258, 259-260, 261-262, 263-264, 265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, 273-274, 275-276, 277-278, 279-280, 281-282, 283-284, 285-286, 287-288, 289-290, 291-292, 293-294, 295-296, 297-298, 299-300, 301-302, 303-304, 305-306, 307-308, 309-310, 311-312, 313-314, 315-316, 317-318, 319-320, 321-322, 323-324, 325-326, 327-328, 329-330, 331-332, 333-334, 335-336, 337-338, 339-340, 341-342, 343-344, 345-346, 347-348, 349-350, 351-352, 353-354, 355-356, 357-358, 359-360, 361-362, 363-364, 365-366, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372, 373-374, 375-376, 377-378, 379-380, 381-382, 383-384, 385-386, 387-388, 389-390, 391-392, 393-394, 395-396, 397-398, 399-400, 401-402, 403-404, 405-406, 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422, 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438, 439-440, 441-442, 443-444, 445-446, 447-448, 449-450, 451-452, 453-454, 455-456, 457-458, 459-460, 461-462, 463-464, 465-466, 467-468, 469-470, 471-472, 473-474, 475-476, 477-478, 479-480, 481-482, 483-484, 485-486, 487-488, 489-490, 491-492, 493-494, 495-496, 497-498, 499-500, 501-502, 503-504, 505-506, 507-508, 509-510, 511-512, 513-514, 515-516, 517-518, 519-520, 521-522, 523-524, 525-526, 527-528, 529-530, 531-532, 533-534, 535-536, 537-538, 539-540, 541-542, 543-544, 545-546, 547-548, 549-550, 551-552, 553-554, 555-556, 557-558, 559-560, 561-562, 563-564, 565-566, 567-568, 569-570, 571-572, 573-574, 575-576, 577-578, 579-580, 581-582, 583-584, 585-586, 587-588, 589-590, 591-592, 593-594, 595-596, 597-598, 599-600, 601-602, 603-604, 605-606, 607-608, 609-610, 611-612, 613-614, 615-616, 617-618, 619-620, 621-622, 623-624, 625-626, 627-628, 629-630, 631-632, 633-634, 635-636, 637-638, 639-640, 641-642, 643-644, 645-646, 647-648, 649-650, 651-652, 653-654, 655-656, 657-658, 659-660, 661-662, 663-664, 665-666, 667-668, 669-670, 671-672, 673-674, 675-676, 677-678, 679-680, 681-682, 683-684, 685-686, 687-688, 689-690, 691-692, 693-694, 695-696, 697-698, 699-700, 701-702, 703-704, 705-706, 707-708, 709-710, 711-712, 713-714, 715-716, 717-718, 719-720, 721-722, 723-724, 725-726, 727-728, 729-730, 731-732, 733-734, 735-736, 737-738, 739-740, 741-742, 743-744, 745-746, 747-748, 749-750, 751-752, 753-754, 755-756, 757-758, 759-760, 761-762, 763-764, 765-766, 767-768, 769-770, 771-772, 773-774, 775-776, 777-778, 779-780, 781-782, 783-784, 785-786, 787-788, 789-790, 791-792, 793-794, 795-796, 797-798, 799-800, 801-802, 803-804, 805-806, 807-808, 809-810, 811-812, 813-814, 815-816, 817-818, 819-820, 821-822, 823-824, 825-826, 827-828, 829-830, 831-832, 833-834, 835-836, 837-838, 839-840, 841-842, 843-844, 845-846, 847-848, 849-850, 851-852, 853-854, 855-856, 857-858, 859-860, 861-862, 863-864, 865-866, 867-868, 869-870, 871-872, 873-874, 875-876, 877-878, 879-880, 881-882, 883-884, 885-886, 887-888, 889-890, 891-892, 893-894, 895-896, 897-898, 899-900, 901-902, 903-904, 905-906, 907-908, 909-910, 911-912, 913-914, 915-916, 917-918, 919-920, 921-922, 923-924, 925-926, 927-928, 929-930, 931-932, 933-934, 935-936, 937-938, 939-940, 941-942, 943-944, 945-946, 947-948, 949-950, 951-952, 953-954, 955-956, 957-958, 959-960, 961-962, 963-964, 965-966, 967-968, 969-970, 971-972, 973-974, 975-976, 977-978, 979-980, 981-982, 983-984, 985-986, 987-988, 989-990, 991-992, 993-994, 995-996, 997-998, 999-1000.

Week 3

The administrator as novelist: Joyce Cary's view of British in Northern Nigeria.

Basic Reading:

Joyce Cary

Background Reading:

M. Foster

M. Mahood

PROTEST: CASE-STUDIES

Week 4

Women and protest in South Africa - the F.S.A.W. and the anti-pass campaign in the 1950s.

Basic Reading:

C. Walker

'The Federation of South African Women, 1954-1962'

'South Africa's Lumpen-proletarian Army', University of London, I.C.S. Collected Seminar Papers, 7

Terrorist to testify at editor's trial

N. MERC. 3/4/79 (1) 243
(2) 331

PIETERMARITZBURG — A convicted terrorist who is in jail on Robben Island is to be called to give evidence in a Supreme Court hearing here.

Isaac Mshlekwa is to be called after an application by Mr. Sydney Kentridge, SC, who wishes Mshlekwa to give evidence for the defence about his consultations with Court-appointed pro deo counsel.

Mr. Justice Milne granted the application and ordered that a subpoena be telegraphed to the prison authorities, notifying them that he was needed to give evidence in the case in which Mr. Alexander Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express, and a reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman, are charged with criminal defamation and contempt of court.

Not guilty

Mr. Gibson, who is appearing in his personal capacity and as a representative of South African Associated Newspapers, and Miss Hyman pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The Stage alleges that an article in the Sunday Express on May 21 last year, defamed a Pietermaritzburg advocate, Mr. Jan Niehaus. It further cast a bad reflection on the administration of justice and pro deo counsel appointed to act in terrorism cases, the State claims.

Mr. Niehaus, an advocate for 35 years,

said he had been shocked when he read the article which alleged he had advised four men charged under the Terrorism Act to plead guilty "because they were obviously guilty."

'Lies'

The Sunday Express claims were "lies and ugly," he said.

Mr. Niehaus said he had not even appeared in court for the accused, but had withdrawn from the case when two other advocates were briefed to take over.

He also dismissed claims that an instructing attorney had been told by the men that Mr. Niehaus had told them to plead guilty.

Two of the men had subsequently been found not guilty of the charges in the Supreme Court.

In reply to Mr. Kentridge, Mr. Niehaus said he did not know the security police had been approached by a firm of attorneys from Johannesburg who were inquiring about the accused, even though he had been appointed to brief the men.

It was the first time he had taken a brief from accused under the Terrorism Act.

Earlier, a Pretoria advocate, Mr. Hendrik Klein, said he had represented an accused terrorist, Mr. Petrus Madondo, in Ermelo after being appointed pro deo counsel.

It was the first time he had appeared for an accused under the Terrorism Act, but he was satisfied when Madondo pleaded guilty.

"It was the right plea," he said.

The hearing continues today.

Faites accorder les participes passés places entre parenthèses.

Cours de Langue

FRANÇAIS I

FR. 78.55

Editor pleads not guilty

RDM 3/4/79

2331

MARITZBURG. — The editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, and a reporter on the newspaper, Miss Jennifer Hyman, pleaded not guilty in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday to charges of contempt of court and criminal defamation.

Mr Gibson was appearing in his personal capacity and as a representative of South African Associated Newspapers.

The charges refer to an article headed "Accused face 15 years in jail with pro deo defence", which appeared in the Sunday Express on May 21 last year.

The State alleges that the article was calculated to cast suspicion on the administration of justice by the Supreme Court and to bring the administration of justice into disrepute by:

- Falsely insinuating that advocates appointed as pro deo defence for people facing terrorism and sabotage charges did not have proper qualifications or were inadequate or incompetent and did not perform their duties competently, with the result that detainees were exposed to the risk of being wrongfully convicted or had in fact been wrongly convicted.

- Falsely insinuating that a Maritzburg advocate, Mr Jan Niehaus, was incompetent and that he had

wrongly advised three men for whom he was appearing in a Terrorism Act case in the Supreme Court here to plead guilty, "as the three were obviously guilty".

The State also claims that the article criminally defamed Mr Niehaus and was calculated to expose him to contempt and undue ridicule and to injure his reputation.

Addressing the court, Mr Cecil Rees, Attorney-General for Natal, said the article contained a three-pronged attack on the Security Police, on pro deo counsel defending "so-called political detainees", and on the courts before which such detainees were brought to trial.

The State would deal only with the attacks on the pro deo counsel and on the courts, he said, and would ask the court to come to the conclusion "that the publication of such serious and shocking allegations about the conduct of trials in our courts was unlawful".

An application by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, for the defence, for a Robben Island prisoner in the case defended by Mr Niehaus to be subpoenaed to give evidence was granted by the judge, Mr Justice A J Milne.

The case is continuing.

Sapa.

Report did not attack SA courts, says editor

RDM 4/4/79

MARITZBURG. — Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express, told the Supreme Court in Maritzburg yesterday that he did not believe an article, which appeared in the newspaper on May 21 last year, constituted either contempt of court or criminal defamation.

Mr Gibson and a reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman, have pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The article in dispute was headed "Accused face 15 years' jail with pro deo defence". It said that in many cases the families of political detainees did not know when cases came to court and heard only afterwards that pro deo counsel had acted on behalf of the accused.

Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, for the defence, told the court that the article in

question was an attack on the mode in which police officers were effectively depriving political detainees of their right to obtain a legal representative of their own choice or chosen by their relatives.

The article had also commented that although in certain cases pro deo counsel was obtained for an accused, this was not as effective a defence as one by someone with particular experience of such cases.

"It will be our submission that there is nothing (in the newspaper article) which can be regarded as criticism of the courts, let alone an attack. But we shall also submit that, insofar as any part of the article can be read as a criticism of the courts, it is a criticism which the law allows in this

country as part of the right of free speech and not the type which constitutes the offence of contempt of court," Mr Kentridge said.

Mr Gibson told the court that the article was not intended to criticise the courts. The wording in the article had been carefully checked to ensure that the courts were not criticised.

He said the idea for the article had arisen from comments made during May last year by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, who had criticised certain lawyers involved in political cases. It was suggested that the Minister's claims should be investigated.

He regarded Miss Hyman as a highly experienced and very capable journalist.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Violence not for me — PAC case man

KDM 44/79
331

BETHAL. — Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, the chief accused in the Pan-Africanist Congress terror trial at the Bethal Circuit Court, said yesterday that he believed in "positive non-violence" and had never advocated the use of violence.

Mr Mothopeng, of Soweto, testified that since his release from Robben Island, where he had served a sentence for PAC involvement in the early 60s, he had never taken an active part in PAC activities.

He is appearing with 17 others on charges under the Terrorism Act. The State alleges they sought to revive the banned PAC and recruited people for military training. All have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mothopeng told the court that former PAC leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, was "a close friend". They had been on Robben Island together.

On two occasions in 1975 he had travelled to Kimberley — where Mr Sobukwe was restricted after his release.

Mr Sobukwe had discussed family affairs and certain personal matters with him, but there had been no discussion about the PAC.

Mr Mothopeng contested earlier evidence by a number of State witnesses, who may not be identified. He said it was untrue that one of the witnesses had ever carried messages to Swaziland for him or had brought back messages. He had never asked the witness to go to Botswana.

Mr Mothopeng said a bulk-buying scheme had been started while he had worked for the Urban Resources Centre. It had involved two of the accused — Mr Michael Matsobane and Mr Daniel Matsobane of Krugersdorp.

He had spoken briefly at a leadership seminar at Wilgespruit, saying he was gratified there were young people there who would be able to take over from old people like himself.

He might have said something during the tea break about not repeating the mistakes of the 60s, as testified by a State witness, but he had not been discussing the PAC.

Reverend Dale White, head of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, was re-called for cross-examination. He said he had wrongly testified earlier that he had been director there since 1975. He should have said he had been there since 1960.

Mr White confirmed that the Urban Resources Centre had been "totally independent of Wilgespruit".

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow to allow the defence to call certain witnesses. — Sapa.

Attorney unable to contact client Court told

4/4/79
NH Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG —

Although an attorney had tried to get in touch with his client through the police, he learned the man had already appeared in court on charges under the Terrorism Act only when he read a local newspaper, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr. Sydney Kentridge, SC, appearing for the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr. Alexander Gibson, and a reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman, said yesterday that the incident occurred when an attorney was inquiring about detainee Mr. Sydney Pule.

The incident was one referred to in a story written by Miss Hyman in the Express on May 21, 1978, in which she claimed Terrorism Act detainees were not informed they were entitled to appoint advocates of their choice before they appeared in court.

Personal

Both she and Mr. Gibson, appearing in his personal capacity and as a representative of South African Associated Newspapers, are facing charges of criminal defamation and contempt of Court.

In another case, Mr. Kentridge said, a lawyer had written to the police asking about a client in April and had got a letter from the Security Police posted on May 9, saying his client was to appear on charges on May 10.

The newspaper article was, on the defence submission, an attack on the police officers responsible for detainees, and a criticism of police depriving people of their rights under the Criminal Procedure Act to obtain legal defence of their own choosing, Mr. Kentridge said.

The article itself did not constitute contempt of court, he said.

No injury to a pro-deo advocate, Mr. Jan Niehaus, who had consulted with the men charged in the Pule case, was intended, he said.

Mr. Cecil Rees, SC, for the State, said the article was a "disguised attempt to vilify the courts".

The trial continues today.

Expert tells of Terror Act 'trouble'

NH. Mercury Bureau 5/4/79

① 243
② 331

PIETERMARITZBURG — Restrictive laws had led to a "deteriorating image of the legal order" and brought South Africa into "disrepute overseas," Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Professor Dugard was giving evidence before Mr. Justice Milne in the action in which the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr. Rex Gibson, and a reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman, are charged with criminal defamation and contempt of court.

Mr. Gibson is appearing in his personal capacity and as a representative of South African Associated Newspapers.

Professor Dugard told the Court he had been approached last year to give comment in a report which Miss Hyman was compiling.

She had told him the Security Police had on occasion allegedly failed to advise attorneys inquiring about clients charged under the Terrorism Act about when their clients were expected to appear in court.

'Inadequate'

Some had subsequently appeared with either *pro deo* counsel or had been unrepresented, although parents or friends had arranged for them to be represented by briefed counsel.

He confirmed he had told Miss Hyman that *pro deo* counsel were "inadequate" and did not have appropriate qualifications to handle political trials.

Although State-appointed *pro deo* counsel had a part to play in the legal process there were inadequacies in the system.

Pro deo advocates were not assisted by attorneys; most were inexperienced members of the Bar, and were given inadequate opportunity to handle cases.

In addition the Terrorism Act was difficult to interpret and had "troubled" him and Appeal Court Judges, he said.

There were also difficulties as far as Terrorism Act detainees were concerned.

Some were held incommunicado for months, sometimes years, and when released were sometimes not fit to make a decision about appointing counsel.

It was his considered opinion that the image of the law had deteriorated here and abroad, and brought South Africa into disrepute.

The hearing continues today.

Bethal trial: in memory of a revolution

RDM
6/4/79
331

"PICK up all those who feel they can be fit for the revolution. Tell them not to be afraid because it is time for overthrowing that racist regime, my brother."

They are words from a letter written by a youth who fled Soweto after the 1976 disturbances. He was writing to a friend in Soweto from a Pan-Africanist Congress base in Tanzania.

This is the tone of one of South Africa's major political trials unfolding in the heart of a Transvaal platteland town, nearly 200 km from Johannesburg.

In a yellow brick courtroom in Bethal, 18 men have been standing trial for the past 16 months on charges of conspiring to overthrow the State.

In a 50-page indictment which spans 14 years, the State claims that at least three of the accused tried to revive the PAC while they were imprisoned on Robben Island.

But the main thrust of the evidence, running into 5 000 pages, centres on the men's activities in recruiting people for military training abroad as well as furthering the aims of the PAC.

And at least one of the accused, Mr Jerome Kodisang, received training in Libya in the use of automatic weapons, mortar bombs, handgrenades and rocket launchers. The evidence was not contested by the defence.

The above quote was extracted from one of 42 letters which form part of the many exhibits which have been placed before Mr Justice Curlewis.

The letters — written by refugees in Tanzania sketching their plans to do military training — fell into police hands on the night of April 1, 1977, when Sgt Eddie le Roux, of the South African Police, raided a hut near the Botswana border.

Sgt Le Roux, who gave State evidence, told the court he arrested Mr John Ganya. Among the other articles he seized were: 34 messages also bound for Soweto, two Mao Tse-Tung publications, a green air-ticket which had been used on a flight between Botswana-Zambia-Tanzania and R1 950 found in a paper packet under the mattress of his bed.

The events of that fateful day are a far cry from the dry legal arguments across the court room which today face Mr Ganya and 17 other alleged members of the PAC.

The PAC, banned 19 years ago, has been tempo-

PAM KLEINOT reports on a major political trial unfolding in a small platteland town in the Transvaal.

rarily resurrected and is now on trial. But the marathon hearing on its alleged activities since it was forced underground has been held almost entirely behind closed doors.

The organisation, which broke from the African National Congress and is believed to have continued underground activities and operated in exile, faces what many see as its final blow.

South Africa's largest terror trial involves the leadership of the PAC. Key members of the outlawed organisation, many who served long sentences on Robben Island, have turned State witness.

And the trial involves not only the 18 men in the dock but implicates 86 alleged co-conspirators including



The trial involves not only the men in the dock, but 86 alleged co-conspirators, including the late Robert Sobukwe (pictured above)

the late Mr Robert Sobukwe, leader of the PAC who died last year, and other leaders operating outside the Republic's borders.

Before the hearing begins each day all the accused — aged between 20 and 66 — file into the dock singing freedom songs which include "We shall serve, suffer and sacrifice", the PAC slogan.

Among the allegations made by State witnesses was that peaceful change in South Africa had failed and the PAC planned to overthrow the Government so that blacks could rule the country. Their strategy was to concentrate on urban guerrilla warfare.

For an organisation which was officially emasculated in 1960 many new facets of its inner workings and underground activities have been revealed. The State claims:

- Various cells were formed in South Africa to revive the PAC and recruit people for military training;

- The Central Coordinating Committee was formed in the Transvaal in December 1975 to receive organisational funds, propaganda material and to convey recruits;

- A courier system between the Coordinating Committee and the PAC in Botswana was established. A similar courier system was established between Swaziland and the Republic.

- The use of violent means pertaining to the unrest in Kagiso township, Krugersdorp, in 1976 was discussed, organised and demonstrated.

At least five groups, all faithful to the PAC line, are said to have developed independently in different parts of the country. These groups range from ex-Robben Island prisoners to Kagiso students.

The State claims that the Kagiso group threw up at least two PAC front organisations:

- The Young African Christian Movement later called the Young African Religious Movement was formed in Krugersdorp in December 1975. Youngsters were urged to join and subsequently persuaded to associate themselves with the PAC by going for military training and/or participating in acts of violence and destruction during the unrest in Kagiso township in 1976.

- The Urban Resources Centre which engaged ostensibly in community projects such as a youth awareness programme, a bulk buying scheme and a literacy scheme was formed in Krugersdorp with the intention of mobilising the blacks.

It has also been suggested that various people were involved with the Black Community Programme (BCP) — prior to its banning — which was just a front for the PAC.

And even within the confines of South Africa's maximum security prison all was not still. The State claims that in 1963 cell committees were formed and lectures were given in the island fortress with the intention of reviving the PAC. There was also evidence of a pro and anti-communist rift on the island.

During the course of the trial the Bethal Circuit Court was told of a shift in PAC policy. The PAC, for-

merly opposed to communism, had accepted a policy of Marxist-Leninism and the shift was from African nationalism to African socialism. Evidence was also given of a PAC leaning towards Communist China.

At the start of the trial 14 of the accused refused to plead to the charges.

The No 1 accused, grey-haired Mr Zeph Mothopeng, 66, a founding member of the PAC and alleged leader of the PAC in Soweto, said from the dock: "I do not recognise the right of this court to charge me." He was cut short by the judge who ordered him to plead to the charges and not make a speech.

Part of the evidence led against Mr Mothopeng was that he told a meeting in May 1976 that riots were being planned and would result in revolution.

During the course of the defence case, which is due to wind up soon, the accused have rejected the State case on the question of sending people out of the country for military training.

The accused contended they had helped people leave the country to further their education and in some cases they had helped people escape from the police because "people were being killed and assaulted in detention".

Various defence witnesses alleged they were assaulted by Security Police during interrogation and forced to make statements. The prosecutor accused them of lying.

One of the accused, Mr Johnson Nyathi, alleged he had been thrown from a fourth floor window by the Security Police after prolonged assaults which included being punched, kicked, butted with the point of a broomstick, threatened with a firearm and made to stand without food and sleep for long periods.

Under cross-examination Mr Nyathi denied he had tried to commit suicide. He told the court that, while in hospital with two broken legs, he was visited by a magistrate who asked him whether he thought "he could fly without wings".

- All the accused had been in detention for periods of up to a year before being brought to trial and 14 of them are suing the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, for a total of R150 000 damages for allegedly being assaulted while held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. The State will defend the actions.

Letters of war

FORMER SOWETO students' plans to do military training in Russia, China, Nigeria and Ethiopia were outlined in 42 letters placed before Mr Justice Curlewis at South Africa's marathon terror trial.

Two years after Mr John Ganya, 50, was found with the letters and arrested at the Botswana border, he was questioned on their contents.

The letters — handed into the Bethal Circuit Court a year ago — were written by refugees from a Pan-Africanist Congress base in Tanzania and addressed to friends and relatives in Soweto.

Mr Ganya, a former Robben Island prisoner, is one of 18 alleged members of the PAC charged with conspiring to send people out of the country for military training.

Last week he denied he had helped people leave the country for training. He claims he helped people leave to further their educa-

tion. Mr Ganya, who was found guilty of contempt of court last year when he screamed at State witnesses giving evidence against him, last week said the witnesses were like members of a music choir who sang the same song which they had been taught and the title of that song was "Untruth".

On the question of the letters Mr Ganya, who was in the witness box for five days, denied he had been to Tanzania. He said he received 42 sealed letters from someone in Botswana and knew nothing of their contents.

Quoting from a letter addressed to the writer's grandmother which read: "Themba and Titi are at Nigeria learning how to operate battle aeroplanes. Me-zane is in Russia learning how to handle a rifle. Nonsisi is in Ethiopia learning about firearms. I am going to China for my lessons soon."

"Don't panic. We will come back. The Boers have poked a snake in the hole. It's going to be a rifle to a rifle not a rifle to a stone."

Mr Ganya was asked if this letter could have been written by someone who had gone out of the country for his education. He replied: "I don't know. I've heard of something like forgery. I don't know if the Security Police could have taken those letters and forged them."

In another letter which read: "The Boers have taken over the country of our great-grand-fathers and are ill-treating us. They took it through bloodshed and we must get it back through bloodshed. Vorster must satisfy himself for the last for now the time has come."

Asked if he agreed that, according to that letter, a revolution was being planned, Mr Ganya said he knew nothing about the contents of the letters because they were sealed when giv-

en to him and he never opened them.

Extracts from other letters written were:

- Dear mother and father... "Thank you for the things you have done for me. I am in Tanzania. We are many students from Soweto here."

- Dear mother... "We are prepared to sacrifice our blood to water the freedom tree."

- Dear mom... "Don't believe the propaganda you read. We are not starving."

- Dear parents... "Themba has gone for training at Nigeria, Me-zane at Russia and me I'm going to China."

"It is 366 years a black person has been suffering. The Boers took our great grandfathers country by bloodshed. It is now time to get it back."

"There is no such thing as peaceful talks. There will be shots of guns in Africa. Freedom is at the door."

shown that last of food was not the only reason for raiding (26) He argues that the San sometimes used the gun to scare him, rather than the Boersman's bi-ethnic murder

SP accused lawyer of lying, court told

RDM 6/4/79

0243
0331

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — An unknown security policeman wrote "Bowens lies" on a letter replying to an attorney's request for the whereabouts of a detainee to be made known, the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Oliver Barrett, a partner in the Johannesburg legal firm of Bowens, told Mr Justice Milne he had written to the security police to find out where a man, allegedly being detained under the Terrorism Act, was being held.

He had received a letter saying the man had been held for 48 hours and released. He was also informed that as he had not been instructed to appear for the accused man, further letters from him would be ignored by the security police.

On the bottom of the reply the words "Bowens lie" (lies)

had been written, he said.

Mr Barrett said a member of the man's family had instructed him to find out where he was.

Mr Barrett was called as a defence witness by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, shortly before he closed the defence case in which the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, and a reporter, Ms Jennifer Hyman, are facing charges of criminal defamation and contempt of court.

Their appearance arises out of an article written by Ms Hyman in the Express on May 21 last year.

The story alleged Terrorism Act detainees were in some cases being held incommunicado while defence lawyers appointed by family tried unsuccessfully to get in touch with them.

It was also alleged in the

article that a pro deo lawyer had advised three accused in a Pietermaritzburg Terrorism Act case to plead guilty to charges. Two of the men were subsequently acquitted when they came to trial represented by briefed counsel.

Mr William Schreiner, SC, chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, told the court pro deo council were mostly junior members of the bar with a few years experience.

Although the appointment of pro deo advocates was of vital importance in cases where capital offences were concerned, there were drawbacks in the system, he said.

This included the absence of an instructing attorney. Pro deo counsel would probably find it difficult to handle a Terrorism Act case because of the complex nature, he said.

The trial continues today.

Africa in - INCORPORATED, vol. XLIX, October 1977.

Van der Merwe, P.J.: Die Noordwesterse Beroeging van die

Boule vest die Groot Trek (1770-1840) (The

Kagame, 1937)

331

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Wright, J.B.

Wright, J.B.

'No PAC on Robben Island' (331)

BETHAL. — Three former Robben Island prisoners told the Circuit Court yesterday they had not been aware of any committees formed by the Pan-Africanist Congress on the island.

They were giving evidence for the defence in the trial of 18 people accused of being members or supporters of the banned organisation.

The State alleges that, while serving sentences on the island, several of the accused conspired to revive the PAC after their release.

The former prisoners said there had been general discussion on various topics among prisoners, but there had never been lectures about the PAC.

They had not been aware of any plans to further the aims of the PAC being formulated on Robben Island.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

Police 'wrote lie on letter'

① 43
② 331 NH Mercury Bureau 6/4/79

PIETERMARITZBURG — An unknown security policeman wrote "Bowens lieg," (lie), on a letter replying to an attorney's request for the whereabouts of a detainee to be made known, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr. Oliver Barrett, a partner in the Johannesburg legal firm of Bowens, told Mr. Justice Milne he had written to the Security Branch in an attempt to ascertain if a man, who was allegedly being detained under the Terrorism Act, was being held.

He had received a letter saying the man had been held for 48 hours and then been released. He was also informed that as he had not been instructed to appear for the accused man, further letters from him would be ignored by the Security Branch.

Unacceptable

Mr. Barrett said he had, in fact, been instructed by a member of the man's family to ascertain his whereabouts. The police statement that they would not deal with him was unacceptable, he said.

On the bottom of the reply he received, the words "Bowens lieg" had been written, Mr. Barrett said when replying to a question from Mr. Sydney Kentridge, SC.

Mr. Barrett was called as a defence witness by Mr. Kentridge shortly before he closed the defence case in which the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr. Rex Gibson, and a reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman, are facing charges of criminal defamation and contempt of Court.

Their appearance arises out of a story written by Miss Hyman in the Ex-

press on May 21 last year.

The story alleged that Terrorism Act detainees were in some cases being held incommunicado while defence lawyers appointed by family were trying unsuccessfully to get in touch with them.

Advised

It was also alleged in the article that a *pro deo* lawyer had advised three accused in a Pietermaritzburg terrorism case to plead guilty to charges.

Two of the men were subsequently acquitted when they came to trial represented by briefed counsel.

Mr. William Schreiner, SC, chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, told the Court that *pro deo* council were mostly junior members of the Bar, with a few years experience.

Complex

Pro deo counsel would probably find it difficult to handle a terrorism case because of its complex nature, he said.

Mr. Schreiner agreed with Mr. Cecil Rees, SC, for the State, that some counsel started a case as *pro deo* counsel, and were later retained by the defence to continue representing them.

"With all the limitations, the *pro deo* counsel do their best," Mr. Schreiner added.

The hearing continues today.

Mahlangu hanging was tragic — PAC accused

BETHAL. — The execution of Solomon Mahlangu was yesterday described as a tragic incident in the country's history by the chief accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial in the Bethal Circuit Court.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto, was asked by the Deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek, about songs sung by the 18 accused — who face two main charges under the Terrorism Act — in the dock before daily court sessions.

Mr Mothopeng said he had sung such songs since childhood. They were sung to "tease your opponents" and to "boost your morale".

He had joined in a song yesterday morning which included the words: "They killed Mahlangu. The boers are dogs and they will also die like dogs".

He said they had heard yesterday morning of Mahlangu's execution.

It was "a tragic incident in the history of our country.

"They were victims of the sins of their fathers and the laws made by society."

Mr Haasbroek: He was involved in the killing of people?

Mr Mothopeng: He was the victim of history, both by his parents and the whites. He is suffering because of the sins of everybody of the older generation.

Mr Haasbroek: And the people who died, you do not have sym-

pathy with them?

Mr Mothopeng: I say we sympathise with a man who is a victim of circumstance.

Mr Haasbroek: So you condone violence?

Mr Mothopeng: No.

Mr Mothopeng was being cross-examined on the 157th day of the trial, now the longest of its kind in South African judicial history.

The 18 accused, who were formally charged in December 1977, refused to plead and pleas of not guilty were entered for them.

Mr Mothopeng said yesterday that after 1964 — following his second conviction and imprisonment on Robben Island for PAC activities — he had become convinced it was important to disseminate ideas among the people.

This could not be done through a banned organisation like the PAC. It could only be done through a new organisation.

Mr Mothopeng said Nelson Mandela, former ANC leader, had been in the isolation cell next to his on Robben Island and they had been able to communicate.

They were old friends and had talked generally about the history of the PAC, but not its future.

"When we talked about the future it was about the course our country and Africa as a

whole would take. During those days many states in Africa were becoming free and we were toying with all kinds of ideas. We were not talking of any particular party like the PAC."

Mr Mothopeng was questioned at length about the Urban Resources Centre he headed and its funding.

He denied money had ever been received in his term as director from the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre.

He was questioned about amounts of R1 800 and R12 000 reflected in financial reports of the centre in 1974 and 1975 as coming from Wilgespruit.

He said R1 800, given in several statements, was a repetition of the same amount. It represented "certain property" received from Wilgespruit.

Asked about a letter from him to the South African Council of Churches asking for funds for his centre and acknowledging the receipt of R4 000, Mr Mothopeng said the SACC vetted all applications and acted "through donors overseas". Wilgespruit passed the money on.

He did not dispute there had been a close financial tie-up between Wilgespruit and the Urban Resources Centre before his appointment to the latter.

"The URC is a child of Wilgespruit."

The hearing was adjourned to Monday. — Sapa.

51674 (331)
Sabotage: 99
man in court

EAST LONDON — Mr Andile Magoqi, 28, of Mdantsane, appeared briefly in court here yesterday on a charge of sabotage.

Mr Magoqi was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The State accused him of communicating false information about an explosion at the Arncliffe Station on February 18.

The hearing was postponed to May 4 for further investigation. — DDR

331 7/4/79. 20

Mahlangu execution a tragic event court told

BETHAL — The execution of Solomon Mahlangu was described yesterday as "a tragic incident" in the country's history by the chief accused in the Pan-Africanist Congress trial in the Circuit Court here,

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto, was asked by the Deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal, Mr P. G. Haasbroek, about songs sung by the 18 accused — facing two main charges under the Terrorism Act — in the dock before daily court sessions.

Mr Mothopeng said he had sung such songs since childhood. They were sung to "tease your opponents" and to "boost your morale".

He had joined in a song yesterday morning which included the words: "They killed Mahlangu. The Boers are dogs and they will also die like dogs."

He said they had heard of Mahlangu's execution.

"It is a tragic incident in the history of our country.

They were victims of the sins of their fathers and the laws made by society."

Mr Haasbroek: He was involved in the killing of people.

Mr Mothopeng: He was the victim of history, both by his parents and the whites. He is suffering because of the sins of everybody of the older generation.

Mr Haasbroek: And the people who died, you do not have sympathy with them?

Mr Mothopeng: I say we sympathise with a man who is a victim of circumstance.

Mr Haasbroek: So you condone violence?

Mr Mothopeng: No.

Mr Mothopeng was being cross-examined on the 157th court-sitting day of the trial, now by far the longest of its kind in South African judicial history.

He said yesterday that after 1964 — following his second conviction and imprisonment on Robben

Island when found guilty of PAC activities — he had become convinced that it was important to disseminate ideas among the people.

This could not be done through a banned organisation like the PAC. It could only be done through a new organisation.

The judge, Mr Justice Curlewis: What ideas? — Those were formative days and there were many ideas.

Mr Mothopeng said Nelson Mandela, former ANC leader, had been in the isolation cell next to his on Robben Island and they had been able to communicate.

"Mandela and I are old friends. We were in the Youth League of the ANC together. We did talk generally about the history of the PAC, but not about the future.

"When we talked about the future it was about the course our country and Africa as a whole would take. During those days many states in Africa were becoming free and we were toying with all kinds of ideas. We were not talking of any particular party like the PAC."

Mr Mothopeng was questioned at length about the Urban Resources Centre he headed and its funding.

He denied money had ever been received during his term as director from the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre.

The trial continues on Monday. — SAPA.

Sobukwe claimed police had 'poisoned him'

330 RDM
9/4/79

BETHAL — Robert Sobukwe, the former president of the Pan African Congress, told a fellow member of the organisation that he had been poisoned by the police on Robben Island, the Circuit Court in the PAC trial here heard today.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng (65), of Soweto, the main accused, was being cross-examined by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr P. G. Haasbroek.

Mr Mothopeng and 17 others are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC.

Mr Haasbroek: And he asked you to tell the world about this? — Yes.

PARTNERSHIP

Mr Mothopeng said Sobukwe had also told him he had been asked by his principals to form a partnership.

Sobukwe had not said anything further about the alleged poisoning as they had not had much time, since he had spoken of it while they were making their way to Sobukwe's rooms during a visit by Mr Mothopeng to Sobukwe in Kimberley.

Mr Haasbroek told the court it was a well known fact that Sobukwe had, in fact, died of cancer.

Mr Mothopeng said he was just repeating what he had been told.

Cross-examined, Mr Mothopeng denied that Pan-Africanism could be equated with communism. He said he believed in Pan-Africanism and that communism was also an ideology based on fundamental policies. It would not be true to say there was one ideology which rejected another.

He believed in African socialism, which was socialism in South Africa based on objective conditions.

Mr Haasbroek: Do you believe in a socialist revolution in South Africa?

Mr Mothopeng: Revolution has so many connotations. I believe in a change which would implement African socialism.

He said he was at the inauguration of the PAC on April 6 1959 and was a member of the executive committee until the organisation was banned.

He denied that the PAC had infiltrated religious organisations.

The case continues.

Court told of poisoning claim

BETHAL — Mr Robert Sobukwe, former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, told a fellow member of the organisation he had been poisoned

by police on Robben Island, the Circuit Court heard here yesterday.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto, chief accused in the PAC trial, was being cross-examined by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr P. G. Haasbroek.

Mr Mothopeng and 17 others are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC.

Mr Haasbroek: And he asked you to tell the world about this? — Yes.

Mr Mothopeng also said Mr Sobukwe had told him he had been asked by his principals to form a partnership.

Mr Sobukwe had said nothing further about the alleged poisoning as they had not had much time. He had spoken of it while they had been making their way to Mr Sobukwe's rooms during a visit by Mr Mothopeng to Mr Sobukwe in Kimberley.

Mr Haasbroek told the court it was well known that Mr Sobukwe had died of cancer.

Mr Mothopeng said he was just repeating what he had been told.

Cross-examined, he denied Pan-Africanism could be equated with communism. He said he believed in Pan-Africanism and that communism was also an ideology based on fundamental policies. It would not be true to say there was one ideology which rejected another.

He denied he had sent a state witness, who may not be identified, to Swaziland and that the witness had come back with a message for him that 30 girls were needed for special duties. He also denied having given a password to the witness.

Mr Mothopeng said he had never been employed by the South African Council of Churches. A branch of the SACS he was involved with was not involved with supplying money.

Mr Mothopeng said that when his home had been searched in June 1977, the police had not asked him to sign a list of books and pamphlets allegedly found there.

When shown a list allegedly signed by him, Lieutenant M. C. Botha and a witness on the day of the search, he said he had signed it at a much later stage at Howick and not in Soweto.

Mr Mothopeng said he

"When you are arrested under Section 6, you don't have much free choice except to sign."

Mr Justice Curlewis: Were you forced to sign? — I am not saying I was forced, but one finds oneself in an invidious position. It was insisted that I sign.

Mr Haasbroek: When did your interest in politics start? — It started in the 1940s when I became active as a student. Many people came to our school to address us.

Mr Mothopeng said Mr Sobukwe had been a member of the Pan Africanist Congress Committee and had been selected during the inauguration.

He said the PAC's campaign had been based on non-violence.

Certain quotes attributed to Mr Sobukwe and read out of books and pamphlets handed in to court could not have been said by Mr Sobukwe unless "he had undergone a great transformation".

Kahanovitz: No search warrant had been served

Staff Reporter

WHEN Mr Steven Kahanovitz reached his home with security policemen he found a policeman already inside — although a search warrant had not been served.

The policeman had entered the house, answered a telephone call and passed on a message which was to warn Mr Kahanovitz of the impending arrival of the police.

This was heard in the Regional Court yesterday when Mr Kahanovitz, a former president of the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, appeared on a charge of possessing prohibited publications.

He has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In a statement handed to the court Mr Kahanovitz admitted that various banned publications had been found in his room. He listed them as: Six copies of "The Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth", by the Rev D P H Russel; one copy of "South Africa — a Police State" produced by the Christian Institute of South Africa; one copy of "National Student No 1", produced by the National Union of South African Students, and one copy of "Political Imprisonment in South Africa", produced by Amnesty International.

He said he shared the house in Vine Street, Gardens, with seven other residents in a "communal" manner, where people who were all close friends "were free to and did wander in and out, borrow books and leave publications, newspapers and magazines lying around".

Mr Kahanovitz said he knew the first two publications were banned, but did not know he had them, was unaware that "National Student No 1" was in his room, and did not know "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" was banned.

Brief sections of the book were read in court by Mr John Whitehead, counsel for the defence, to emphasize the alleged factual nature of the book.

"One would hardly assume the Publications Board in its wisdom, would ban this," he said.

Mr Kahanovitz told the court he had asked the university's administration to send him the gazetted notices of bannings. He found the system to be unsuccessful and had subscribed to the Government Gazette on behalf of the SRC.

He said when he saw a publication had been banned he looked for it and disposed of it. The court was shown the 1977 consolidated list, which appeared in June 1978.

Under cross examination Mr Kahanovitz said every attempt was made to find the banned publications but "it is impossible to keep track of all of them because there are so many of them".

The court heard evidence from Constable Vermeulen and Sergeant Basson, both of the Security Police, who said they had called on the SRC offices earlier that day in order to search the offices.

Judgment will be delivered on April 26.

BETHAL. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, the former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, told a fellow member of the organisation that he had been poisoned by the police on Robben Island, the PAC trial in the Bethal Circuit Court heard yesterday.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto, the chief accused, was being cross-examined by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek. Mr Mothopeng and 17 others are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act as alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC. Mr Haasbroek: And he asked you to tell the world about this?

— Yes. Mr Mothopeng said Mr Sobukwe had also told him that he had been asked by his principals to form a partnership.

Mr Sobukwe had not said anything further about the alleged poisoning as they had not had much time, since he had spoken of it while they were making their way to Mr Sobukwe's rooms during a visit by Mr Mothopeng to Mr Sobukwe in Kimberley.

Mr Haasbroek told the court it was well-known that Mr Sobukwe had died of cancer.

Sobukwe claimed the police poisoned him — PAC trialist

Mr Mothopeng said he was just repeating what he had been told.

Cross-examined, Mr Mothopeng denied that Pan-Africanism could be equated with communism. He said he believed in Pan-Africanism and that communism was also an ideology based on fundamental policies. It would not be true to say there was one ideology which rejected another.

He denied that he had sent a State witness, who may not be identified, to Swaziland and that the witness had come back with a message for him that 30 girls were needed for special duties. He also denied having given a password to the witness.

Mr Mothopeng said he had never been employed by the South African Council of Churches. A branch of the SACS he was involved with was

not involved with supplying money.

Mr Mothopeng said that when his home had been searched in June 1977, the police had not asked him to sign a list of books and pamphlets allegedly found there.

When shown a list allegedly signed by him, Lt M C Botha and a witness on the day of the search, he said he had signed it at a much later stage at Howick and not in Soweto.

Mr Mothopeng said he had not checked the books for which he had signed. He had signed the list because "when you are arrested under Section 6 you don't have much free choice, except to sign."

Mr Justice D J Curlewis: Were you forced to sign? — I am not saying I was forced, but one finds oneself in an invidious position. It was insisted that I sign.

Mr Haasbroek: When did your interest in politics start?

Mr Mothopeng: It started in the 1940s when I became active as a student. Many people came to our school to address us.

Mr Mothopeng says Mr Robert Sobukwe was a member of the Pan-Africanist Congress committee and was selected during the inauguration.

He said the PAC's campaign had been based on non-violence.

Mr Mothopeng said that certain quotes attributed to Robert Sobukwe and read out of books and pamphlets handed into court could not have been said by Sobukwe unless "he had undergone a great transformation."

Mr Haasbroek: Are you not recognised as second in seniority as leader of the PAC?

Mr Mothopeng denied this and later during cross-examina-

tion said: "I am not a senior member. I am just Zeph."

Mr Mothopeng said he was at the inauguration of the PAC on April 6 1959 and was a member of the executive committee, until the organisation was banned.

He said the president and the executive committee were in control of the organisation during the period between conferences when the official authority was the national conference.

Mr Mothopeng denied that the PAC had infiltrated religious organisations.

He said he had addressed the Black People's Convention in Durban.

Mr Haasbroek: What was your interest in the BPC?

Mr Mothopeng: If you are invited, you go.

Mr Haasbroek asked him if

he was aware there were a lot of similarities between the BPC and the PAC.

Mr Mothopeng told the court he had launched certain projects such as a literary scheme through the Urban Resources Centre and this scheme was handed over to the people of the community.

He said he then no longer had anything to do with these schemes except when his advice was sought.

He said he did not have large sums of money, but substantial ones, at his disposal.

Mr Haasbroek presented three different balance sheets by the Netherlands Bank, Roodepoort, where the Urban Resources Centre banked.

Mr Haasbroek: Why did you need a total of R35 662 for the Urban Resources Centre?

Mr Mothopeng said the cen-

tre had three programmes and he was trying to open further activities in Soweto.

Mr Justice Curlewis asked Mr Mothopeng where this money had come from, since according to State evidence he was under the impression the centre had been established in August 1974. The certified copies of the bank statements handed in as exhibits were dated August 1976.

Mr Mothopeng said the money had been received from donors and that he had taken over the Urban Resources Centre from someone called Clive who was a director before him.

Mr Mothopeng said money had been received from the SACC from overseas through Wilgespruit.

He said the purpose of the Urban Resources Centre was to stimulate community activities from which the community might benefit.

He said his field workers did research in the community and tried to stimulate members of the community to take part in such activities.

The trial continues today. — Sapa.

CAPE Times 10/11/77 (03276)331 Claim of Sobukwe being poisoned

FR.78.149

BETHAL. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, the former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, told a fellow member of the organization that he had been poisoned by police on Robben Island, the circuit court in the PAC trial heard here today.

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Mr Mothopeng: "Yes."

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Pamphlets

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"I am not saying I was forced, but one finds oneself in an invidious position. It was insisted that I sign."

Mr Mothopeng denied that the PAC had infiltrated religious organizations.

"I am not aware of this," he said.

He said his field workers did research in the community and tried to stimulate members of the community to take part in activities. — Sapa-Reuter

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ROUTING SCHEDULE

EXAMINATIONS : OCTOBER 1978

IL, Wednesday, April 11, 1979.

PAC man 'joined to help ease suffering'

BETHAL. — A former teacher at Hofmeyer High School in Atteridgeville told the Pan-Africanist Congress trial in Bethal yesterday that he joined the banned movement to help ease the suffering of blacks in South Africa.

Eighteen men are charged with terrorist activities and being PAC members.

Mr P Rakgotso said he joined in 1960 when he was 34 and teaching at Hofmeyer.

It was before Sharpeville and he remained an ordinary member after the organisation was outlawed in 1960 only because he did not formally resign.

He knew Mr Mark Shiners, one of the accused, when he was a scholar at the school.

He also met another defendant, Mr Bennie Ntoele, when they were in Pretoria Central Prison after being arrested.

Mr Rakgotso told the court he was sent to Robben Island after being convicted in a Regional Court. He said he was acquitted in a Supreme Court on the same evidence for a greater crime.

He said he did not tell the Regional Court that he took part in PAC activities after the movement's banning — he was not directly asked the question.

When asked if he was aware of a certain disciplinary code drawn up in 1959 for the setting up of the PAC, he said he heard of it in general conversations on Robben Island.

A defence witness, Mr Klaas Mashishi, said violence was a symptom of something wrong and one could not apply a symptom of a disease to cure it.

Mr Mashishi said he had changed from the African Nationalist Congress to the PAC because he had strong feelings about the latter.

He had been a political science student at Fort Hare and took part in discussions in the PAC. He was told at a meeting to form cells

He said he attended the last meeting of the organisation, which was by then banned, before leaving to study medicine in Natal. He was arrested soon after, convicted of violence and sent to Robben Island where he spent eight years. PAC violence only arose after Sharpeville; it was peaceful when it was formed.

Mr Mashishi said he had time to reflect on the PAC while in prison. After his arrest he saw the futility of the organisation.

The trial continues today.
— Sapa.

Kruger v SAAN

The full judgment

11/4/79
CAPE TIMES
233/

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
(Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division)
Case No. M 416/79
In the matter of
THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Applicant
and
SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATED PRESS LTD, First Respondent
and
CAPE TIMES LIMITED, Second Respondent
JUDGMENT GIVEN THIS 10th DAY OF APRIL, 1979

Van Zijl, J P: During the small hours of the morning of Monday, March 12, the Minister of Justice applied for an interdict restraining the Cape Times Limited and South African Associated Newspapers Limited (hereinafter referred to as Associated Newspapers) from publishing in their morning newspapers a certain report which had been made to them by Dr Eschel Rhodie concerning the Minister's knowledge in regard to the government's financing of the Johannesburg morning newspaper "the Citizen" and which the Minister regarded as being defamatory of him. As the morning newspapers of these companies were about to go to press, there was no time to draft the necessary application nor to place the matter before the Court on affidavit. I consequently allowed the application to be made orally.

The Minister was the sole witness and after having heard his testimony, I granted the following order which at the commencement of the proceedings had been put before me in draft form:

1 That a rule nisi do issue calling upon the Cape Times Limited and South African Associated Newspapers to show cause, if any, on March 27, 1979 at 10.30am why they should not be restrained from publishing in the Cape Times, Rand Daily Mail, the Natal Mercury and Eastern Province Herald or any other newspaper owned or controlled by them the following report or words to that effect alleged to have been conveyed by Dr Eschel Rhodie to be said newspapers to wit:

"I confirm that Mr Jimmy Kruger spoke to me several times to help clear a statement from a tape recording by a French journalist which Mr Kruger admitted to me would mean the end of his career if published. I did so, and he replied, I ever so shadow fell over my life, he would move mountains to help me. He is not doing so now. I spoke to him on many occasions at press conferences, receptions and so on. When I saw him in the lobby in Parliament in 1978, shortly after the Barry report leaked from the Auditor-General's office, I told him that I was going to request a police investigation into the leak, since the matter was deadly serious. He replied:

Doubly careful

'Yes, and since it implicates the Prime Minister who has warned us he would have to resign if the Citizen's story got out we had to be doubly careful.'

2 That pending the return day of the rule of the said owners are restrained from publishing the said report and from distributing any newspaper carrying such report.

3 That the return date of this rule may be anticipated upon 24 hours' notice.

4 That the said owners are to show cause on the return date why they should not be ordered to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The evidence upon which the rule was granted can be generalized as follows. On Saturday, March 10, the Cape Times carried a report containing the following statement:

"Shortly before the General Election in 1977, the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is said to have addressed a full Cabinet meeting on the Citizen newspaper project and to have warned them that if the project ever became public knowledge he would have to resign." Dr Eschel Rhodie, speaking to the Cape Times at his hide-out in Quito, Ecuador, last month claimed that he had been told this by Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, and the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

This report, the Minister stated, had not, before publication, been placed before him for verification as is required by the "Press Code". The Minister "upon issuing a statement to the South African Press Association denying the truth of the report, he did this in the following manner:

casually

"I had never spoken to Rhodie about the matters appearing in the Department,

or the Information scandal at any stage. I further said I had only met Dr Rhodie casually on a few social occasions. I only spoke to Dr Rhodie twice on matters relating to my own Department."

"Once was when I granted an interview to a French journalist at the request of the Department of Information and I then phoned Dr Rhodie and asked him to make certain that the journalist had not misunderstood anything I had said. The reason I did that was that the journalist was not proficient in English and I was not certain he had actually understood exactly what I said in the interview."

"The second occasion was when Dr Rhodie was in the Secretaries' bay in Parliament — And Dr Mulder's Vote was on."

"Dr Mulder was actually speaking, when I walked up to Dr Rhodie and I asked him when I could expect his Department's little booklet in answer to Amnesty International's allegations of deaths in detention. Dr Rhodie remained seated in the

bay and I left Parliament through the back-door behind the Speaker."

"Then I said in this Sapa report the Cape Times never contacted me to verify Rhodie's statement as is required by the Code of Ethics of Journalists and I also further said I will take the matter up with my lawyers with a view to suing the Cape Times for defamation."

Read report

During Saturday the Minister also answered a number of queries from the press arising out of the Cape Times report. During Sunday the Minister received no further press inquiries until after he had retired for the night. At 9.55pm he was phoned from Johannesburg by Jeremy Gordon of the Rand Daily Mail who read to him a report containing replies by Rhodie to the above statement which the Minister had given to South African Press Association on Saturday. What was read to the Minister as being the report from Rhodie is given in the rule nisi quote (*supra*). The Minister denied the truth of Rhodie's replies and requested Gordon to hold over the report until the next day, as it was not relevant to anything that was "apposite right at the moment", and consequently there was no need to publish it immediately and as the postponed publication would also give him the opportunity, before replying on the morrow, of consulting the file in his office containing a copy of his interview with the French journalist and would show that the interview had nothing to do with his career. The postponement would also give him the opportunity of obtaining affidavits from "two press men" who could testify to the fact that he had not spoken to Rhodie in the lobby of the House as alleged by Rhodie. He stressed that he wanted this opportunity to be able to explain his side of the story. Gordon said he would consult his editor and ring him back within ten minutes. While waiting for this reply the Minister was telephoned by Gordon Kling, a reporter from the Cape Times, who wanted his comments on the same report which his paper had received from the Rand Daily Mail. Kling was informed by the Minister that he was waiting to hear from the Rand Daily Mail whether it was going to hold over the report, and if it was not going to do so he would have to take steps "to protect myself". Almost immediately Gordon telephoned him back and he and Kling both told the Minister that their respective editors were going to publish the report.

The Minister asked for an interdict restraining the publication of the report as he would be prejudiced if the report was published "in the circumstances and context of the Information scandal" because the phrase "it

Minister by name but as the Minister of Justice."

Associated Newspapers filed an opposing affidavit in which it raised the following defences:

1. The Rand Daily Mail is a newspaper printed in Johannesburg and published principally in the Transvaal and owned by Associated Newspapers whose registered address, head office and principal place of business is in Johannesburg. The company accordingly does not fall within the jurisdiction of this Court.

2. The Natal Mercury is owned by Robinson and Company, Proprietary Limited which has its registered office and principal place of business in Durban. The Eastern Province Herald is owned by Eastern Province Newspapers Limited — (which is a subsidiary of Associated Newspapers) — whose registered office and principal place of business is in Port Elizabeth. As both these owners are separate legal entities, Associated Newspapers cannot be restrained in respect of the operation of either of these newspapers.

3. The Minister has moved the Court in his official capacity as Minister of Justice and in his official capacity he has in the present circumstances no cause of action founded on defamation; and

4. In the alternative the words complained of in the first portion of the report are not defamatory when spoken of a politician as a politician may feel compelled to resign for many respectable and even laudable reasons and a reasonable reader would not put the worst construction on these words. The words complained of in the second half of the report cannot be construed as defamatory of the Minister in his personal capacity.

The Cape Times Limited also filed an opposing affidavit and took the same defence raised by Associated Newspapers in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

In a replying affidavit the Minister denied that he had brought the application in his capacity as Minister and stated that he was acting in his personal capacity. He claimed that the heading to the rule nisi citing him as the Minister of Justice was an error made by the Registrar when issuing the order and concerns technical and formal matters of no account.

Sold in City

He admitted that Associated Newspapers' Head Office and principal place of business is in Johannesburg, but stated that numerous copies of the Rand Daily Mail are offered for sale in Cape Town and a copy of the newspaper is available every day in the reading rooms of the Members of Parliament in the Houses of Parliament, and consequently denied that Associated Newspapers is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Minister did not contest

Associated Newspapers' averment in respect of the ownership of the Natal Mercury and the Eastern Province Herald.

In regard to the defence that the words complained of are not defamatory, the Minister gave details of the interview he had had with the French journalist in February 1978. The interview had nothing to do with the particular projects of the then Department of Information. It turned on the French journalist's allegations that the Western world did not consider South Africa a democracy but a fascist state and would pressurize South Africa. The Minister gave his views on the futility of a trade boycott and his views on the West's preparedness to trade with dictatorships and why they should more readily be prepared to trade with South Africa which could never be a dictatorship. The journalist, who was accompanied by a female photographer, had a poor command of English and he and his companion were very unsympathetic towards the South African Government. The Minister therefore telephoned Rhodie and requested him to see to it that his discussion with the French journalist was properly understood and that it would not be truncated, distorted or published out of context. This was a function Rhodie was called upon to perform in the ordinary course of his duties. Rhodie assured him that the interview would normally be edited, therefore if anything had been removed by editing "it could only have been meaningless phrases or short sentences which were meaningless having regard to the context of the interview". He alleged that Rhodie's statement which the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times intended to publish deviated in vital respects from the truth. In the first place, there was no incriminating matter that had to be cleared from the tape to avoid its publication putting an end to his career. In the second place his expression of gratitude to Rhodie is highly over-stated.

Whole career

The first part of the report he contended is false and defamatory in the following aspects. I quote:

"(i) It conveys that there was something so incriminating or damaging to me on a tape that its mere publication would mean the end of my career — not only as Minister but my whole political career."

"I accordingly wanted the evidence to be destroyed, i.e. to have it cleared off the tape."

"(ii) On the day that the said newspapers intended publishing Dr Rhodie's statement about clearing a statement of mine from a tape, which would have meant the end of my career if published, it was common knowledge that Dr Rhodie was connected with the 'Information scandal', an event which had shocked the public."

"The ordinary reader, reading the bald statement of Dr Rhodie, may reasonably have concluded that the alleged statement had something to do with the so-called 'Information scandal'. This is the reason why I told the reporter, Mr Jeremy Gordon, that I was quite willing to allow the press to publish it, provided I was given an opportunity of putting the full facts before the public. This was denied me."

Cynicism

"(iii) After this had been done by Rhodie, I promised to do all in my power should he ever be in difficulties but I have proved grossly ungrateful."

"(iv) The above must also be seen against the background that I have continued in office. The inevitable conclusion is that I have cynically remained in office when any honourable man would have felt impelled to resign."

In regard to the second portion of the intended report, the Minister states:

"(d) ... (It) should in my submission be read as a follow-up to the report which was published on March 10, 1979 in the Cape Times and to which I referred in my evidence. The defamatory sting in the said report of March 10 lies in the false statement that the whole Cabinet (including myself) had been fully informed of the Citizen undertaking before the 1977 election, and that I had told Dr Rhodie so. The second part of the report builds on this false foundation and attempts to lend an air of verisimilitude thereto by giving 'details' of a conversation which never took place. The defamatory implications are not only that I (with the other members of the Cabinet) had dishonestly fought the 1977 election whilst suppressing information about the Citizen but also that I afterwards intended to be very careful to prevent the facts from leaking out. It must be pointed out that in the proposed report to be published on March 12, the alleged report of Dr Rhodie indicates the place and the content of what I had purportedly told him, and although it does not substantiate the report of March 10, it is an attempt to do so, thereby indicat-

Continued on page 5

Continued from page 4

ing the degree of malice.

In a rejoinder affidavit the editor of the Cape Times states in respect of the background against which the Minister wished to have the proposed report judged:

"I say that the relevance of the 'background' is that Dr Rhodde has over a period of some weeks made allegations concerning certain members of the Cabinet. The members concerned, and others, have made counter-statements, denying what Dr Rhodde has said, and making allegations against him. Both sides have made their statements through the medium of the press. To my knowledge, all the major newspapers have reported the accusations, denials and counter-accusations. Mr Kruger himself has used the press for this purpose, as he says in his evidence. All these exchanges have been the subject of intense and legitimate public interest. In the circumstances I respectfully submit that the Respondent's newspapers were entitled to publish the allegations objected to. They would have been published as a matter of genuine public interest, with no intention of injuring or insulting Mr Kruger, and without malicious intent. I submit such publication would not be wrongful or unlawful."

Before leaving this factual side of the matter it is necessary to state that all parties have referred to article 2 (c) of the Code of Conduct of the South African Press. This article reads:

"Where there is reason to doubt the correctness of a report and it is practicable to verify the correctness thereof, it shall be verified. Where it has not been practicable to verify the correctness of a report this

shall be mentioned in such report."

The Minister contends that the Respondents' newspapers did not act in accordance with the spirit of this article. He contends that at 10 o'clock on a Sunday night, and when he was at home away from his office, he was not in a position to deal with the untruthful allegations in Rhodde's statement. By insisting upon publishing Rhodde's statement immediately the Respondents, the Minister alleges, deprived him of the opportunity envisaged by article 2 (c) of having his repudiation of Rhodde's untruthful allegations published in the same issue: accusation and repudiation next to each other. The Respondents on the other hand contend that they gave the Minister an opportunity of repudiating the allegations later — if necessary the following day. Such a procedure of course, places the Minister at a disadvantage. A repudiation published a day later is far less effective. It does not necessarily reach the same readers. Even when it does, the gap in time, the possible non-availability of the earlier paper, and a natural resistance against re-reading a state report, deprive the reader of a truly adequate opportunity of assessing the validity of the conflicting statements. And finally and perhaps most important of all a contention advanced in a later statement is not so readily received by the reader as it has to displace or eradicate points of view or impressions that have already been formed by having read the first statement. Circumstances that do not arise when the conflict-

Judges' Reasons in Kruger-SAAAN case

Cape Times 11/4/79 0243/233/



Dr Eschel Rhodde

ing contentions come simultaneously to a still open mind which can choose freely between them. The provisions of act 2 (c) however have no bearing upon the present dispute. I turn now to consider the above facts. The rule must obviously be discharged against a so-called Newspaper as far as it relates to the conduct of the affairs of the Natal Mercury and the Eastern Province Mercury. It is not the owner of these

journals.

I leave aside for the moment the defence that the Minister is suing in his capacity as Minister of Justice and that on the facts and circumstances of the present case he has no cause of action in his ministerial capacity. I also leave aside the defence raised by Associated Newspapers that it is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court and turn to the defence on the merits which has also been raised by the Cape Times Limited and which, if successful, will therefore dispose of the case against both these parties.

It is trite law that if a person apprehends that another may commit a delict against him he may move the Court to restrain him from doing so. This is a well-established principle of law. It is a principle which is applied in the case of a delict against a person. It is a principle which is applied in the case of a delict against a person.

It is trite law that if a person apprehends that another may commit a delict against him he may move the Court to restrain him from doing so. This is a well-established principle of law. It is a principle which is applied in the case of a delict against a person. It is a principle which is applied in the case of a delict against a person.

can be taken timeously to interdict the imminent perpetration of an apprehended delict. For an applicant to obtain such an interdict on motion he must prove (1) a clear right, (2) an injury actually committed or apprehended, and, (3) no other remedy by which he can be protected.

ed with the same result. If only a prima facie right can be established — i.e. a right open to some doubt — the interdict will still be granted if the continuation of the thing against which the interdict is sought would cause the applicant irreparable injury, and the discontinuation of the thing complained of would not involve irreparable injury to the other party. See *Setlego v Setlego* 1914 AD 221 at p. 227. This is applicable to all delicts including defamation. See the Heilbron case (*supra*) and *Clegborn and Harris Ltd v Natal Union of Distributive Workers* 1940 CPD 409. The Minister has asked for a final interdict. He clearly has a

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him in the lobby in Parliament in 1978, shortly after the Barry report leaked from the Auditor General's office, I told him that I was going to request a police investigation into the leak, since the matter was deadly serious.

"He replied: 'Yes, and since it implicates the Prime Minister who has warned us he would have to resign if the Citizen's story got out we had to be doubly careful'," Dr Rhoodie said.

During the urgent application, at which Mr Kruger gave evidence, Mr Kruger described himself as the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons.

He said he would be prejudiced if the report were published.

According to the judgment, which quoted Mr Kruger's replying affidavit, the minister contended that the first part of the report was false and defamatory in the following respects:

• "It conveys that there was something so incriminating or damaging to me on a tape that its mere publication would mean the end of my career — not only as a minister but my whole political career.

"I accordingly wanted the evidence to be destroyed, ie to have it cleared off the tape.

• "On the day that the said newspapers intended publishing Dr Rhoodie's statement about clearing a statement of mine from a tape, which would have meant the end of my career if published, it was common knowledge that Dr Rhoodie was connected with the 'Information scandal', an event which had shocked the public.

"The ordinary reader, reading the bald statement of Dr Rhoodie, may reasonably have concluded that the alleged statement had something to do with the so-called 'Information scandal'."

Mr Kruger said that when telephoned by a reporter about the report, he requested an opportunity of putting the full facts before the public but said this was denied him.

• "After this had been done by Rhoodie I promised to do all in my power should he ever be in difficulties but I have proved grossly ungrateful.

• "The above must also be seen against the background that I have continued in office. The inevitable conclusion is that I have cynically remained in office when any honourable man would have felt impelled to resign."

Dealing with the second part of the report, Mr Kruger said the defamatory "sting" lay in the false statement that the whole Cabinet, including Mr Kruger, had been informed of the Citizen undertaking before the 1977 election.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Van Ziji said he had been willing to grant the early-morning order on oral evidence because the morning newspapers of the companies involved were about to go to press and there was no time to draft the necessary application nor to place the matter before the court on affidavit.

Dealing with a contention by Mr Kruger that the newspapers had not acted in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the South African Press which stated "where there is reason to doubt the correctness of a report and it is practicable to verify the correctness thereof, it shall be verified", he said that a procedure contended by the respondents placed the minister at a disadvantage.

Mr Kruger claimed he had been denied the opportunity of having his repudiation of Dr Rhoodie's untruthful allegations published in the same issue as the allegations — "accusation and repudiation next to each other".

The respondents, however, contended that they gave the minister an opportunity of repudiating the allegations later.

"A repudiation published a day later is far less effective," the judge said.

He said the most important factor was that a contention advanced in a later statement was not so readily received by the reader as it had to displace or eradicate points of view or impressions that had been formed after reading the first statement.

However, the judge said, that particular aspect had no particular bearing on the present dispute.

Mr Kruger clearly had a right to prevent publication of words defamatory of him. It was also clear that the only way he could prevent such words being published in a daily newspaper was

by way of interdict. The judge added: "The minister must also show that the words are defamatory of him."

Dealing with the first part of the report, the judge said there were two errors in Mr Kruger's reasoning that because words about him were untrue and incriminating and "the ordinary reasonable reader may reasonably conclude" that the matter cleared from the tape may have something to do with the "so-called Information scandal", they were defamatory.

"In the first place the words complained of do not directly charge or accuse the minister of a crime or fault, nor do they directly involve him with any accusation or charge," he said.

It was not sufficient that the words "may" cause a reasonable reader to come to a conclusion, they "must" cause the reader to come to such a conclusion.

"In the second place, to involve the minister with the so-called 'Information scandal' is not necessarily a defamatory incrimination if it involves him only in a political sense, ie whether he knew of and as such was a party to the government financing the publication of the Citizen."

Dealing with the second section complained of, the judge said Mr Kruger had alleged the report was building on a false report of two days earlier.

"Accepting the minister's assessment of these two reports at its high water mark it still means that the words complained of concern the minister's and the Cabinet's behaviour in respect of party policy.

"A decision to finance the publication of the Citizen and to suppress the fact are matters of policy.

"Matters of government policy, as has been stated above, may be freely criticized and condemned even if such criticism and condemnation is unfounded and unfair," the judge said.

He said the words were not directed at the minister but at the alleged policy he and his party had pursued and the manner in which they had carried it out.

"In these circumstances these words too are not defamatory," he said.

The judge, with Mr Justice Van Winsen concurring, discharged the order.

He also said that as the words were neither per se defamatory nor made defamatory by the circumstances in which Mr Kruger had alleged, the court could not grant an interim interdict pending the matter being brought to trial.

Mr Justice Van Ziji then went on to deal with the question of whether Mr Kruger had brought the application in his official or personal capacity.

"The question now arises against whom the order of costs be given. If the minister cited the respondents in his capacity as minister, the costs should be given against the State, but if he cited them in his personal capacity, the costs should be given against him personally.

"I am satisfied that the minister intended to act in his personal capacity.

"The words complained of in no way attack him in respect of any action by him in his capacity as Minister of Justice, Police or Prisons, ie in his capacity as minister of any of these departments.

"His reference to himself as minister was merely done to identify himself and in the informal manner in which the proceedings were taken during the early hours of the morning, it was overlooked that he did not state in specific terms that he was acting in his personal capacity, though the facts of the application all indicate he was.

"I also agree with him that in the light of the facts of his application and the manner and time at which it was made, no great weight can be attached to the heading of the court's order as issued by the Registrar.

"It may be that the minister was not entitled to employ the State Attorney in his personal capacity but I do not think that his doing so is in itself proof that he was in fact acting in an official capacity," the judge said.

The judge concluded saying: "I am satisfied that it (obtaining the State Attorney) happened in the rush of obtaining the order before the morning papers had finally gone to press, without consideration whether in law he was entitled to do so. I accordingly find the minister acted in his personal capacity."

Mr Justice Van Winsen concurred.

Court told of PAC aims

331

BETHAL — A former teacher at Hofmeyer High School, Atteridgeville, told the Circuit Court here he had joined the Pan Africanist Congress to ease the suffering of the black man in South Africa.

Mr P. Rakgotso was giving evidence at the trial of 18 men charged with participation in terroristic activities and being members of the banned PAC.

Mr Rakgotso said he had joined the PAC in 1960 when he had been 34 and teaching at the Hofmeyer High School. He said this had been before Sharpeville and he had remained a member after the organisation's banning in 1960 only because he had not resigned.

He said he had not held a high position in the organisation. He had been just an ordinary member.

He had known Mr Mark Shinnars, one of the accused in this trial, when he had been a scholar.

He had met Mr Bennie Ntoele, also one of the accused, when they had been in Pretoria Central jail after being arrested.

Mr Rakgotso told the court he had been sent to Robben Island after being convicted in a regional court. He said he had been acquitted in a supreme court on the same evidence for a greater crime.

He was asked if he had told the Regional Court, where he had been charged with furthering PAC activities, that he had participated in its activities after the banning. He said he had not, and he had not been asked this directly.

Asked whether he was aware of a certain disciplinary code drawn up in 1959 for the establishment of the PAC, he said he had heard of it on Robben Island.

Mr Klaas Mashishi, a witness for the defence, told the court violence was a symptom of something wrong and one could not apply a symptom of a disease to cure it.

Mr Mashishi said he had changed from the ANC to the PAC because he had had strong feelings about the PAC.

He said he had been a political science student at Fort Hare. He had taken part in discussions in the PAC. He had been told to hold meetings to form cells.

meeting of the organisation, which had been banned by then, before leaving to study medicine in Natal. He had been arrested soon after that, charged with violence, convicted and sent to Robben Island where he had spent eight years.

He told the court that when the PAC had been formed it had been a non-violent organisation and violence had cropped up only a long time afterwards — after Sharpeville.

Mr Mashishi said that on Robben Island he had done a lot of reading and had had time to reflect on his views of the PAC. Immediately after his arrest, he had seen the futility of the organisation.

Asked by the prosecutor why it had taken him from 1960 to 1963 to realise this as a political scientist, Mr Mashishi said he was not a political scientist, and he had been young and enthusiastic.

He said it was not uncommon for people at that stage of their lives to become embroiled in political activities.

Mr Mashishi said there were many young people on Robben Island who had been drawn into the organisation without knowing what it stood for. They had been thirsty for knowledge and he had discussed Marxism with them often.

He had obtained his knowledge of Marxism from cram notes obtained from a lecturer at university for an exam.

The trial continues today. — SAPA.

PAC trial postponed

12/19/79 DD
(331)
BETHAL — The marathon PAC trial in the Circuit Court here was postponed to May 21 for preparation of argument.

The defence closed its case yesterday.

Eighteen men are being charged under the Terrorism Act as alleged members or supporters of the banned Pan African Congress. A plea of not guilty was entered for them after they refused to plead. — SAPA.

Eglin

CAPE TOWN — A University of Cape Town law student, Mr Brian Cecil Hack, 22, and a Sea Point businessman, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, appeared in the magistrate's court here yesterday, in a sequel to the incident in which shots were fired at the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton flat late on Tuesday.

Mr Hack, a fourth year law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance at UCT, and Mr Van der Westhuizen, owner of a small business, were both arrested by Brigadier



The two men who appeared in court in connection with the Eglin home shooting incident. Mr Brian Hack (front in jersey) and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen (left in striped shirt).

shooting: two in court

Arthur Ellingworth, Divisional C.I. Officer for the Western Cape on Wednesday night.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody for further police investigation until April 18.

The court was packed with students, newsmen and security policemen when Mr Hack, casually dressed in slacks and pullover, and Mr Van der Westhuizen, wearing an open-necked striped shirt, were brought up from the well of a regional court to appear before Mr R. A. Duraan.

Their appearance lasted only about five minutes. They were not represented.

At 2 pm a car carrying the two men and several security policemen left Caledon Square Police Station for an inspection related to police investigations in Sea Point and Clifton.

An hour later, the car returned and Mr Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen were escorted into the charge office where they were formally charged with attempted murder.

Preceded by security policemen, the two men

forced their way through a sea of newsmen and about 60 UCT students to the prisoners' entrance to the magistrate's court across the road from the police station.

The near-empty courtroom, where Mr Duraan was hearing another case, was suddenly swamped and the magistrate had to call repeatedly for quiet.

After the two charged with assault had been found not guilty and released, Mr Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen were ushered up from the court cells.

After asking them if

they both understood English, Mr Duraan acted on the request of the State prosecutor, Mr P. D. Theron, and remanded the two men in custody until April 18.

The purpose for the remand was to allow police to conduct further investigations.

The court appearance follows the shooting at Mr Eglin's Clifton flat just after midnight on Tuesday night.

A firearm, a .38 special, and several rounds of ammunition were recovered in Tokai.

— SAPA.

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Brian Hack, front, and Arnold van der Westhuizen (rear, wearing striped shirt), are hurried from the Caledon Square police complex to the court by security policeman. The two men, charged with attempted murder, appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday in a sequel to shots fired at Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton house on Tuesday.

Eglin shooting: Businessman, student in court

By TED OLSEN *C. Times 13/4/79*

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town law student, Brian Cecil Hack, 22, and a Sea Point businessman, Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, were charged with attempted murder in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday in a sequel to the incident in which shots were fired at the Clifton home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, early on Wednesday.

Mr Hack, a fourth-year law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance at UCT, and Mr Van der Westhuizen, the owner of a small business in Hout Street, were

both arrested by Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Divisional CI Officer for the Western Cape, late on Wednesday.

They were not asked to plead in court yesterday and were re-

manded to the Sea Point police cells until April 18, when they are due to appear in court again.

The court room was packed with students, newsmen and security policemen when Mr Hack, casually dressed in slacks and a pullover, and Mr Van der Westhuizen, wearing an open-necked striped shirt, were brought up from the well of a regional court to appear before Mr R A Duraan.

Their brief appearance, at 3.15 pm, lasted about five minutes. They were not represented.

At two o'clock, a car carrying the two men and several security policemen left the centre court of the Caledon Square police station for an inspection related to police investigations in Sea Point and Clifton.

An hour later, the car returned and Mr Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen were escorted into the charge office where they were formally charged with attempted murder.

Preceded by a squad of security policemen, the two men forged their way through a sea of newsmen representing daily and Sunday newspapers and the SABC, and about 60 UCT students, to the prisoners' entrance to the Magistrate's Court, across the road from the police station.

Mr Hack and Mr Van Rensburg, preceded by three security policemen, were ushered into court from the cells.

After asking them if they both understood English, Mr Duraan acted on the request of the State Prosecutor, Mr P D Theron, and remanded the two men until April 18.

The purpose for the remand was to allow police to conduct further investigations.

The court appearance follows the shooting at Mr Eglin's Clifton flat early on Wednesday.

15/4/89

Hack, Kruger

Accused in Eglin case addressed right-wing conference

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and Mr Bryan Hack, one of two men being held in connection with the midnight attack on the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, addressed the same meeting in Pretoria last weekend.

Mr Kruger and Mr Hack were two of the speakers at the one-day "Conference of Concerned Christians", organised by the far-right Christian League of South Africa.

Mr Kruger delivered a 45-minute address on ANC terrorist infiltration and warned about the growth of leftwing urban terrorism in South Africa.

At midnight on Tuesday three shots rang out in Clifton, shattering the windows and smashing into the front door of Mr Eglin's beach-front flat.

On Wednesday night two men, Mr Bryan Hack and a Sea Point businessman, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, were arrested in connection with the shooting.

They appeared in court on Thursday on a charge of attempted murder.

After the shooting Mr Kruger described the attack as a "cowardly act" which he viewed "in a very serious light".

At last Saturday's conference, at which Mr Kruger was the main speaker, Mr Hack spoke on the leftwing influence at South African universities.

Speakers

Other speakers, apart from Mr Kruger, were the arch-conservative Mr Ivor Benson who spoke on "How the media is used to undermine the West", Dr Ted Williams on "Overpopulation is a Myth", and the national chairman of the Christian League of South Africa, the Rev F Shaw on "Plan, Action and Strategy for Southern Africa".

In a letter to "friends" sent out before last week's conference, the secretary, Mr David Spohr, urged them to "do your utmost to attend this important conference."

"The information you receive will place you in a better position to fight more effectively against the wiles of the devil".

In his speech to the conference, Mr Kruger alleged that the South African Trade Union Congress had been selected as the unwitting vehicle for ANC infiltration of South Africa.

"The ultimate aim is to increase urban terrorism," Mr Kruger said.

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Fate



Mr Bryan Hack... spoke on leftwing influence at universities. Picture: TERRY SHEAN

Aid offered to 'good' S Africans

A CAPE TOWN man, Mr Desmond Welthagen, has offered to pay for the defence of the two men being held in connection with this week's shooting at the flat of Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Opposition.

He said he would pay their bail, legal expenses and any possible fine.

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

Two men, Mr Bryan Hack, 22, a law student and member of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a Sea Point businessman, have been arrested and charged with attempted murder.

They are in custody, pending a court appearance on Wednesday.

Mr Welthagen said:

"I am always prepared to come to the aid of good South Africans. I have done it before and will do it again."

Tuesday night's attack on Mr Eglin's home was preceded by a threatening telephone call the previous Friday.

Threat

A man calling himself Scorpio telephoned Mr Eglin's office in Parliament and threatened him with violent action. The Security Branch was immediately informed.

Mr Welthagen said he would approach the police to see what could be done to get the two men out on bail.

Since the attack on Mr Eglin, Mr Welthagen has received many threatening phone calls from people who blamed him for the shooting.

But this does not upset him.

He said: "Retribution will be swift".

Eglin shooting: Students stunned

By MIKE FREEMANTLE

A shocked Mr Gareth Griffiths, chairman of the CSA, said:

"We are in the dark and we will be calling an emergency meeting of the executive to discuss the matter before issuing a statement."

"The CSA does not condone violence, irrespective of who is involved."

THE Conservative Student Alliance at the University of Cape Town is to call an emergency meeting about the arrest of its president, Mr Bryan Hack, after the gun attack on the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Members of the CSA were stunned by the arrest of their leader.

When Mr Hack appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on Thursday, one of the CSA's leaders, Mr Eric Peltz, is believed to have said:

Student charged in Eglin flat shooting is top right wing figure

BRYAN HACK, 22, the University of Cape Town law student and Students' Representative Council member charged with attempted murder in a sequel to the shooting at Mr Colin Eglin's flat in Clifton this week, is the leading figure in right-wing campus politics at the university.

He and Cape Town businessman Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, were formally charged with attempted murder in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on Thursday, before a large audience of mainly liberal UCT students.

They were not asked to plead and will appear in court again this coming week.

On Tuesday night at least three bullets smashed into the Leader of the Opposition's luxury flat, one punching through a window in the front door and ricocheting down the passage.

Both Mr Eglin and his wife were home. In a statement afterwards Mr Eglin accused the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, of being partly responsible for the attack by saying in Parliament he was in league with an enemy of South Africa.

Mr Hack was arrested in Mowbray at 8pm on Wednesday less than 24 hours after the shooting. Mr van der Westhuizen was arrested in Sea Point — Mr Eglin's constituency — a few hours later.

Police have taken possession of a revolver and ammunition. They suspect the shots came from the car park of the neighbouring block of flats Valhall, which was owned by Thor Communicators and features prominently in the Information scandal.

Mr Hack is founder and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance (CSA) at UCT.

He caused a stir at the

BY TONY SPENCER-SMITH
15/4/79
Sen. Trib.
annual congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) in Cape Town in November last year when he announced the proposed formation of a new national student organisation representing "moderate student opinion" on English, Afrikaans and black campuses.

The inaugural meeting of this organisation was originally planned for this month, but the date has twice been set back.

Mr Hack was first elected to the UCT SRC in August, 1977, and then re-elected in August last year.

The 1978 SRC selections, in which students of the left Liberal Alliance were locked in bitter struggle with CSA candidates, was one of the most hotly contested in the university's history.

Mr Hack was the only

at the meeting he had been involved with organisations like the British and South African National Fronts — said there was a rise of "red fascism" on the UCT campus and the current "left wing SRC" would be the last of its kind.

When starting up the CSA early in 1978, Mr Hack said he would welcome working with "verligte Nats".

He said one of the four basic principles of the CSA was support for individual rights and the rule of law.

In July 1978 he predicted a Nusas split, saying many English students were now looking for a more democratic student body.

Among the people who have spoken at UCT as guests of the CSA are Mr Brendan Willmer, leader of the Save Rhodesia Campaign, Mr John Wiley, South African Party MP, and Nationalist Senator Mrs Adrienne Koch.

In August 1978 Mr Willmer — who admitted

queries about this have been raised in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, and have not yet been answered by the Government.

In an article entitled The Rise of the Right at UCT in the current issue of a Cape Town magazine, UCT SRC member Mr Richard Wicksteed says the fight against Nusas and left wing dominance of student politics on the English campuses is no longer the sole prerogative of the National Party.

"The battle has been opened on a second front during the past year by a well orchestrated and vociferous national campaign led by a right wing UCT student, Mr Bryan Hack."

Mr Wicksteed says a UCT student, Hans Dieter Noli, was expelled from the CSA after hurling home made explosives at two Namibian clergymen addressing a campus meeting last year.

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4 deny Saso, BPC links

EAST LONDON — Four men appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday charged with being members of a banned organisation.

The men, Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

They are accused on a main count of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956, by taking part in the activities or acting in the interests of banned organisations the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organisation.

There are alternative charges where the four men face prosecution on allegations that they contravened the Act by being involved with other organisations. These are named in the charge sheet as the Vukani Cultural Organisation, the African Cultural Art Association, the B. S. Biko Memorial Service and the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa.

The men denied all the allegations, and denied any knowledge of the Vukani Organisation, the African Cultural Art Association, the Biko memorial service or the Educational Association.

A SAP officer, Lieutenant J. A. Jooste, told the court he had arrested Mr Gxanyana on November 21 last year, and searched his home.

He confiscated a number of documents found in Mr Gxanyana's bedroom, including a poem by him titled "My Son Africa," two ledgers, a receipt book, and two pages which Lieutenant Jooste said seemed to be a "concept constitution" typed in the name of the Vukani Cultural Organisation.

The defence for the accused, Advocate J. N. M. Poswa assisted by Mr G. M. Mxenge, asked the court to adjourn so they could study the confiscated material.

The case continues today. —DDR.

BPC trial told of black and gold shirts

EAST LONDON — A security police branch officer told the Regional Court yesterday he had found a number of gold and black shirts, which he believed to be the uniform of the banned Black People's Convention, in the possession of two of four men charged with being members of a banned organisation.

Lieutenant F. J. M. Venter was giving evidence in the case against Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tulumu and Mr Buyisile Mapisa who are charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

The men are alleged to have taken part in the activities of or had an interest in the BPC or the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the

Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

The men have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Lieutenant Venter said one of the reasons why he had assumed the shirts were BPC uniforms was he had seen numerous BPC members wearing them. He said he had seen the pallbearers at Mr Steve Biko's funeral wearing similar shirts, and several people who had attended the Biko memorial service in Mdantsane last year had worn them.

He said there had been gold and black banners and flags at Mr Biko's funeral bearing BPC slogans, and posters depicting Mr Biko lined with gold and black

borders. He said he had learnt on a police course that gold and black were the BPC's colours.

Lieutenant Venter said he had found one of the gold and black shirts at the home of Mr Gxanyana last year.

Advocate J. N. M. Poswa, for the four accused, said the shirts, called "Afro shirts", were popular among black people and the colours gold and black were "in vogue" at that time. He said the colours were also those of the popular Kaizer Chiefs soccer team.

Lieutenant Venter also said he had visited a church in Mdantsane last year with Mr Gxanyana and had met Mr Myali there. There was a small room in the church, in NU2, which had been con-

verted into a studio.

Lieutenant Venter said he had confiscated several paintings of Mr Biko, with a broken chain between his wrists, one of them headed "Son of Africa."

He had confiscated a painting of communist leader Leon Trotsky, a wooden shield with Mr Biko's portrait on it and a painting of a funeral scene with a coffin painted gold and black.

A book, *Black Nationalism in South Africa*, with a cover photo of Mr Albert Luthuli, former leader of the banned African National Congress, was among other things found in the room. There were also a number of the gold and black Afro shirts, one of which Mr Myali identified as his.

The case continues today. —DDR.

Witness refuses to give evidence

EAST LONDON — A State witness was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regional Court here yesterday after refusing to give evidence against four men charged with furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

The man, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, said he refused to give evidence as he was afraid he might say things which differed from the statement he made to the police.

When first called to give evidence, Mr Msoki said he did not wish to take the oath without consulting a lawyer.

When he returned to give evidence later in the day, his lawyer, Mr H. K. V. Siwisa, said his client felt he should not give evidence as it could possibly differ from a statement he had made to the police.

Mr Siwisa said Mr Msoki claimed the statement was "extracted through pressure and harassment." Mr Msoki felt the statement could contain "possible untruths", and if he testified

he could be charged with perjury if he spoke against his statement, Mr Siwisa said.

The magistrate, Mr G. Clark, said the reason given by Mr Msoki for not giving evidence had been disregarded in previous court cases and Mr Msoki would face prosecution if he failed to take the oath or failed to give evidence.

Mr Msoki again refused to take the oath, saying he wished to instruct counsel on the matter. When this was refused by the magistrate, and Mr Msoki again refused to give evidence, Mr Siwisa said he wished to withdraw, as he felt he was "not in a position to handle the case."

The magistrate again asked Mr Msoki if he wanted to take the oath and give evidence, and Mr

Msoki said he did not.

The magistrate said he felt Mr Msoki's refusal to give evidence was just an attempt to avoid giving evidence, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. The court may decide to cancel the penalty if Mr Msoki decides to give evidence. —DDR.

Warrant for Hill

JOHANNESBURG — A warrant for the arrest of Mr Raymond Hill, chairman of the National Front of South Africa, was issued here yesterday after he failed to appear in court on charges of fraud.

Detectives believe Mr Hill, 39, jumped bail and left for Swaziland shortly before the Easter weekend. —SAPA.

BPC has no symbol or colour — advocate

EAST LONDON — A defence advocate yesterday told a witness in the Regional Court here he had discovered that the Black People's Convention (BPC) had no specific colours or symbol, and their uniform was not a gold shirt with black braid.

Speaking for the four men accused of being members of a banned organisation, Advocate J. N. M. Poswa said he had been instructed that the BPC had no definite colours and their symbol was not the clenched black fists with a severed chain as appeared on some BPC membership cards.

Earlier, Lieutenant F. J. M. Venter of the security branch of the South African Police told the court he had confiscated several gold and black shirts from two of the accused. He also found a photo of another of the men, Mr Buyisile Mapisa, wearing one of the shirts.

The four men charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act are Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Mapisa.

The men all pleaded not guilty to taking part in the activities of either the BPC, the South African Students' Organisation

(Saso) or the Association for the Educational and Cultural Development of the African People of South Africa (Aseca.)

Lieutenant Venter told the court he had learnt while on a course run by the police that the colours of the BPC were gold and black. He had also seen known members of the BPC wearing the gold shirts at Steve Biko's funeral in September 1977.

He said he had seen flags and banners bearing BPC slogans at the funeral which were gold and black, and bore the symbol of the two clenched fists with a severed chain.

Lieutenant Venter handed in a copy of what he called the constitution of the BPC printed on yellow paper. On the first page was the symbol of the two clenched fists.

He said he understood the symbol to be unity, and he thought it was used by all the black power movements. He then handed in a Saso bulletin which had a large black clenched fist in the top left hand corner.

Lieutenant Venter said one of the accused, Mr Myoli, had worn a black plastic fist around his neck when he was visited by the security branch last year.

Mr Poswa then said he had heard from "people who know, not from the accused", that the BPC had no specific colours and Lieutenant Venter could not say their colours were gold and black. He said there had also been BPC banners in black and white at Biko's funeral, not only black and gold.

Mr Poswa said certain prominent members of the BPC had worn cream-coloured garments at Biko's funeral. The president of BPC at that time, Mr Ken Rachidi, had worn a cream gown as did one of the speakers at the funeral, Mr Madikwe Mathata.

Mr Poswa said he also knew of other BPC membership cards, different to the ones handed in as exhibits by Lieutenant Venter, which did not have the clenched fists on the front. He said a number of BPC members said the first time they had seen the colours gold and black on BPC material was at the funeral of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, who died in detention in August 1976.

He said he believed only about 20 of the more than 5 000 mourners at Biko's funeral had worn the gold and black shirts.

The case continues on Monday. — DDR.

BPC witness gets 6 months

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EAST LONDON — A state witness was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regional Court here yesterday for refusing to testify in the hearing in which four men are charged with belonging to banned organisations.

Mr Mthunzi Ronald Ndima is the second state witness to receive a six-month sentence after refusing to testify on the grounds that a sworn statement made by him was made under duress. Mr Mzwandile Msoki received a similar sentence on Thursday.

Both men were called to give evidence in the case against Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa who are charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

The four are alleged to have taken part in the activities of the Black People's Convention (BPC) or the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Educational And Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Another state witness, Mr Mpumelelo Gogwana, was arrested on a charge of perjury immediately after giving evidence yesterday.

Mr Gogwana said he was reluctant to take the oath because he did not understand an earlier statement he had signed, which was in Afrikaans.

After Mr Gogwana had given evidence, the prosecutor, Mr C. C. Klackers, applied to the magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, for a warrant for Mr Gogwana's arrest on the grounds that he had allegedly made two conflicting statements under oath.

The warrant was granted and Mr Gogwana will probably appear in the magistrate's court here today on this charge.

Mr Gogwana earlier told the court he knew of no official colours for the BPC and the gold and black shirts which were found in the possession of two of the accused men were not a BPC uniform but were "worn by many black people."

He said he had bought his gold and black "Afro shirt" from the King

he was aware there had been similar shirts available at a shop called "Xhosa Crafts" near the main post office in East London.

He said the shirt he had bought was different from the one handed in by Lieutenant Venter because the sleeves and the hem were different from those on his shirt. He said the ribbon around the edge was also different, because his shirt had only one stripe and the ones confiscated by the security police had two stripes.

Lieutenant Venter was earlier questioned by the defence advocate, Mr J. N. M. Poswa, on one of the

accused men's allegations that he had been mistreated while in detention on December 6 last year. Mr Poswa said Mr Mapisa alleged policemen had slapped him, kicked him and stood on his shoulders.

Lieutenant Venter denied this, saying there had never been any complaints from Mr Mapisa concerning his treatment during detention. He said he had no recollection of ever taking Mr Mapisa to Frere Hospital for treatment of injuries and described the allegations as "nonsense" ("snert").

The case continues today. —DDR.

the BPC when he joined in 1976. He said he had bought the shirt "because he liked it."

When questioned by the defence, Mr Gogwana said

Third BPC witness jailed

EAST LONDON — A third state witness was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regional Court here yesterday for refusing to testify in the hearing in which four men are charged with belonging to banned organisations.

Another two witnesses were given until 9am this morning to decide whether they wish to give evidence.

The men were called to give evidence in the case against Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa who are charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

The four are alleged to have taken part in the activities of the Black People's Convention (BPC) or the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Cultural and Educational Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mbulelo Christopher Ceko gave two reasons for not wanting to give evidence. One was that he felt he could not testify about something he knew nothing about.

He also said he felt if he had not been "taken away and made to speak lies" he would be in a better position to give evidence.

After Mr Ceko refused to take the oath or give evidence, the magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

The other two witnesses who declined to give evidence, Mr Alfred Metele and Mr Dlaki Melvin Vani, have been given until 9am today to make a final decision.

Earlier, Mr Wele Amos Nondzaba, a former BPC branch secretary who has been under arrest since November last year, told the court he had never been told of the BPC having official colours.

He said only a small fraction of the mourners at Steve Biko's funeral in September 1976 had worn the gold shirts confiscated by Lieutenant Venter of the security branch.

He said Mr Ken Rachidi, who was president of the BPC at that time, had

the funeral, and conceded that he would expect the president of an organisation to wear their uniform.

When questioned about the Biko memorial service held at the Methodist church in NU8, Mdantsane, last year, Mr Nondzaba said he and Mr Mpumelelo Gogwana had obtained use of the church on condition it was not used as a political platform.

He said the service was not held to further the aims of the BPC, which he had left in August 1977. He said it was held to "lament the death of Steve Biko" and had been open to everyone.

Mr Nondzaba said he thought either Mr Gxanyana or Mr Mapisa spoke at the service, but he could not remember which of the two it had been.

He said after the church service members of the congregation had sang "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" and raised their fists in the black power salute.

The lay preacher who conducted the service, Mr Philip Siswe Diko, confirmed that the church had been used by Mr Nondzaba and Mr Gogwana on condition it was not intended for a political meeting.

He said he had conducted the service and had also been in charge of the speakers. He had only interrupted speakers with written notes before they spoke, as he felt if they read from notes it could "turn out to be a political meeting."

In a statement made to the police, however, Mr Diko said he had needed to interrupt speakers several times when they got a bit out of hand.

The case continues today. — DDR.

Two witnesses face charges

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane Anglican minister and another man who were detained immediately after they testified in the Regional Court against four men charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act appeared briefly in court at separate hearings.

Mr Mpumelelo Gogwana, 28, was not asked to plead to a charge of making conflicting statements under oath and no evidence was led.

The hearing was postponed to May 30 and he was allowed out on R100 bail.

Mr Philip Siswe Diko, of the Anglican Church, is

charged with perjury. He was also not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Diko is out on R100 bail.

They were called to give evidence in the hearing in which Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa are alleged to have taken part in the activities of the Black People's Convention (BPC), or the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Cultural and Educational Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

Mr Diko will appear again on May 30. — DDR

EAST LONDON — An application was made for the discharge of the four men charged with being members of banned organisations in the Regional Court here yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr. G. E. Clark, will give his decision today.

The defence advocate, Mr. J. N. M. Poswa, who was instructed by Mr. G. M. Mxenge, made the application after the state had presented its case.

The men, Mr. Mandla Gxanyana, Mr. Kaya Myoli, Mr. Bonile Tulumu and Mr. Buyisile Mapisa, are charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

They are alleged to have taken part in the activities of or had an interest in the Black People's Convention (BPC) or the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South

Africa (Aseca).

There are alternative charges where the four men face prosecution on allegations that they contravened the two Acts by being involved with other organisations.

These organisations are named in the charge sheet as the Vukani Cultural Organisation, the African Cultural Art Association and the B. S. Biko memorial service. They are also charged with displaying the uniform of the BPC, indicating they were members of the unlawful organisation.

The men denied all the allegations and pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The defence advocate, Mr. Poswa, said the state had failed to prove that anything the men had done after October 19, 1977, when the organisations were

Application made to discharge 4 accused in BPC trial

declared unlawful, had been in the interest of any of the organisations.

He said there had been no evidence of any organisation known as Vukani or the African Cultural Arts Association.

He said the only mention of Aseca had come from Lieutenant F. J. M. Venter of the security branch. None of the other witnesses had known anything about it, he said.

Speaking about the colours of BPC, Mr. Poswa said only Lieutenant Venter had said they were black and gold.

Lieutenant Venter had said he had been told BPC's colours were gold and black while attending a course run by the police.

Mr. Poswa said nobody knew who had taught Lieutenant Venter this and no authorities on the matter had been quoted.

He said Lieutenant Venter's experiences of BPC colours came only from observing the funeral of Steve Biko and from sitting outside the church during the Biko memorial service last year. Mr. Poswa said even a former member of the BPC had said he knew of no colours for the organisation.

As far as the two fists with the severed chain were concerned, it had not been established that they were an official BPC emblem.

He said the clenched fist

sign shown by members of the congregation at the Biko funeral and memorial service was not exclusive to the BPC, but was also used by groups like Inkatha. The state had also failed to prove the memorial service was held to further the aims of the BPC as was alleged in the charge sheet.

He said any endeavour to connect the four accused with any of the banned organisations by their involvement with other groups such as Vukani had failed, as the groups had not been proved to exist.

He said there was not sufficient evidence to warrant continuing with the case, and applied for a discharge of the four men on all the counts.

The state prosecutor, Mr. C. C. Klackers, opposed the application because important evidence could arise from questioning the four men.

He admitted there were shortcomings in the state case, but said these could be filled in when the four men were questioned.

Mr. Klackers said an explanation from the men was needed about the exhibits handed in as evidence, but Mr. Poswa said the four men could just say they didn't mean anything in particular when they painted portraits of Steve Biko and others.

Earlier in the day two more state witnesses were

sentenced to six months' imprisonment after refusing to give evidence.

Mr. Alfred Metele, an official of the South African Council of Churches, and Mr. Dlaki Melvin Vani were both given until yesterday morning to decide whether they wanted to give evidence. Both the men decided not to testify and were imprisoned. Mr. Vani is the fifth state witness in this case to be sentenced for refusing to give evidence.

A witness at yesterday's hearing, Mr. Reverend Nkathazo Ernest Bartman of the Methodist Church in NU8, Mdantsane, told how he had seen gold and black banners at Steve Biko's funeral in September 1977.

He said the banners had been strung across a stage, but the colours had not seemed important to him at the time. He said

the pallbearers at the funeral had worn gold and black shirts and several members of the congregation had shouted "Amandla ngawetu" and put their fists in the air. He said he understood this to mean the people felt they had the strength to do whatever they wanted.

Mr. Bartman said the first time he had heard the saying "Amandla ngawetu" had been at a meeting in Durban attended by members of Inkatha. He said the people attending the meeting had raised their fists when they shouted.

Another witness, Canon Tsviti James Gawe of the Anglican Church in Mdantsane, also said he had seen people at the funeral raising their fists and shouting "Amandla ngawetu." He said he had also seen four singers on the stage wearing gold and black shirts, but could not say if they were exactly the same as the ones confiscated by Lieutenant Venter.

The case continues today. —DDR.

Increase in terror trials

CT. 26/4/79

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

Terrorism and sabotage cases are taking up progressively more of the time of the attorneys-general and their staff, the Secretary for Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer, said, in the department's annual report for 1978, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

In court such cases are lengthy, and there are one or more of these cases in progress in the Supreme Court or in the regional courts all the time.

The report said some witnesses, for fear of subsequent retribution, will flee rather than testify against an accused.

For this reason an attorney-general at times has no option but to have State witnesses detained in terms of the Internal Security Act. — Sapa

Lengthy terror trials tie up Jus

Don J. J. J.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Terrorism and sabotage cases are taking up progressively more of the time of the Attorney-General and their staff, the Secretary for Justice, Mr. J. P. J. Coetzer, says in the Department's annual report for 1978.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, says that owing to their scope and complexity, these cases take some time to prepare.

"In court, too, such cases are usually of lengthy duration. At any given time there are one or more of these cases in progress in the Supreme Court or in the regional courts.

"Furthermore, there are always cases of this nature awaiting trial or requiring preparatory work."

The report says some witnesses, for fear of subsequent retribution, will flee rather than testify against an accused.

For this reason an attorney-general at times had no option but to have State witnesses detained in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The report also says the new procedures introduced by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, are a great success, particular-

Ample careers, no volunteers

THE ASSEMBLY. — There was no reason why suitable coloureds or Asians could not advance to the rank of chief magistrate in their own areas, according to the Secretary for Justice, Mr. J. P. J. Coetzer.

He said there were adequate facilities for studies leading to the appropriate qualifications, but "the problem now, as before, is that no suitable applicants present themselves for training."

The Department was willing to take every possible step to give suitable candidates the necessary practical training, he said. "The opportunities are there for members of the Asian and coloured population groups to be trained as State prosecutors and as magistrates. It only remains for candidates to come to the fore."

The report also said a full-time magistrate's office would be established at Atlantis — the coloured city on South Africa's west coast — as well as Mitchell's Plain, near Cape Town, by March 1983. — Sapa.

ly those relating to pleas of guilty and not guilty, which had given rise to misgivings during the debate on the Bill.

In virtually all divisions of the Supreme Court the number of criminal cases subject to automatic review had dropped by 50%.

"As regards the procedure relating to the plea of guilty, it appears that magistrates on the whole are very pleased with its operation.



MR J P J COETZER
... Secretary for Justice

"They are satisfied that justice is done to the accused and that, as a rule, cases are dealt with more expeditiously to the advantage of the accused.

"The accused is spared the anxiety and the waiting which go with repeated postponements," the report says.

The anomaly that occurred previously of an accused pleading guilty and being acquitted (to his own surprise and to the surprise of the complainant and other interested persons),

merely because the State had been unable to prove the commission of the offence, has now been eliminated.

"Where the accused is now acquitted, it is clear to him that he had been under a misapprehension concerning his position in law."

During the year under review, 65 018 cases were disposed of without evidence, 379 269 without evidence but after questioning and 232 698 with evidence.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, April 26, 1979.

Police Staff



UNIVERSITY of Cape Town law student Mr Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, left, and Sea Point businessman Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, photographed outside the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today where they appeared on a charge of attempted murder following a shooting at the Clifton home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin. At a previous hearing they were granted bail of R100 each.

Argus 27/4/79

Eglin (344) shooting: 3rd court hearing

LOOKING calm and relaxed today, Mr Bryan Hack, a University of Cape Town law student, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, a Sea Point businessman, appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court for the third time on a charge of attempted murder following a shooting at the Clifton home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, on April 12.

The case was postponed to May 25.

Mr Hack, 22, and Mr van der Westhuizen, 29, who are each out on R100 bail, both arrived at court early and waited for their case to be called.

BLAZER

Mr Hack wore light green trousers and a checked blazer and Mr van der Westhuizen, a brown leather jacket and black trousers.

Neither spoke to the other, except for a short while when the court adjourned.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Miss A de Jager, for the State, asked that the case be postponed for further investigation.

STUDENT

Mr Hack, a fourth year law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance at UCT, was surrounded by fellow students as he walked away.

He was arrested at his flat in Forest Hill. Mowbray and Mr van der Westhuizen was arrested at his home in Ocean View Drive, Sea Point on the day of the shooting.

Mr E van Zyl was on the Bench. Mr M E van der Gaast appeared for Mr Hack and Mr M J Smullen for Mr van der Westhuizen.

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27/4.

BPC discharge call refused

promoting the interests of the BPC."

Mr Poswa said the state had failed to prove any of the articles handed in as exhibits were exclusively connected with BPC.

He said the security branch had found other things in the studio which had nothing to do with BPC. These included a series of pencil sketches of men fighting.

Speaking about the black plastic fist which Mr Kaya Myoli had worn, Mr Poswa said the black power salute had been proved to be used by other organisations, even Inkatha, which were not banned.

On the question of shirts, Mr Poswa said the only witness who said BPC's colours were gold and black was Lieutenant Venter.

"A former BPC secretary said there had been no agreement on colours or a symbol for the organisation," he said.

"Canon Gawe said there had been other colour shirts in the studio used by the men apart from black and gold ones."

"The state has failed to prove the shirts were the property of the BPC or were made by or on behalf of the organisation," he said.

"The state's evidence is weak and contradictory," he said. "It has nothing to do with BPC directly and is full of contradictions."

Judgment will be passed on Tuesday. —DDR.

Boy killed by car

MOLTENO — A nine-year-old boy, Whitey Tywabi, was knocked down and killed instantly by a car at Main Street here, when he allegedly ran into the street.

The car was driven by an elderly couple from Bethuli. Whitey and two other youngsters were playing on the sidewalk and the child allegedly ran into the street.

Whitey was buried on Monday afternoon at Nomonde township cemetery. —DDC.

EAST LONDON — Judgment was reserved here yesterday in the case of four men charged with being members of a banned organisation.

The magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, refused an application for the discharge of the men.

The four men, Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa, appeared in the Regional Court charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

Mr Clark, explaining why the application was refused, said he felt the case could possibly be strengthened if the men were to give evidence.

He said the prosecutor, Mr C. C. Klackers, had said the state's case was not so strong as he had hoped it would be and referred to the five witnesses who had been jailed for refusing to give evidence. Two more had been charged with perjury, he said.

Mr Clark said he felt there was certain evidence which needed to be considered and asked the defence advocate, Mr J. Poswa, to present his

case.

Mr Poswa closed his case without calling any evidence and without the four men testifying.

The prosecutor, in explaining why he felt the men should be found guilty, said there were two things which had to be proved before they could be convicted.

He said it had to be proved that the men had actually taken part in activities connected with a banned organisation, and it also had to be proved that they had conspired to further the aims of a banned organisation.

He said there was no direct evidence to show there had been a conspiracy.

"However, there is the evidence of a lieutenant in the South African Police force who visited Mr Mandla Gxanyana and took possession of certain items."

Among these items was a piece of paper described by Lieutenant J. A. Jooste of the Security Police as a "concept constitution."

Mr Klackers said this on its own did not mean anything but was important when seen with the evidence of Mr Wele Nondzaba.

Mr Nondzaba had told the court how he had arranged with Mr Gxanyana to meet at his home in Mdantsane to discuss the formation of a cultural club. Mr Klackers said the "concept constitution," headed "Cultural Organisation," stated in greater detail what had been discussed at the meeting.

Mr Klackers said further proof of a conspiracy was that three of the accused had been together at the Biko memorial service in 1978, and three of them had worked together in the

studio at Mdantsane.

Mr Poswa said there was no direct evidence of a conspiracy among the men to further the aims of any of the banned organisations named in the charge sheet.

He said there was no evidence that the concept constitution was written as a result of the meeting at Mr Nondzaba's house, and described the document as "the wickedest case I have seen of trying to create a case".

He said Mr Nondzaba had stated they had not intended to form a club to further the aims of the BPC — it was merely to be a cultural club.

"Mr Nondzaba said he knows nothing of Vukani, and said they did not want to form a club associated with BPC," Mr Poswa said.

He also said the mere fact the men had worked in the studio and attended the funeral service together did not imply they had conspired to further the aims of any banned organisation.

As far as the second aspect of the men's guilt was concerned, Mr Klackers said there was evidence they had worked to further the aims of an unlawful organisation.

He referred to a book, labelled "Purchases and Machinery", found at Mr Gxanyana's home. In the back of the book was a list of payments by certain people who had purchased items from Mr Gxanyana.

Mr Klackers pointed out that one of the items, "portraits," referred to the paintings done in the studio in Mdantsane which was raided by the police. Some of these had been portraits of the honorary president of the BPC at that time, Mr Steve Biko.

"By painting and selling these portraits," he said, "the accused were performing acts aimed at one thing only, and that was

Call to amend Criminal Act

ROM

25/4/79
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THE SOUTH African Institute of Race Relations has called on the Government to amend a section of the 1977 Criminal Procedure Act which it said could lead to gross injustice.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday, the institute said it viewed with alarm the effects of the operation of Section 112 of the Act as shown in certain trials this year.

The section allows a court to convict and sentence an accused person to any punishment short of the death penalty if the accused has pleaded guilty and admits the allegations made against him.

Arrested people were often not represented in court and had little knowledge of their legal rights or the processes of law, the statement said.

"The section 112 procedure may lead to gross injustice if an accused person is not represented by a lawyer at the time he is called upon to plead to the charge.

The institute therefore calls upon the Government to ensure that an accused person is provided with legal representation and

that this be made a provision of the Act," the statement said.

As an example, the Institute outlined the case of the State vs Zolile Msenge.

Msenge was charged with four counts of arson, one of attempted arson and two of malicious damage to property.

He had no lawyer at his first appearance when he pleaded guilty but was represented when he appeared for sentence.

"The Magistrate refused to allow him to change his plea to one of not guilty, in spite of the fact that his counsel had told the court that Msenge had pleaded guilty to two charges, alleging that he had set fire, on exactly the same day at exactly the same time, to two different schools 5 km apart."

This showed that Msenge did not understand the charges to which he had pleaded guilty.

Msenge also alleged he had been assaulted by a Sergeant Nel, who had told him to plead guilty.

He was sentenced to an effective sentence of 16 years, the statement added.

— Sapa.

Soweto students gathering 'seditious'

8/11 30/6/79

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East Rand Bureau

The student gathering in Soweto on June 16 was seditious, a judge ruled at Kempton Park today.

Mr Justice van Dyck is presiding in a case in which 11 Soweto students are charged with sedition, with a first alternative charge of conspiring to commit sedition and a second alternative charge of participating in terrorist activities. They have pleaded not guilty.

The judge began his judgment today after the end of the seven-month trial.

He said he was satisfied the gathering on June 16 had been seditious, but the criminal liability of the students charged would be discussed later.

Mr van Dyck said the State had proved that the South African Students Movement was an organisation constituted of members from high schools and correspondence students. From certain pamphlets the aims of SASM revolved around the liberation of blacks in South Africa.

On June 13, 1976, SASM

had been behind the formation of an action committee which arranged a peaceful demonstration against the use of Afrikaans as a means of instruction in schools. The gathering was organised for June 16.

Dealing with the Soweto Students' Representative Council Mr van Dyck said one of the main aims appeared to be the overthrow of the political dispensation and a contribution towards the liberation of blacks. It was common cause that all the students appearing in this case except Mr Seth Mazibuko (19) were members of the SSRC at some time during 1976/77.

The names of the accused are: Mr Chief Wilson Twala (18), Mr Sechaba Dan Montsisi (23), Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko (19), Mr Matsi Morobe (22), Mr Khotso Wansi Lengane (21), Miss Susan Sibongile Mkhomba (22), Mr Thado Ndabeni (21), Mr Kennedy Mogami (19), Mr Reginald Tebobo Mngomezulu (21), Mr Michael Khiba (20) and Mr George Nkosingi (23).

Students trial: flash

PAM KLEINOT

16 — a bitterly cold day that started with a by 20 000 Soweto students and fanned into a blazing which swept the country months.

the Afrikaans language issue the flashpoint of the revolt. Soweto's youth which South Africa into a month upheaval, leaving a of tension, destruction, and death.

One sequel to that fateful day 1976 is being played out in Kempton Park Circuit where 11 Soweto students been standing trial for the seven months on a main of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

In South Africa's first sedition trial in 30 years the State that the accused committed to remove the system of Education through violent means.

Mr Justice Van Dyk will deliver judgment today.

Meanwhile the report on the man Cillie Commission of Enquiry — appointed nearly years ago to investigate unrest — has still to be delivered.

The charges against the students are listed in a 200-page indictment and span 16 months from June 1976 — the State alleges the accused were members or supporters of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) which had roots in the South African Students Movement (SASM) at on the liberation of blacks in the Republic.

The evidence, running into 2000 pages, involves the accused's activities in organising demonstrations and protests which led to confrontation with the police and a string of other alleged offences including murder, arson, public violence, destruction and damage to Government and local authority buildings.

The State has argued that: The riots were a carefully planned action programme launched by SASM with the intention of confronting the authorities and defying the State.

● SASM exploited the language issue to its own advantage, using it as a smokescreen for other things.

The defence have submitted that:

● The Afrikaans issue is what triggered off the demonstrations.

● The SSRC organised peaceful protests to voice their objections to Bantu Education and that there is no evidence that the liberation of blacks was the real issue behind it all.

During the course of the trial evidence was given by:

● Police who said they were forced to open fire on the students because their lives were in dire danger.

● Putco bus drivers who were allegedly stopped, robbed, beaten and stoned.

● Pupils who described how Mr Tsietsie Mashinini, first leader of the SSRC and now in exile, had led the march on June 16 and later incited students to stone and burn police houses.

● Teachers who told of a book burning ceremony in February 1977.

Many of the horrific incidents and tense days were also recalled in court. These included the murder of Dr Morris Edelstein and a West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) employee, Mr Esterhuizen, whose burnt body was found beside a placard which read: "Beware, Afrikaans, the most dangerous drug of our future."

A policeman, who referred to the "youngest revolutionaries in the world", said that on June 17 Soweto was still in total chaos with buildings everywhere on fire and even children of two and three years of age were waving and giving the black power salute.

An extract from one of the many SSRC pamphlets handed into court as exhibits read: "We organised a peaceful protest march against the use of Afrikaans in our schools, they levelled guns at us and shot us down. We called for a non-violent peaceful stay-at-home strike, they mobilised black

How did they seek freedom?

PAM KLEINOT

THE South African Students Movement (SASM) has been blamed for the outbreak of unrest in 1976.

It is alleged that their aim was to create solidarity among black school-going students with the ultimate object of contributing towards the liberation of blacks in South Africa.

The indictment alleged that at a meeting late in May 1976 SASM opted for "total rejection of the whole system of Bantu Education and specifically for Afrikaans as a medium of instruction".

They allegedly held a meeting in Soweto on June 13, three days before the student-police clash, where they formed an "Action Committee" later known as the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), led by Mr Tsietsie Mashinini. (The State often refers to SASM, the SSRC and the Action Committee as though they are synonymous.)

The State claims that the purpose of the "Action Committee" was to arrange demonstrations and protests specifically intended to result in confrontation with the police

and defiance of the State.

And the court heard that a few days before Mr Mashinini led the march on June 16 he had told students to prepare placards. Freedom songs were also taught.

Evidence was also given that he later incited students to burn the houses of black policemen and allegedly also told them to go to railway stations and prevent people from going to work because "a stay-away would cripple the Government financially".

The State has argued that the accused — 10 men and one woman — are the main instigators of the disturbances — they incited students in pursuit of a "seditious conspiracy" to participate in the demonstrations.

They are alleged to be members of the SSRC — banned along with 17 other organisations in the October 19 crackdown in 1977.

The main thrust of the sedition charge is that the accused adopted the cause of SASM/the Action Commi-

tee/SSRC, urging students to attend meetings and participate in demonstrations banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They purportedly strove to subvert the authority of the Department of Bantu Education, the West Rand Administration Board, the Urban Bantu Council and the South African Police.

Two entirely different faces of the SSRC have been given during the trial:

● The defence have portrayed the SSRC as a peaceful organisation that had no other way of voicing its objections other than by organising peaceful demonstrations.

● The State have painted a picture of an organisation that was certainly not moderate and one that condoned violence. They planned demonstrations and strikes, thereby creating the forum for violence to take place and knowing that confrontation with the authorities would ensue. They resorted to violent methods in their campaign which included intimidating workers, stoning buses and using petrol bombs.

hostel inmates to club us to death and smash our houses and furniture. They set black to kill black."

Another extract read: "The white South African Police have shot and killed hundreds of my black brothers and sisters; they shot, wounded and maimed thousands of black school-children and adults; their prison cells are teeming with thousands of black students and leaders detained or imprisoned for having dared to

oppose the Monster-Policy of Apartheid."

And of the aftermath of the disturbances the court was told:

● Damage to the tune of R13-million was suffered by WRAB and Putco lost R1.5-million.

● Black students were reduced from 27 000 to 14 000 and out of 700 high school teachers in Soweto more than 500 had resigned.

The defence did not dispute

certain evidence which includes the organising of stay-aways in August 1976, the demonstration against the visit of Dr Henry Kissinger, then United States Secretary of State, in September 1976, the protest march into Johannesburg later that month calling for the release of detainees and a book burning ceremony in February 1977.

But allegations against the accused in dispute are that they:

● Intimidated and forced people to comply with the demands of the SSRC.

● Put pressure on the Urban Bantu Council (UBC) leaders to resign.

● Authorised the burning of police houses and planned the stoning of the UBC building.

The State, who called more than 100 witnesses, have argued that the accused, who organised gatherings intended to defy the authorities, were the instigators of the riots, — dismissing the Defence contention that the riots were a spontaneous outburst of simmering discontent sparked by genuine grievances.

Mr K Von Lieres, deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal leading the State case, said the demonstration on June 16, 1976, was seditious because the planners intended to defy the authorities.

"By organising an illegal gathering the planners foresaw consequent violence," he said.

In his final address to the court Mr Von Lieres argued that although the SSRC did not seek violence it created the circumstances in which it took place.

He added that the students had known that whenever they

A lesson learnt

TWO diametrically opposed views of Bantu Education were given at the trial.

Giving State evidence Dr A B Fourie, director of education control for the Department of Education and Training, said Bantu Education was in no way inferior to white education and that he was proud of what his department had achieved in the past 20 years.

He added that it was in some ways even better than white education and definitely not designed to keep blacks in an inferior position.

Opposing him as a witness for the Defence was Dr Frans Auerbach, past president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, who said that black education was for various reasons inferior to white education.

Among the reasons he gave was the per capita expenditure on black pupils as opposed to white (R44: R642 in 1975) and that the quality of white education was better because white teachers were better qualified than black.

Another State witness, Mr Washington Ribane, a former Soweto schoolteacher, said black children were aware of the discrepancies between black and white education and did not need to be incited.

The Defence have submitted that the 1976 distur-

bances were sparked by deep-seated grievances against Bantu Education and the compulsory introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

They have rejected the State's argument that the language issue was exploited by SASM to further their objectives of liberating blacks.

Other points that emerged at the trial were:

● That there was more than a 50 % decrease in the number of students since June 16, 1976, and that 71 % of the teachers had resigned (although some of them had withdrawn their resignations).

● That in 1975, 6.5 times more money was spent on educating a white child as opposed to a black child.

Dr Fourie agreed with Defence Counsel that one of the greatest tragedies in the country's history was the fact that out of 27 000 pupils at school on June 16 only 14 000 were still attending and that 503 out of 700 Soweto school-teachers resigned.

When Dr Fourie was asked under cross-examination whether his Department had handled the situation in Soweto tactfully he said: "In the wisdom of the facts, perhaps no. We would have handled it quite differently if we knew what we know now."

He added that it was not a normal situation.

demonstrated a confrontation with the police would ensue and that in every demonstration after June 16, 1976, some form of violence had been used — either stone-throwing, intimidating workers or using petrol bombs.

"They condoned violence by creating the forum in which it took place and took no steps to prevent the recurrence of such violence," he said.

Replying Defence Counsel, Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, said it was not the policy of the SSRC to seek confrontation with the police but rather to organise peaceful demonstrations to voice their opinions.

He accused the State of trying to ride two horses in one trial by drawing inferences that were in conflict with evidence given by State witnesses saying: "It is the case the State would have liked to have presented but failed to do so with their witnesses".

Mr Wentzel argued that State witnesses, who had not been discredited by the State, had testified that the SSRC was a non-violent organisation that repeatedly condemned violence and arson.

He also rejected the argument that the planners of the demonstration on June 16 foresaw that violence would take place and therefore was seditious because they intended to confront the authorities and defy the State.

He said the accused could not have foreseen that violence would erupt that day because even the police, who knew of the demonstration, were not prepared for the event — they did not have teargas and had to call for reinforcements.

"One cannot expect of the accused foresight that even the police did not have," he said.

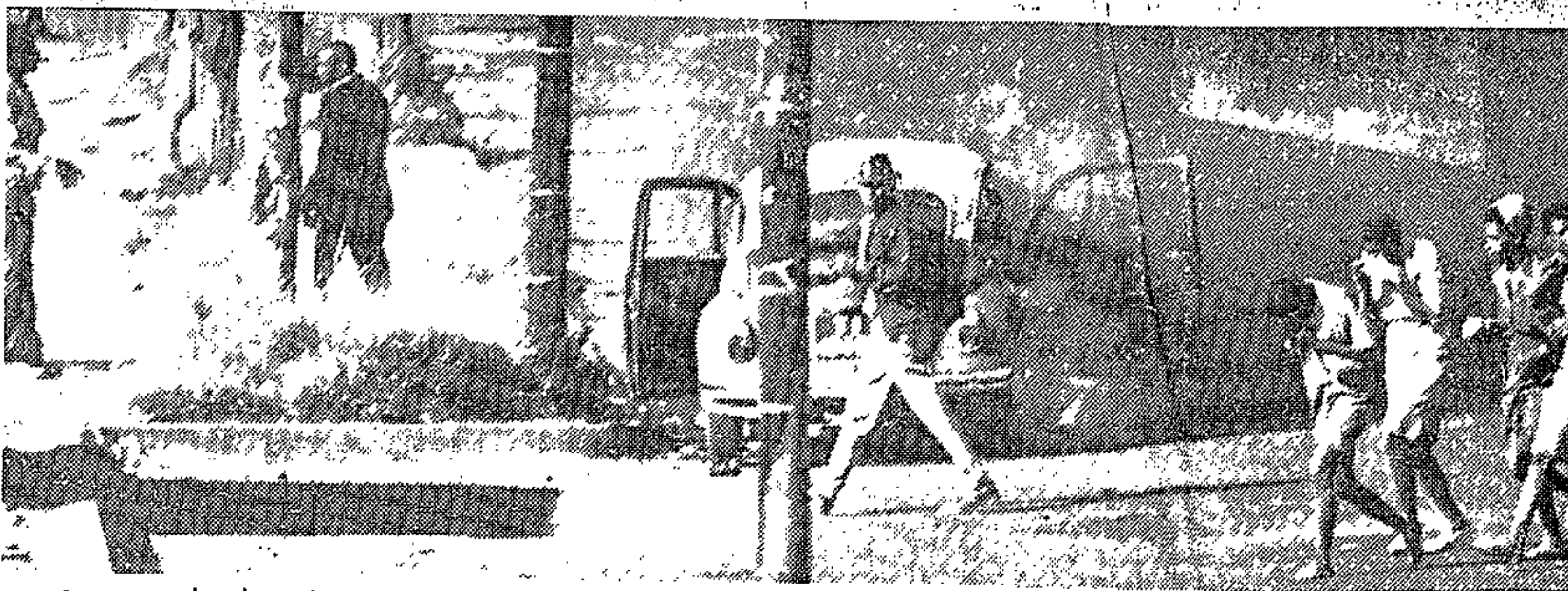
He also said the State had failed to link the SSRC with SASM.

"The two were separate organisations, both in character and structure, but were both opposed to Bantu Education and Afrikaans being used as a medium of instruction," he said.

Referring to the undisputed fact that violence had erupted Mr Wentzel said there was conflict within the State's own case as to who sparked it off — was it the students who first stoned the police or was it the police who began throwing teargas cannisters at the demonstrators.

There are various characteristics of this trial which have come to be associated with most "political trials". These are:

- State evidence was partly heard in camera.
- Detainees, who were accomplices, gave evidence.
- The accused had been in detention for periods of up to 15 months before being brought to trial.



RDM 30/4/79

Students flee teargas and the police during Soweto's riots in 1976



● The court was told of allegations of torture and assault on several of the accused and at least two State witnesses. One alleged he was assaulted by a security policeman who claimed he was "Hitler's nephew" and threatened to "get rid" of him in the same way as Hitler disposed of his enemies if he did not co-operate. The other, who was charged with perjury, said police used electric shock torture to force him to say students stoned police on June 16. The allegations were all denied by the police.

30/4/79 1-30/4/79 1327
'Soweto 11' judgment today

JOHANNESBURG. — Judgment will be given today in the trial of the "Soweto 11".

Eleven alleged members or supporters of the Soweto Students have been standing trial for seven months on a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

They pleaded not guilty to the charges before Mr Justice Van Dyk in the Kempton Park Circuit Court last September.

The State closed its case after calling 106 witnesses last November.

The defence called only two witnesses when the trial resumed in February.

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Soweto eleven guilty of sedition

Accused incited riots, judge finds

By PAM KLEINOT

ELEVEN former Soweto students were found guilty of sedition yesterday after standing trial for seven months in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

Mr Justice H van Dyk found that the demonstration of 20 000 students on June 16, 1976, was seditious and set in motion a train of events that led to confrontation with the police with tragic results for the whole country.

Pleas in mitigation will be made today for the 10 men and one woman.

The court found that the State had proved the existence of the South African Students Movement (SASM), the guiding philosophy of which was black consciousness, which had accepted "that confrontation with the police had become inevitable" and which had resolved to reject Afrikaners as a medium of instruction.

At a meeting on June 13, 1976 — three days before the student-police clash — SASM formed an "Action Committee", later known as the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) whose aim was to organise demonstrations and strikes.

It was also found that after

the Action Committee/SSRC came into being, meetings took place in furtherance of an unlawful policy.

"Demonstrations were planned and organised with the intention of contravening the authorities and defying the State," Mr Justice Van Dyk said.

It was also proved that the accused were executives or of fice-bearers of the SSRC and participated in the policy-making of the organisation which organised:

- Demonstrations intended to confront the authorities and defy the State.
- Stay-aways to cripple the economy and intimidate people from going to work.
- Burning of police houses, which was in line with SSRC policy that black policemen were "self-outs".

The accused had conspired with each other and/or with SASM/the Action Committee/SSRC to coerce people to comply with their demands and compel members of the Urban Bantu Council (UBC), the Community Councils and the school boards to resign.

Mr Justice Van Dyk said the SSRC — banned along with 17

other organisations in the crackdown in October 1977 — had used pamphlets and Press releases to further its aims and incite readers to participate in the demonstrations which were prohibited in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Other seditious gatherings the court found included:

- The demonstration against the visit of Dr Henry Kissinger, then United States Secretary of State, in September 1976.
- A protest march to John Vorster Square calling for the release of detainees in September.

• A book burning ceremony in February 1977.

• A demonstration against a rent increase, and the stoning of the UBC building in April 1977.

Referring to the gatherings on June 16, 1977, he said it was organised under the guise of commemoration services, which were seditious.

In organising the stay-aways the SSRC knew they would lead to confrontation with the police and would assail the State authority.

The judge indemnified 16 accomplices, who had given State evidence, in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.



The "Soweto 11" exchange greetings and smiles with friends and relatives shortly before being found guilty of sedition.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

CT. 1/5/79
Soweto

trial

— 11

guilty

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The 11 former Soweto students were all found guilty of sedition yesterday.

Mr Justice Van Dyk found that the demonstration of 20 000 on June 16, 1976, was seditious and set in motion a train of events that led to confrontation with the police with tragic results for the whole country.

Pleas in mitigation will today be made for the 10 men and one woman who have been standing trial in the Kempton Park Circuit Court for the past seven months.

The court found that the State had proved the existence of the South African Students Movement (SASM) who on June 13, 1976, — three days before the student-police clash — formed an "Action Committee", later known as the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC).

It was also proved that the accused were executives or office-bearers of the SSRC and participated in the policy-making of the organization which organized:

- Demonstrations intended to defy the State.
- Stay-aways to cripple the economy and intimidate people from going to work.
- Burning of police houses which was in line with SSRC policy that black policemen were "sell-outs".

The accused had conspired with each other and/or with S.A.S.M./the Action Committee/SSRC to coerce people to comply with their demands and compel members of the Urban Bantu Council (UBC), the Community Councils and the school boards to resign.

Mr Justice Van Dyk said the SSRC — banned along with 17 other organizations in the crackdown in October 1977 — had used pamphlets and press-releases to further its aims and incite readers to participate in the demonstrations which were prohibited in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Referring to the gatherings on June 16, 1977, he said it was organized under the guise of commemoration services which were seditious.

331

Editor found not guilty

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DURBAN. — The editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, and a reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman, were found not guilty and discharged in the Supreme Court here yesterday on charges of criminal defamation and contempt of court.

The case arose from a report written by Miss Hyman in the Sunday Express of May 21 last year, headed "Accused face 15 years' jail with pro Deo defence".

The report said many political detainees were brought to trial with pro Deo advocates without the knowledge of their families or the legal representatives appointed by their families.

The State alleged that the report was calculated to bring the administration of justice into disrepute and that it criminally defamed a Maritzburg advocate, Mr Jan Niehaus, by suggesting he was incompetent in performing his duties as a pro Deo advocate for three men charged under the Terrorism Act.

In a 2½-hour judgment yesterday, Mr Justice A J Milne said that in regard to the charge of criminal defamation, it could not be proved that an ordinary and reasonable reader would have been in a position to identify Mr Niehaus as the pro Deo advocate referred to in the article.

He said the report did not mention Mr Niehaus by name, but quoted a Johannesburg attorney as saying that the men had been advised to plead not guilty by their pro Deo advocate.

The court, however, accepted that Mr Niehaus did not in fact advise his clients in this manner.

Contempt charge

On the second charge of contempt of court, Mr Justice Milne said members and committees of the different Bar councils were invariably responsible for the appointment of pro Deo advocates, not the courts.

He said he accepted that pro Deo counsel were usually drawn from junior ranks of the Bar and said that members of the Bar were themselves aware of the deficiencies of the system, especially in political cases.

Mr Justice Milne said the newspaper had sought legal advice on the subject before publication and that it was improbable that Mr Gibson would have gone ahead knowing that the report constituted contempt of court. — Sapa

Students guilty of sedition

JOHANNESBURG — Eleven former Soweto students were found guilty of sedition yesterday.

Mr Justice Van Dyk found that a demonstration of 20 000 on June 16, 1976, was seditious and set in motion a train of events that led to confrontation with the police with tragic results for the whole country.

Pleas in mitigation will be made today for the 10 men and one woman who have been standing trial in the Kempton Park Circuit court for seven months.

The court found the state had proved the existence of the South African Students' Movement

which on June 13, 1976 — three days before the student-police clash — formed an "action committee" later known as the Soweto Students' Representative Council.

It was proved also that the accused were executives or office-bearers of the SSRC and participated in the policy-making of the organisation which organised:

- Demonstrations intended to confront the authorities and defy the state.
- Stay-aways to cripple the economy and intimidate people from going to work.

• Burning of police houses which was in line with SSRC policy that black policemen were "sell-outs."

The accused had conspired with each other and/or with SASM/the action committee/SSRC to coerce people to comply with their demands and compel members of the Urban Bantu Council, the community councils and the school boards to resign.

Referring to the gathering on June 16, 1977, he said it was organised under the guise of commemoration services which were seditious. — DDC.

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... as in a few days they are coming to the line for a long rest, and if the war goes on well they may never go on trek again."

Alick did not re-join the Greys, but they did go on trek again, and in February 1902 they fell into an ambush at Langzeekoegat, near Nigel, and suffered many casualties. Among these were Major Feilden, who died from wounds, Captain Ussher and Lieutenant Rhodes who were killed. These three were first buried at Nigel, according to the records of Revd C.E. Greenfield.

"Major Feilden came away with me on his way to take command of a Yeomanry Regiment. I have given him my mule as he promises to treat him well. My poor mule has followed me since Bloemfontein. We had an 18 mile march to the line at Brugspruit. I travelled in a small wagonette ambulance in which there was barely room to lie at full length. There was no room for a sick Officer at Brugspruit, so I spent the night in the wagonette and was fed by Feilden's servant.

11 convicted over June 1976 unrest

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8/15/79

East Rand Bureau
Eleven students were found guilty in the Circuit Court in Kempton Park yesterday of sedition for the parts they played in the demonstrations in Soweto on June 16 1976, and in subsequent events

over the following months.

A packed courtroom, guarded by police with sub-machine-guns, heard the verdict after a judgment lasting about four hours.

Mr Justice van Dyk

found that the 11 students were guilty of sedition because of their involvement in the Soweto Students' Representative Council, which had planned gatherings and demonstrations, which he ruled were seditious.

He found that: Chief Wilson Twala (18) had been a member of the SSRC, and had actively participated in the gathering when the UBC hall was stoned. He had also written several pamphlets which demonstrated his frame of mind and his adherence to the black consciousness philosophy, and had written speeches for the president of the SSRC. He had also participated in SSRC meetings.

Sechaba Dan Montsisi (23) had been president-chairman of the SSRC in June 1977, and as such participated when the book-burning ceremony was organised.

In June 1976 he played a leading role in the march from his school to Orlando West at the start of the unrest. He could also be linked to inciting students to attend meetings and participate in stay-away campaigns.

Seth Sandile Mazibuko (19), the only one of the 11 who was not a member of the SSRC, had nonetheless played an important role in the South African Students' Organisation, which had given birth to the SSRC, and which maintained links with it.

Matison Morobe (22) was a member of the SSRC and of Saso's action committee which had planned the first demonstration. He was also linked to demonstrations in August 1976 in which the houses of three black policemen were set on fire.

Khotsi Whnisi Lengane (21) was a member of the SSRC, and had a role in the UBC incident.

Susan Sibongile Mthombu (22) was on the action committee that organised the demonstration of June 16. She was also a member of the SSRC, and was national general secretary of Saso. She participated in organising the demonstration of June 16.

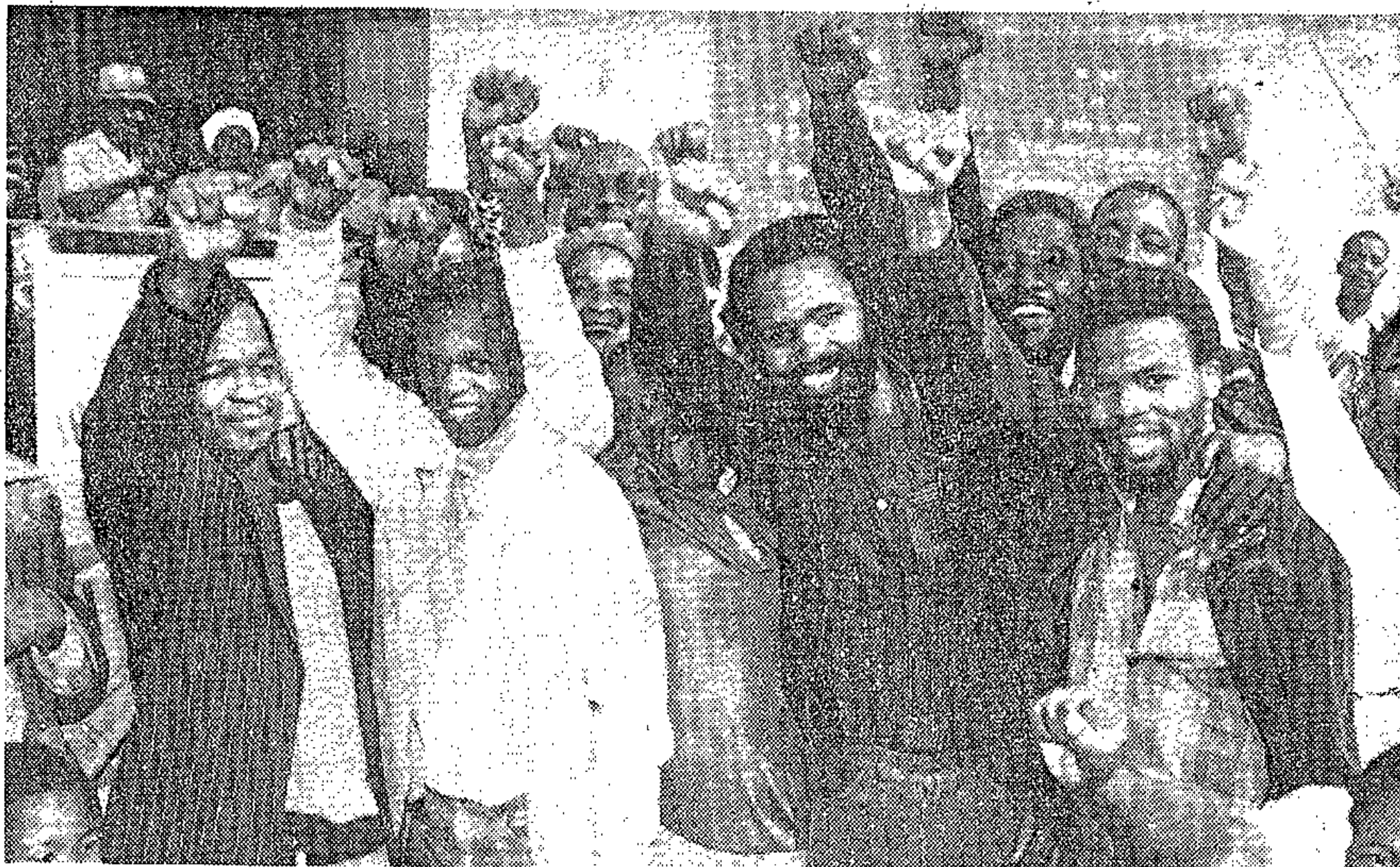
Thado Ndabeni (21) had been a member of the SSRC and had written documents for the council. He had also been involved in the UBC incident.

Kennedy Mogami (19) had been a member of the SRC and had taken part in a demonstration against rent increases.

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 12. The worst thing about having a car
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A happy crowd of friends surround the four men who were found not guilty of furthering the aims of banned organisations in the East London Regional Court yesterday. Standing, from left, are Mr Bonile Tulama, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Mandla Gxahyana and Mr Buyisile Mapisa. Report page 9.

Four acquitted of SASO, BPC activities

EAST LONDON — There were kisses, hugs and handshakes outside the Regional Court here yesterday after the four men charged with being members of banned organisations were found not guilty and discharged.

The men, Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa, had been charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Internal Security Act.

The men all pleaded not guilty to taking part in the activities of either the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) or the Association for the Cultural and Educational Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Aseca).

There were alternative charges of furthering the aims of the organisations through the Vukani Cultural Organisation, the African Cultural Art Association and the B. S. Biko memorial service. They were also charged with displaying the uniforms and tokens of the BPC, indicating they were members of an unlawful organisation.

Giving judgment in the Regional Court, the magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, said in order to convict the men on the allegation that they carried the tokens or displayed the uniform of the BPC, "the court would have to find categorically that BPC, Saso or Aseca had a set uniform, a set salute and a set slogan."

He said Lieutenant Venter of the security branch of the SAP had told the court he had seen BPC members wearing gold and black shirts at Steve Biko's funeral and at the memorial service a year later. Lieutenant Venter had also said people there raised clenched fists and shouted "Amandla ngawetu."

The magistrate said Lieutenant Venter was

given evidence of the existence of BPC colours, slogans and symbols. Other witnesses, including a former BPC secretary Mr Wele Nondzaba, had said they did not know of the existence of colours or a sign for the BPC.

Mr Nondzaba said the clenched fist had been used throughout Africa as a sign of unity and strength. The expression "Amandla ngawetu" had been in use long before the advent of black consciousness, he said.

Mr Clark said of the colours and signs: "In view of the totality of the evidence, the court cannot find these colours are those of the BPC, or that the shirts worn by the accused are only worn by members of the BPC."

"Nor is the court able to find the raised clenched fist is confined to any of the organisations. The same must be said of the expression 'Amandla ngawetu.'"

Referring to a constitution confiscated from Mr Gxanyana's home, Mr Clark said the evidence relating to it was "very weak indeed."

The prosecutor, Mr C. C. Klackers had earlier said the constitution was the result of a meeting at Mr Wele Nondzaba's house after he and Mr Gxanyana had decided to form a cultural club.

The constitution was headed "Cultural Organisation" and the prosecutor said several aspects of the constitution corresponded to the constitutions of BPC, Saso and Aseca.

Mr Clark said the piece of paper could hardly be seen as an intent to form a club which would further the aims of a banned organisation.

"Even the constitution itself hardly indicates it is a proposal to carry on the activities of a banned organisation," he said.

"The court is unable to convict on any of the charges and the four accused are found not guilty and discharged. —DDR.

Mercy plea for students

KEMPTON PARK — A mercy plea was made yesterday for the "Soweto 11" to get suspended sentences.

Earlier the accused — convicted of sedition — filed into the dock of the Kempton Park circuit court singing: "Azania, my home, the home I love, I will fight for my country until it goes free."

On Monday there were found guilty of inciting the riots which swept the country from June 16, 1976.

Arguing in mitigation of sentence Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, for the defence, said the accused had already been in jail for periods of up to 28 months.

"I earnestly make a plea that it is enough," he said.

Mr Wentzel urged the court to take into account that the events which led to their conviction took place nearly three years ago when some of the accused were only 15-year-olds.

"Besides their youth, I believe they could make a great contribution to the country if they are restored to their families and complete their education," he said.

The state will argue today.

The accused are: Wilson Twala, Dan Montsisi, Seth Mazibuko, Mafison Morobe, Jefferson Lengane, Susan Mthembu, Ernest Ndabeni, Kennedy Mogami, Reginald Mngomezulu, Michael Khiba and George Twala.
— DDC.

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Terror Act: no to acquit plea

JOHANNESBURG — The defence counsel for a man and woman charged under the Terrorism Act yesterday asked a Regional Court magistrate here for an acquittal of the accused on the grounds that the evidence of the state was contradictory.

Mrs Ethel Ncanyiwe Wauchope, 52, and Mr Washington Chilat Mlauzi, 36, of Soweto, appeared on a charge of assisting eight people to undergo military training between January 1, 1978, and August 31, 1978.

They pleaded not guilty.

Mr M. Basslin asked for a discharge of the accused yesterday because the evidence of the three state witnesses had not proved that Mrs Wauchope and Mr Mlauzi had in fact

assisted people to undergo military training.

The magistrate, Mr G. Steyn, refused the application and the case continues on May 7, when witnesses will be called for the defence.

It is alleged Mrs Wauchope and Mr Mlauzi were present when the eight people discussed leaving South Africa to undergo military training they provided transport and accommodation to enable them to leave South Africa.

They allegedly took the eight people to a "witchdoctor" for "treatment" to enable them to travel safely and avoid arrest, and took them to Johannesburg Station to catch a train out of South Africa. — SAPA.

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Brazilian visa snub to Chief

Buthelezi

By WYNTER MURDOCH

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, should have been in London yesterday on his way to Brazil.

Instead, he was at his official residence after being told at the last minute that his visa application had been turned down by the Brazilian Government.

Minutes before he was due to board an aircraft at Durban's Louis Botha Airport he was told that his visa had been refused.

"I'm not really disappointed, only a bit surprised," he said.

"I hadn't thought there would be any trouble.

"Brazil hasn't much of a track record when it comes to helping blacks.

Applied

"I don't think I'll be visiting the country in future."

Chief Buthelezi said he had applied for the visa last week and had been told that it would not take more than 48 hours to get.

"I was surprised when my passport was sent back to me with the message that it was not necessary for a visa to be issued.

"Two Inkatha men drove to Pretoria through the night on Thursday and again handed it in at the Brazilian Consulate," he said.

Then, at the airport, he was telephoned by a Government official from Pretoria — who had made inquiries on his behalf — and was told that his visa had been turned down.

The Brazilian charge d'affaires in South Africa, Mr Fernando da Salvo Souza, has said that his Government's reasons for not granting the visa would not be made public, but would be conveyed to the applicant.

"So far I haven't heard anything," said Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi had been invited to attend an international businessmen's conference, starting in Rio de Janeiro today, to speak about South Africa.

Hypocrisy

Last night the South African representative on the international organisation's committee, Mr Dennis Bieber, described the visa refusal as "the height of hypocrisy".

"It is very unfair that they have not allowed South Africans to participate in the conference.

"Brazil is supposed to be the most multiracial country in the world, yet it's not prepared to accept someone like Chief Buthelezi," he said.

Mr Bieber added that he and his wife had also been refused visas to attend the conference.

But South Africans who had applied as tourists, not businessmen, had been accepted.

He said the conference organisers had also hoped to invite newspaper editor Mr Percy Qoboza and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to address the meeting.

Gatsha refused visa

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has still not heard officially why he has been refused a visa to visit Brazil.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was informed of the visa refusal by a South African Government official shortly before he was due to take a connecting flight to Rio de Janeiro from Durban's Louis Botha Airport on Friday night.

He was to have attended the international conference of an American-based organisation, Young Presidents, which comprises young businessmen, in Rio.

The South African representative of the organisation, Mr Dennis Bieher, said he had also been refused a visa to attend the conference. — DDC.

Suspended sentences for 7 of 11 students

Eleven former Soweto students were sentenced in the Kempton Park Circuit Court to imprisonment for sedition today — but most of the sentences were suspended.

The sentences range from five to eight years, and total 62.

The longest was imposed on Sechaba Dan Montsisi (23).

The trial, before Mr Justice van Dyk, hinged on the students' roles in the 1976 and 1977 demonstrations in Soweto.

The court found that the 11, one a young woman, were members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) — the action committee of the South African Students Movement (SASM) — whose aim was to organise demonstrations and strikes.

The students' youth when they became involved with the SSRC was taken into account, and the court also considered the fact that the students had been held for periods ranging from 21 to 28

months.

Wilson Willie Twala (18), Khotso Wansi Lengane (21), Thabo Ndabeni (21), Kenneth Mogami (19), Ichael Khiba (20), George Nkosinati Twala (23), and Reginald Teboho Mngomenzulu (21), were jailed for five years, but the sentences were suspended.

Dan Montsisi (23) was jailed for eight years, Seth Sandile Mazibuko (19) for six, Matison Mo-

robe (22) for seven, and Susan Jibongile Mthembu (22) for six.

Four years of each sentence were suspended.

Mr Justice van Dyk said it was in the interests of society to restore many of the former students to their families so they could continue with their education and make a constructive contribution to South Africa.

Mazibuko is appealing. To Page 3, Col 7

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From page 1

against his conviction and sentence.

Montsisi, Morobe and Mthembu are appealing against the severity of the sentences.

Before passing sentence, the judge said there was no evidence that Montsisi had been deterred from the activities of the SSRC. He, more than any of the others, could have contributed to peace in Soweto.

Foreign correspondents and American TV cameramen were at court today.

As the 11 entered the dock from the cells below, they sang "Azania my beloved," and gave fisted salutes.

After sentences had been passed the students embraced emotionally and waved and smiled to friends and families in the packed public gallery.

3. GROUPING

2. ANALYSING

1. IDENTIFYING

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(See Handout : "The Main Principles of Organisation")

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1. COLONEL LYNDAL URMICK :

ORGANISATION : TWO DEFINITIONS

S.21

Cheers, tears, kisses as some of 'Soweto II' are freed

A jubilant crowd greeted several former students when they were released from the Kempton Park court building where they had been on trial before lunch today. All the accused had been in detention for about two years. The released gave fisted salutes to the large crowd and were greeted with singing and shouting.

Wilson Twala, who had been in detention for 21 months, was raised high onto the shoulders of friends and relatives. Twala lay on the grass outside the building and was embraced by friends and relatives. Well armed police in uniform kept a watchful eye. Dan Montsitsi, Seth Mazibuko, Matison Morobe

and Susan Mthembu received sentences of 11 years in jail among them. Each had four years conditional suspended from their original sentences. The other seven students were each jailed for five years but sentences were all conditionally suspended.

"It is certainly a great relief to know that seven were let off," Dr Motlana said. Lutheran Bishop Dr Manus Buthelezi said he could not recall a time in South Africa when so many young people of schooling age had been given criminal records, as had been the case since the June unrest of 1976.

"This is a bad reflection on the political system, which does not provide adequate avenues for political expression," Dr Buthelezi said. Mr N J K Molope, of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, said he was surprised all the students did not get suspended sentences.

"They were all very young at the time and have already spent more than a year in jail. But that some of the chaps got off is what we were hoping for," Mr Molope said. Mr Douglas Lolwane, another member of the Committee of 10, said the charge of sedition was a serious one. But Mr Lolwane said he would have been happier if all the students had been given suspended sentences, which would have served as a "fair and sufficient deterrent."



Mrs Elizabeth Misha, mother of convicted Soweto student, Susan Mthembu, is comforted by friends after learning that her daughter had been jailed.



Before they heard sentence passed on them, four of the Soweto 11, from left, Kenneth Mogami (19), Reginald Teboho Mngomezulu (21), Ichael Khiba (20) and George Nkosi-nati Twala (22) gave a power salute to family and friends who attended the trial today. All four were jailed for five years but the sentences were conditionally suspended.

Terror Act: 2 quizzed

CAPE TOWN — Mr Brian Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, who have been charged with attempting to murder the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, were detained for questioning under the Terrorism Act this week — and released again yesterday afternoon.

No charges were laid.

Mr Hack, 22, a UCT law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, and Mr Van der Westhuizen,

29, a businessman, are on bail of R100 each after being charged with the attempted murder of Mr Eglin following the shooting at his Clifton flat on April 10.

Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Western Cape, said yesterday: "We

rearrested Mr Van der Westhuizen on Wednesday night, and Mr Hack on Thursday morning. They were detained for questioning on a suspicion

in terms of the Terrorism Act, and were released today. No charges were laid against them."

Brigadier Ellingworth stressed that the detentions had nothing to do with the charges of attempted murder, for which they have already appeared in court.

They both pleaded not guilty to the charges and were released on bail. They will appear again in court on May 25. — DDC.

331

Eglin accused pair freed again

Staff Reporter
MR BRYAN HACK and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, who have been charged with attempting to murder the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, were detained for questioning under the Terrorism Act this week — and released again yesterday afternoon.

No charges were laid.
Mr Hack, 22, a UCT law student and president of the Conservative Students Alliance, and Mr van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman, are on bail of R100 each after being charged with the attempted murder of Mr Colin Eglin following the shooting at his Clifton flat on April 10.

Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Western Cape said yesterday: "We re-arrested Mr van der Westhuizen on Wednesday night and Mr Hack on Thursday morning. They were detained for questioning on a suspicion in terms of the Terrorism Act, and were released

at 3.30 pm today. No charges were laid against them."

Brigadier Ellingworth stressed that the detentions had nothing to do with the charges of attempted murder.

They both pleaded not guilty to the murder charges and were released on bail. They will appear again in court on May 25.

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Inquest told of political killing

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12/5/79
60

DURBAN — The death of a former terrorist leader who had joined the Special Branch appeared to be a political-type assassination, an inquest magistrate heard here yesterday.

This was revealed in papers released when the inquest magistrate, Mr B. J. Olivier, found Sergeant Madlenkosi Nkosi, 32, was murdered in Kwa Mashu by a person or persons unknown on September 10, 1977.

Mrs Doris Nkosi said in an affidavit they had married in April, 1975. Her husband had told her he had left South Africa some years previously to further his studies.

He told her he had gone to Russia, where he received military training. After returning to South Africa, he was arrested. Later he joined the Special Branch.

On the night of the murder she and her husband went to bed early. He had his arm around her when she heard a "bang". This was followed by more shots.

Her husband had lent over her and she felt something warm on her. He got out of bed and went into another room where

he collapsed. There was blood coming from his nose and mouth and chest.

He died soon afterwards.

Mrs Nkosi testified she became so hysterical she did not realise she had been shot in the stomach. She was taken to hospital after police arrived at her home.

She said her husband had heard previously there were "political persons" who wished to kill him. This information had come from friends and police informers.

These threats had been reported to his superior officers, who supplied him with extra ammunition for his pistol.

The court heard that Sergeant Nkosi had gone for his further studies overseas under the aegis of the African National Congress. He had first gone to a camp at Dar es Salaam and then to Russia. There he received military training between August 1963 and August 1964.

He had entered Rhodesia but later, however, he and others had broken away and returned to South Africa. — DDC.



There was jubilation outside the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday after seven of the 11 convicted Soweto students were released after receiving five-year suspended sentences.

Sedition: 4 students jailed

KEMPTON PARK — Eleven former Soweto students were sentenced in the Circuit Court here yesterday to a total of 62 years' imprisonment for sedition. Most of the sentences were conditionally suspended.

The court took into account the youth of the students when they became involved in the activities of the Soweto SRC. The court also considered the fact that the students had been in detention for periods ranging from 21 months to 28 months.

The trial before Mr Justice Van Dyk was a sequel to the 1976 and 1977 demonstrations in Soweto. The court found that the 11, one a woman, were members of the SSRC — the "action committee" of the South African Students' Movement whose aim was to organise demonstrations and strikes.

Mr Wilson Willie Twala, 18, Mr Khotso Wansi Lengane, 21, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, 21, Mr Kenneth Mogami, 19, Mr Michael Khiba, 20, Mr George

Nkosinathi Twala, 23, and Mr Reginald Teboho Mngomezulu, 21, were jailed for five years but the sentences were conditionally suspended.

Mr Dan Montsisi, 23, Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko, 19, Mr Matison Morobe, 22, and Ms Susan Sibongile Mthembu, 22, all received heavier sentences.

Mr Montsisi was jailed for eight years, Mr Morobe received a seven-year sentence, Mr Mazibuko six years and Ms Mthembu six years. Four years of all sentences

were suspended.

All four are to appeal against the sentences.

After sentences were imposed the students embraced each other emotionally and waved and smiled to friends and relatives in the public galleries.

Mr Justice Van Dyk said it was in the interests of society to restore many of the former students back to their families, so that they could continue with the education and make a constructive contribution to South Africa. — SAPA.

Security trial in Umtata

UMTATA — A municipal worker appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday charged under the Public Security Act.

According to the main charge Mr. Welamazwe, Bango, 29, allegedly uttered words which were intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state, or any officer in the employ of the state.

Mr. Bango faces an alternative charge of defamation.

Mr. Bango, who has pleaded not guilty before Mr. J. A. Dracatos, said he was not in Umtata on the day of the alleged crime but was at his home in Mqanduli. He was arrested by a security policeman, Mr. Luvuyo Ngamqele, on February 1, 1978, and detained for six weeks before he was informed why he was held.

Mr. Ngamqele told the court he was standing near a cafe chatting with two women when Mr. Bango approached them with his right fist raised shouting "Amandla" and asking: "Where are men like Mandela and Sobukwe? They are fighting for the nation on Robben Island."

He is alleged to have said: "One Azania, one nation, Mayibuye I-Afrika, Transkei is a homeland and I cannot talk about Matanzima because he is a dog. Transkei is a homeland and I cannot stay in a homeland because I want freedom. Transkei is a poor country because of Matanzima."

Mr. Bango said in his evidence he knew the two girls but he had never seen Mr. Ngamqele until he came to arrest him.

He said his mother and sisters would testify he was at home on the day in question.

The trial was postponed to May 28. — SAPA

PAC trial accused guilty — State

BETHAL. — The State yesterday concluded its submissions to the Bethal Circuit Court in the Pan Africanist Congress trial in which 18 men are appearing on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and various alternative charges.

The State contended that evidence in the 17-month trial had proved the accused guilty of the charges against them.

Dealing yesterday with evidence of Mr Michael Khala, 24, of Soweto, the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr P G Haasbroek, said Mr Khala's defence was that because of continuous harassment and intimidation by the police, he had decided to leave the country to further his education and to help others to do the same.

Mr Haasbroek said Mr Khala had "in his eagerness to propound his defence slandered the police with gross exaggeration" which reflected on his credibility.

Mr M F Ackermann, for the State, listed improbabilities in the evidence of Mr Moffat Zungu, of Soweto.

Mr Zungu had denied assisting two youths and a group of Cape students to leave the country for military training.

Mr Ackermann submitted that Mr Jerome Kodisang, 26, of Soweto, never officially joined the PAC but was an active supporter of the organisation while undergoing military training in Libya.

Mr Ackermann went on to deal with evidence against Mr Alfred Ntshali-Tshali, 47, of Manzini, Swaziland, Mr Julius Landingwe, 30, Mr Zolile Ndindwa, 26, and Mr Goodwell Moni, 24, all of Guguletu, Cape Town, Mr Michael Matsobane, 36, Mr Johnson Nyathi, 32, Mr Themba Hlatswayo, 21, Mr Mothlagegi Thlale, 22, Mr Rodney Tsoletsane, 20, and Mr Daniel Matsobane, 31, all of Kagiso in Krugersdorp.

The court has been asked to indemnify satisfactory State witnesses — who may not be identified and most of whom were co-conspirators, according to the State — from further prosecution.

The hearing continues on Monday. — Sapa.

BPC: East London man not guilty

(331) 26/5/79
327

EAST LONDON — Mr Penrose Mthuthuzeli Phobane, 26, was found not guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday on charges relating to the Black Peoples Convention and the African National Congress.

Mr Phobane pleaded not guilty to allegations that he was a member or an officer-bearer and or an officer of the banned BPC and or the ANC, and with taking part in activities of either of these organisations.

He was also charged

with possessing or displaying books and or documents indicating membership or association with the BPC and or ANC.

Prior to Mr Phobane's discharge, a third witness, Mr Andile Vabaza, who earlier in the hearing indicated he would first like to consult his attorney before giving evidence, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for refusing to take the oath, or to be affirmed to take the oath or to testify during the trial.

However, Mr Gogwana later changed his mind and decided to give evidence during yesterday's proceedings.

He told the court he was a student with Mr Phobane at Welsh High School and at Healdtown. When he met Mr Phobane again in Duncan Village Extension with a person named Mandela during last year, they were reading a speech which Mr Nelson Mandela had made in court.

He said although he gave evidence he was fully

aware he could still be charged with perjury.

Mr Gogwana said when he told a Lieutenant Venter of the Security Police he wanted to know what the contents of his statement was which had been typed from English to Afrikaans, he was told he would sign it whether he liked it or not.

"I realised he was going to throttle me the way he did the previous day because he placed his hand around the back of my neck.

"At that stage I had knowledge of what

happened to the late Mopetla Mohapi, Mr Steve Biko and Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso I thought he might cause me to hang and that it would be reported that I hanged myself," Mr Gogwana said.

Mr Phobane did not give evidence in his defence.

After Mr Gogwana had given evidence the remainder of the nine months' imprisonment sentence which was imposed on him on Wednesday was remitted in full.

— DDR

PAC trial told of suspicion

331

BETHAL — There had been all sorts of activities on Robben Island, but in the main they had been designed to ameliorate conditions, Mr Andrew Wilson submitted for the defence in the Pan-Africanist Congress trial in the Circuit court here yesterday.

He was dealing with what he called a "great deal of confusion" in evidence heard by the court about various committees and bodies having been formed on the island.

The state alleges the aim of certain of the accused serving sentences on the island was to "keep the PAC flag flying" and to reactivate their organisation.

The 18 accused are alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC. They face two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

Mr Wilson said some of the bodies established on the island had eventually co-operated with the authorities in dealing with activities ranging from education to a "fairly active football league."

He submitted there had really been no common ground between the people on the island. There had been differences of age, background and the areas from which the people came.

There had also been strict security measures as well as distrust among those on the island who had been convicted as the result of evidence given by friends and accomplices.

Mr Wilson submitted it was clear from this trial and other cases that state witnesses might well have been people who played an even more prominent part in certain organisations than those who had been convicted.

"The suspicion created in the minds of those who were convicted must have been enormous."

While the state contended that discussion on the island about the PAC was to be expected, he submitted there would have been "deep mistrust of other prisoners and other alleged members of the organisation."

Questioned by the judge, Mr Justice Curlewis, about "the state's underlying contention" that PAC members were busy with talks, discussions, lectures and the formation of committees and cells to keep the flag flying, Mr Wilson said the state had not gone far enough to show that the PAC was doing so far the PAC. The state had shown that certain things had been done by certain people.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA

Call to reject PAC claims

BETHAL — The Circuit Court in the Pan Africanist Congress trial here was told by defence counsel yesterday it would be asked on behalf of one accused to reject evidence by a certain state witness, but would also be asked on behalf of other accused to accept that witness's evidence.

Mr Andrew Wilson, appearing for seven of the 18 accused, who faced two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges, told the court he was wearing many hats in the trial.

Told by Mr Justice D. J. Curlewis he could not ask the court to reject and accept the evidence of a witness, Mr Wilson said he was "on the horns of a classic dilemma".

"Your lordship must make a finding one way or another."

Dealing with evidence of two state witnesses (who may not be named), Mr Wilson said that in questioning them, the police had suggested the name of the chief accused, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 65, of Soweto.

It would have been very easy for the witnesses to substitute Mr Mothopeng in their statements for themselves or someone else.

Referring to a series of "very minor discrepancies" in evidence given by the state witnesses, Mr Wilson said: "In concocted stories this is where they would fall down — in the details."

Asked by the judge about evidence which could prove of assistance to Mr Mothopeng, but which Mr Mothopeng had denied, Mr Wilson said the court could decide to accept the evidence in spite of the denial.

He said the court could decide why the evidence had been denied "out of a possible misguided sense of loyalty to others of the accused".

State witnesses who had testified about alleged meetings at Kagiso, Krugersdorp, which Mr Mothopeng was said to have attended, and where violence was allegedly discussed, had fabricated their evidence about Mr Mothopeng's presence, Mr Wilson said.

He referred to aspects of evidence by the two state witnesses as

"unacceptable". The court could not rely on their evidence.

The witnesses were both hostile to certain other students "and the desire to harm them may well have included the desire to enlarge on the evidence against them".

Mr Wilson was questioned by the judge about a state submission that although Mr Mothopeng had said he had had nothing to do with the Young African Christian Movement (and alleged PAC cover organisation), he had nevertheless claimed credit for its activities in a fund-raising letter to certain church bodies abroad.

Mr Wilson said Mr Mothopeng had written the fund-raising letter "based on facts that were not true," because "at the time it could have done good".

In his submission, the state could not go so far as to say Mr Mothopeng had been involved with the organisation behind the scenes.

Mr Mothopeng was an honest man whose evidence should be accepted.

On the evidence as a whole, the court would come to the conclusion that the state had failed to prove a case against Mr Mothopeng.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.



(331)

For full text
see Act 1979

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 1 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 1 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6476

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1171.

1 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 56 of 1979: Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 1171.

1 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 56 van 1979: Strafproseswysigingswet, 1979.

Act No. 56, 1979

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**[]**

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to provide for the issuing of warrants for the further detention of certain persons; to make further provision for the designation of a court as a court of summary trial; to provide for the committal of accused to regional courts for trial; to include an accused released on bail or on warning in the category of accused who may be called upon to plead in a magistrate's court in a trial intended for a superior court; to extend the powers of attorneys-general with regard to a plea in a magistrate's court on a charge justiciable in a superior court; to provide for persons to plead in magistrates' courts on charges to be adjudicated in regional courts; to make it an offence for an accused released on warning to fail to appear at adjourned proceedings; to make further provision for the proof of certain facts by means of affidavits and for the admissibility of confessions and admissions; to increase the awards that regional courts and magistrates' courts may make by way of compensation for damage or loss caused by an offence; to extend certain bail provisions to bail pending review; to redefine "local authority" in Schedule 3; and to effect certain textual alterations; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 21 May 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of
section 50 of
Act 51 of 1977.

1. Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph to the proviso to subsection (1):

“(d) or will expire at, or if the time at which such period is deemed to expire under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) is or will be, a time when the arrested person cannot, because of his physical illness or other physical condition, be brought before a lower court for the purposes of an order for his further detention, the court before which he would, but for the illness or other condition, have been brought for the purposes of such an order, may, upon the application of the prosecutor, which, if not made before the expiration of the period of forty-eight hours, may be made at any time before, or on, the next succeeding court day, and in which the circumstances

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PAC trial evidence 'differs from charges'

BETHAL. — The particulars of the charges against two of the 18 accused in the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) trial indicated a very different case from what had emerged from the evidence of State witnesses, Mr Harry Pitman submitted for the defence yesterday.

The 18 men face two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

Appearing for Mr Julius Landingwe, 30, and Mr Zolile Ndindwa, 26, both of Cape Town, Mr Pitman said there must have been some change in the versions of events given by State witnesses.

The particulars of the charges against Mr Landingwe and State evidence differed, he said, in that Mr Landingwe allegedly addressed three meetings although there had been no evidence that he had even attended the first of them.

Mr Landingwe was also alleged to have received R700 from the PAC headquarters in Swaziland, but the State had led no evidence that the money had come from Swaziland.

Mr Pitman referred to State witnesses (who may not be identified) and said detainees under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act obviously wanted to be released.

He submitted that to secure their release, such witnesses added bits of false evidence.

Questioned by Mr Justice D J Curlewis, Mr Pitman said the accomplices who were interrogated by the Security Police tended to exculpate themselves and to incriminate someone else.

He submitted that the State had not proved its case against the two beyond reasonable doubt.

Turning to State evidence against another accused, Mr John Ganya, 48, of Soweto, Mr Pitman described a number of State witnesses as unsatisfactory.

He said they were minimising their own involvement.

Questioned by the judge, Mr Pitman said a person in that sort of situation would be inclined to put the blame on others.

Mr Pitman detailed evidence

against Mr Ganya by more than a dozen State witnesses and submitted that parts of their testimony were untrue.

He said many of the State witnesses had fabricated evidence against Mr Ganya, whose own testimony that he was merely helping children to leave the country to further their education and not their military training, should be accepted as "reasonably true".

Asked by the judge about letters allegedly from PAC military trainees aborad found in Mr Ganya's possession, and how they reflected on the credibility of the 15 or 16 witnesses against him, Mr Pitman said the letters were prima facie evidence against him in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Andrew Wilson, for the defence, analysed State evidence against Mr Michael Khala, 24, of Soweto.

He submitted that while Mr Khala had "at the highest" helped students to leave the Republic, he had had no knowledge of possible military training. — Sapa.

The Commission
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The Commission recommended that:
Any person should be eligible for indentureship as an apprentice in the Republic of South Africa:
Provided that:
i. His application complies with the prescribed provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1944, and the relevant conditions of apprenticeship;
ii. The apprenticeship committee concerned has recommended his application; and that
iii. The protection of group interests in regard to the indenturing of apprentices be achieved through the process of negotiation, consultation and consensus between the parties concerned.
Where possible, Public Centres established in terms of the Black Employees' In-Service Training Act, 1976, be utilised for the practical and theoretical training of Black apprentices.

Apprenticeship Training in the Republic of South Africa

'Newspaper interest' of PAC accused

BETHAL. — What happened to students and what they were doing after the Soweto disturbances was newsworthy, and must have been of interest to one of the accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial as a journalist, the Bethal Circuit Court heard yesterday.

Mr Lewis Skweyiya was arguing in defence of Mr Moffat Zungu, 28, of Soweto, a former World journalist who is appearing with 17 others on two main charges under the Terrorism Act.

Dealing with the State allegations that Mr Zungu transported two recruits to Swaziland for military training, Mr Skweyiya said the court should bear in mind that Mr Zungu had previously covered the story about the detention of the sister of the two girls allegedly involved. It would have been a good follow-up for Mr Zungu to have a story about the two girls, Mr Skweyiya said.

He submitted the State's evidence did not establish Mr Zungu had conspired with any of the other accused.

Any question of unreliability in Mr Zungu's evidence did not indicate that, on the crucial question of his innocent involvement, his evidence was false beyond a reasonable doubt. The evidence against Mr Zungu was entirely circumstantial and the inference the State sought to draw, amounted to no more than conjecture or speculation, he said.

Mr Skweyiya submitted that the evidence of State witnesses against another of the accused, Mr Goodwell Moni, 24, of Cape Town, was not sufficiently credible and reliable to establish his guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Dealing in particular with the evidence of one of the State witnesses (who may not be identified) Mr Skweyiya said the court was not obliged to be satisfied with evidence from people detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The witness had a strong motive for implicating Mr Moni and substituting him for a close co-conspirator.

There was a strong temptation for her to lie to present herself in a better light with the authorities. This was especially so in terms of an investigational system followed by the police and the inherent dangers — in the sense of being at the mercy of the police for her release from Section Six — of the

Police tortured me, says Soweto student

6/6/79 RDM
331

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of the Soweto Students' League yesterday told the Krugersdorp Circuit Court he made a statement while in detention because he was threatened with more assaults and told he would rot in jail.

He said the assaults included an attempt to pull out two teeth with pliers, while on another occasion he was bound to a chair, a sack pulled over his head, water poured over him and was then given electric shocks.

Mr Linda Mario Mogale, 18, of Orlando West, who was testifying before Mr Justice F S Steyn, said that after he was arrested on May 3 last year he asked to see his attorney, but was told: "Your time is up and now we are going to beat you up."

He also alleged that after arriving at Protea Police Station, police told him to run because he was not the man they were looking for — but he refused.

Mr Mogale is appearing with Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso, 22, of White City, on charges of murder, attempted murder, arson, malicious damage to property and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act. They have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The State alleges they threw petrol bombs at the houses of two school principals and a Kaizer Chiefs official in February and March last year.

In his evidence, Mr Mogale said police began assaulting him in a car after they had arrested him. Mr Mogale described alleged assaults at Protea Police Station, Meadowlands Police Station and John Vorster Square, which included punching, kicking, electric shocks and an attempt to strangle him with a chain.

Mr Mogale said that after he denied the accusations, he was given electric shocks, then agreed he spearheaded the burning of the houses.

Mr Mogale said he made a

statement to the magistrate because: "I had two options — either making a false confession, which would shorten my period of detention and discontinue assaults, or tell the magistrate the truth and face intensified assaults and indefinite detention."

A Johannesburg district surgeon, Dr Norman Jacobson, said he examined Mr Mogale on May 22 last year. In August, Mr Mogale went to see him again and complained of migraines and leg cramps. "I felt this was a genuine case of a man in distress," he said.

Under cross-examination Dr Jacobson said he found no injuries on Mr Mogale's body.

Dr Christopher Rachanis, a dental expert, told the court: "The broken teeth are the result of some sort of trauma — an instrument which has been incorrectly applied. The exposure must have caused excruciating pain."

The hearing continues today.

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Black underground — the Black miners in the study respected the DPO as being fair and 'colour blind'. PA's, although frequently corrupt and abusive, are viewed positively in at least one respect — they are Black.

The newly introduced committee system is being viewed sceptically, particularly as White management is present at and chairs all formal meetings.

The five-day week will be resisted unless it is made perfectly clear that no money is to be lost.

THE BLACK MINERS' CULTURE: THE HOSTEL

Time and again men state they miss their families and homes. In the unnatural conditions of the hostel, life focuses on how to release the tensions of working underground. Our field officers observed three main release activities: drugs (alcohol and dagga), town women and homosexuality.

Friendships are formed on the basis of what we call informal networks: these may start off as being linguistically based, but usually expand beyond this over time.

PAC trial judgment soon

7/6/79
331

BETHAL — Judgment in the marathon Pan Africanist Congress trial was likely to be delivered in the circuit court here on June 18, Mr Justice Curlewis said yesterday.

Eighteen alleged members or supporters of the banned PAC have been appearing since December 5, 1977, on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

They are accused of

furthering the aims of the PAC with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order.

Yesterday was the 168th day on which the court sat.

During defence submissions yesterday, Mr Justice Curlewis said lengthy defence cross-examination used earlier in the trial to discredit a state witness had been "most improper."

He was not quarrelling

with counsel, who were only acting on the instructions of the accused, the judge said, but the instructions had been "clearly incorrect." He knew there had been a change of counsel but was not concerned with personalities.

Mr Justice Curlewis was questioning Mr Andrew Wilson who was arguing for the defence on the evidence about the establishment and activities in Krugersdorp of an alleged PAC front organisation. — SAPA.

End of marathon PAC trial in sight

BETHAL. — Judgment in the marathon Pan Africanist Congress trial is likely to be delivered in the Circuit Court at Bethal in 11 days' time.

Adjourning the court at the conclusion of submissions and arguments by defence counsel yesterday, Mr Justice D J Curlewis said he hoped he would be in a position to give judgment on June 18.

Eighteen men, alleged to be members or supporters of the banned PAC, have been appearing since December 5, 1977 on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and a number of alternative charges.

They are accused of furthering the aims of the PAC with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order.

The court has been sitting 168 days.

During defence submissions yesterday, Mr Justice Curlewis said lengthy defence cross-examination that had been used earlier in the trial to discredit a State witness had been "most improper".

The judge said he was not quarrelling with counsel, who were only acting on the instructions of the accused, but the instructions had been "clearly incorrect".

Mr Justice Curlewis was questioning Mr Andrew Wilson who was arguing for the defence on the evidence of State witnesses (who may not be identified) about the establishment and activities in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, of an alleged PAC front organisation.

The organisation was known as the Young African Christian Movement and later as the Young African Religious Movement.

Seven of the 18 accused are alleged to have been involved with YACM-YARM.

The judge said defence counsel had not been instructed on the true facts and Mr Wilson said he agreed.

Mr Wilson argued that the State witnesses who had testified about the organisation were unsatisfactory and had contradicted one another.

Because of the many conflicts he submitted that the court should not accept the evidence of any of these witnesses. — Sapa.

10 % p.a.

Inflation rate

Growth

Dividend cover

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Price earnings ratio

BY

Dividends per share

EPS

Share price

12 cents

30 cents

240 cents

COMPANY B

disposal, which shares would you

You have R 1200 to invest in shares and have the following information at your

Star 7/6/79

'Escapers feared (33) death'

West Rand Bureau

Attempted escape from the "very tough" life in Pan African Congress camp in Tanzania meant possible death, the accused said in a terrorism trial at the Krugersdorp Circuit Court today.

Mr Norman Vusi Thusi (20), Mr Mthunzi Columbus Mazibuko (25), and Mr Prince Mzimkulu Dubu (20) are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act. They are alleged to have gone to China for military training.

Mr Thusi told the court of graves behind a mountain near the camp. "We were never told who was buried there," he said.

He knew Mr Dubu was a dissident, and he was dissatisfied with life in the camp. And when he tried to escape he was reprimanded severely by the PAC authorities.

"There were no happy people there. You saw no smiling faces," said Mr Thusi.

(Proceeding)

Star
7/6/79
(331)

PAC trial nears end

BETHAL — Judgment in the marathon Pan Africanist Congress trial is likely to be delivered in the Bethal Circuit Court in 11 days time.

Adjourning the court at the conclusion of submissions and arguments by defence counsel yesterday, Mr Justice D J Curlewis said he hoped he would be in a position to give judgment on June 18.

Eighteen men who are alleged to be members or supporters of the banned PAC have been appearing since December 5, 1977 on two main charges under the Terrorism Act and several alternative charges.

They are accused of furthering the aims of the PAC with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order. — Sapa.

PAC (331) recruits tried to flee camp'

Staff Reporter

THREE unwilling Pan-Africanist Congress trainees who skipped the country in 1976 thinking they would further their education, tried unsuccessfully to escape from a military camp in Tanzania, it was alleged in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court yesterday.

Facing charges under the Terrorism Act are three former Soweto students, Mr Vusi Thusi, 20, Mr Columbus Mazibuko, 25, and Mr Prince Dubu, 20, who have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Esselen.

The State alleges the three left the country in 1976 and went to China where they underwent military training with the aim of coming back to South Africa to topple the Government by force.

Under cross-examination by the State prosecutor, Mr E Marais, Mr Thusi said he left the country for Swaziland with the purpose of furthering his education. He had been made to understand scholarships were available there for students from South Africa.

In Swaziland he soon found himself in the hands of the PAC and was promised he would be sent to school. Eventually he found himself at a PAC camp in Tanzania.

Many of the students, who wanted to go to school, were unhappy to discover they were going for military training after all. They were threatened that dissidents or counter-revolutionaries would be put to death, he said.

Three students once tried to escape from the camp, but were recaptured. They were sternly reprimanded and told that if they tried to run away again military discipline would be meted out," Mr Thusi alleged.

He was one of a group who arrived in Botswana from China via Tanzania last year and he still had hopes that he would go to school.

Mr Thusi said he lived in fear of his PAC superiors who impressed upon him that his was to obey orders only.

He was in a dilemma because he did not want to be a PAC operative and was scared he would be hunted down and killed if he "sold out". On the other hand he could not hand himself over to the SAP because he had been told they would kill him whether he told them the truth or not.

He was given two handgrenades — one to use against the police if they tried to arrest him and the other to kill himself with.

The hearing continues today.

A statutory prohibition on or to officially register a contrary to the official p racial or colour lines but of the present discrimin. Such a prohibition would freedom of association a fundamental principles u economic system. The ban would prepare the g employers and their em enterprises which have a unregistered Black trad After earnest and thoro considerations, the Cor equitable and logical co third option, namely pe unions with Black men Commission is motiva morality.

Freedom of Associati

In its efforts to achie course to adopt, the suggested restriction was mooted was that nationals, which wou self-governing states conditions on) all for have largely accomn might not be well dis justification in term

rm or to join a trade union own would not only be from discrimination on o an absolute enforcement of industrial relations.

infringement of a worker's conflict with one of the amment in a free-enterprise no doubt that a statutory on between, on one hand, y those in multinational liaison with the existing other hand, the state.

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asure of agreement on the best various permutations of the ociate. One possibility that eligibility to South African of admitting the citizens of while debarring (or imposing nmuters. This course would at visitors from countries which epublic, and would have had some er countries, but would have

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Students forced to go to Tanzania, says defence

Staff Reporter

BOTH the State and the defence have closed their cases in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court where three former Soweto students are appearing before Mr Justice Esselen on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Almost all of yesterday was marked by lengthy arguments by prosecution counsel Mr E Marais, who asked that all the men — Mr Vusi Thusi, 20, Mr Mthunzi Mazibuko, 25 and Mr Mzimkulu Dubu, 20, — be convicted on charges of undergoing military training in China; of being in possession of explosives, ammunition and arms.

He also asked the judge to

convict Thusi and Dubu on a charge of incitement.

Defence advocate Mr B Ancer argued that when the men left the country illegally, their intention was to further their studies in Swaziland and not to do military training.

"They could not have told their parents where they were going because they would not have allowed them to further their studies in Swaziland or elsewhere outside the country.

"On the other hand, my lord has to consider that at the time when the men left the country, Mr Thusi and Mr Dubu were still very young," Mr Ancer told the judge.

The judge disputed the argu-

ment because "the accused were mentally matured".

Mr Ancer said: "There is a strong possibility the accused were forced to proceed from Swaziland to Tanzania because they were in fear of their lives.

"Already, in their evidence, they have indicated that if they had not complied with the instructions of their recruiters, they would have been killed.

"They were under the full control of their recruiter, who, as was heard during the trial, told them that they were under his control then, and that they could not do anything without his permission."

The hearing continues today.

331

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Man jailed over Saso T-shirt

10/11/77
331

PORT ELIZABETH — Spectators responded loudly to the black power salute of Mr Siphiso Maxwell Mtimkhulu who was found guilty yesterday on two charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and one of assault.

The court was crowded throughout the trial last week and yesterday, and spectators responded to Mr Mtimkhulu's shout of "Amandla" (power to the people) with the same shout.

He was found guilty of displaying a T-shirt with the banned South African Students' Organisation emblem, of being in possession of The Africanist of May-June 1959, a publication of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, and of assaulting Constable H. Gerber.

He had pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each of the Communism Act charges, nine months of which was suspended for five years in the case of each sentence. On the assault charge he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment suspended for five years.

In summing up, the magistrate, Mr E. de Beer, said it was common cause Mr Mtimkhulu was wearing a Saso T-shirt and was in possession of the banned pamphlet. He was satisfied with the evidence of Const. Gerber in this regard.

Mr Mtimkhulu did not testify, but Mr De Beer dismissed the evidence of his childhood friend, Mr Vusumzi Matikinca, as unimpressive and unreliable.

Major C. T. Dreyer said he had made an extensive study of the PAC and ANC. The PAC had been responsible for both the Sharpeville and Langa riots.

He said the PAC had recently accepted communism.

In his plea for mitigation, Mr Herbert Fitchat, for Mr Mtimkhulu, asked for a suspended sentence.

If Mr Mtimkhulu were given the maximum sentence, he said, he would live with a grudge against society. If he were sent to jail he would be exposed to political influences and come out indoctrinated. — DDR.

Sentence on Meer over banning order

331

RAM
13/6/79

DURBAN. — Sociologist Fa-tima Meer and her son-in-law Baptiste Marie were yesterday each sentenced to three months' jail, suspended for three years, for contravening the terms of their banning orders.

Mr J S van der Walt convicted them in the Durban Regional Court for contravening the terms of the orders by attending a social gathering at the home of Durban art critic Mr Andrew Verster on December 22 last year.

Both had pleaded not guilty. In mitigation, Mr Ishmail Mohammed, SC, said Meer was one of the most distinguished women South Africa had produced.

She was a senior lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal and had an international reputation as a sociologist. She had addressed many conferences on sociology abroad, Mr Mohammed said.

In spite of her being banned, the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, had allowed her to go overseas to address a conference on sociology during an adjournment of her trial, he said.

Mr Kruger had given Marie permission to take articles as an attorney in spite of being banned.

Mr Mohammed said the gathering had been of a social nature. There was nothing which might have endangered the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

He said an appeal to the Appellate Division was intended to persuade them to reverse a recent decision on which Mr Van der Walt's decision to convict Meer and Marie was based.

It was intended to attack the reasonableness of the banning orders.

Meer and Marie lived in a state of uncertainty as to whether any action of theirs might lead to their being charged with contravening the terms of their banning orders, Mr Mohammed said.

Differing decisions by different judges made it impossible for them to get guidance from their legal advisers.

Mr Mohammed appealed to the court not to impose suspended sentences.

He said there was uncertainty about the prohibitions and it was unthinkable that a world-renowned sociologist like Meer should be sent to jail for an unwitting contravention of her banning order.

Passing sentence, Mr Van der Walt said he took into account that both accused were distinguished citizens and first offenders. They were not criminals.

The court also took account of the evidence that at the gathering nothing happened which might endanger the security of the State.

There was the problem that they might again unwittingly contravene the terms of the orders but guidance had been given in a recent Appellate Division decision.

Mr Van der Walt said it was not necessary for a court to put a suspended sentence into operation. The courts could further suspend a sentence if there was good and sufficient reason. — Sapa.

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The revised repo

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13/6/79

(33)

(Argus Correspondent)

NAIROBI. — The power struggle among the leadership of the banned South African Pan African Congress (PAC) is believed to have led to the assassination in Dar es Salaam yesterday of David Sibeke, a member of its ruling triumvirate.

Mr Sibeke, 39, was gunned down in the apartment of another member of the triumvirate, Mr Vusumzi Make, by a man who burst in, opened fire and fled. Mr Make was with Mr Sibeke but was not injured.

The assassination leaves Mr Make running the PAC with the third triumvirate member, Mr Elias Ntloedibe.

The triumvirate took over the PAC leadership from Mr Potlako Leballo last month. Mr Leballo resigned because of exhaustion and high blood pressure but there have been reports that he was pushed out by dissident elements which blamed him for a loss of support for the Chinese-backed PAC to the Soviet-backed African National Congress.

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(33)

Sibeko was top anti-Nat lobbyist'

By Cheetah Haysom
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Mr David Sibeko, the South African black nationalist leader who was assassinated in Dar es Salaam yesterday, was regarded as the most energetic and effective of the anti-South African Government lobbyists at the United Nations.

Mr Sibeko (39) was director of foreign affairs of the Pan African Congress. He was gunned down by three men last night in what is believed to be an internal leadership struggle. Six members of the PAC in Dar es Salaam have been arrested by Tanzanian police following the assassination.

LIKED

A large, affable man, Mr Sibeko was widely liked and highly regarded in many quarters.

Born in Johannesburg he worked for Drum and Golden City Post after leaving school. He joined the PAC in 1960 shortly before the organisation was banned.

In 1963 he was arrested and, after seven months in jail and a two-week trial, was acquitted on charges under the Sabotage Act.

The PAC headquarters in Africa told him to leave South Africa and join the external mission. He worked in Africa and Europe before coming to America.

Mr Sibeko was appointed director of foreign affairs last May. He was also the PAC's chief organiser at the United Nations where most of his work was done.

Top PAC man killed in power struggle

13/6/79
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The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — The power struggle in the banned South African Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) is believed to have led to the assassination in Dar es Salaam yesterday of David Sibeko, a member of its ruling triumvirate.

Mr Sibeko (39) was gunned down in the apartment of another member of the triumvirate, Vusumzi Make, by a man who burst through the door. Mr Make was not injured.

The triumvirate (third member, Elias Ntloedibe) took over the PAC leadership from Potlako Leballo last month. Mr Leballo officially resigned on health grounds, but there have been reports that he was pushed out by dissident elements which blamed him for the Chinese-backed PAC's loss of ground to the Soviet-backed African National Congress (ANC).

Dissidents accused Mr Sibeko of co-operating with Leballo early last year in arranging the arrests in Swaziland and Botswana of PAC cadres who were challenging Leballo's leadership.

The dissidents, who call themselves the Azanian Peoples' Revolutionary Army, have been clamouring for the PAC to become more active within South Africa.

The dissident group, led by former central committee member T M Ntantala, has a base in Britain

where it has been building up its membership.

Diplomatic sources expect that Mr Make will now make a strong bid for the PAC leadership and to re-unite the rival factions.

Most of the 15 PAC dissidents who were arrested in Swaziland last year have been released and several have settled in Britain.

● Sibeko was top anti-Nat lobbyist.—Page 19.

Students had training in China: sentenced

Star 14/6/79

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West Rand Bureau
Three students found guilty under the Terrorism Act for undergoing military training in China were sentenced to a total of 25 years in prison by Mr Justice Esselen in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court today.

Norman Vusi Thusi

(20) of Diepkloof and Mthunzi Columbus Mazi-buko of Tembisa (25) were found guilty of undergoing military training in China and being in unlawful possession of firearms and handgrenades.

They were each sentenced to five years on each of the two counts but three years of the second sentence will run concurrently with the first sentence. Each will actually serve seven years.

The third student, Prince Mzimkulu Dubu (20) of Jabavu, was found guilty of undergoing military training in China only and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The court was told that the three students were deceived by the Pan Africanist Congress into going to Swaziland with a promise of furthering their education, but were then sent to Tanzania.

They were threatened with a "very tough end" in a PAC camp in Tanzania and were told they would be treated as counter-revolutionaries if they did not undergo military training in China.

In mitigation counsel for the students said they were aged 18, 22 and 17 at the time of the offences in 1977 and lacked experience and maturity of judgment.

The fact that they never committed terrorism when they returned to their home country or attempted to use the firearms and handgrenades found in their possession showed that they would eventually have formed a normal part of the community.

Mr Justice Esselen said he took into account their ages, the circumstances in which they left the country and that they had no previous convictions.

He said the legislature regarded acts of terrorism in a serious light and the death penalty could be imposed for their crimes.

Mr E. Marais appeared for the State. Mr E. Dane and Mr B. Ancer appeared for the three students.

Police hit me with sjambok evidence

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS who yesterday appeared in the Krugersdorp arson-murder trial, claimed the police had beaten him with a sjambok.

Mr Tulasive Raymond Mazebuko, 19, of Emdeni, Soweto, was giving evidence before Mr Justice E F Steyn at the trial of Mr Linda Mogale, 18, and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso, 22.

Both Mr Mogale and Mr Mabaso pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, attempted murder, arson, malicious damage to property and one charge under the Terrorism Act, alternatively sabotage.

Mr Mazebuko testified that on May 3, 1978, he had been at St Matthews Church, Emdeni, Soweto, to attend a film show.

"The lights were off when the police came into the church," Mr Mazebuko said.

He said the police then asked for the names and reference books of the people. He did not have his reference book with him and was asked to accompany the police.

Mr Mazebuko and four other men, including Mr Mogale, were taken outside to waiting cars.

Mr Mazebuko stated: "The police were hitting me with their fists and kept asking whether I was Linda Mogale or if I knew him."

At Protea Police Station the arrested men were told to stand in the passage. Mr Mazebuko was then asked to go into an office alone.

Mr Mazebuko told the court that after being interrogated and hit in the office, he went back to the passage where there were now only four men. He told the court how "we were taken one by one, ordered to bend and were hit with a sjambok on our buttocks while being asked if we knew Linda Mogale".

After the interrogation the four men were released.

The case was postponed to July 25.

financial year :

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it on credit.

ones costing R7 200.

1974. On 1st April

- (d) profit and loss on sale of plant and machine
- (c) depreciation expense;
- (b) provision for accumulated depreciation;
- (a) plant and machinery;

(2) Show the following accounts as they would appear

during 1976 financial year.

(1) Prepare the journal entries related to plant and

REQUIRED :

line method. The financial year ends on 31st December

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. depreciates its plant and

The trade-in value of the old machines was R3 500 and

1976 certain of these machines (originally costing R4

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. Purchased plant and machine

EXERCISE : DEPRECIATION AND DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS BEFORE EXPIRY OF USEFUL LIFE

Jail for students trained in China

Staff Reporter

THREE former Soweto high school students who were found guilty of having undergone military training in China in order to endanger the maintenance of law and order, were yesterday jailed by Mr Justice L Esselen in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court.

The students, Vusi Thusi, 20, Mthunzi Mazibuko, 25, and Mzimkulu Dubu, 20, were each sentenced to five years' jail, the minimum sentence under the Terrorism Act.

Thusi and Mazibuko, who were found guilty of having been in possession of explosives and firearms, were each sentenced to a further five years, three years of which will run concurrently with the other sentence.

Thusi and Mazibuko will therefore serve an effective seven-year jail term.

Dubu will serve five years.

All three were acquitted on a charge of establishing cells and pockets in the country. They had pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr Justice Esselen took into consideration the ages of the three students.

"The court is considering personal circumstances of the accused — the ages in particular," Judge Esselen said.

"I have to consider that at the time when you left the country illegally, you were still students."

"I can see that your ages then varied between 18 and 23."

"What has saved you a great deal is the fact that you had buried the explosives and had not used them," the judge added.

"But, on the other hand, I have to take into consideration the interest and the security of society."

The three men showed no emotion during sentencing but smiled later when they shook hands with defence counsel and relatives.

financial statements for the

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(2) Hall leases a portion of his building to a tenant for a monthly rental of R400.

(1) Most of Hall's stock on hand was destroyed in a fire which occurred after the close of business on 31st December 1976, and a physical stock count of the salvaged items was valued at R6 000. The stock was insured for R20 000 in terms of a standard fire policy which contained an 'average' clause.

The following information must be taken into consideration :

This question should take you approximately one h

(All workings should be set out clearly and submit

business of Adam Hall

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completed in pencil)

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REQUIRED :

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Provision f

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(4) On 1st April 1976, one of the firm's motor
cost R6 000. The van which was traded-in h

transactions were correctly recorded on the
30th September 1976, he had sent a further

(3) On 1st January 1975, the firm loaned R15 000
interest rate of 10% per annum. Interest is

Students trained in China

JOHANNESBURG — Three students found guilty under the Terrorism Act of undergoing military training in China were yesterday sentenced to a total of 25 years' imprisonment when they appeared in the Circuit Court here.

Mr Norman Vusi Thusi, 20, of Diepkloof and Mr Mthunzi Columbus Mazibuko, 25 of Thembisa, were found guilty of undergoing military training in China and of being in unlawful possession of firearms and hand grenades.

They were each sentenced to five years on both counts, but as three years of the second sentence will run concurrently with the first sentence, they will serve seven years each.

The third student, Mr Prince Mzimkulu Dudu, 20, of Jabavu, was found guilty of undergoing military training in China only and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The court was told the three students were deceived by the Pan African Congress into going to Swaziland with a promise of further education, but were sent to Tanzania instead.

They were threatened with a "very tough end" in a PAC camp in Tanzania and were told they would be treated as counter-revolutionaries if they did not undergo military training in China — SAPA.

Introduction

SEGREGATED FACILITIES

CHAPTER

from such legislative provisions

The Secretary for Labour

works councils; and that

federations, industrial corporations, and their federations, relations, and that

under the auspices of employers' organisations

the formal educational system

Such legislative provision

Secretary for Labour: Provided

offering training in industrial relations

Legislative provision be made to

as a Training Centre.

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may on application of any person

Legislative provision be made to the effect that the Secretary for Labour

Industrial relations training to be effective.

it relates to literacy and numeracy as a prerequisite for

functional competence level of employees, particularly in so far as

By the expansion of adult educational programmes to improve the

regard.

Manpower Commission and the dissemination of information in this

South Africa and in other parts of the world by the National

By ongoing research in regard to industrial relations training in

Two ³³¹plead guilty to high treason

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG —

Two alleged terrorists pleaded guilty to a charge of high treason, three of contravening the Terrorism Act and two under the Riotous Assemblies Act, when they appeared at a preparatory examination at the Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

They are Mr. Mandlekosi Christopher Hadebe (27) and Mr. Mandla Jack Mthetwa (22).

Mr. Hadebe, who was born in Sobantu village here, admitted receiving military training from Cubans in Angola for an uninterrupted 18-month period.

He told Magistrate Mr. F. Booyens that he conspired with members of the banned African National Congress to overthrow or coerce the South African Government.

During January this year he had inquired about places where arms and men could be concealed in the Msinga district. He also went about recruiting people to kill others.

In March he brought firearms and ammunition into the Msinga district.

Between May 1975 and about March this year, Mr. Hadebe allegedly conspired with members of the ANC to murder White people in the Msinga district and elsewhere in South Africa.

The State claims that Mr. Mthetwa underwent military training under the auspices of the ANC in Russia and possibly other countries.

It is claimed that on March 11 this year both accused infiltrated back into South Africa from Swaziland with parcels containing firearms and ammunition which they concealed in the Msinga district before starting on their recruiting campaign.

They were arrested on

Marathon terrorism trial verdict today

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT will be delivered today in the marathon Terrorism Act trial in Bethal.

Eighteen alleged members or supporters of the Pan-Africanist Congress have been on trial in the Bethal Circuit Court for 18 months, charged with conspiring to overthrow the State.

All have pleaded not guilty.

In a 50-page indictment, the State claims the men furthered the aims of the banned PAC.

The State also alleges:

- At least three of the accused tried to revive the PAC while serving sentences on Robben Island.

- Several recruited people for military training abroad.

Some of the accused testified they had helped people leave the country to further their education and had helped others to escape from the police, because "people were being killed and assaulted in detention".

Bethal trial verdict today

JOHANNESBURG —
Judgment will be
delivered today in the
marathon Terrorism Act
trial in Bethal.

A total of 18 alleged
members or supporters of
the Pan Africanist
Congress have been
standing trial in the
Bethal Circuit Court for
the past 18 months on
charges of conspiring to
overthrow the state.

All have pleaded not
guilty.

In a 50-page indictment
spanning 14 years, the
state claims the men —
aged between 21 and 65 —
furthered the aims of the
banned PAC.

The state also alleges
that:

- At least three of the ac-
cused tried to revive the
PAC while they were serv-
ing sentences on Robben
Island.

- Several of the accused
recruited people for
military abroad.

- At least one of the ac-
cused received training in
Libya in the use of
automatic weapons, mor-
tar bombs, rocket
launchers and
handgrenades.

Some of the accused
testified that they had
helped people leave the
country to further their
education and in some
cases they had helped peo-
ple escape from the police
because "people were be-
ing killed and assaulted in
detention". — DDC.

Terror Act men will reverse their pleas

331
19/6/79
R.D.M.

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Two alleged terrorists who last week pleaded guilty to a charge of high treason, three charges of contravening the Terrorism Act and two under the Riotous Assemblies Act have obtained defence counsel and indicated their intention to reverse their pleas.

Appearing at a preparatory examination in the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court were Mr Mandlekosi Christopher Hadebe, 27, and Mr Mandla Jack Mthetwa, 22.

On Friday, Mr Hadebe admitted receiving military training from Cubans in Angola. He told the magistrate Mr F. Booyens that he conspired with members of the banned African National Congress to overthrow the South African Government.

The State claims that Mr Mthetwa underwent military training under the auspices of the ANC in Russia and possibly other countries.

At the hearing, Mr H. J. K. Naidu told the court that he had been instructed to appear on behalf of both accused and applied for an adjournment to consult with them. He also indicated that the two would be changing their pleas.

At their appearance on Friday the accused were unrepresented. Mr Naidu said he had been instructed to defend the accused on Sunday morning, and had only managed to consult with them for an hour.

He said that they did not appear to understand the meaning of high treason for which the death penalty existed.

Opposing the application, Mr Rob. Seggie, for the State, said that the indictment was read to them before their court appearance. This was repeated before the court and the accused indicated that they understood the charges.

The application was granted and the hearing was adjourned until June 26.

Two found guilty in Bethal PAC trial

19/6/79
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BETHAL — Two men in the marathon Terrorism Act trial here were found guilty yesterday. Judgment on the other 16 will be given today.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 66, of Soweto, described by Mr Justice Curlewis as the recognised leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress in South Africa, was found guilty on two main charges.

Mr John Ganya, 50, of Soweto, was found guilty on the first main counts.

The judge found Mr Mothopeng guilty of reviving the banned PAC to send people for military training overseas.

The recruits would then return to overthrow the South African Government by creating violence and bloodshed.

Mr Mothopeng was found guilty of pursuing similar activities under the guise of an organisation in Krugersdorp known as the Young African Christian Movement or the Young African Religious Movement.

The judge said Mothopeng had been well aware of the mistakes the PAC had made in the

1960s.

He realised there was no purpose in continuing to propagate the PAC as it was banned. What was required was a legal organisation under cover of which PAC ideals could be furthered.

Mr Mothopeng also required a position through which he could legitimately come into contact with the people in the townships. He had become director of the Urban Resources Centre which had enabled him to move legally and freely around the townships and to make contact with students.

Mr Mothopeng had stayed in the background intentionally. His activities had not been for altruistic purposes. He had acted to sow the seeds of anarchy and revolution which had led to the 1976 riots.

The riots he had predicted and encouraged had eventually taken place in Soweto on June 16 and in Krugersdorp the next day.

After dealing with the evidence of numerous witnesses involving Mr Ganya, the judge said Mr Ganya was "an unscrupulous and vicious liar and no one escaped the venom of his tongue."

The state had proved beyond doubt Mr Ganya had been actively involved in sending people out of the country for military training.

The judge rejected Mr Ganya's "garbled explanation" of R2 000 found in his possession and said "it was to further the aims of terrorism."

The judge said not one of the state witnesses had been tortured by the security police and in no case had statements made by the witnesses been directly or indirectly dictated to them.

Of all the 60 witnesses involved, not one had complained of ill-treatment or had shown any ill effects. The police had adopted a simple way of determining the truth — that it was extremely difficult to lie

over a long period and that by being asked to write and rewrite statements over a period, it would emerge what the witnesses actually knew.

The onus was on the state to prove its allegations beyond reasonable doubt — that the state witnesses had told the truth and that the accused had lied.

This did not apply to another of the accused, Mr Alfred Ntshali-Tshali, 47, of Swaziland, who had pleaded not guilty.

Pleas of not guilty had been entered for the other accused who had declined to plead.

Mr Justice Curlewis reviewed the evidence of state witnesses (who may not be identified) against Mr Mothopeng.

It was clear from the evidence of the first of these witnesses that he tried to bluff his way out by lying to the police, but that when that had not worked he had "made a clean breast of it," the judge said. — SAPA.

Both companies depreciate new plant at 25% p.a. on cost. Included in H's depreciation for the year is R15 000 in respect of the plant bought from S. Show the pro-forma consolidating journal entries for the year ending 31 December 1906 adjusting this

10 000
40 000

20 000
30 000

Profit on sale of plant
Plant at cost
Accumulated depreciation
H Ltd

1. S Ltd sold new plant costing R20 000 to H Ltd for R30 000 on 1st January 1903. H Ltd is depreciating the plant at 15% p.a. on cost. Show the pro-forma journal entries on consolidation to adjust this transaction for the year ending 31 December 1906.
2. Throughout the financial year S Ltd had a loan of R30 000 from H Ltd bearing interest at 10% p.a., payable monthly in advance.
3. S Ltd sold plant to H Ltd for R30 000 on 1st January 1906. The journal entry recording this sale in S's books was :

You are required to give the pro-forma journal entries on consolidation relating to the transactions described below. In all instances H Ltd holds all the shares in S Ltd, but otherwise the transactions are unrelated.

PAC trial — another 7 guilty

By PAM KLEINOT

BETHAL. — Nine people have so far been found guilty and one acquitted in the marathon Pan Africanist Congress trial in the Bethal Circuit Court.

Yesterday, Mr Justice D J Curlewis acquitted Mr Alfred Ntshali-Tshali, 48, a Swazi taxidriver, on the grounds that he was not a member of the PAC.

Mr Ntshali-Tshali had pleaded not guilty.

Six men, including Moffat Zungu, 43, a Johannesburg journalist, were found guilty on a main charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mark Shinnars, 38, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, Bennie Ntoele, 39, of Mamelodi, Pretoria, Michael Khala, 21, of Soweto, Julius Landingwe, 30, of Cape Town, Zolile Ndindwe, 27, of Cape Town, and Zungu were found guilty of reviving the PAC by recruiting people for military training.

On Monday Zeph Mothopeng, 66, and John Ganya, 50, of Soweto, were found guilty on the same charge.

Mothopeng, the leader of the PAC in South Africa, was also found guilty of using a front organisation in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, to further PAC aims.

Earlier yesterday, another accused, Hamilton Keke, 43, of East London, was found guilty on a second alternative count under the Terrorism Act of furthering the aims and activities of the banned PAC.

Judgment on the other eight accused will continue today.

Two more PAC terror trialists found guilty

BETHAL—Two more men were found guilty on the main Terrorism Act charge when Mr Justice D J Curlewis today continued his judgment in the Pan African Congress trial in the Circuit Court here.

The judge has now found 10 of the 18 accused guilty on the main charge of reviving the banned PAC to recruit people for military training outside South Africa — and to return to overthrow the Government by violence.

One accused has been found guilty on an alternative charge of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation. Another has been acquitted.

The two found guilty today were Goodwell Moni (25) of Guguletu, Cape Town, and Jerome Kodisang (27) of Soweto.

The judge said Moni's

evidence that he left South Africa simply to further his education was "a tissue of lies."

The truth was that he had travelled back and forth across the border as a courier and to assist people going for military training.

It was clear that Kodisang had been to Benghazi in Libya for military training.

The evidence showed that the PAC had taken people through various African countries to Libya for military training. It also showed that the Botswana authorities "appeared to turn a blind eye to these activities."

The judge said the evidence also showed that the trainees had been promised school certificates for use in South Africa "to bolster their story that they had gone for educational purposes."

Sapa

R1 629

50 000

51 629

11 800

39 829

1 071

40 900

1 600

1 600

37 700

500

38 200

Loss

Sales and waste

Fixed costs

Less: Closing stock 3 x 357

Variable overhead

Labour

Less: 100 kg Alpha in stock

Material costs

Check:

QUESTION 1 - SUGGESTED SOLUTION (continued)

EL man among seven guilty in PAC trial

BETHAL — An East London man was among the seven men found guilty under the Terrorism Act in the marathon Pan-Africanist Congress trial here yesterday.

He is Mr Hamilton Keke, 43, who was found guilty on a second alternative count under the Terrorism Act of furthering the aims and activities of the banned PAC.

The judge, Mr Justice Curlew, found Mr Keke was a member of the secretariat on Robben Island whose purpose was to further PAC aims.

The judge said Mr Keke did not testify and the state had proved he took part in PAC activities.

A Swazi taxi driver was found not guilty and acquitted.

Mr Alfred Ntshali-Tshali, 47, of Manzini, clapped his hands softly in the dock and smiled in the direction of his pro deo defence counsel, Mr Henning Saaiman, as the judge said

he had not intended to endanger law and order in South Africa.

Six men found guilty yesterday on the main count involving the revival of the banned PAC to recruit people for military training abroad who would later return to overthrow the government by violence are:

Mr Mark Shinnars, 37, Mr Bennie Ntoele, 39, both of Pretoria, Mr Michael Khala, 24, of Soweto, Mr Julius Landingwe, 30 and Mr Zolile Ndindwa, 26, both of Cape Town and Mr Moffat Zungu, 43, of Soweto.

The two chief accused found guilty on the main count on Monday are Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 66, and Mr John Ganya, 49, both of Soweto.

Finding Mr Ntshali-Tshali not guilty, the judge said he was satisfied the accused had not thought "beyond his nose". He had a single-minded passion for the taxi fares involved.

He had made hundreds of trips to and from Swaziland. However, he was satisfied Mr Ntshali-Tshali had not intended to endanger law and order in South Africa.

Mr Justice Curlew said the state had proved beyond doubt Mr Landingwe and Mr Ndindwa had been involved in getting students from Cape Town out of the country for military training.

If the offer of further education outside South Africa had been made, it must have been as "bait."

Finding Mr Zungu, 43, a former journalist of The World newspaper, guilty on the main count, Mr Justice Curlew said there had been "a cumulative sound of falsity and improbability in his evidence, parts of which were lies."

The case continues. — SAPA.

Star 21/6/79

Seventeen guilty in terror trial — one goes free

BETHAL — Seventeen men have been found guilty and one acquitted in the Bethal Circuit Court for furthering the aims of the banned Pan Africanist Congress including taking people out of the country for military training to be used against the Government, and inciting riots in 1976.

In a judgment lasting more than 20 hours over the past four days Mr Justice D J Curlewis found 15 of the men guilty on one of two main counts under the Terrorism Act and a sixteenth man guilty on both main counts.

A seventeenth accused, Hamilton Keke (43), of East London, was found guilty of an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation.

Acquitted was Mr Alfred Ntshalitshali (48), a taxi driver of Manzini, Swaziland.

The first main count involves having revived the banned PAC and recruited people for military training abroad. They were to return to overthrow the Government by violence.

The second main count involves having established a front organisation for the P A C in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, which incited the riots in the township in 1976 and was active in recruiting military trainees. The organisation was the Young African Christian Movement, later known as the Young African Religious Movement.

The man described by the judge as the recognised leader of the P A C in South Africa, Zephania Mothopeng (66), of Soweto, was convicted on both main counts.

Convicted on the first main count were John Ganya (48) of Soweto; Mark Shinnars (38) of Atteridgeville, Pretoria; Bennie Ntoele (39) of Mamelodi, Pretoria; Michael Khala (21) of Soweto; Julius Landingwe (31) of Guguletu, Cape Town; Zolile Ndindwa (27) of Guguletu, Cape Town; Moffat Zungu (43) of Soweto; Goodwell Moni (23) of Guguletu, Cape Town; and Jerome Kodisang (27) of Soweto.

Convicted on the second main count were Michael Matsobane (37), Johnson Nyathi (33), Themba Hlatswayo (22), Mthlasegile Thlale (23), Rodney Tsoletsane (21) and Daniel Matsobane (32), all of Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

The last five accused convicted today were all involved with the YACM/YARM in Krugersdorp. The judge said Nyathi had been proven to have been part of the group that had formed the YACM/YARM as a PAC front undercover of which youths had been recruited for military training.

However, the judge said, he was not prepared to find that Nyathi had known about certain of the organisation's meetings or had been liable for the Kagiso riots. — Sapa.

The case continues on Monday.

Terror trial: 21/6/77 two more guilty (331)

BETHAL. — Two more men were found guilty on the main charge against them under the Terrorism Act when Mr Justice D.J. Curlewis continued delivering judgment for the third day in the Pan-Africanist Congress trial in the Bethal Circuit Court yesterday.

The judge has now found 10 of the original 18 defendants guilty on the main charge of reviving the banned PAC to recruit people for military training outside South Africa who would return to overthrow the Government by violence.

Another defendant has been found guilty on an alternative charge of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation and one man has been acquitted.

Those found guilty yesterday were Goodwell Moni, 25, of Guguletu in Cape Town, and Jerome Kodisang, 27, of Soweto.

The judge found Moni's evidence that he had left the country merely to further his education was "a tissue of lies."

The truth was, the judge said, that Moni had travelled back and forth across the border to assist people going for military training and to act as a courier.

It was clear that Kodisang had been to Benghazi in Libya for military training under the aegis of the PAC.

Evidence showed PAC had taken people through various African countries to Libya for military training with the object of coming back to shoot whites in South Africa.

It also showed that the Botswana authorities appeared to turn a blind eye to these activities.

The evidence also showed that military trainees had been promised school certificates for use in South Africa "to bolster their story that they had gone for educational purposes."

Sapa

managers (supervisors)

induction.

or change.

ethnic differences

cult.

pond to motivational

[PEOPLE & PROFITS, NOV]

of what effective super

10. Lack of understand

9. Lack of follow-up,

8. Failure to communi

7. Failure to define

6. Favouritism.

5. Divorcing the worke

4. Making generalisati

3. Ignoring the enviro

in a work force.

2. Ignoring the cultur

stimuli - productivity i

1. Failure to recognis

3. Neil Natrass "the rural African prefers a supervisor from his own ethnic group and is not too concerned about his qualifications". Natrass also outlines ten faults which occur most frequently when supervising Black workers :

PAC. (331)

3 more

guilty

BETHAL — Three more accused in the Pan Africanist Congress trial were found guilty under the Terrorism Act by Mr Justice D.J. Curlewis in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

Mr Goodwell Moni, 25, of Guguletu, and Mr Jerome Kodisang, 27, of Soweto, were found guilty on the first count of reviving the the banned PAC to recruit people for military training abroad to overthrow the government.

Dr Michael Matsobane, 36, was found guilty of using a front organisation to further the aims of the PAC by inciting riots in 1976 in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, and inciting people to go for military training abroad.

So far 10 of the accused have been found guilty on the first count, one has been found guilty on an alternative charge of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation and another has been acquitted.

The judge will continue today to give his findings on the remaining five of the 18 accused. — SABA

A wave before the judgment at Bethal

Star 22/6/79

(331)



These hands belong to some of the accused in the PAC Terrorism Act trial in Bethal. They waved, gave the black power salute and tried to touch friends, family and relatives as the van took them to court for judgment yesterday. Mr Justice D J Curlewis ended his four-day judgment in which one man was acquitted and 17 found guilty.

References:

- Intriligator Ch 15
- Koutsoyiannis Ch 20
- Maddala p342ff
- Pindyck and Rubinfeld Ch 6
- Erich Streissler Pitfalls in Econometric Forecasting IEA London 1970.
- C.F. Roos Survey of Econometric Forecasting Techniques ECONOMETRICA Vol 23 1955.

One of the major objectives of econometrics is forecasting, by which is meant the prediction of values of certain variables outside the

17 found guilty in Bethal PAC trial

22/6/79
DD
(331)

BETHAL — Seventeen men have been found guilty and one acquitted in the circuit court here for furthering the aims of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

In a judgment lasting more than 20 hours over the past four days, Mr Justice D. J. Curlewis found 15 of the men guilty on one of two counts under the Terrorism Act and a 16th man guilty on both counts.

A 17th accused, Mr Hamilton Keke, 43, of East London, was found guilty on an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation.

Mr Alfred Ntshali-Tshali, 48, a taxi driver from Manzini, Swaziland, was acquitted.

The first main count involved reviving the banned PAC and recruiting people for military training abroad to overthrow the government.

The second main count involved establishing a front organisation for the PAC in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, which incited the riots in the township in 1976 and was active in recruiting military trainees. The organisation was known as the Young African Christian Movement and later as the Young African Religious Movement.

The man described by the judge as the recognised leader of the PAC in South Africa, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 66, of Soweto, was convicted on both main counts.

Convicted on the first main count were Mr John Ganya, 48, of Soweto; Mr Mark Shinnars, 38, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria; Mr Bennie Ntoele, 39, of Mamelodi, Pretoria; Mr Michael Khala, 21, of Soweto; Mr Julius Landingwe, 31, of Guguletu, Cape Town; Mr Zolile Ndindwa, 27, of Guguletu, Cape Town; Mr Moffat Zungu, 43, of Soweto; Mr Goodwell Moni, 23, of Guguletu, Cape Town; and Mr Jerome Kodisang, 27, of Soweto.

Convicted on the second main count were Mr Michael Matsobane, 37; Mr Johnson Nyathi, 33; Mr Themba Hlatswayo, 22; Mr Mothlalegi Thlale, 23; Mr

and Mr Daniel Matsobane, 32; all of Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

The judge said Mr Nyathi had proved to be a member of the group that had formed YARM as a PAC front under which youths had been recruited for military training.

Finding Mr Hlatswayo guilty the judge said: "The Kagiso riots were engineered deliberately by a number of wicked men and the questions of the use of Afrikaans and Bantu Education had nothing to do with the matter".

Mr Hlatswayo had been "an evasive and untrustworthy witness" who had "grasped at straws".

The State proved that he had been in the forefront of YARM and had known it was a cover for the PAC to teach the youth racial hatred. He also played a part in the rioting.

Mr Thlale, the judge said, had "lied comprehensively in his evidence". The State proved he had been involved in the same conspiracy.

The judge described Mr Tsoletsane as "a bright person with an engaging personality. It is a great pity that he was not frank with the court and a greater pity that he got involved — he should have got out".

The State proved that Mr Tsoletsane was one of the riot leaders who carried out their duties effectively.

Convicting Mr Daniel Matsobane, brother of Mr Michael Matsobane, the judge said that at times his evidence had taken on an air of complete unreality.

The State proved he had been part of the conspiracy to use YARM as a PAC front to incite the youth to undergo military training.

The judge said Mr Daniel Matsobane's night classes were an excellent avenue for arousing racial hatred. The accused also held a position at Wilgespruit which provided him with excellent cover for his activities.

Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, for the defence, was granted an adjournment until Monday to consult the 17 convicted men the implications of the judgment. — SAPA.

are presented in summary statistical form to all. Experts are then asked to revise their forecasts on the basis of the summary of all forecasts and perhaps additional information.

A specific example of the pooling of expert opinion (but without revision) is the American-Statistical-Association - National Bureau of Economic Research consensus forecasts of GNP and its components published quarterly by the NBER.

2. TIME SERIES MODELS

Time series models base predictions solely on the past behaviour of the variable and that variable alone - extrapolation on past trends. Time series models are often chosen in those cases where little information is known about the determinants of the variable of primary concern and a sufficiently large amount of data is available to construct a time series of reasonable length.

These models may be deterministic or stochastic. Stochastic time

$$\hat{\sigma}_u^2 = 2.3$$

where Y = disposable income

and the value of C in 1980 given that:

$Y_{1980} = 980$ billions of dollars

Construct a 95% CI for your forecast.

The following eqn is the cost fn of a firm; estimated on

20	21	39	34	30	40	38
25	30	30	39	34	30	
29	26	32	36	32	31	
4	5	6	7	8	9	

PS 8 SUGGESTED SOLUTION

Calculation of equivalent units of production

	Mat A	Mat B	Lab	V.C.	F.C.	Total
Comp. of op. stock	-	100	70	70		
St. & finished	960	960	960	960		
Closing stock	80	-	16	16		
		1 060	1 046	1 046		

‘Leader’
of PAC
guilty on
2 counts

BETHAL — Seventeen men have been found guilty and one acquitted in the Circuit Court here of furthering the aims of the banned Pan Africanist Congress including taking people out of the country for military training to be used against the Government and inciting riots in 1976.

In a judgment lasting more than 20 hours over the past four days, Mr. Justice D. J. Curlewis found 15 of the men guilty on one of two main counts under the Terrorism Act and a sixteenth man guilty on both main counts.

A seventeenth accused, Hamilton Keke (43), of East London, was found guilty on an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation.

Taxi driver

Acquitted was Mr. Alfred Ntshali-Tshali (48), a taxi driver of Manzini, Swaziland.

The first main count involves having revived the banned PAC and recruited people for military training abroad.

The second main count involves having established a front organisation for the PAC in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, which incited the riots in the township in 1976 and was active in recruiting military trainees. The organisation was the Young African Christian Movement later known as the Young African Religious Movement.

The man described by the judge as the recognised leader of the PAC in South Africa, Zephania Mothopeng (66), of Soweto, was convicted on both main counts.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, SC, for the defence, applied for and was granted an adjournment until Monday to allow defence counsel to consult the 17 convicted men on the implications of their convictions in the light of the judgment. — (Sapa.)

	A		B		TOTAL	
	L	R	L	R	L	R
Less	10 000	10 000	12 020	24 040	22 020	34 040
	800	800	-	-	800	800
Less	9 200	9 200	12 020	24 040	21 220	33 240
	-	-	1 200	2 400	1 200	2 400
	9 200	9 200	10 820	21 640	20 020	30 840
	9 100	9 100	10 920	21 840	20 020	30 940
		100U		200F		100F
		9 600		23 040		32 640
		500F		1 200F		1 700F
Mix Variance						
Std. Cost Output						
Yield variance						
Material price Variances			1 000(U)		2 000(F)	
		A:		B:		

Arms 26/6/79

PAC men sing after sentences totalling 127 years' jail

From a Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — The mammoth Bethal Pan Africanist Congress trial ended today when 17 men were sentenced to a total of 127 years by Mr Justice A J Curlewis.

Immediately after sentence was passed, the men, who had remained impassive, raised their clenched fists and sang freedom songs.

Outside court, relatives and friends were stunned and others shed a tear after hearing of the sentence.

Of the 17 accused, Hamilton Keke, 42, from East London, was given a five-year suspended sentence. The sentence was suspended on condition that he is not found guilty of contravening the Terrorism Act in future. He had been found guilty of belonging to a banned organisation.

REVIVED PAC

Mathopem, 66, of Soweto, who had been found guilty on both counts of reviving the PAC and furthering the aims of the banned organisation, was sentenced on both counts to 15 years —

the sentences to run concurrently.

Mothopeng was last week described as the leader of the banned PAC in the Transvaal, which aimed at revolution, bloodshed and the overthrow of law and order.

PHOTOGRAPHER

Moffat Zungu, 42, a former chief photographer at the banned World newspaper, was sentenced to a total of seven years. Others who got seven-year sentences were Goodwell Moni, 24, of Cape Town, Michael Khala, 24, of Soweto and Zolile Ndindwa, 26, of Cape Town.

John Ganya, 44, of Soweto was sentenced to a total of 11 years. He had a previous conviction and served a sentence on Robben Island. Mark Shiners, 37, of Pretoria, who has served 10 years on Robben Island was sentenced to a total of 12 years.

OTHER SENTENCES

Other sentences were Bennie Ntoele, 37, sentenced to 10 years; Julius Landingwe, 30, from Cape Town, eight years; Jerome Kolisang, 26, of Soweto, five years.

Mike Motsobane, 36, of Kagiso, who was said to have been responsible for riots in Krugersdorp, was sentenced to a total of 15 years.

Johnson Nyathi, 32, jailed for 10 years, Tembani Hlatshwayo, 21, eight years; Molatleghi Thale, 22, eight years; Rodney Tooletsane, 20, five years; Dan Matsobane, 31, 12 years.

Sentence on 17 PAC men today

26/6/79
RDM
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By PAM KLEINOT

BETHAL. — Sentence will be passed today on the 17 men convicted in the Pan Africanist Congress trial in the Circuit Court in Bethal.

Last week Mr Justice D J Curlewis convicted 16 men on charges under the Terrorism Act of conspiring to overthrow the State. A 17th man was convicted on an alternative charge of furthering the aims of the banned PAC.

Addressing the court in mitigation of sentence yesterday Mr Andrew Wilson SC, for the defence, said it was not in the public interest that extremely heavy sentences be imposed on the accused.

"Some of the accused may serve an important and meaningful part in the future of the country," he said.

Mr Wilson urged the court to take into account:

- That the offences were not committed for ordinary criminal motives, but because of deeply-held beliefs on the part of the accused.

- Some of the accused were students at the times of the offences and may have been influenced by others.

- Some of the accused had been in long periods of detention since 1976.

Mr Wilson said the accused wanted to bring about a complete change of government

and, according to the judgment, "adopted the most reprehensible means".

However, the offences were committed at a time when various black political parties had been banned and there had been few, if any, avenues open to blacks to play any meaningful roles in politics.

He said the accused were frustrated and committed the offences in desperation as they were up against a granite wall and had no hope of bringing any change through the ballot box.

He said there was no longer any real danger of the offences being repeated as the circumstances which gave rise to them no longer existed.

Mr P G Haasbroek, the Deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal, who led the State's case, asked the court to impose severe sentences on the accused, particularly on the seven who had previous convictions.

Referring to Zeph Mothopeng, 66, he said he was high up in the leadership of the PAC whose "purpose was to create revolution and bloodshed".

Referring to some of the younger accused, Mr Haasbroek said they had been students at the time the offences were committed and asked the court to impose heavy sentences to deter them from committing similar offences in the future.

Reunion at the trial

Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — There were emotional reunions yesterday when Mr Justice D G Curlewis allowed friends and relatives to enter the Bethal Circuit Court for the first time in 16 months.

There were animated scenes during a brief adjournment when about 50 relatives and friends exchanged greetings and handshakes with the convicted.

After the adjournment the judge said he was disappointed about the noise which came through to his chambers. He said: "The place sounded like a beer garden."

He added that the fact that the public had been re-admitted did not mean they could upset the decorum of the court.

The court was closed to the public early last year on the grounds that State witnesses, who were accomplices, feared for their lives.

Mr Justice Curlewis yesterday granted about 60 State witnesses indemnity from prosecution.

17 to be sentenced today in PAC trial

231

26/6/79
DS

BETHAL — Sentence in the Pan Africanist Congress trial will be passed in the Circuit Court here today by Mr Justice D. J. Curlewis.

Sixteen supporters or members of the banned PAC have been convicted on charges under the Terrorism Act, of conspiring to overthrow the state by violence and a seventeenth on an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act.

The Deputy Attorney

General of the Transvaal, Mr P. G. Haasbroek, asked the court yesterday to impose severe sentences, particularly on seven of the men who have previous convictions on similar charges.

Referring to Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 66, of Soweto, Mr Haasbroek said he had three previous convictions and it was clear he would not stop his activities.

Mr Mothopeng had been high in the leadership of

the PAC, which aimed at revolution, bloodshed and the overthrow of law and order in South Africa.

Mr Haasbroek said the court should impose heavy sentences on some of the younger men who had been students at the time the offences were committed, to deter them from committing similar offences in future.

Mr Andrew Wilson, for the defence, said it was clear the men had wanted to bring about a complete

change of government, and had, on the judgment, adopted "the most reprehensible means."

However, the offences had been committed in 1975 and 1976, when all the black political parties had been banned and there had been few if any avenues open to blacks to play a meaningful role in politics.

There had been little discussion at the time between urban blacks and the government. Urban blacks could not effect changes through the ballot box and it must have seemed to them they "faced a granite wall."

Mr Wilson said there had been "enormous changes" in the situation which existed today, largely as a result of radical changes in government policy.

South Africa was now living in an era of discussion and consultation. The urban blacks were accepted as permanent, there had been changes in education and there were the reports of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions.

The circumstances which gave rise to the offences no longer existed and there was no real danger that they would be repeated.

Mr Justice Curlewis yesterday granted indemnity from further prosecution to 60-odd state witnesses. — SAPA.

Songs, salutes — and 162 years in jail

By PAM KLEINOT

BETHAL. — Sixteen men, jailed for between five and 15 years each in the marathon Pan-Africanist Congress trial, yesterday left the dock of the Circuit Court in Bethal in high spirits.

They were sentenced to a total of 162 years' imprisonment after being convicted of conspiring to overthrow the State.

The 16 men clenched their fists in the black power salute and rhythmically stamped their feet to the beat of freedom songs.

A 17th man — Hamilton Keke, 43, of East London — was released on a five-year suspended sentence after being in jail for more than three years. He was convicted under the Internal Security Act of furthering the aims of the banned PAC.

All 17 had refused to plead and a plea of not guilty was entered.

There was a mixture of tears and jubilation outside the court — jubilation as Keke was released and tears for the others who will go to jail.

Among those jailed yesterday was the "recognised leader" of the PAC in South Africa, Zeph Mothopeng, 66, who was sentenced to a total of 30 years imprisonment — 15 years on each of two main counts under the Terrorism Act. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The other sentences are:

● Michael Matsobane, 36, of Kagiso Krugersdorp, jailed for 15 years.

● Mark Shinnars, 38, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria and Dan Matsobane, 32, of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, 12 years each.

● John Ganya, 50, of Soweto, jailed for 11 years.

● Bennie Ntoele, 39, of Mamelodi, Pretoria and Johnson Nyathi, 33, of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, 10 years each.

● Julius Landingwe, 31, of Guguletu, Cape Town; Themba Hlatwayo, 22, and Mothlageti Thlale, 23, both of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, eight years each.

● Among the four who got seven years was Johannesburg journalist Moffat Zungu, 43. The others are: Michael Khala, 21, of Soweto; Zolile Ndindwa, 27, and Goodwell Moni, both of Guguletu, Cape Town.

● Among the two who got five years was Jerome Kodisang, 27, of Soweto, who was given military training in Libya. The other was Rodney Tsoletsane, 21, of Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice D J Curlewis said the accused had not claimed to be political martyrs — they had denied the offences they were charged with.

The defence will apply for leave to appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court on July 16.

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R.A.M.
27/6/79

PAC 16 jailed, EL man freed

DD
27/6/77
331

BETHAL — Sixteen men jailed for between five and 30 years each in the marathon Pan Africanist Congress trial yesterday left the dock of the circuit court here in high spirits.

They were sentenced to a total of 162 years imprisonment after being convicted of conspiring to overthrow the State.

The 16 men clenched their fists in the black power salute and rhythmically stamped their feet to freedom songs which included: "We the sons of our motherland yearning for Africa".

A 17th man was released on a five-year suspended sentence after being in jail for more than three years. He is Mr Hamilton Keke, 43, from East London, who was convicted under the Internal Security Act.

Sentencing Mr Keke to a five-year suspended sentence for furthering the aims of the PAC while he was on Robben Island, the judge said "What he did was wrong, but it was hardly surprising that he and others kept the PAC flag flying on the island".

There was a mixture of tears and jubilation outside the court yesterday — jubilation as Mr Keke

was released and tears for the others who were going to jail.

It was the end of South Africa's marathon terror trial which unfolded in the platteland town of Bethal, nearly 200 km from Johannesburg, for the past 18 months.

Among those jailed yesterday was the "recognised leader" of the PAC in South Africa, Mr Zeph Mothopeng, 66, who was sentenced to a total of 30 years imprisonment — 15 years on each of two main counts under the Terrorism Act. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Other sentences were:

Mr Michael Matsobane, 36, of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, was jailed for 15 years.

Two were jailed for 12 years — Mr Mark Shinnars, 38, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, and Mr Dan Matsobane, 32, of Kagiso.

Mr John Ganya, 50, of Soweto, was jailed for 11 years.

Two were jailed for 10 years — Mr Bennie Ntoeloe, 39, of Mamelodi, Pretoria, and Mr Johnson Nyathi, 33, of Kagiso.

Three were jailed for eight years — Mr Julius Landingwe, 31, of Gugu-

letu, Cape Town; Mr Themba Hlatswayo, 22, and Mr Mothlagegi Thlale, 23, both of Kagiso.

Among the four who were jailed for seven years was a Johannesburg journalist, Mr Moffat Zungu, 43. The others were Mr Michael Khala, 21, of Soweto; Mr Zolile Ndindwa, 27, and Mr Goodwell Moni, both of Guguletu.

The two who were jailed for five years were Mr Jerome Kodisang, 27, of Soweto, who received military training in Libya, and Mr Rodney Tsoletsane, 21, of Kagiso.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice D. J. Curlewis said the accused had not claimed to be political martyrs — they had denied the offences they were charged with.

"I decline to give their acts a moral gloss or a cloak of respectability which they do not claim for themselves," he said.

Referring to some of the older accused as wicked men, he said they had corrupted the youth and incited them to undergo military training.

The defence will apply for leave to appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court on July 16. — DDC.

Plea made 'out of fear'

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — An alleged terrorist pleaded guilty to charges involving high treason and terrorism out of fear of the police, the Magistrate's Court heard during a preparatory examination here yesterday.

Mr. Mandla Jack Mthetwa (22) told Magistrate Mr. F. Booyens that police had told him that if he admitted all the charges he would be sentenced to five years' imprisonment on Robben Island.

If he denied the allegations he would be assaulted and not taken to court, said Mr. Mthetwa.

He and Mr. Mandlenkosi Christopher Hadebe (27) earlier pleaded guilty to high treason, three counts under the Terrorism Act and two for contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The two accused admitted conspiring with members of the African National Congress to overthrow the South African Government.

Training

Mr. Hadebe said he had undergone military training in Angola for an 18-month period while Mr. Mthetwa pleaded guilty to undergoing military training in Russia.

A summary of substantial facts attached to the indictment states that on March 11 this year both accused infiltrated into the Republic from Swaziland with parcels containing firearms and ammunition.

They concealed the weapons at caches in the

Msinga district and set about recruiting people to kill others.

On the night of March 12/13 they were arrested.

When the two men first appeared before Mr. Booyens, they indicated that they understood the allegations against them and would be conducting their own defence.

Represented

At their second court appearance they were, however, represented by Mr. H. K. Naidu who indicated that the accused would apply to have their pleas of guilty reversed.

Mr. Rob Seggie, for the State, objected to the pleas being changed at that stage.

Mr. Naidu then withdrew his application and the Magistrate continued with questioning the accused to ascertain whether their pleas of guilty were intentional or not.

Mr. Hadebe said he was prepared to answer questions before a higher Court but later denied further allegations put to him.

Following questioning by the Court, pleas of not guilty were entered in respect of both accused and the hearing was adjourned until today pending the Attorney-General's decision.

US students accept racial war in SA as inevitable

By Derrick Thema

A debate with deep implications for South Africa is taking place at colleges and universities in the United States. The issue is apartheid and how United States disinvestment in South African companies can bring about peaceful reforms.

The disinvestment campaign, began in the early 1970s, did not become a major campus movement until the death in detention of Steve Bantu Biko, father of South Africa's black consciousness movement.

Many groups with varying objectives and philosophies are involved and the campaign has permeated the American community.

Students seek the sale of all university investments in South Africa. To some, the issue is merely another campus fad, although the implications go far beyond university money.

The students' priority is to sever the ties with South African universities and what they see as the evil system of apartheid.

They see the divesting of stocks as a way to compel American companies to withdraw from South Africa.

They fear American companies in South Africa will guide United States policy to an alliance with minority rule if a racial war occurs. They are convinced that US companies provide moral and economic support for the South African Government's policies.

Many are pessimistic

about the possibility of peaceful change and accept racial war as inevitable.

Others regard disinvestment as a potent "message to Pretoria" — South Africa must put an end to apartheid and accept majority rule, or endure increasing pressure from the US.

Universities have responded in different ways to the escalating movement. The University of Wisconsin, Ohio University and the University of Massachusetts, among others, have completely divested of their holdings worth nearly \$10-million.

Others, such as Columbia University, Amherst College and Ohio State University have followed the path of partial divestment.

Some have stopped buying stocks in South African companies while yet

others have urged such companies to follow progressive labour practices as spelled out in the six principles of Reverend Leon Sullivan.

The large institutions argue that disinvestment is a rash, one-shot act of protest with no lasting effect on South Africa.

They prefer to hold the stocks and to press for the reform of company labour practices.

Institutions say disinvestment of all South African holdings would cost large sums because of poor portfolio management and broker fees. They fear such a move would plunge them into a political rip tide which would destroy academic freedom.

Senator Paul E Tsongas, Democratic Senator for Massachusetts, proposed an alternative approach: disinvestment over five years.

He said that while applauding those South African companies implementing the Sullivan Principles, the issue was not the reform of American companies but of South African law.

"We can demand that companies be ethical but it is impractical to ask them to be revolutionaries. If changes are needed, then it is the South African Government that must legislate those changes. American

companies should not be expected to blaze a revolutionary path through the morass of apartheid.

"American companies have a part to play because some deal directly with the Government, selling computers used to organise the pass law system, building coal-to-gasoline conversion plants and selling military vehicles to the South African police and defence forces."

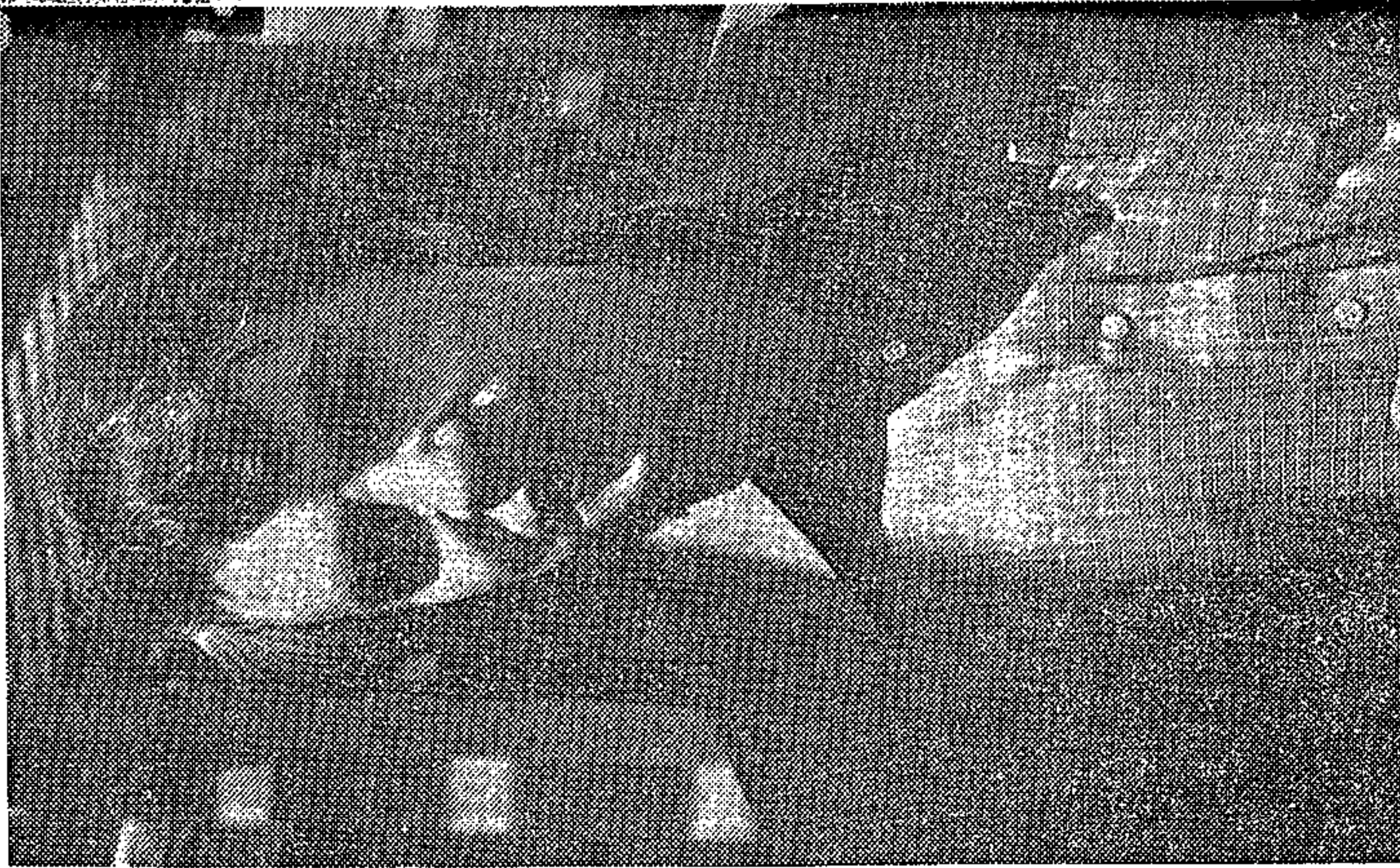
Senator Tsongas believes there are three paths toward change in South Africa: the revolutionary, evolutionary and external pressure. Revolution could bring swift solution but the cost in human lives and property would be enormous.

South African blacks were increasingly impatient with evolution, he said. They were still deprived of all meaningful rights.

"Many are turning to revolution as the only viable path to majority rule and those relying on evolution, are running short of time," he said.

He acknowledged that external pressure would bring hardship to all South Africans.

"We must do all we can to promote the swift reform of apartheid because the South African Government's policy is forcing many blacks to take up arms."



Senator Paul E Tsongas of Massachusetts believes external pressure would be better than revolution for bringing an end to South Africa's apartheid policy.

The trial goes on

- 86 -

DURBAN — The prosecutor in the Regional Court trial of six men and a woman, charged before Mr T L Blunden with contravening the Terrorism Act yesterday opposed a defence application for the discharge of all the accused at the end of the State's case.

The accused are: Mr Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese, 26, Mr Themba Patrick Nxumalo, 26, Mr Eric Fanavele Mlaba, 22, Mr Nhlanhla Victor Euclid Ngidi, 25, Mr Kwenzakhe Elijah Mlaba, 26, Mr Penuel Mpampa Maduna, 26, and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka 27. They have all pleaded not guilty to a charge of inciting 21 people to leave South Africa between May and December 1977 for military training.

Mr Ngobese, Mr Nxumalo and Mr Eric Mlaba have also pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to leave South Africa during November and December 1977 for military training. — Sapa.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

AX

Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. on the straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 31.12.19.7.

Show the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

- a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
 (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
 3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under

- a) liability method
 - b) deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Blast: man remanded

CAPE TOWN — A man charged with participating in terrorist activities following a blast at the Supreme Court, Cape Town, in May was remanded to August 1 for summary trial by a magistrate.

Mr Bhakizitha Olivier Nqubelani, 26, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The charge arises from a bomb explosion in the Supreme Court on May 15, this year. The bomb was hidden in a briefcase found in a toilet in the basement of the building.

A cleaning foreman was slightly injured when the detonator exploded. — SAPA.

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Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy

Hy is Voorster van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

Memorandum Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

14

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie gestig as n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
Dr J.P. Durnin
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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17/7/79 (331)

Pac accused lose appeal

By NAPE MOTANA

THE PRETORIA Supreme Court yesterday refused appeal applications of the 16 accused who last month were jailed in the Bethal PAC trial.

In passing judgment, Mr Justice D J Curlewis said he could not agree with defence counsel that the court did not give sufficient weight to certain irregularities by State witnesses.

The Judge said the State was through ob-

taining evidence whose contradictions were well considered. Of the 18 accused, two were freed.

Alfred Ntshalintshali (48), of Swaziland, was acquitted and Hamilton Keki (42), of East London, was given a suspended sentence.

Counsel had submitted that the Judge committed an irregularity in terms of Section 317 of Act 51 of 1977, as he took an active part in the questioning of a certain State witness.

The Judge also could not agree with counsel that a different judge could have come to another conclusion. He said he applied caution in considering evidence.

The 16 are: Zephania Mothopeng (66), John Ganya (44), both of Soweto; Mark Shinnars (37) of Pretoria; Benny Ntoele (39), Pretoria; Michael Khala (24), of Soweto; Julius Landingwe (30) and Zolile Ndindwa (26), both of Cape Town.

(331) 17/7/79 Pac

Pac accused lose appeal

• From Page 1

Matsobane (31) all of Krugersdorp.

Counsel submitted that the ruling made by the Judge on February 27, 1979, that the trial be heard in camera, was also an irregularity. But the judge said there was no substance in the submission because he had to apply his discretion as there were matters which required illustration.

Counsel also argued that the judgment was "affected by his (judge) previous experience or by

what he regarded as probable which was in many instances based on speculation."

Further submissions by the Counsel were:

The Judge failed to have due regard to the fact that certain State witnesses changed their statements or gave evidence which was not corroborated.

The Judge attached undue weight to an alleged failure by the counsel to put certain facts to State witnesses and as a result drew negative conclusions.

Goodwell Moni (24) Cape Town; Jerome Kodisang (26) Soweto; Moffat Zungu (44) Soweto; Mike Matsobane (36) Johnson Nyathi (32) Themba Hlongwane (21) Molatlhegi Tlhale (22) Rodney Tsoletsane (20), and Daniel

• To Page 5

Incitement denied by accused

Court Reporter

A 26-YEAR-OLD accused in the Durban terrorism trial told a Regional Magistrate yesterday he knew nothing about allegations that he had attempted to leave South Africa for military training or that he had incited other people to leave the country for military training.

This was said by Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese when he gave evidence at the start of the defence case at the trial at which he and three others are appearing before Mr. T. L. Blunden on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (25) and Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) are charged with attempting to leave South Africa for military training during November and December 1977.

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27) are also charged with inciting 21 people to leave the country for military training between May and December 1977.

They have all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ngobese said he had been detained by the security police in December 1977.

He said he had never attempted to leave the country for military training, or incited others to leave the country.

He said he knew of no plans for people to be sent out of South Africa for military training and had never provided aid or assistance for anyone to leave the country.

We had never discussed

African National Congress camps with anybody.

He had also never discussed with anyone those countries that boycotted trade with South Africa.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Mr. T. van Rensburg appears for the State and Mr. M. T. K. Moerahe and Mr. P. N. Langa for the accused.

SECRECY AT STUDENT TERRORISM TRIAL

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

A TERRORISM Act Trial in Bethal yesterday heard how four students formed a Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) cell known as the Triangle Battlefield Organisation.

Members were to prepare for freedom fighters who were to return to the country to liberate blacks.

This evidence was heard at the trial of Mr Churchill Velle Luvuno (23) of 2789 Kagiso two, Krugersdorp. He pleaded not guilty to counts under the Terrorism Act and perjury.

The terrorism activities allegedly took place between November 1977 and January 1978. The perjury allegedly took place between November 14 and 16 at the trial of Mr Zephania Mothopeng and 17 others. Mr Luvuno gave evidence before Mr Justice D J Curlewis at the trial.

Mr Luvuno is appearing before Mr J S P Kuhn in the Bethal Regional court. He is represented by Mr Eric Dane (instructed by Mr Shun Chetty and Company).

The case is held in camera and state witnesses may not be identified.

Mr Luvuno is alleged to have received military training outside the country to endanger the maintenance of law and order. He studied unde-

derable literature, and is also alleged to have made two conflicting statements.

A police captain attached to the Pretoria security branch told the court on May 1 last year, Mr Luvuno was brought to his office where he made a statement. According to

the statement he left school during the June 16, 1976 disturbances in Soweto.

During December 1977, he and others went to Swaziland to a PAC house in Manzini. They received military training and read books titled "Africa Must Unite" by

Kwame Nkrumah, and received Azania pamphlets and books on Mr Robert Sobukwe.

A State witness, who was warned as an accomplice, described how he, Mr Luvuno and six others crossed the border illegally and went to the PAC house in Manzini. At the

house they were conscientised and told about the difference between PAC and African National Congress (ANC).

They stayed for two weeks. During their stay they read works of M. Tse Tung, Kwame Nkrumah, Azanian News and Pac pamphlets.

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Page 3

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Four of them then opted to come back to South Africa and formed a cell which was known as the Tara Battling Organisation. Mr Luvuno was also a member of the cell. The leader of the cell told them that freedom fighters were to come and sabotage the buildings and cripple the economy of the country.

The leader warned them not to reveal any information when arrested. Instead they were to kill themselves.

(PROCEEDING)

LEKWA Shanda High School students yesterday introduced Mr B. Makgama when the new ter the morning. The boycott st
By GEORGE MAYENISO
MAVENISO

11 APR 1979
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Students in

Group Editors is to be immediate effect. the contract was to take the group, Mr Greg Kukard, said yesterday. An executive director of the Transkei govern- ment. for the Transkei govern- ordinate public relations tract to plan and co- awarded a 15-month con- relations firm has been burg-based public Editors, the Johannes- UATATA - Group Transkei cor Group Editor

Zwelitsha housing racket
14 APR 1979
BY TASH MOSE
ZWLITSHA - The
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Education / Womelands

22 APR 1979

Page 3

Witness: I'm not violent

(331) 20/7/79
Post

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

A STATE witness who described himself as a man of non-violence, yesterday said that after some influence from PAC, he was prepared to go for military training outside the country and come back to fight whites.

This was heard under cross-examination at the trial of Mr Churchill Velile Luvuno (23) of Kagiso 2, Krugersdorp.

He pleaded not guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act and to a perjury charge.

He is appearing before Mr J F P Kuhn in the Bethal Regional Court.

Under cross examination by Advocate E Danes (instructed by Shun Chetty and Company), the State witness, who may not be identified, said his non-violence could be proved by his not having taken part in the June 1976 riots.

During cross-examination, the witness said: "After some influence from a PAC leader, I was prepared to go for military training outside the country and come back to fight whites.

"I was prepared to help people to embark on vio-

lence. I was also prepared to recruit people to go for military training.

"If I was not homesick while in Swaziland, I would have proceeded to Tanzania for military training and come back to South Africa and kill the whites," said the witness.

The witness had told the court that he, Luvuno and six others skipped the country during 1977 and went to Swaziland.

After staying for two weeks, they were told by members of PAC to come back to South Africa and prepare a cell for those who would be coming back from training.

Another State witness, who was warned as an accomplice, said that during November 1977, he and a friend met with Mr Luvuno at the Johannesburg Library. The question of going to Swaziland for military training was discussed and Mr Luvuno had shown interest.

Subsequently, they skipped the country and went

to the PAC house in Swaziland. At the house there were two big pictures, of Mr Robert Sobukwe and Mr Steve Biko.

They were told that the PAC had broken away from the ANC in 1959.

During their stay, they read Azania Must Unite, Azanian News, Mao-Tse-Tung and a PAC pamphlet.

When asked if they wanted to go for training, Luvuno and a colleague opted to come back to South Africa.

They were given instructions to go back to South Africa and preach the gospel of PAC.

The trial continues.

(35)
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last

Cops deny assaulting sabotage accused

POLICE witnesses denied in the Vereeniging Regional Court yesterday that they assaulted, threatened and forced the accused in the Sebokeng bomb trial to make confessions and statements to implicate themselves.

Six youths are appearing on a charge of sabotage.

The accused are: Ezekiel Seagwa (8), Johannes Marume (19), Thomas Nhlapo (18), Lazarus Lebeloane (19) and two youths.

The house of a security policeman is alleged to have been petrol-bombed in December last year.

The accused have claimed that they had been assaulted, threatened and forced by police to make incriminating confessions and statements in regard to the offence.

The State alleges that on December 7 last year, they petrol-bombed the house of Constable Jeremiah Matsholo, and curtains, a chair and a dress were burnt.

Major Johannes Steyn, head of the Vaal Security Police, testified that he saw the accused after they were arrested, but was not involved in the investigations and interrogations.

He denied he assaulted, threatened, forced or promised to release any of them. He also denied that any of the accused was assaulted in his presence or that they made a report of assault to him.

Major Steyn said he took Thomas Nhlapo to Major Serfontein in Vanderbijlpark to make a statement after the accused had asked to make one.

Major C Serfontein, the head of the Vanderbijlpark CID, said Nhlapo made a statement to him saying that he was never assaulted, threatened, forced or promised any-

thing to make the statement. He also said Nhlapo had no visible wounds on him.

Defence: police lied

By ERNEST NKABINDE

A DEFENCE COUNSEL told the Vereeniging Regional Court yesterday that police witnesses lied when they said they did not assault accused youngsters to get them to confess in a sabotage case.

This submission was made by Mr D N Faber before Mr P J Look in the Sebokeng petrol bomb trial.

Mr Ezekiel Seagwa (18), Mr Johannes Marumo (19), Mr Thomas Nhlapo (18), Mr Lazarus Lebeloane (19) and two youths, are charged with petrol bombing the house of Constable Jeremiah Majola a Vereeniging security policeman on December 7, last year.

The accused claimed they were assaulted, threatened and forced by police to make implicating confessions.

Mr Faber said the State failed to challenge the version of the accused when they were cross-examined, after giving evidence.

He also said the district surgeon did not tell the truth when he said he did not see or find swellings or wounds on the accused.

He submitted that the accused did not make the confessions willingly as alleged by the police and the State.

He said the State also failed to prove its case against Mr Nhlapo and one of the youths appearing in court, as there was no evidence incriminating them.

He asked the court to reject the State version and called for acquittal.

Mr T Ritter SC, who was to reply to the defence submissions, obtained a postponement to Friday.

Nkosi murder trial resumes

THE defence will be calling more witnesses when the Krugersdorp arson murder trial resumes today.

The accused in the trial are Mr. Linda Mario Mogae (18), and Mr. Elias Jimmy Mabaso (22).

Both pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, one of terrorism alternatively sabotage before Mr Justice F. Steyn.

The two men are accused of petrol bomb attacks at the house of three Soweto men which resulted in the death of three people.

Mrs Veronica Nkosi and daughter Nomgqibelo Nkosi and Thabisile Nkosi died after petrol bombs were thrown at the house of Mr Johannes Nkosi, a school principal.

Petrol bombs were also thrown at the houses of Mr Paul Mashumi Mzaidume, a school principal, and Mr China Ngema, an official of Kaizer Chiefs Football Club.

A tape-recorded confession allegedly made by Mr Mogae after his arrest admitting the attack on the three houses, was played in court.

Mr George Bizos (for the defence) submitted that the confession was made under duress.

The two are also accused of being members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRC) whose aims are to topple the Government by violence.

Mr J. Swanepoel is prosecuting. Mr Bizos is instructed by Raymond Tucker and Company.

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Directors/Direktore:
J P du Swart, managing
J W Turndull, P K Hooger

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Witness tells of torture statement

A STATE witness at the Krugersdorp murder and arson trial yesterday claimed he was tortured by the police before making a false statement, incriminating one of the accused.

The witness, Mr Sibusiso Tshabalala said he was given electric shocks while a damp sack was placed over his head, and his hands were held from behind. The police stopped torturing him after he had indicated that he was prepared to make a statement.

Mr Tshabalala was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Linda Mario Mogale (18) and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso (22) in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court.

They have pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, one of terrorism, alternatively sabotage, before Mr Justice F Steyn.

Mr Tshabalala was cross-examined by Advocate George Bizos (instructed by Raymond Tucker & Company). He said he was detained for a year while he was tortured and interrogated by the police. He had to admit that he and 17 others including Mr Mogale petrol-bombed the house of Mr Johannes Nkosi.

The bombing resulted in the death of Mrs Veronica Nkosi and her daughters, Nomgqibelo and Thabisile.

Mr Tshabalala told the court that he was in Natal when the bombings took place. Two days after his return to Johannesburg he was arrested and taken to Meadowlands police station where he was interrogated by a Sergeant Mathee. When he felt he could no longer bear

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

the pain during interrogation he indicated that he was prepared to make a statement. The sack over his head was then removed. He saw Sgt Mathee, Sgt Moagi and later Lieutenant van Collier.

He told them that he and 17 others petrol-bombed Mr Nkosi's house. He was asked if Mr Mogale was with them and he admitted it.

He was then asked leading questions by the police as to admit that Mr Mogale and Hilda drove two vehicles which took them to Mr Nkosi's house.

The following day he made a statement to Lt van Collier. He repeated what he told them the previous day.

"The whole story was not true. I made the statement to save myself because I was being assaulted," said Mr Tshabalala.

Later, he made another statement to Sgt Marx at John Vorster Square. The statement was also not true. He made it because he was afraid of being assaulted.

(Proceeding)

Court won't let prisoner join others

Court Reporter

AN APPLICATION by a member of the defence team in the terrorism trial for prison authorities to stop keeping one of the accused separated from his co-accused was refused by the presiding Magistrate, Mr. T. L. Blunden, yesterday.

The application was brought by Mr. M. T. K. Moerane during cross-examination of Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26) at the trial at which he and Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (25) and Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) are charged with attempting to leave the country for military training during November and December, 1977.

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nx-

umalo and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27) are also charged with inciting 21 people to leave the country for military training between May and December, 1977.

Mr. Moerane's application followed a scuffle in which blows were exchanged between police orderlies and the accused during an adjournment.

The Court was told that the action was due to Mr.

Ngobese being separated from his co-accused in jail.

The defence objected to this separation.

It applied to Mr. Blunden to order that Mr. Ngobese be allowed to rejoin his companions.

Mr. L. Gerin, appearing on behalf of Mr. Moerane for Mr. Ngobese in the application, argued the move was a deprivation of Mr. Ngobese's common law rights and was depriving him of companionship.

The prosecutor, Mr. T. van Rensburg, said Mr. Ngobese had been separated from the other accused at his request and he had asked the police that Mr. Ngobese be kept separate until he had finished giving his evidence.

Collusion

Mr. van Rensburg said that under prison regulations the jail authorities could keep any accused person apart if it was considered there might be collusion to defeat the ends of justice.

Before adjourning to give his decision, Mr. Blunden said he had been placed in a position where he heard allegations and counter allegations between the defence and the prosecution.

It was difficult to decide the matter on statements made to him when the people concerned had not given evidence.

Refusing the application Mr. Blunden said that whether the separation of Mr. Ngobese was in the cir-

cumstance an improper exercise of the prison authorities' powers could not be determined without giving the persons concerned an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Blunden said if there was any substance in the defence argument that the jail authorities had acted improperly, the remedy would seem to be an application to the Supreme Court.

Terror trial resumes

Staff Reporter

THE Krugersdorp terror trial resumes today after a postponement to enable the defence to bring in witnesses.

Appearing before Mr. Justice F. S. Steyn are Mr. Linda Mogale, 18, and Mr. Jimmy Mabaso, 22. They are facing charges of murder, attempted murder, terrorism and alternative abetting.

Both have pleaded not guilty. Their appearance is a sequel to the Soweto petrol bombings which resulted in the deaths of Mrs. Veronica Nkosi of Zondi, Soweto, and her two daughters.

Earlier, a witness for the defence, Mr. Sibusiso Tshabalala, 17, alleged he was tortured by Security Police while in detention. He claimed he implicated himself and other people, including Mr. Mogale, because he feared further assaults from the Security Police.

Mr. Tshabalala, who was detained for about a year, earlier told the court he made a false statement to the Security Police in order to avoid further torture. He alleged that at one point in his interrogation he had a wet sack pulled over his head and was given electric shocks.

He said he concocted the statement — mainly lies — to please his interrogators.

Mr. Bizos later handed in a State doctor's report about sjambok injuries Mr. Tshabalala suffered in detention.

- c) Ander lede:
- Mr K. Bosman
 - Professor A. Cupido
 - Mr N. Daniels
 - Mr Achmat Davids
 - Professor R.J. Davies
 - Professor J.J. Degenaar
 - Mr René de Villiers
 - Dr I.D. du Plessis
 - Professor J.J.F. Durand
 - Professor J.B. du Toit
 - Mr A. Flederman
 - Professor R.F. Fuggle
 - Mr G.J. Gerwel
 - Mr H.W. Middelmann
 - Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
 - Professor A.D. Muller
 - Sheik A. Najaar
 - Mr Victor Norton
 - Professor N.J.J. Olivier
 - Mr L. Phillips
 - Professor H.P. Pollak
 - Mr W.J. September
 - Mr Franklin Sonn
 - Mr P.M. Sonn
 - Regter J.H. Steyn
 - Mr R. Tobias

verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Five 'Islanders' get 17 more years

Post 27/7/79 328

FIVE prisoners on Robben Island were yesterday sentenced to a total of a further 17 years imprisonment after being found guilty on a charge of public violence.

A sixth was discharged by Cape Town Regional Magistrate, G J van Eeden.

The trial was a sequel to an incident on the island on February 9, when five prison services sergeants and a captain were attacked by a group of prisoners.

Busemzi Mcongo (19), Mncedisi Siswana (22), Tamsanqa Jeffrey Klaas (22), Khumbelele Mnikina (29) and Fezile Lawrence Mvula (20), were sentenced respectively to three years, two-and-a-half years, three years, four-and-a-half years and four years.

One year will run concurrently with their other sentences in the cases of Mcongo and Klaas.

Zuko Camagu (18) was found not guilty.

evidence led by the State had appeared trustworthy and in some instances outstanding. The prisoners, on the other hand, had "lied outright in certain respects" and had not made any effort to show the court why they had attacked the prison personnel.

It was clear on the facts before the court that they were guilty of public violence, as all the elements contained in the charge were present. It was also clear that Mnikina had

acted as ringleader of the group as he had addressed them before the attack, had advanced first towards the warders, had thrown the first brick and had shouted.

Mr van Eeden said the court would have considered corporal punishment, but present legislation did not provide for this in cases of public violence.

Mr B McKies, for the accused, gave notice of appeal against judgment and conviction. — Sapa.

No witness —so trial is postponed

THE Krugersdorp murder and arson trial in which two Soweto students are appearing, took another turn yesterday when the expected defence witnesses failed to turn up.

After a long wait, the case was postponed to today to en-

By Willie Mahloane

able the defence to arrange for other witnesses.

Appearing before Mr Justice F Steyn are Mr Linda Mario Mogale (18), and Mr Jimmy Elias Mabaso (22). They have pleaded not guilty in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court.

They are charged with three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, one of terrorism, alternatively sabotage.

Mr Sibusiso Tshabalala, a defence witness who was led by advocate George Bizos (instructed by Raymond Tucker and Company), said he was detained for a year while he was tortured and interrogated by the police. He had to admit that he and 17 others including Mr Mogale petrol-bombed the house of Mr Johannes Nkosi.

Mr Tshabalala said he was given electric shocks while a damp sack was placed over his head and his hands were held from behind. The police stopped torturing him after he had indicated that he was prepared to make a statement.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Island men get extra in terms

FIVE Robben Island prisoners were this week sentenced to between 2½ and 4½ years additional imprisonment after being found guilty on a charge of public violence on the Island.

A sixth was discharged by Cape Town Regional Magistrate Mr G J van Eeden.

The trial was a sequel to an incident on the Island on February 9 when five Prison Services sergeants and a captain were attacked by a group of prisoners.

Busenzi Meongo (19), Mncedisi Siswana (22), Thamsanqa Jeffrey Klaas (22), Khumbelele Mnikina (29) and Fezile Lawrence Mvula (20), were respectively sentenced to three years, two-and-a-half years, three years, four-and-a-half years and four years.

One year will run concurrently with their other sentences in the cases of Meongo and Klaas.

Zuko Cagagu (18) was found not guilty.

It was clear, the Magistrate said, that Mnikina had acted as ringleader of the group as he had addressed them before the attack, had advanced first towards the warders, had thrown the first brick and had shouted.

Mr van Eeden said the court would have considered corporal punish-

ment. Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

legislation did not provide for this in cases of public violence.

Mr B M Kles, for the accused, gave notice of appeal against judgment and conviction. — Sapa.

Witness charged with perjury

A SOWETO man appeared briefly before a Krugersdorp magis-

trate yesterday charged with perjury, after natively defeating the ends of justice.

Mr Sidwell Mangaliso Mosiwa Cukulu (20) was not asked to plead, and the magistrate, Mr T R Steenkamp postponed the hearing to August 20.

Mr Cukulu was allowed out on R100 bail.

He was arrested last Friday after giving evidence for the defence in the arson murder trial.

Mr Cukulu had originally given evidence for the State, but made a statement to the attorney representing the accused in the trial, who took the statement to the Attorney General.

'Cops shot at us for nothing'

31/7/79 Post

331

By **IKE MOTSAPI**
AN ACCUSED in the Krugersdorp arson murder trial said yesterday Soweto students boycotted school during 1977 because they were

harassed with dogs by police who also "shot at us for nothing".

Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso (21) who is appearing with Mr Linda Mario Mogale (18), was giving evidence

before Mr Justice F S Steyn.

The two are both former presidents of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) and the Soweto Students League (SSL).

They pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, one of terrorism, alternatively sabotage.

Mr Mabaso said he and other students boycotted school during 1977 because of certain pressure. The pressure was from police who harassed students with police dogs and shot at them for nothing.

While chairman of both SSRC and SSL, he was against the idea of boycotting school, but the pressure compelled him to change his mind.

Asked about his attitude towards Bantu Education, Mr Mabaso said the system of education was not accepted by black children and black people.

PLANNED

The SSL, which was formed at the beginning of 1978, tried to find a solution towards the eradication of Bantu Education. The student body planned a national convention where the authorities, black leaders and other organisations would have been invited to try and solve the educational crisis.

Mr Mabaso said he was one of the people who formed the SSL after the SSRC was banned on October 19, 1977. The SSL adopted a policy of non-violence. It also rejected an invitation from exiled former president of SSRC, Mr Khotso Seathlolo to join the South African Youth Revolutionary Council — a militant body — formed by student exiles.

"We rejected the invitation because SAYRC was the brainchild

ned organisation, the SSRC," said Mr Mabaso. The defence closed its case and argument will be heard today.

Mr J Swanepoel is prosecuting, Mr G Bizos (instructed by Raymond Tucker and company), is defending.

Cop denies assault

By IKE MOTSAPI

A POLICE sergeant called to give evidence for the State in the Krugersdorp arson murder trial yesterday denied assaulting and trying to pull out two teeth of an accused with a pair of pliers.

Sergeant C Johannes Daniel Mathee was giving evidence before Mr Justice F S Steyn at the trial of Linda Mario Mogale (18) and Elias Jimmy Mabaso (22).

Mogale and Mabaso have pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property and one of terrorism alternatively sabotage.

Sergeant Mathee was called to answer allegations by Mogale that he assaulted him and tried to pull out his two teeth with a pair of pliers on the day of his arrest last year.

Mogale said in evidence that he was arrested on May 3, last year by Sgt Mathee and other policemen at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emdeni.

Mathee assaulted him and tried to pull out his two teeth with a pair of pliers at his office at Protea police headquarters that night, he alleged.

Before reaching Protea police station that night, they stopped at an open space where he was instructed to get out and run away. He refused as he believed the police wanted to shoot him.

Mathee denied the allegations and said Mogale was "very friendly with me when I arrested him."

"We have been very friendly to each other all along, even now in court," said Sgt Mathee.

He also denied instructing Mogale to run away. He had been in Soweto for six years and had shot dead two suspects who tried to escape while he was investigating other cases, he said.

SENTRUM
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p/a Die Un
Repub

Leslie Sc
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Telefoon:

Gedurende die eerste
Sentrum vir Intergrasie
sy werksaamhede gepu-
verjaarsdag op 1 April
in 1977 vervang deur

DIE OORSPRONG EN D

Die Sentrum word groo-
Bailey-Trust wat inge-
Bailey gestig is. Dit
Institute of Inter-Rac-
Garansie) - 'n maatskap-
n aandeel-kapitaal kr
Nr. 61 van 1973).

3 ON TERROR ACT CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

Beelders wrote to Midgley (2 November 1977):

'Ja, the CI is now out of bounds! And to think that if a bomb blew up the place it will be sabotage against the State.'

Targets of the harassment waged by Scorpio were invariably institutions and persons sympathetic to liberal or leftist viewpoints. Responsibility for daubing of political slogans on walls, for example, would be claimed by Scorpio.

Crimes

Crimes associated with Scorpio were particularly prevalent in 1972 in Cape Town, but subsequently died down.

On two counts the evidence will be that on the night of March 21 1977 the Progressive Reform Party (which superseded the Progressive Party and was in turn the forerunner of the Progressive Federal Party) held a meeting at the Weizmann Hall, Main Road, Sea Point, to protest against a Press Bill, which purported to exercise governmental control over the South African Press, and which was then being debated by Parliament.

On the platform were various parliamentary representatives of this party, including its leader, Mr Colin Eglin.

Tear gas

Before the start of the meeting, Mr Beelders proceeded to Midgley's house, which is only a short distance away from the Weizmann Hall. He told Midgley that...

fumes. The superintendent of the hall noticed this and managed to open the doors and kick it outside.

The incident disrupted the meeting, which was later resumed in another room in the hall. A person was seen fleeing the scene before the police arrived.

The tear-gas grenade used by Mr Beelders was manufactured by Swartkloof Products (Pty) Ltd. All factory production was directed to the South African Police and the South African Defence Force, who alone had authority to possess it. The accused belonged to neither and his possession of the grenade was illegal.

In the middle of 1977 Mr Beelders left to join an organisation entitled Youth with a Mission, a denominational mission school based at Hammankraal and Windhoek. He continued his association with Midgley by letters. The contents of these letters were often phrased cryptically.

Rondebosch

another public political meeting of Mr Eglin's party suffered the same fate at the Rondebosch Town Hall on September 19 1977.

The accused wrote subsequently to Midgley:

And to imagine that there have been two such attacks in five months. Obviously the factories are throwing away good canisters of gas!

I see that even the Nats have gone soft in the head — apologising, falling over their feet to apologise, before the communists. Next time I will

shootings, no weird smells. What has happened? Never will Cape Town be the same as those good old times.'

Address

On October 3, 1977, he wrote: Thanks for your letter received last week unopened by Boss! It was good hearing for you, although your address was blotted out so well that the best conspirators would not have been able to decipher it.

And in the same letter: 'Just recall that it is not a one-man show — more urban terrorists are required. Even if it means one job each per year! I imagine if 40 were in Cape Town — there would not be any communists left in a year. If one attack took place every 8 days.'

Purge fear

'Soon you, Mr Lister will not be able to enjoy the privilege of such thrills.

Please keep me informed — press cuttings and all!

Mr Beelders exhorted Midgley to destroy the letter. He feared a purge of the country's right-wing after the general election due to be held on November 30 1977.

The day after the election in which the Nationalist Party triumphed by gaining a number of opposition seats, and Mr Eglin's party became the new Official Opposition, he wrote to Midgley:

Well, I trust you have gone into mourning — for at least six months. So the communists and the dictatorship has won hands

In the same letter Mr Beelders urged Midgley to prepare himself for more action, and obtain a list of names and addresses of all members of Parliament.

He also exhorted Midgley to track down the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary representative for the Houghton constituency, Mrs Helen Surman's car and Cape Town address and telephone number. He referred to her in the letter as 'your famous aunt'. Midgley was warned to prepare himself for a rush meeting.

Mr Beelders would alter his handwriting from letter to letter. He feared detection by the Bureau of State Security, and took great care not to disclose his identity in his letters to Midgley. He stated in the same letter:

'Well, it is good to know about my handwriting: at least Boss will be stymied by it too. . . . Are you destroying these letters? I suggest you do properly.

No further letters were found by the police in Midgley's possession.

V d Westhuizen

Mr van der Westhuizen, a Cape Town businessman, was acquainted with Mr Beelders in the 1950s, but subsequently lost contact with him until 1973-74.

At this time Mr van der Westhuizen was financially unable to repair his motor vehicle and Mr Beelders offered to assist him by purchasing the car for R200. Problems were encountered with the transfer of the vehicle and Mr Beelders never recovered his purchase price from Mr van der Westhuizen.

fire gutted two offices, one occupied by the Black Sash, the other by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Damage valued at R10 650 was caused and it was established that the fire was started by sticks of a material commercially known as 'Blitz' which is commonly intended for starting braai fires.

These sticks of 'burning blitz' had been placed in the building on the night in question at a time when it was unoccupied by the owners.

In a letter to Mr Beelders four weeks after the fire, Mr van der Westhuizen stated: 'Please let me know if there is another place in Cape Town where I can practise Braaiing as I find it quite a pleasurable pastime.'

Arrests

The evidence will be — and, in respect of Mr van der Westhuizen, the State will contend that the word 'braaiing' connotes an act of arson.

Further evidence will disclose that during the ensuing few months and terminating with the arrest of Mr van der Westhuizen on April 11 1979, Mr Beelders and Mr van der West-

huizen conspired with each other to mount attacks on various targets which they believed contradicted their political philosophy. These plans form the subject matter of other terrorist activities referred to in the indictment.

One such potential victim was the Cape Town daily newspaper, the Cape Times.

A danger

Thus in a letter dated March 20 1979, Mr Beelders wrote to Mr van der Westhuizen as follows:

'I note Ted Olsen of Cape Times is one who traced Rhoddie. He is a danger — and a commie; as he personally investigated Scorpio, and was involved with black power movements.

'For if you can trace his home address, he is a smallish bloke, dark side (just around the edges; bald on top and front), dressed very casually; I believe he lives in Cape Town.'

Re English Press: I may just be able to get you some putty to use on the Cape Times. Shall let you know in due course. Keep I/CT in cold storage!!'

(Proceeding)

THEIR ON THE PROOF ACT CHARGES

Argue - 11/8/79

327 33

DAVID BEELDERS was an ultra rightwinger who regarded the ruling National Party as the proponent of socialism and who described the ruling establishment as 'pink hairybacks,' the Deputy Attorney General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, said today.

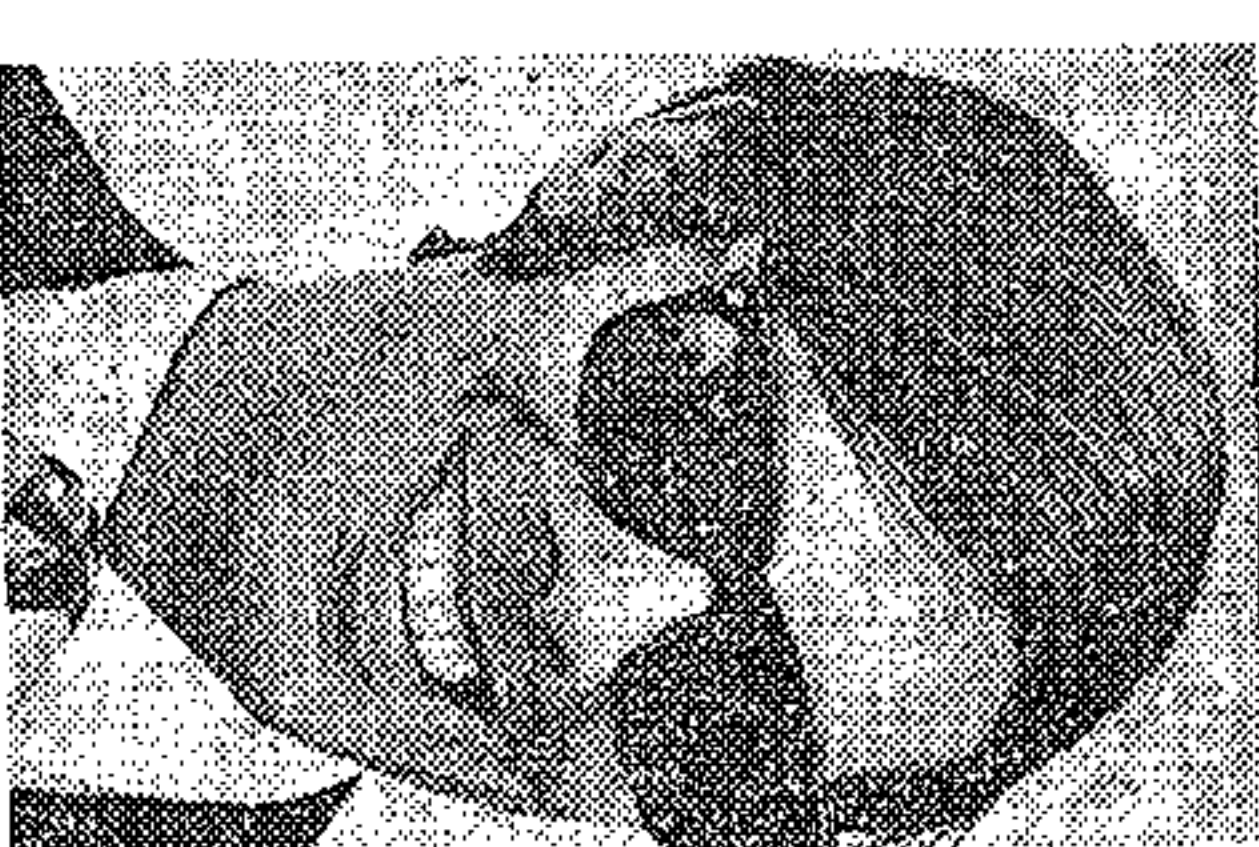
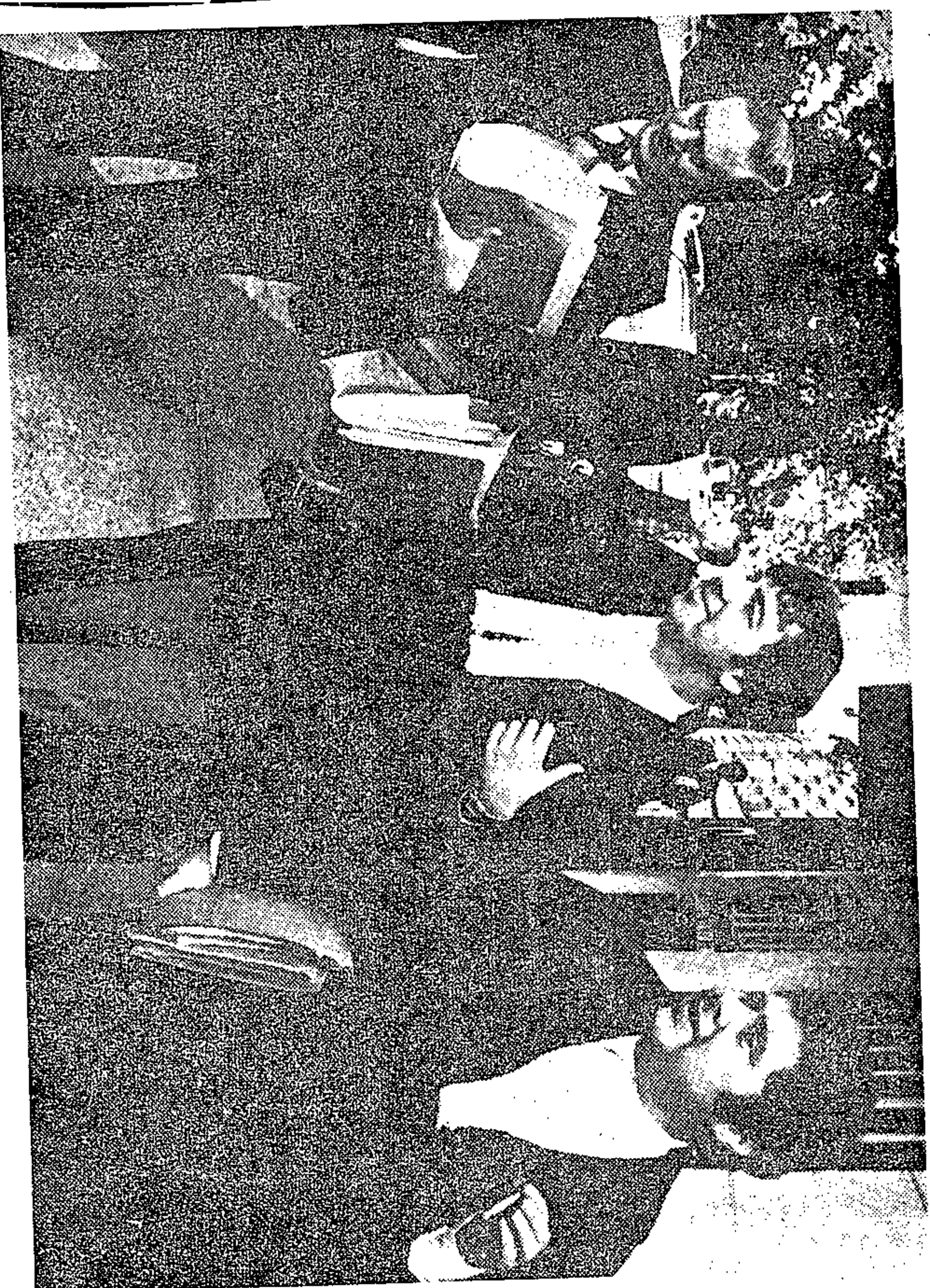
Mr Kahn was delivering his opening address in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, at the trial of David Alan Beelders, 39, Brian Cecil Hack, 22, and Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, who are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act, of sabotage and attempted murder.

All three pleaded not guilty. Mr Kahn said Mr Beelders, a 39-year-old bachelor, was over the past decade a man actively interested in politics and a frequent heckler at party political meetings in Cape Town.

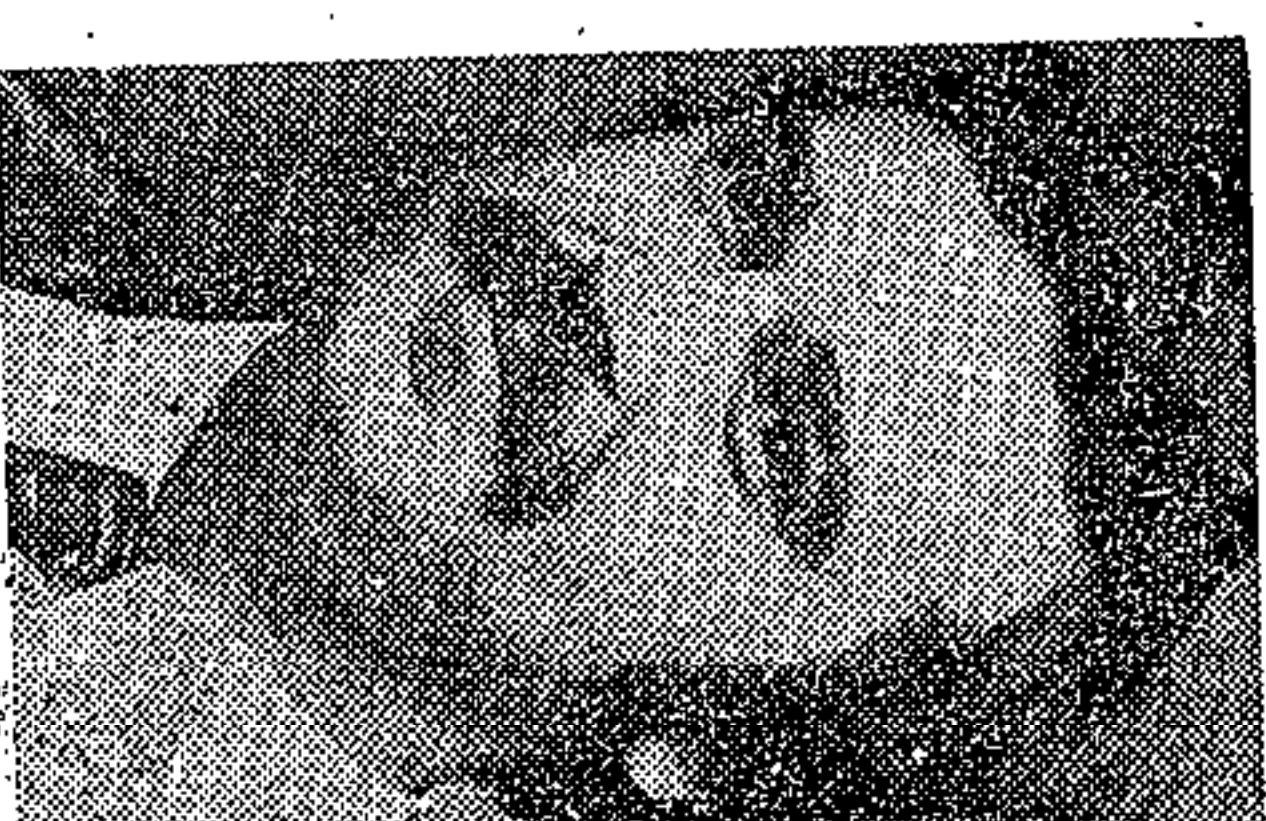
Although he represented himself as a supporter of the now-defunct United Party, the evidence will indicate that he was a person of extreme right-wing convictions and racialistic in outlook.

Communist

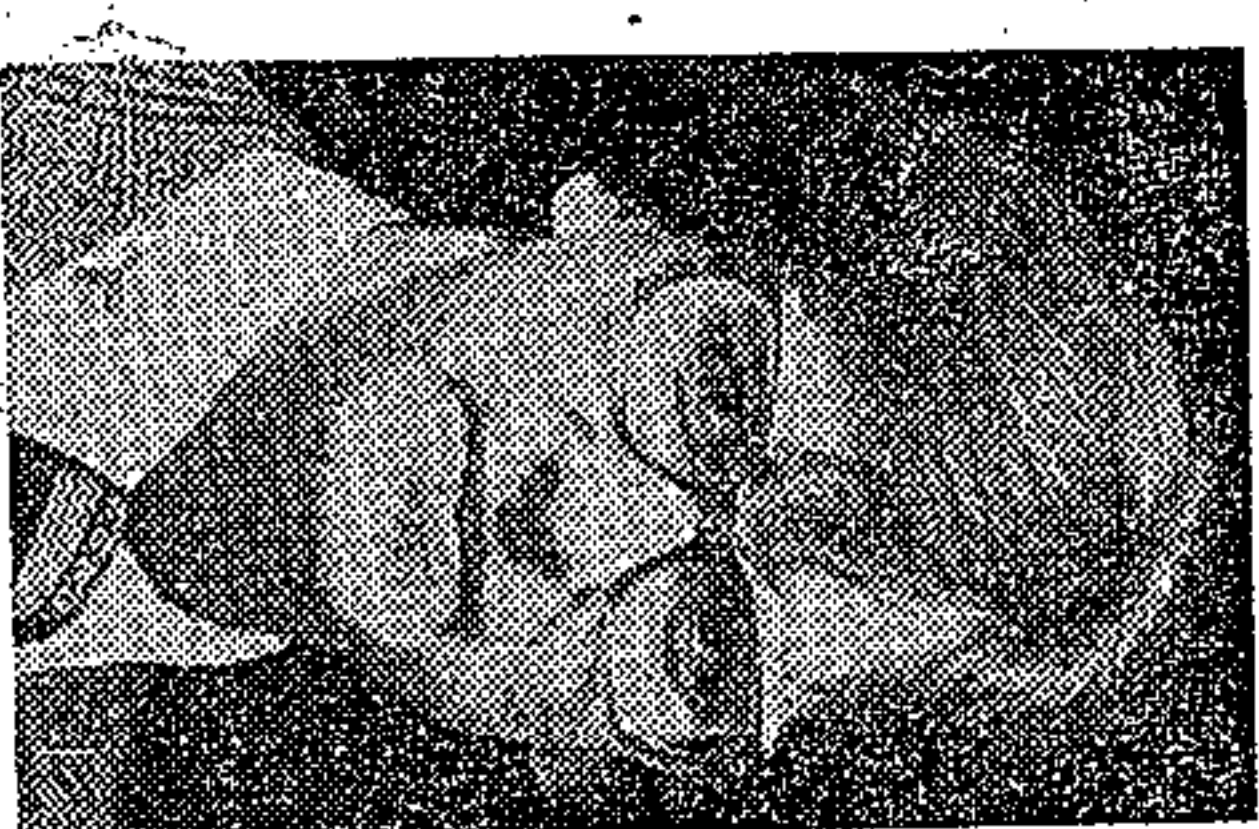
While on the one hand referred to the Pro-Communist Federal Party



Mr D A Beelders



Mr A van der Westhuizen



Mr Bryan Hack

Under (c)

DISCUSSING the terrorism trial which began in the Cape Town Supreme Court today following the shooting at the home of Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin are three of the key personalities, the chief investigation officer, Colonel A P F van den Heever, Mr S Baker and the from left, the chief investigation officer, Mr F W Kahn, SC, who are appearing for the State.

and the Cape Times as communists. On the other hand, he regarded the ruling Nationalist Party as a proponent of socialism.

He identified the ruling establishment as 'pink hairy backs'.

He obtained and possessed pro-Nazi literature from overseas and was anti-semitic and anti-black.

The Christian Institute, which occupied a building at 5 Long Street, Mowbray, was an organisation active in racial relations in the Republic. Its activities identified it with left-wing ideology and it was declared a banned organisation by the Government in 1977.

The Rev Theo Kotze was a senior office bearer of the organisation.

Mr Beelders also referred to the CI as the 'communist institute.'

NOGUS Targets 1/8/79

The Christian Institute and Mr Kotze were the targets of several acts of intimidation and harassment during the 1970s, ranging from abusive anonymous telephone calls to the daubing of communist slogans to the firing of shots and arson.

Some of these acts were associated with a person or persons entitled Scorpio, a name which became associated with right-wing intimidation of people of colour with political convictions.

Early in 1970 Mr Beelders befriended one Lister Midgley 29, a clerk in the employ of an oil company. The friendship stemmed from political association as United Party supporters during that party's campaign against Mr Colin Eglin for the Sea Point constituency in the 1970 general election. Midgley professed to be rightist in outlook.

A letter

In a letter to Midgley dated September 19, 1977, accused No 1 stated:

'I believe the CI and Kotze have never had such a peaceful time. I believe that peace has settled over Cape Town. I believe that no successor has yet arisen to take over the reign of terror.'

After the Christian Institute's assets were frozen and taken over by the State when banned, Mr

(Continued on Page 2, col 4)

going to attend the meeting, and was going to throw the teargas canister in his possession into the hall during the meeting. He showed Midgley a certain object in his hand.

The meeting, which began at 8.15 pm, was attended by 350—400 members of the public. A few windows of the hall were ajar, but the doors were closed.

A teargas canister was activated and thrown into the hall. The canister started to emit teargas

stead!

'Then we shall enjoy some left-wing sobbing!'

ARCUS Packets 1/8/79

At a later stage Mr Beelders wrote to Mr van der Westhuizen stating.

'I trust this gets to you in time for contact with Lister. Do not make other contact with him, unless he requests it.

He may seem put out by your telephoning him, but just reassure him that you are also an agent. Assure him by saying that he saw contents of packets (on his sister's birthday) before Jews were driven out of Wetzman Hall two years back by smoke.'

On September 19 1977 he wrote to Midgley:

'I have listened to the news relatively well, but nothing is taking place in Cape Town. No fires, no

'Listening in it came as a shock to say the least to hear of the clean sweep made by these two.'

From Scorpio

In a letter dated December 26 1977 he wrote:

'Have you heard about the right-wing movement yet? That which is going to take over from where Scorpio left off? You know, Rondebosch Town Hall, and a few other little accidents.

Please let me have the news. Ok. I shall see you sometime next year. Are you considering involving the youth in the fight that lies ahead?'

And in a letter dated January 21 1978 to Mid-

gley, he refers to Midgley's 'Scorpio' report. The previous Christmas, Mr Beelders sent Midgley a Christmas card and signed it 'from the one and only Scorpio'.

Mr van der Westhuizen thereafter from time to time advanced Mr Beelders various sums of money.

During December 1978 Mr van der Westhuizen approached Mr Beelders for a loan. Mr van der Westhuizen was involved in a certain building project which required financing. Mr Beelders agreed to stand surety for Mr van der Westhuizen in the amount of R3 500.

A contract to this effect was entered into between Mr Beelders and Mr van der Westhuizen on December 29, 1978 in Cape Town.

Opposed

The evidence will disclose that two days later an event occurred which forms the subject matter of the terrorist activity referred to in the court's indictment, namely the fire caused at the offices of the

South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash.

By this stage the Christian Institute referred to above had been banned and its premises were now occupied by these institutions.

Mr Beelders, Mr Hack and Mr van der Westhuizen regarded the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash as politically opposed to their beliefs.

It will be contended that Mr Beelders and Mr van der Westhuizen planned to set fire to the building housing these institutions.

About 11.30 pm on December 3, 1978 flames were seen on the premises of the abovementioned organisation. The ensuing

SISULU CASE

POSTPONED

THE NEWS EDITOR of the SUNDAY POST, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, appeared briefly in the Regional Court in Pretoria yesterday to answer questions in connection with alleged offences under Section 2 (1B) of the Terrorism Act.

Mr C J R Naude postponed the hearing until Friday to give Mr Sisulu time to consult a lawyer.

Mr Sisulu told the court he had an appointment to see his attorneys tomorrow.

Mr Sisulu is also president of the Writers' Association of South Africa.

The alleged offences concern two private telephone calls made between Mr Sisulu and Mr Thamsanqa Gerald Mkhwanazi, a reporter on POST and Northern Transvaal chairman of WASA, in May this year.

One call allegedly involved a discussion of a Press statement on seven black high school youths who wanted to leave South Africa for military training.

The second, made three days later, allegedly involved an article on attempts to disrupt the Tate-Knoetze fight in Mmabatho and to contact the president of the banned "Human Rights Congress."

Mr Sisulu has to answer the question under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act. Refusal to do so could mean up to two years in jail.

Mr Mkhwanazi has been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for more than two months. — Sapa.

in 1971 vervang deur 'n vorsig oor die eerste twee jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

327

Slogans and machine-guns at terrorist trial

High

treason

trial

starts in capital

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Police armed with sub-machine-guns, riot guns and rifles guarded the College Road Supreme Court here yesterday when 12 suspected terrorists appeared on a charge of high treason.

The 12 men — some of whom are alleged to have been engaged in armed skirmishes with police and national guard units — sang freedom songs and gave the Black Power salute as they filed into a specially-constructed shatter-proof dock in the historic building.

All the men also face 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

Two of the accused face a further charge of incite-

ment to commit murder.

Appearing before Mr. Justice Hefer and two assessors were: Mr. John Sekete (24); Mr. Thadit-sagae Molefe (23); Mr. Jeffrey Leggabe (30); Mr. Thibe Ngobeni (27); Mr. Andrew Mapheto (20); Mr. Bennet Komane (40); Mr. Titus Maleka (25); Mr. Sydney Choma (23); Mr. Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27); Mr. Mandla Mthethwa (22); Mr. Vusumuzi Zulu (28) and Mr. James Mange (24).

They were not asked to plead to the charges contained in the 20-page indictment.

Slogans

The men are alleged to have received terrorist training at camps in Angola, Russia, Zambia or East Germany and to have infiltrated the Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal

and Bophuthatswana where 10 of them were involved in skirmishes with the police and national guard.

As the final notes of freedom songs and slogans faded away, Mr. Justice Hefer asked the accused if their "performance was quite finished".

The judge then told the accused it was the last time he would "allow this sort of thing" in court.

First ever

"Henceforth we will have an orderly session. The accused will enter court in an orderly fashion and they will remain quiet. That is an order of the Court which is to be obeyed," he said.

Startling evidence regarding huge arms caches in various parts of

the country, details of skirmishes with police units and missions to attack police stations is expected at the trial.

It is believed the trial is the first of its kind in this country where some of the accused are alleged to have been involved in armed contact with security forces.

Applying for an adjournment until September 4, Mr. Harry Pitman, appearing for all the accused, said the allegations were the most serious the State could make.

Mr. Pitman said all the accused had asked for the same senior counsel from Johannesburg to be briefed and asked for extra time for the defence to prepare its case.

Mr. K. Attwell, assisted by Mr. R. Seggie, appeared for the State. Mr. Pitman is instructed by S. Chetty and Company.

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

8761

GAARVERSLAG

Cape Times 'was a target'

Court Reporter

MR DAVID BEELDERS conspired with Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen to mount attacks on targets they believed contradicted their political philosophy. One of these targets was the Cape Times.

This was alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Deputy Attorney General of the Cape, Mr F Kahn, SC, during his outlining of the State's case against the two men and Mr Bryan Hack.

In a letter dated March 20, 1979, Mr Beelders wrote to Mr Van der Westhuizen and said of a Cape Times crime reporter, Mr Ted Olsen: "He is a danger — and a commie."

He said he noted that Mr Olsen had traced Dr Eschel Rhodie and said that he had personally investigated the activities of the group called Scorpio. He also said that Mr Olsen was involved in black power movements.

He suggested in the letter that Mr Van der Westhuizen try to find Mr Olsen's home address and gave a description of the reporter which, according to Mr Kahn, was incorrect.

Mr Beelders also said in the letter: "Re English Press. I may be able to get you some putty to use on Cape Times. Shall let you know in due course."

He told Mr Van der Westhuizen to keep it in cold storage.

Mr Kahn said the evidence would indicate that the term "putty" meant explosives and that Mr Beelders signed the letter "Scorps".

Mr Olsen would testify that during 1972 he had covered numerous acts of politically-orientated vandalism directed against people and organizations who publicly expressed opinions critical of the South African system.

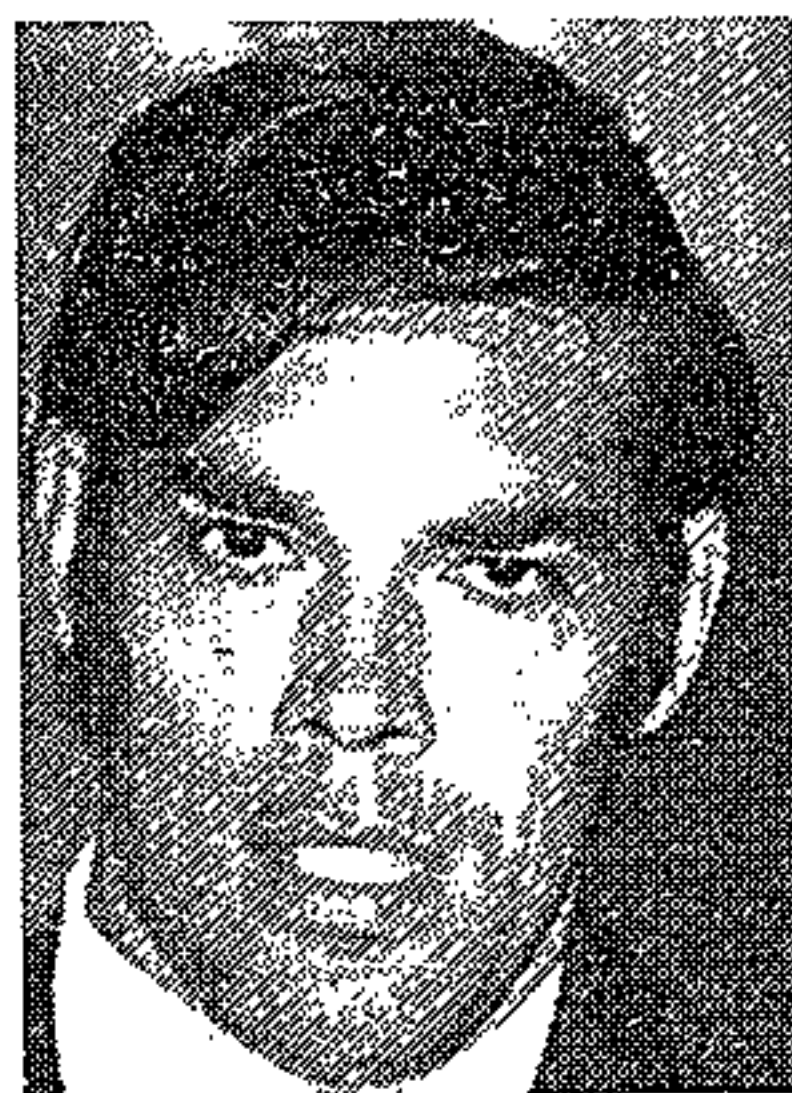
People claimed responsibility for the acts in the name of Scorpio, Mr Kahn said.

Mr Kahn added that Mr Olsen became aware of the fact that Scorpio was connected to acts of arson, direct death threats and petrol bombings.

Mr Olsen would reject the notion that he "is or was" a communist or that he was in any way ever involved with so-called "black power" movements.

Mr Kahn said Ingrid Gachter, a woman who lived with Mr Van der Westhuizen, would say that in 1978 she found a brown paper parcel in the fridge of their flat.

She told him to remove it after he told her it contained explosives.



Mr David Beelders



Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen



Mr Bryan Hack

3 plead not guilty on terror charges

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter

DAVID ALAN BEELDERS, Bryan Cecil Hack and Arnold van der Westhuizen yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Supreme Court to a charge under the Terrorism Act and to an alternative charge of sabotage.

Mr Beelders faces six counts as well as a charge of illegally possessing teargas and/or an article used or intended to be used for releasing teargas.

He also faces a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm in a sequel to the teargassing of a public meeting of the Progressive Reform Party in Sea Point on March 21, 1977.

The counts of terrorism relate to:

- Setting on fire of a building occupied by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash in Mow-

bray in December 1978,

- Plotting between December last year and April this year to detonate an explosive device in the immediate vicinity or within the buildings occupied by the Cape Times,

- Plotting to set fire to a Rondebosch bookshop owned by a City councillor, Mr Clive Keegan, in the same period,

- Conspiring to steal or destroy a car used by its owners to distribute literature.

- Instigation and/or commanding and/or aiding and/or advising and/or encouraging of others to kidnap students with

differing views and

- Conspiring with others to commit acts of violence against people holding viewpoints differing to his.

Mr Hack is alleged to be involved in the charges dealing with the kidnapping of students and the shooting at the home of Mr Colin Eglin, the Leader of the Opposition, on April 11.

He faces alternative charges of attempted murder and malicious injury to property.

The terrorism charges against Mr Van der Westhuizen are the same as those against Mr Beelders.

Accused 'liked braaing'

Court Reporter

IN a letter four weeks after a fire at the offices of the Black Sash and the SA Institute of Race Relations on December 31 last year, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen wrote to co-accused Mr David Beelders saying he found "braaing a pleasurable pastime".

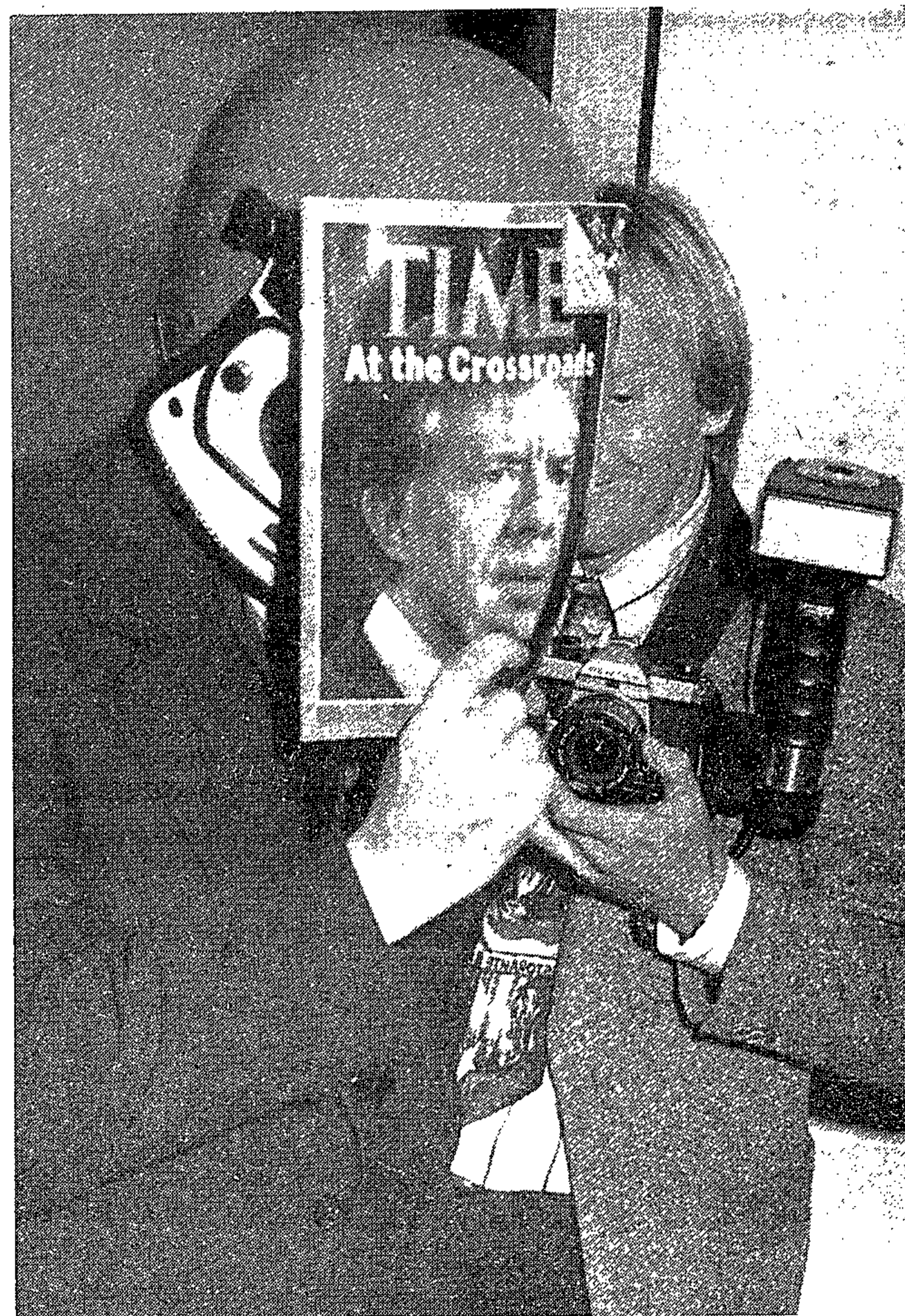
This was said in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mr F Kahn, SC, when outlining the case against the two men, who with Mr Bryan Hack are appearing on a Terrorism Act charge.

Describing the fire, Mr Kahn said that at about 11.30 pm on December 31 last year, flames were seen at the Mowbray premises of the two groups. The ensuing fire gutted two offices. Damage was valued at R10 650.

Later it was established that the fire was started by sticks of a material commercially known as blitz, commonly used for starting "braaivleis" fires.

In his letter four weeks later, Mr Van der Westhuizen said: "Please let me know if there is any other place in Cape Town where I can practise braaing as I find it quite a pleasurable pastime."

Mr Kahn said: "The evidence will be — and, in respect of Mr Van der Westhuizen, the State will contend — that the word "braaing" con-



Mr Lister Midgley leaves court yesterday heavily disguised.

2 'discussed explosives'

Court Reporter

IN a statement made to the police in Windhoek on June 20 this year, Mr David Beelders, presently employed by the "Youth with a Mission" group, allegedly admitted he told Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen that he would try to find explosives for him.

The statement was read in the Supreme Court yesterday during the trial of Mr Beelders, Mr Van der Westhuizen and Mr Bryan Hack, who face a Terrorism Act charge.

The statement was read to the court by Lieutenant Colonel Johannes Greyling, of the Windhoek police.

However, it was merely to calm the man and he made no attempt actually to obtain the explosives, Mr Beelders, added in his statement.

Earlier Mr Beelders had been described by Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, in his opening address as a person with extreme right-wing convictions and racialistic in outlook.

"While on the one hand he referred to the Progressive Federal Party and the Cape Times as communistic, on the other he regarded the ruling National Party as a proponent of socialism," Mr Kahn said in his opening address.

"He identified the ruling establishment as 'pink hairybacks'," he said.

Mr Kahn said Mr Beelders obtained and possessed pro-Nazi literature from overseas and was anti-semitic and anti-black.

In his statement to the police, Mr Beelders allegedly said he met Mr Van der Westhuizen a few times towards the end of last year and that the man had said "it was time that something was done".

"I assumed that he had the English press specifically in mind," Mr Beelders said.

At the time of these meetings, Mr Van der Westhuizen asked him if he could obtain explosives because he wanted to use it against the Cape Times. He said that he told Mr Van der Westhuizen that he would see what he could do.

"My whole idea was to put him at ease and brought him under the impression that I would help, which I really never meant to do," Mr Beelders said in his statement.

He said he did not attempt to obtain explosives.

Later Mr Van der Westhuizen wrote and asked for the explosives and Mr Beelders replied that he might be able to obtain it.

But he never made inquiries, he added.

A YOUNG man who allegedly underwent military training in Botswana appeared briefly in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday in connection with the finding of a bomb in the Supreme Court building on May 15 this year.

Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani (26) was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The case was postponed for trial on October 16

CAPE TOWN BOMB CASE POSTPONED

and Nqubelani was remanded in custody.

His appearance was a sequel to an incident at the Cape Town Supreme Court building in May

when a cleaner, Mr Joseph Pietersen, found a bomb in a cloakroom. The detonator of the bomb later exploded in the office of Mr L Saralina.

cleaning foreman, singing his jersey.

Mr Nqubelani appeared on a main charge of participating in terrorist activities, and an alternate of attempted murder in trying to kill members of the public, court officials or civil servants by setting the bomb.

According to the charge sheet Mr Nqubelani entered South Africa from Botswana in June last year with a 9 mm Makarov automatic pistol and ammunition, intending to endanger law and order in South Africa.

Between April 9 and 12 this year, he allegedly again left South Africa.

The charge states that on April 28 he re-entered South Africa from Botswana.

RECONNAISSANCE

Between May 8 and 11 he allegedly visited the Supreme Court building in Cape Town to carry out reconnaissance of the building.

On May 14 and 15 he allegedly manufactured a bomb using five 200 grm blocks of explosive.

On May 15 he connected the bomb to an ignition device and left it in a cloakroom in the Supreme Court Building.

Mr B M Kies, who appeared for Mr Nqubelani, applied for a postponement of the case.

Mr E Pretorius, who appeared for the State, said he had no objection. He said the postponement had been requested because Mr Nqubelani wanted to engage a more senior counsel for his defence.

Mr Justice W Vos was the Judge. Mr C H van Gend and Mr W P Stanford sat as assessors.

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PIETERMARITZBURG

— Twelve men accused of high treason were facing the most serious allegations that the State could make, said Mr Harry Pitman, in asking the Supreme Court here yesterday for an adjournment until September.

The men, Messrs John Mofokeng Sekele (24), Madiatsagae Moses Molefe (23), Jeffrey Ramasaka Legoabe (30), Thibe Jimmy Ngobeni (27), Andrew Mapheto (24), Bennet Pantese Komane (46), Julius Mogaletsoe Maleka (25), Sydney Sekwati Choma (23), Mandlenkosi Christopher Hadebe (27), Mandla Jack Mthethwa

Treason trial postponed

ACCUS 2/8/79

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(22) Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu (28) and James Daniel Mange (24), were not asked to plead and, after 45 minutes of submissions, Mr Justice Hefer granted the adjournment.

In an unusual procedure, the judge and two assessors took the Bench before the accused were brought into court and Mr Rob Seggie, for the State, apologised to the Bench for the delay. As the men sat down in the dock Mr Justice Hefer warned them that

he would not tolerate this behaviour at other hearings. "They will all come in in an orderly manner. They must obey the order to keep silent," he said.

As the accused men were led into the court singing and raising their clenched fists in a salute they filed into a specially constructed wood and aluminium glass cage. Mr Seggie told the court that the special dock had been constructed as a security measure, to uphold the dignity of the court and to keep the accused from conversing with the public gallery.

Two policemen sat with reporters and another stood beside the Press gallery. Pressmen were asked to identify themselves to a police colonel before entering the court building. One or two armed police were present in the court but several policemen carrying ordinary

weapons and sophisticated firearms patrolled outside. The indictment alleged, amongst other matters, that the accused had committed high treason by force of arms, as well as the execution thereof, and came into armed conflict with the South African Police and the Botswana police guard. Mr Pitman, in applying to the court for the adjournment, said that he did not do this lightly. The indictment alleged

very serious crimes "about the most serious allegations that the State could make."

Mr Pitman said that the counsel, a senior counsel of the accused's choice, could only appear for them on September 4. He gave the undertaking that should the court force the accused to find another counsel, this trial would not be a marathon hearing.

Mr Seggie said that the State was willing and anxious to proceed with the trial but left the period of delay in the hands of the court. The judge said he was prepared to assist but impressed on the defence the necessity to avoid further delays.

Court told of cryptic notes

Court Reporter

CRYPTIC messages in letters may have been references to acts of harassment aimed at people who expressed opinions critical of the South African system, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This emerged during the cross-examination of a friend of Mr David Beelders, who is appearing with two others, Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, on a Terrorism Act charge.

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, was questioning Mr Lister Midgley on letters sent to him by Mr Beelders.

In a letter dated November 2, 1977, Mr Beelders wrote: "By the way, such ghastly phone calls as have been made are coming from far away — all that is needed is an automatic exchange."

Mr Farlam asked Mr Midgley if he knew that part of the Scorpio operation was to make phone calls to people who Mr Midgley would describe as left.

"Doesn't this reference mean that phone calls can be made from as far away as Hammanskraal?" Mr Farlam asked.

"I can infer that now," Mr Midgley replied.

At the time the letter was written, Mr Beelders was living in Hammanskraal.

In another letter in which he asked Mr Midgley to trace somebody for him in Hout Bay, he wrote: "PS. All above hoard, no petrol bombs, etc."

Mr Farlam asked Mr Midgley why he needed this reassurance from Mr Beelders and he said: "I suppose I gave the impression that I wasn't taking this seriously."

In a third letter, written two days after the assassination of Dr Rick Turner in 1978, Mr Beelders wrote to Mr Midgley: "So now, what do you think of the political scene? The lull before the storm. Before it hits Cape Town. What do you think of the 'elimination squad'?"

Mr Midgley said he did not remember seeing the section referring to the elimination squad and did not remember connecting it with the death of Dr Turner.

Asked how he remembered it now, he said: "No... well it had been mentioned in one of

Friend: I 'suspected' Beelders

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter

THE morning after the tear-gas incident at the Progressive Reform Party meeting in the Weizman Hall in 1977, Mr Lister Midgley, an oil company clerk, thought his friend, Mr David Beelders, might have been involved, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Midgley was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Bryan Hack. Mr Hack was appearing with Mr Arnold van

der Westhuizen and Mr Beelders on a Terrorism Act charge.

He had told the court earlier that the night of the teargassing, Mr Beelders told him he intended throwing a teargas cannister into the meeting. He had thought Mr Beelders was joking.

Yesterday he said that when he read of the incident the next morning, the thought passed through his mind that his friend might not have been joking, "but I had no proof".

Mr Farlam then put it to Mr Midgley that he thought Mr Beelders "wasn't joking and had in fact done it".

"I suppose so," Mr Midgley said.

He said he could not recall talking to Mr Beelders about the incident afterwards but admitted it was "overwhelmingly probable that if he had seen him, he would have asked him".

He also agreed that nothing had occurred subsequently to make him think that Mr

Beelders had not thrown the cannister.

He admitted seeing Mr Beelders afterwards but could not recollect ever talking to him about the incident.

Questioned further, Mr Midgley said: "I suspected him but had no proof."

Asked if he was suggesting the teargassing was a joke or funny, Mr Midgley said he was not.

He said it did trouble him that he might have been the person involved.

Gas not Beelders idea — counsel

Court Reporter

IT WAS Mr Lister Midgley who first suggested the throwing of a teargas canister at a Progressive Reform Party public meeting in March 1977, and not Mr David Beelders, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Midgley, an oil company clerk was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr W de Haan, appearing pro Deo for Mr Beelders.

Mr Beelders is appearing with Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen on a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Yesterday Mr De Haan said Mr Beelders would say Mr Midgley first brought up the subject of teargas on the evening of the attack when he visited the man. He said Mr Midgley said something like: "Wouldn't it be funny if someone threw a teargas canister at the meeting?"

Mr Midgley said he could not remember this.

He said it was possible that Mr Beelders had said: "Ah, but I've got just the thing."

He denied he had ever driven past the Weizman Hall — where the PRP meeting was held — on the night of the attack and also denied ever telling Mr Beelders he had.

He said he had never called Mr Beelders "Scorpio" and that when he received a Christmas card from the man which had been signed in this name, he felt it could have been a joke and he "saw it in that light".

Judge inspects Eglin flat

AN inspection in loco was yesterday held at the Clifton home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, on the second day of the trial of three men who are appearing in the Supreme Court on a Terrorism Act charge.

The shooting at Mr Eglin's flat on April 11 forms the basis of one of the State's allegations that the three men, Mr David Beelders, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr Bryan Hack, contravened the Terrorism Act.

The three men, who have been in detention since early

Witness quizzed about letters from Beelders

Court Reporter

EITHER a clerk's suspicions that his friend, Mr David Beelders, had thrown a teargas canister at a public meeting of the Progressive Reform Party were correct or Mr Beelders was mentally disturbed, defence counsel in the Supreme Court said yesterday.

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Bryan Hack, was cross-examining the clerk, Mr Lister Midgley, on letters sent to him by Mr Beelders.

Mr Hack, Mr Beelders and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen are appearing on a Terrorism Act charge.

Beginning his cross-examination in connection with the letters, Mr Farlam said he would ask Mr Midgley a question that might incriminate him. He asked whether the clerk had been involved in a teargas incident at a meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall some months after a similar incident in Sea Point in 1977.

Mr Midgley said he had not and denied he had written anything to Mr Beelders to suggest he had. He also denied ever assisting or being involved in the activities of Scorpio, a group or individual, that harassed individuals and groups that expressed opinions critical of the South African system.

He told the court he did not have the impression that Mr Beelders condoned violence, but when told he would be questioned on the letters, he said he might reconsider his opinion later.

Questioning Mr Midgley about Mr Beelders, Mr Farlam asked: "It is apparent that he is an anti-semitic. Don't you know that he is anti-semitic?"

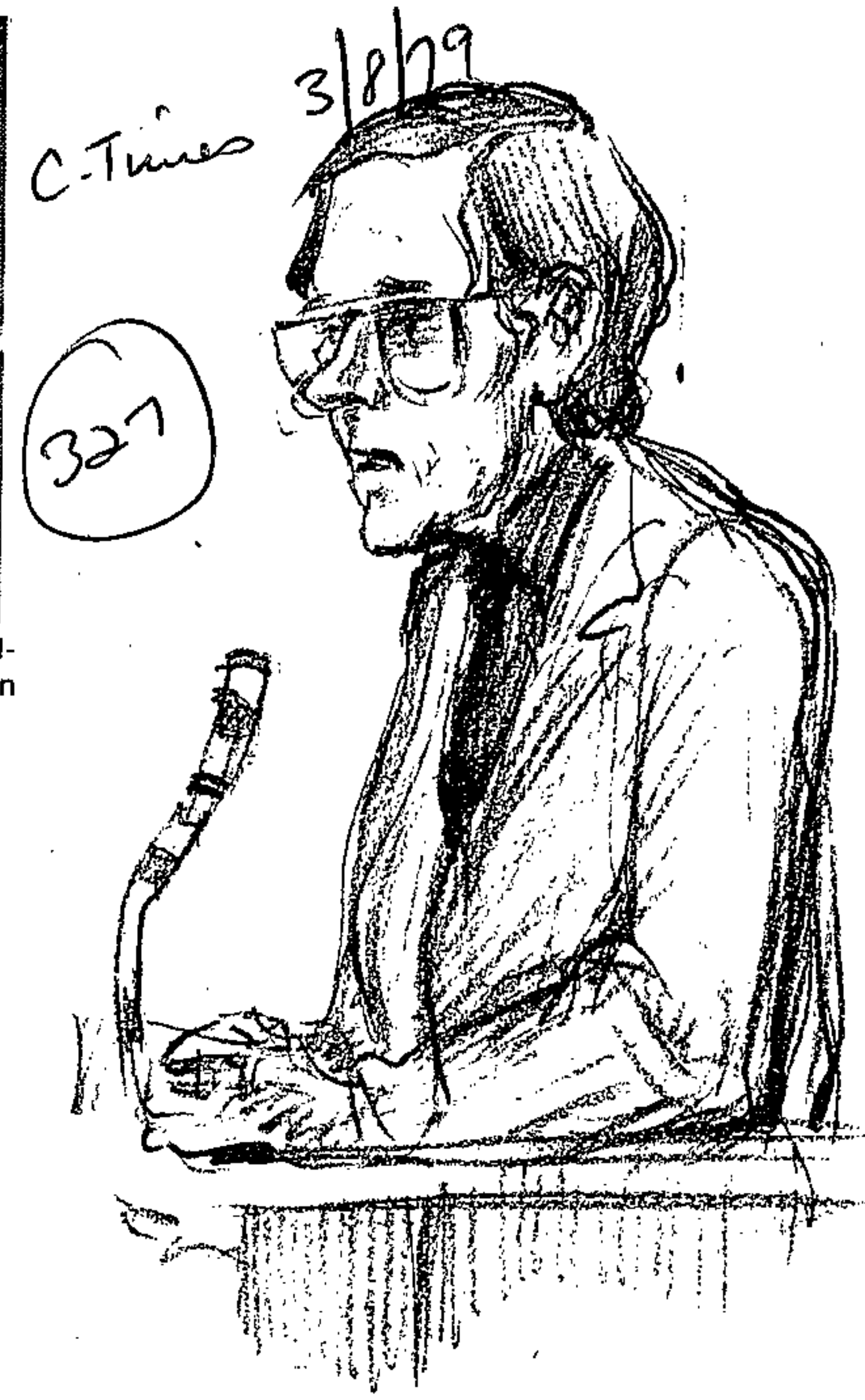
Mr Midgley said he did not and also denied that he (Mr Midgley) was anti-semitic.



Mr Bryan Hack — he allegedly drove the car on the night of the shooting.



Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, who allegedly fired the shots at Mr Eglin's Sea Point home.



A witness in the trial, Mr Lister Midgley, sketched while giving evidence yesterday. He usually disguises himself with a crash helmet outside the courtroom.

as scarlet as red".

Asked about a sentence later in the paragraph "let the government get the special branch to do their dirty work this time", he said he did not know what this referred to.

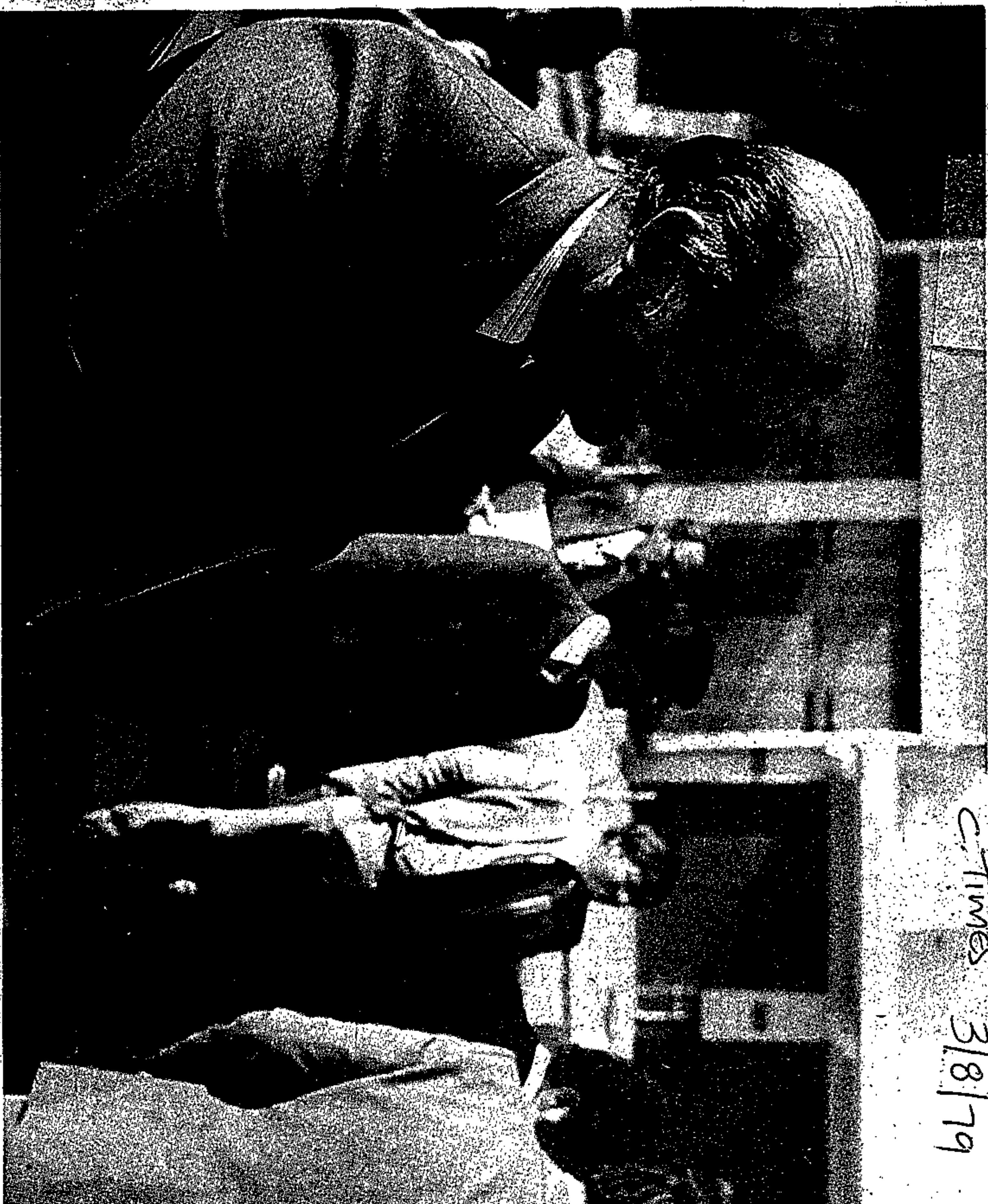
"The question that arises, is who did their dirty work last

are humorous," Mr Farlam asked. Mr Midgley said it was not.

Asked about statements in the same letter in which Mr Beelders said "next time I will find a hand-grenade instead" and "then we shall enjoy some left-wing sobbing"

ences to the hand-grenade and a "fine over-arm throw", Mr Beelders asked to be kept informed — "press-cuttings and all".

Asked what this referred to, Mr Midgley said "skateboarding". Earlier he said that both he and Mr Beelders were in-



Right: Mr. Colin Eglin stands outside the Clifton block of flats in which he lives during yesterday's inspection in loco. In the background is Mr. Bryan Hack. It is alleged that his gun was used to fire the shots at Mr. Eglin's home. Left: Mr. David Beelders at yesterday's inspection in loco.

Later in the letter, Mr Beelders talked cryptically of the teargas incident at the Rondebosch Town Hall and said: "Did you get a visit yet? If not they are far from lukewarm."

Asked what this meant, Mr Midgley said: "He must be thinking that I threw the teargas... but I was not involved in that incident." He said he thought it was done as a joke.

He said it was not a joke to throw teargas canisters at public meetings and it was not a joke to be suspected of it.

"Is this a subject for a jocular, facetious correspondence. Is your moral outlook so warped that incidents like this

were also jokes, Mr Midgley said he could not remember seeing the reference to the hand-grenade.

Mr Midgley said he would not fully agree that Mr Beelders was an urban terrorist because he did not know what this meant.

"Either your suspicions were correct (that he was involved in the Sea Point incident) or else he was mentally retarded," Mr Farlam said.

"No I wouldn't say he was mentally retarded," Mr Midgley said.

Mr Midgley said he did not think people with a healthy moral outlook would make jokes like that.

In the midst of the refer-

is that also a joke. Whatever makes you think that can be a reference to skateboarding?" Mr Farlam asked.

"Well at the time I was involved in skateboarding," Mr Midgley said.

Also in the letter, Mr Beelders asked if it was safe to write to Mr Midgley. Asked why Mr Beelders had written this, he said: "I suppose it was because I blocked out my address."

He said this had also been done as a joke.

Mr Midgley: I never thought my letters unsafe. — Beelders thought so.

Mr Midgley: This was the game he was playing.

police, and a large group of reporters and photographers were waiting for Mr Justice Van Winsen when he arrived at the Clifton flat shortly before 2.30 pm.

Various points near the road, including the spot where the shots were allegedly fired from, were shown to the judge and his assessors and they then moved down to Mr Eglin's flat where they were shown the dustbin and potted plants that had been put in front of Mr Eglin's doorway before the shooting.

Mr Hack then pointed out where he parked his car in the parking lot at the Clifton Hotel shortly before the shooting.

"I take it you mean in one of the consultations with my learned friend," Mr Farlam said referring to Mr F Kahn, the Deputy Attorney-General, who is appearing for the State.

Mr Farlam asked Mr Midgley what the section meant if it was not a sick joke. He again said he did not remember reading it, adding he was a "very lazy reader".

He said the word elimination was not clear to him and asked if it did not mean "attacks of a fatal nature on people of the left", he said he did not think of that.

"Either he was dead serious or he was mentally disturbed," Mr Farlam said.

Mr Farlam: Is he anti-black? — I could presume yes.

Mr Farlam: Are you? — I'm not strongly anti-black.

Mr Farlam: Not strongly anti-black? — Weakly.

He later said he did not look down on blacks.

Questioned about a letter dated October 3, 1977, Mr Midgley said he did not know what the term "pink hairy-backs" referred to. Asked whether it might refer to people like Breyten Breytenbach, who was mentioned in the same paragraph, Mr Midgley said he did not know what pink referred to.

He admitted he had heard of "reds under the beds" and Mr Farlam said "pink is not quite



Mr Justice van Winsen, centre, with his two assessors, Mr J.W. van Greunen, left, and Mr B.L. O'Leary, at yesterday's inspection in loco in Clifton.



Mr Bryan Hack, left, Mr Jack Kido, Mr Van der Westhuizen's attorney, Mr I.G. Farlam, counsel for Mr Hack, and Mr F Kahn, the Deputy Attorney General, follow the route from Mr Eglin's flat to the Clifton Hotel where Mr Hack allegedly parked his car on the night of the shooting.

pio wanted to contact Mr Midgley.

He said did not know who Scorpio was, but thought it was Mr Beelders because of a Christmas card he had received from him that had been signed with the same name.

Yesterday Mr Midgley said:

- He suspected Mr Beelders of being involved in the tear-gas attack. C. TIMES 3/8/79
- Mr Beelders was not mentally disturbed.
- He did not understand many of the cryptic phrases in Mr Beelders' letters to him.
- He did not tie-up a reference in one of Mr Beelders' letters to an "elimination squad" to the death of Dr Rick Turner.

The court yesterday held an inspection in loco at the Clifton flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin. Mr

this year, shortly before Beelders' arrest, the man had telephoned him from a call-box.

The call came after Mr Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen had appeared in court in connection with the Eglin shooting.

Mr Beelders asked to speak to him the same evening but later rang off. Mr Midgley had already been questioned in connection with his links with Mr Beelders.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice van Winsen presided with Mr B. L. O'Leary and Mr J. W. van Graunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr F. Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr S. Baker, appeared for the State. Mr W. de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr I. G. Farlam, assisted by Mr G. Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners, appeared for Mr Hack. Mr B. Griesel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Shooting trial told of 'killer' squad

Sun Times 5/8/79
By BENNIE VAN DELFT

TWO days after the assassination of Dr Rick Turner in Durban, Mr David Beelders, one of three men accused of trying to murder the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, allegedly sent a letter to a friend asking him what he thought about the "elimination squad".

Referring to the "squad" again in the letter, he added: "Long overdue, I'd say. And it shall move countrywide. Just watch."

This emerged this week at the Supreme Court trial in Cape Town of Mr Beelders, known to some of his friends as "Scorps". Mr Bryan Hack, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the



MR V D WESTHUIZEN
Businessman



MR BEELDERS
Rightwinger

Conservative Students' Alliance at the university, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, a Cape Town businessman.

They have pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act.

The charge includes alleged acts of arson at the Cape Town headquarters of the South African Institute of Race Relations, a bid to murder Mr Eglin, and a tear-gas attack on a Progressive Federal Party meeting.

The three men appeared calm and smartly dressed in court.

Mr Beelders often grinned broadly while listening to evidence and he seemed to enjoy cracking jokes with bystanders.

In his opening remarks the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, described Mr Beelders as an ultra-rightwinger and a frequent heckler at party political meetings who regarded the National Party as socialist.

He obtained pro-Nazi literature from overseas and was anti-semitic and anti-black.

Mr Eglin told the court he

One of the shots would have hit him right between the eyes had he stood behind the door.

The attack on his flat came five days after his secretary had received a phone call during which Mr Eglin was threatened with death.

He immediately related the shooting to the phone call and his controversial conversation with United States envoy Mr Don McHenry which provoked a "very strong vigorous" attack on him by the Government.

The Government attack created a climate in which such an attack could take place, he said.

On March 21 1977, Mr Eglin was one of the victims of a tear-gas attack on a PFP meeting at Sea Point.

Damage

Mr Rene de Villiers, former PFP MP for Parktown and at present chairman of the Institute of Race Relations (Cape Western Region), described his organisation's philosophy as "liberal" in the South African situation.

On Old Year's Eve part of the building which housed the institute went up in flames and caused great damage.

Earlier this week, Mr Lister Midgley testified that he associated the name "Scorpio" with his friend Mr Beelders because of a Christmas card he had received from him that had been signed by that name.

Mr Midgley also suspected that Mr Beelders was involved in the tear-gas incident at the PFP meeting. On that night Mr Beelders had told him he intended throwing a tear gas canister into the meeting.

Mr Midgley said he had received several letters from Mr Beelders during 1977 and 1978. He did not, however, understand many of the cryptic phrases in them.

In one letter Mr Beelders wrote: "Next time I will find a hand grenade instead. Then we will enjoy some left-wing sobbing. More urban terrorists are required. Even if it means one job each per year."

The hearing continues on Tuesday

... van grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevoel die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy bepoort deur Garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur Garansie))

Posadres:

SUMMARY

It would seem, then, that certain characteristics distinguish the care-group members from the general population. In contrast to the community, most care-group members have many of the items considered necessary for good health, and are aware of the benefits of using clean water.

5. CONTACT BETWEEN CARE-GROUPS AND COMMUNITY

In analysing the impact that the care-group had upon the general population, we divided each village into two groups: those who had had contact with the care-group (the experimental group) and those who had not (the control group).

State admits police assault

By NAT DISEKO

THE STATE conceded in the circuit court in Krugersdorp yesterday that an accused, former Soweto student leader, Mr Linda Mogale, was assaulted by the police while in detention.

Mr Mogale, 18, is appearing with Mr Jimmy Mabaso, 21, before Mr Justice F S Steyn charged with murder, attempted murder, terrorism, malicious damage to property, arson and alternatively, sabotage.

They face 13 charges.

The State prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, said the court would have to accept that Mr Mogale was assaulted, but not in the way he said he was.

The court would also have to accept that in order for the evidence of a witness to be believed, he must be credible and reliable, said Mr Swanepoel.

This had not been the case with Sgt C J D Mathee, who had been called to give evidence for the State in an attempt to rebut earlier evidence by several witnesses for the defence. The court should reject his evidence, Mr Swanepoel said.

The witnesses testified they were assaulted by police and made confessions implicating themselves and others as a result. Part of Mr Mogale's evidence was that two of his teeth were broken during an attempt by Sgt Mathee to extract them

His leadership came under strong fire this year after the parliamentary election. Mr Eglin, who became Leader of the Opposition since the 1977 General Election, said: "In all of this, quite frankly, I want to be around. I want to be there. I believe that I have a part to play. And I intend playing it," he said.

Mr Eglin, who became Leader of the Opposition since the 1977 General Election, said: "In all of this, quite frankly, I want to be around. I want to be there. I believe that I have a part to play. And I intend playing it," he said.

In this section, comparison is made between those had had contact with the care-group and those who had not. Except where differences are noticeable, the two villages have been treated as a single unit.

6.1 Health Possessions, Villages Combined

	Contact %	No Contact %
soap	92	84
washcloth *	47	32
pit latrine	26	14

*Pit latrines significantly different at 10% level, χ^2 test. In the Table, we show the effect of contact upon the acquisition of soap, washcloths and pit latrines in the two villages. In all of these, contact had a positive effect upon the proportion of people possessing these items, there being a non-significant increase in the proportion of people possessing washcloths and soap, while a significant number who have had contact possess a pit-latrine.

We did notice an increase in the number of washcloths owned by families irrespective of contact after the introduction of the care-groups. We have insufficient data, however, to determine whether or not this was due to a ripple-like effect through the community, arising out of the establishment of the care-groups.

6.2 Knowledge of Trachoma

	Contact %	No Contact %
No knowledge of Trachoma	23	59
Knows something about Trachoma	77	41

(Difference significant at 10 level, χ^2 test)

This Table shows that contact with the care-group resulted in a significant increase in the villagers' knowledge of trachoma.

It was found that while the general populace, who had had no contact, were evenly divided as to whether Mavoni was beneficial or not, 63% of those who had had contact believed that Mavoni was bad. An analysis of the figures by village, however, showed that it was the Chavani care-group which had been successful in educating the people, with 70% of those contacted regarding Mavoni as bad. In Mbokota, however, the figure was about the same for the contact and non-contact group, being 55%. This emphasises the problem of communication which the non-authoritative care-group in Mbokota seems to have had.

In order to cure trachoma, the care-group members were told to dispense ointment to any person who appeared to have signs of the disease. Our analysis shows that in fact the care-group dispensed ointment to 83% of those they had contact with. This highly significant figure ($p < 0.005$, χ^2 test) -- relative to the number in the non-contact group who had received ointment -- must be seen in the context that 70% of those questioned report that one or more of their children had had Mavoni. So although the figure of 83% might seem excessive, the high incidence of Mavoni would seem to

Assault: Why he 'confessed'

By IKE MOTSAPI

AN ACCUSED in the Krugersdorp arson murder trial made a confession because police assaulted him, broke his teeth and threatened him with indefinite detention, the defence submitted yesterday.

Mr George Bizos said this during argument at the trial of Mr Linda Mario Mogale (18) and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso (21) after the State had accepted that Mr Mogale was assaulted between May 3 and 5 last year after his arrest.

During his argument for the State, the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, said there was not sufficient evidence against Mr Mabaso.

Mr Bizos said that once the State accepted that Mr Mogale was assaulted, it proved why he had made a confession to Lieutenant van Collier on the morning of May 5.

Before Mr Mogale made a confession to Lt van Collier, he was asked why he wanted to make a statement, Mr Bizos continued. His reply that he was willing to make a statement because of the "good treatment and guidance he got from the South African police force", proved that he did so in fear of his life.

There was evidence that some State witnesses were coerced while in detention to falsely implicate Mr Mogale. This had been supported by State witnesses No 1 and No 2.

However distasteful it might be to hear evidence that investigating officers behaved improperly by assaulting those in their custody, to fail to respond when medical and other evidence tended to show that it was true, might be interpreted as a licence by those in charge of helpless detainees to treat them as they would.

SERIOUSLY ABUSED

It was submitted that on the weight of evidence and on the probabilities, the court was obliged to find that Mr Mogale was assaulted during the evening of May 3 last year, that in that assault, his teeth were broken, his dignity and personality had been seriously abused and that injuries were of such a nature as to cause him considerable pain for two to three weeks.

This was done to inspire fear in his mind as to what was likely to happen to him in the future if he did not succumb to the will of those in whose custody he found himself, Mr Bizos submitted.

Earlier on, the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, asked the court to reject Mr Mogale's evidence and find him guilty as charged. He said Mr Mogale showed himself to be unreliable.

He also submitted that the court should accept the probabilities that Mr Mogale was assaulted on his arrest on May 3 last year, but not the way described by Mr Mogale.

Mr Mogale and Mr Mabaso have pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, one of terrorism, alternatively sabotage.

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ink before

Eglin

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Arquus 7/8/79

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TWO men, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr Bryan Hack, spent an evening drinking in a city centre pub before they allegedly fired on Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton flat earlier this year, the Supreme Court was told today.

The two men and Mr David Beelders are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Ellen Penny, a barmaid in the Albert Room at the Crown Bar in Lower Burg Street, told the court that Mr van der Westhuizen was in the bar when she came on duty on April 10 — the day before the early morning shooting incident.

Drank rum

She served him about 5 pm. He was drinking rum. He chatted to her about a trip he had made to Zambia and showed her several coins.

Later he was joined by a friend whom Mrs Penny identified as one of the accused, Mr Hack.

They later left her bar and went for a meal in the restaurant situated in the Crown complex.

Returned

They returned and drank in her bar till after closing time. They left the bar about 11.45 pm.

She said she had seen

She went off duty at 8 pm. They were sober.

She saw Mr van der Westhuizen after his arrest and had conversations with him.

He had said the 38 slug should have hit Colin Eglin in the head.

She said she was worried, but he told her 'Don't worry, we're getting paid, you'll get a cut.'

He added that if anything happened to her or

Mrs Penny people would start disappearing off the face of the earth.

Mr Justice van Walsen is on the Bench. Mr B O'Leary and Mr W van Greunen are sitting as assessors.

Mr F Kahn, SC, assisted by S Baker are appearing for the State.

Mr W de Haan is appearing pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr I G Farlam, assisted by Mr F D Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners for Mr Hack and Mr B Griessel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, for Mr van der Westhuizen.

(Proceeding)

after his arrest. He appeared indifferent about his arrest.

Under cross-examination she said she had seen no weapon on either of the two men.

Mrs Penny said Mr van der Westhuizen was a heavy drinker who could hold his liquor.

38 slug

Another barmaid, Alison Bain, said that when she came on duty at 12.30 pm on April 10 both men were drinking. Mr Hack left for a period at about 4 pm. He returned one hour later.

Soos voortheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergraspeestudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappij. In die Memorandum en Voorstelling gemaak vir die Tans is daar 57 lede en

LIDMAATSKAP

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, Gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

7/8/79 Post 331

Zwelakhe Sisulu gets nine months

By MALOSE MATSEMELA
SUNDAY POST news editor
Zwelakhe Sisulu was yesterday sentenced to nine months imprisonment by a Pretoria magistrate.

Sisulu, president of the Writer's Association of South Africa, was subsequently granted R200 bail pending leave to appeal, after "failing to answer questions he was subpoenaed on."

Sisulu ... sentenced.

He appeared in camera before

Mr P W de Bruin to answer questions in connection with alleged offence under Section 2 (1b) of the Terrorism Act.

The alleged offence concerns two telephone calls made between him and Thami Mkhwanazi, a reporter of POST, who is presently held under Section (6) of the Terrorism Act.

Sisulu failed to answer a question in court because he "felt that he was privileged not to answer for fear of being incriminated."

According to the subpoena, the

first call allegedly involved a discussion of a Press statement on seven youths who wanted to leave the country.

The second call, allegedly involved an article on attempts to disrupt the Big John Tate-Kallie Knoetze fight in Mmabatho.

Sisulu was represented by advocate J Baron instructed by Mr M N Mavundla of Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneke.

After the sentence, leave for appeal was lodged and Sisulu was granted a R200 bail pending the appeal.

‘.38 slug should’ve hit Eglin’

Court Reporter

MR ARNOLD VAN DER WESTHUIZEN allegedly told a barmaid after the Eglin shooting that the bullet should have hit the Leader of the Opposition in the head, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The barmaid, Miss Alison Wendy Bain, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Van der Westhuizen, Mr David Beelders and Mr Bryan Hack, who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Miss Bain, a barmaid at the Crown Bar, said she had known Mr Van der Westhuizen for some time and that he was a regular customer who could hold his liquor.

She said the man could consume a lot and still be sober when he left.

On Tuesday, April 10, the day before the shooting in the early hours of the following morning, she saw Mr Van der Westhuizen and Mr Hack in the bar at about 12.30 pm.

Mr Van der Westhuizen was drinking rum and Mr Hack was drinking brandy.

Mr Van der Westhuizen stayed in the bar till she left at 8 pm, but Mr Hack left at 4 pm to return at about 5 pm.

After the shootings, she again saw Mr Van der Westhuizen and they chatted. He told her the “.38 slug should have hit Colin Eglin in the head”.

She told him she was pretty nervous about her position and he said she must not worry as he was being “paid for it”.

“He also said that if anything happened to us (Mr Van der Westhuizen, Miss Bain, or Mrs Ellen Madeleine Penny, another barmaid), certain people would start disappearing off the face of the earth,” Miss Bain said.

Miss Bain said she was worried because she had had threatening phone calls telling her to give evidence on behalf of Mr Van der Westhuizen and not for the State.

Under cross-examination by Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, she said she could not remember if Mr Hack left before Mrs Penny had come on duty or after.

Asked if it was a possibility that she was making a mistake, she said it was not. Mr Farlam said Mr Hack would say that he only arrived at the bar at 5 pm and had not been there earlier in the day.

Cross-examined by Mr B Griessel, for Mr Van der Westhuizen, she said she had had conversations with Mr Van der Westhuizen after his first court appearance in connection with the Eglin shooting.

She said she was not mistaken about the conversations. She said they came about when she asked him why he had involved her in the case.

Miss Bain said the conversations had taken place after Mr Van der Westhuizen's first appearance in court and Mr Griessel put it to her that this was incorrect as he had been held in custody for the first week after his arrest.

Earlier Mrs Penny said she had never seen Mr Van der Westhuizen drunk. She said that when she arrived for work at the bar at about 4 pm, Mr Van der Westhuizen was talking to a man but this man was not Mr Hack.

He then came over to her and she asked him where he had been. He told her he had been to Zambia and showed her some coins.

Later Mr Hack arrived and Mr Van der Westhuizen introduced him as “Bryan, my friend from Johannesburg”.

They drank continuously and at about 8 pm went to have something to eat. They returned later and drank till closing time, ending with five or six liqueurs.

Mrs Penny said that sometime after Mr Van der Westhuizen's arrest, a man named “Des” had given her a tip of R30.

Cross-examined by Mr Farlam, Mrs Penny admitted that the liqueurs were “downed as expeditiously as possible”.

She said she would agree that Mr Hack was a bit tipsy “but not tipsy, not knowing what he was doing”.

Questioned about the tip, she said she did not know if the man's surname was Welthagen.

“He said take it otherwise... I'd prefer not to repeat it,” she said.

She said she did not know if the man knew Mr Van der Westhuizen had been in the bar on the evening of the shooting and added that the money had been given to her irrespective of drinks he had bought.

Under cross-examination by Mr Griessel she said it was possible the man had had between 10 and 12 drinks that evening. She said she was quite sure she had seen no weapons on either of the men.

Police ‘lost teargas canisters’

Court Reporter

A NUMBER of teargas canisters were lost by police during the riots in the centre of Cape Town in 1976, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Major Johannes Brand was giving evidence in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr

Bryan Hack who face a charge under the Terrorism Act. Mr Beelders also faces charges of illegally possessing a teargas canister and assault in a sequel to a tear-gassing incident at a Progressive Reform Party meeting in the Weizman Hall in 1977.

Major Brand said that be-

tween August and December, 1976, teargas was used by the police during unrest in the Peninsula. He said the canisters were only issued to the police and should anyone else have a canister, they were not legally in possession.

He said that during the unrest in the centre of Cape

Town, a number of canisters were lost.

As far as he knew, the three men had never been members of the police force, he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, he said that only a few canisters were lost during baton charges.



Mrs Ellen Penny, left, and Miss Alison Bain, the two barmaids who served Mr Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen on the evening before the shooting.



The Noli twins — Mr Hans Guenther Noli, left, and Mr Hans Dieter Noli talk during an adjournment yesterday.

Eglin shooting: Gun hidden at students' home, court told

Court Reporter

THE gun allegedly used to fire shots at the home of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, was hidden in a pouffe at the home of a member of the Conservative Student's Alliance, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

A former member of the CSA, Mr Hans Dieter Noli, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr Bryan Hack, president of the CSA, who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Noli, a University of Cape Town commerce student said he joined the CSA at the beginning of 1978. He said the aims of the group were to propagate the conservative view on campus.

Asked about Section C of the group, he said the section was “and still is”, a very vague organization. He said it was considered more as a joke than anything else and that there was no formal membership.

He said the “informal” members were himself, his twin brother, Mr Hans Guenther Noli, Mr Gareth Griffith and a Mr Tom Scheffler.

When questioned about a T-shirt he had once worn, Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, objected to the question's relevance. Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, said the relevance was to show the type of people invited by Mr Hack to a meeting the same day as the Eglin shooting in which Mr Van der Westhuizen addressed a group of CSA members and the kidnapping of left-wing students was discussed.

Mr Noli admitted he had worn a T-shirt with “Bomb Crossroads” on it. “That T-shirt was worn by me as a demonstration that you can take freedom of speech too far,” he said.

He said it was worn to show how ridiculous freedom of speech could be but that it had little response on the university campus.

Asked by Mr Justice van Walsen if this was a disappointment, he said: “I admit it was rather a disappointment to me.”

Mr Noli said the CSA executive was very upset at the incident because they were of the opinion that it could have been misunderstood.

It was not part of CSA policy to propagate any kind of violence, he said.

Mr Noli talked of another incident on campus in which he had set off cap-gun caps during a meeting addressed by some clergymen.

“I forget the exact day of the meeting on campus where two clergymen of doubtful sincerity were defending Swapo. I did not agree with this as I do not agree with any terrorism of any sort.”

“I decided to disrupt this meeting and did so by setting off cap-gun caps at the meeting.”

The idea was to remind the clergymen that they were supporting violent attacks, he said. By simulated attacks he wanted to show them what “they were letting others into”.

Mr Noli said 18 guns were kept at his Tokai home. Ten

were antique firearms, four were for target-shooting and four others were for self-defence and for “another kind of sport called combat-shooting”.

On April 11 this year, his brother was telephoned by Mr Hack and later the two brothers went to a meeting at Mr Scheffler's Mowbray flat.

He said he could not consider the meeting a CSA meeting as not all those present were members. He said both he and his brother took firearms to the meeting as they did not know at what time they would return home.

“We fully expected to be detained till late in the evening,” he said.

When they arrived, Mr Hack did not look at ease and they did not discuss the shooting at Mr Eglin's flat.

Mr Hack introduced Mr Van der Westhuizen to the group at the meeting and the man then told them that students and the CSA should become more involved in political activities.

He suggested the group take part in acts of harassment against left and liberal elements.

Mr Van der Westhuizen made the suggestion that they should kidnap liberals and release them unharmed at inconvenient spots to find their own way home. The possibility of breaking into the premises of a Rondebosch secretarial business was also discussed.

Mr Noli said that all those present at the meeting, both past and present members of the CSA, were violently opposed to anything of that nature.

Asked whether Mr Van der Westhuizen's suggestions were made in seriousness, Mr Noli said: “It was very difficult to establish at what point he was serious and at what point he was not. To this day I do not know the extent of his humour. I got the impression he was serious but I may have been mistaken.”

He said that those present at the meeting acted very negatively to Mr Van der Westhuizen's suggestions.

He said that the students did not trust Mr Van der Westhuizen as “students are taught to be critical of anything or anybody”.

At the end of the meeting, Mr Hack gave his gun to Mr Noli's brother. He said he could not remember Mr Hack's exact words, but said the student indicated there was some kind of trouble. He asked that the gun be kept till he needed it.

Early the same evening, a strange car pulled up and dogs started barking. His brother went out and saw someone standing in the darkness next to the kitchen door.

His brother drew his gun as a precautionary measure and then saw the man was Mr Hack. He then saw two other men standing in the darkness and knowing Mr Hack, covered the other two men. “The two men claimed to be from the police,” Mr Noli said.

His brother then instructed them to go inside and show him identification. It turned out that one of the men was Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, the Divisional CI Chief in the Western Cape. They then handed over the firearm.

Typing for CSA ‘not confidential’

Court Reporter

THE managing director of a Rondebosch typing business told the Supreme Court yesterday he did not consider as confidential typing work done by the business for a University of Cape Town organization, the Conservative Student's Alliance.

Mr Peter-Michael Day was giving evidence in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr Bryan Hack, the president of the CSA, who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

One of the State's allegations is that they conspired to break into the premises of Lucy's Typing and Secretarial Services in Rondebosch to steal equipment required to further their political objectives.

In his opening address to the court, Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, said members of the CSA suspected the firm of leaking CSA information to the campus left.

Mr Day said he dealt with Mr Hack and that all the work the business had done for the CSA was for general distribution. “It was fairly run of the mill stuff,” Mr Day said.

He said he did not see all the work done for the CSA, but added that what he did see, he did not consider “confidential at all”.

CSA's ‘pranks department’

Court Reporter

SECTION C of the University of Cape Town group, the Conservative Student's Alliance, was also known as the “pranks department”, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Hans Guenther Noli was giving evidence in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen who face a Terrorism Act charge.

Mr Noli and his twin brother, Dieter, attended a meeting a few hours after the shooting at Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton flat. The meeting was organized by Mr Hack and addressed by Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Section C comprised in the main of members of the CSA who were interested in firearms, Mr Noli said.

“We were also known as the pranks department. We would get up to certain tricks which would upset our left friends,” Mr Noli said.

One of these acts was to disrupt a meeting addressed by two clergymen — an act committed by Mr Noli's brother. As a result of this, Mr Dieter Noli was expelled from the CSA, the court heard.

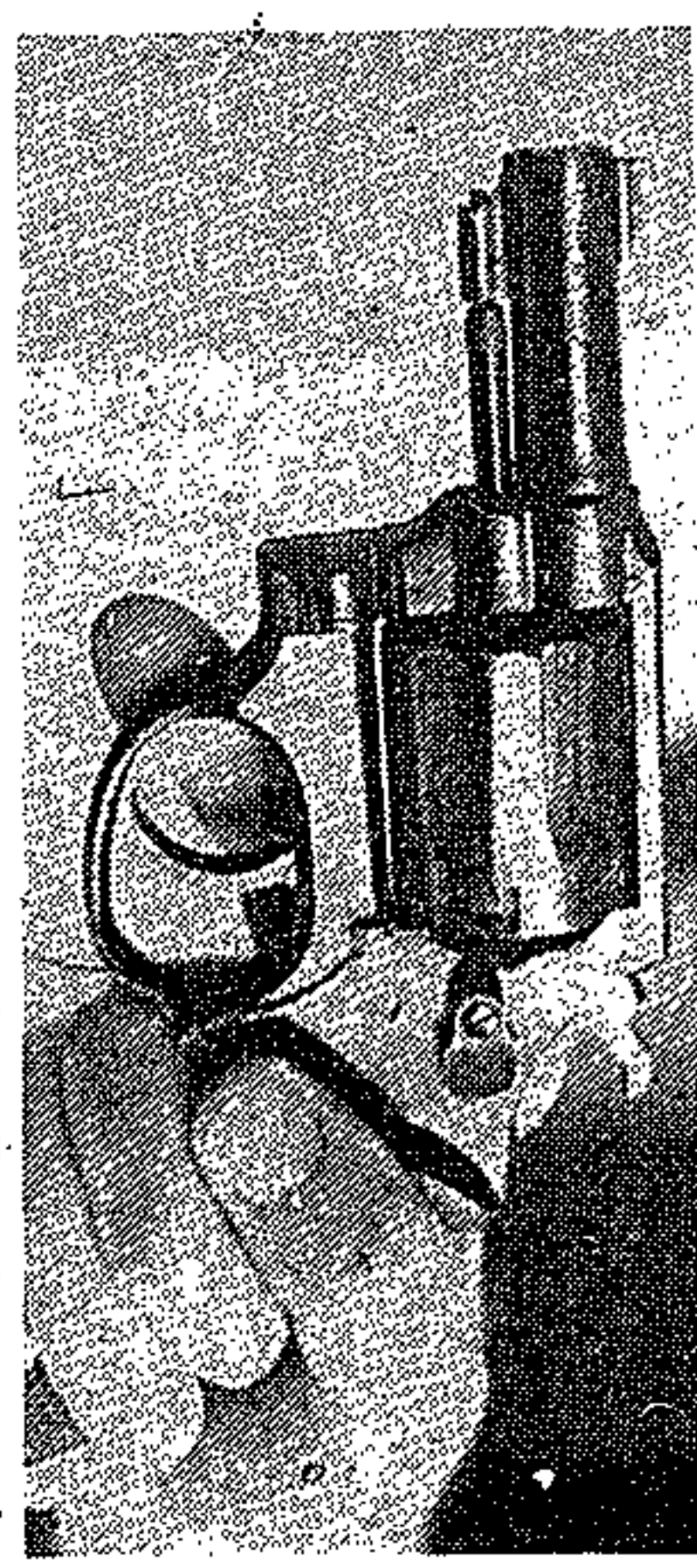
A number of the executive members of the CSA had been threatened on campus and Section C saw fit to go along with executive members to meetings to see “they were not pushed around”, Mr Noli said.

He said he received a telephone call from Mr Hack at about 3 pm on the afternoon of the shooting and was told he and his brother were wanted at a meeting.

When queried, Mr Hack said Mr Noli should look in the newspaper. He later bought an afternoon newspaper but did not connect the details of the Eglin shooting with what Mr Hack had said.

At the meeting, Mr Hack gave the impression of being generally uncomfortable.

3d started 'hit group', court told



● Mr Van der Westhuizen proposed to CSA members that they should kidnap left-wing students and break into a typing business that the CSA believed was releasing confidential information to the left.

● The gun allegedly used in the Eglin shooting was hidden in a pouffe by the Noli brothers.

The Taurus .38 pistol allegedly used to fire shots at the Clifton home of Mr Colin Eglin. It was handed in as an exhibit in the Supreme Court yesterday.

held hours after the Eglin shooting that after the elections in Rhodesia, the ANC would launch a massive campaign of urban terrorism in South Africa.

Mr Noli agreed that there had been talk of this.

Asked whether Mr Van der Westhuizen had said he was responsible for setting up a hit group, to start attacking the left, Mr Noli said he did not recall the specific word "hit-group" being used.

Mr Noli said Mr Van der Westhuizen gave the impression there was official, or semi-official, backing for his plans and that the students would not get into any kind of trouble.

Earlier Mr Noli said Mr Van der Westhuizen said he was a representative of right-wing organizations which were interested in combining right-wing movements and conservative elements in South Africa.

He said the idea was to form what would basically amount to a civil defence unit which would basically oppose left-wing urban terrorism and for this, the students would receive training.

Jobs that would be given to the students would include kidnapping left-wing students, "making their cars disappear" and breaking into left-wing establishments.

Mr Van der Westhuizen also told the group that on a recent trip to Zambia, he had seen signs of a stepping-up of urban terrorism in South Africa.

He told the students a contingent of arms would be coming to South Africa for the group from Italy through Zambia. There would also be a supply of vehicles and plastic explosives.

Mr Noli said Mr Van der Westhuizen suggested he had considerable backing.

Under cross-examination by Mr Farlam, Mr Noli said the

Terror accuses

Court Reporter

AFTER the elections in Rhodesia, the ANC would launch a massive campaign of urban terrorism in South Africa, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen told a group of conservative students, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

He told the students he was responsible for setting up a "hit group" to start attacking the left, it was alleged in cross-examination of Mr Hans Guenther Noli, a member of the Conservative Student's Alliance and one of those at the meeting.

He was giving evidence on the fourth day of the trial of Mr David Beelders, 39, Mr Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the CSA, and Mr Van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point. All have pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act. Mr Beelders has also pleaded not guilty to charges relating to a

teargas incident at the Welzman Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

Other evidence yesterday was that:

● Shortly after the Eglin shooting, Mr Van der Westhuizen said that one of the bullets should have hit the leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, in the head.

● Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth was held briefly at gun-point when he went to pick up the gun allegedly used in the shooting from the home of Mr Noli.

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From page 1

CSA was "and still is" containing information on the left. He said that Mr H strongest point was his headed assessment of tions. He also said Mr was opposed to violence.

Earlier evidence was Mr van der Westhuizen's posals were rejected.

Mr Justice van Walsen with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr van Groenou as assessors Deputy Attorney-General Mr S Baker, appeared for State. Mr W de Haan appeared for Mr Beelders.

Mr Deo for Mr Beelders, instructed by Mr F Farlam, assisted by Mr F appeared for Mr Hack. Mr self, instructed by Jack Kuisel and Company, appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.

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Terror accused started 'hit group', court told

Court Reporter

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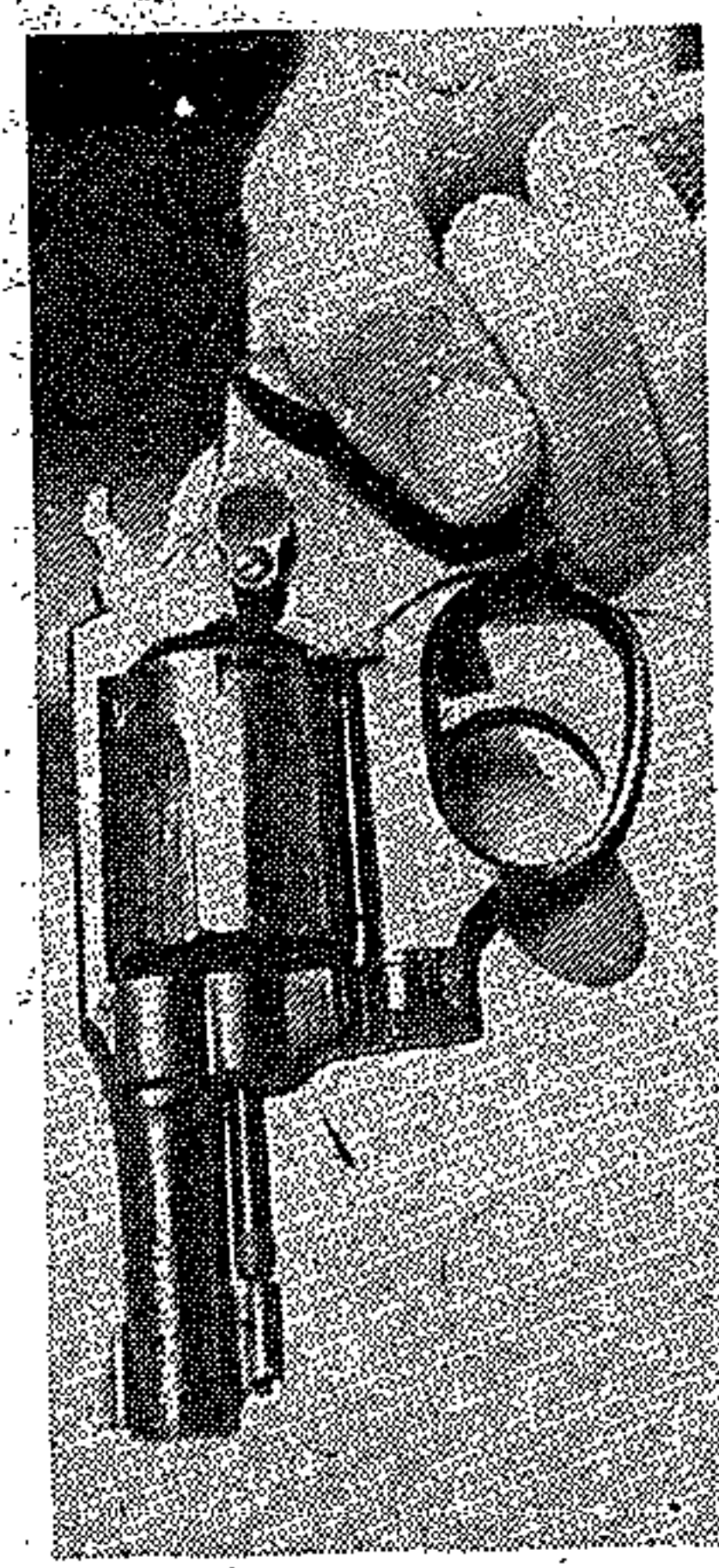
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- Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth was held briefly at gunpoint when he went to pick up the gun allegedly used in the shooting from the home of Mr Noli.

- Mr Van der Westhuizen proposed to CSA members that they should kidnap left-wing students and break into a typing business that the CSA believed was releasing confidential information to the left.
- The gun allegedly used in the Eglin shooting was hidden in a pouffe by the Noli brothers.

Under cross-examination by Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, Mr Noli was asked if Mr Van der Westhuizen had told the group of students at a meeting



The Taurus .38 pistol allegedly used to fire shots at the Clifton home of Mr Colin Eglin. It was handed in as an exhibit in the Supreme Court yesterday.

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- Mr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson
- Mr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw. D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mnr F.A. Jacobs
- Mnr H.M. Jimba

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J.L. Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

- A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
- Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

From page 1

CSA was "and still is" collecting information on the left.

He said that Mr Hack's strongest point was his level-headed assessment of situations. He also said Mr Hack was opposed to violence.

Earlier evidence was that Mr van der Westhuizen's proposals were rejected.

Mr Justice van Winsen presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr J W van Greunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr F Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr S J Baker, appeared for the State. Mr W de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr I G Farlam, assisted by Mr F Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners, appeared for Mr Hack. Mr B Griesel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgru bygewoon van die Raad van die logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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ACQUITTAAL PLEA

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE DEFENCE yesterday called for the discharge of the accused in the Krugersdorp arson murder trial on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence for their conviction.

Mr George Bizos called for the acquittal of Mr Linda Mario Mogale (18) and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso (21).

Evidence in arson trial 'insufficient'

Telephone: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uith. 766

The former president of the banned SSRC and the SSL pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, and one of terrorism, alternatively sabotage.

Mr Justice F S Steyn will pass judgment on Friday.

Their counsel, Mr George Bizos, said State witnesses contradicted themselves in their evidence.

Some State witnesses were assaulted, threatened and forced by investigating officers to implicate the accused falsely, he charged.

A witness still detained and called to the witness box to give evidence against an accused was an accomplice and equally dangerous, he said. However, it would be equally tragic if the wrong people were convicted on

evidence obtained under duress caused by physical violence, the threat of it, detention in solitary confinement until the suspect spoke the truth, according to the police deductions.

To convict the accused under such evidence would set a precedent of the very worst kind.

Even where there was direct evidence, the integrity and reliability of those charged with the duty of investigating serious crimes was of the utmost importance.

Where the State primarily relied on statements made by an accused, the integrity of all who had to do anything with him was paramount.

Where youths were detained in solitary confinement and statements were signed by them more than three months after they had been detained and they were warned, or knew they must speak to avoid punishment, the court would be loathe to rely on anything they said if there was even a reasonable suspicion that they were forced to say what they did in their statements.

The approach of the court should be to treat the evidence as in any other case and have particular regard to the quality of the evidence or lack of it, the extent to which it was probable and whether or not it was corroborated.

Mr J Swanepoel is prosecuting. Mr Bizos is instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker and Company.

INLEIDING

Die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Bergruimstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor te publiseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

WAG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur Maatskappij beperk deur garransie en sonder al kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet 5).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Bepoort deur Garansie))

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Telefo

King man on trial

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— A former Zimele Trust
Fund worker, Mr Fikile
Mlinda, appeared yester-
day in the regional court
here charged with break-
ing his banning order.

After a brief hearing,
the court was adjourned
to this morning.

The state alleges Mr
Mlinda, who is restricted
to the King William's
Town district, broke his
banning order by leaving
the district to travel to
Zwelitsha on March 28. He
has pleaded not guilty to
the charge.

Mr Mlinda, of Ginsberg
Township here, was bann-
ed for five years on
February 12.

Bedurende die o

Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor
sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de
verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag
in 1977 vervaardig deur 'n Oersig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe
Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe
Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur
Garansie) - 'n maatskappy bepoort deur garansie en sonder
n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (wet
Nr. 61 van 1973).

Argus man tells of plan to kill Colin Eglin

Terror accused 'did jobs for BOSS'

331
Argus 9/8/79. 327

MR ARNOLD VAN DER WESTHUIZEN did 'jobs' for the Bureau for State Security in Cape Town at the time it is alleged he fired shots at the flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, it was said in the Supreme Court today.

He was said to have told this to an Argus reporter, Mr Henrie Geyser, in an interview a fortnight after the shooting.

Mr Geyser was giving evidence in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today where Mr van der Westhuizen, Mr David Beelders and Mr Bryan Hack are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Geyser said that during the interview Mr van der Westhuizen told him that about three months before the shooting, Mr Beelders had hinted on a regular basis that something would have to be done about Mr Eglin who was 'getting out of hand.'

Three plans

Mr Geyser said Mr van der Westhuizen told him that he and Mr Beelders had discussed three plans. The third was to kill Mr Eglin.

To this end Mr Beelders had flown to South America and made contact with a few terrorist groups who were prepared to do a 'suicide job' — come to South Africa to do the killing and then flee or face the risk of being caught.

Mr van der Westhuizen had added that the men would want 5 000 US dollars for the killing. He said Mr Beelders often went to South America to investigate currency smuggling.

Discussion

Mr van der Westhuizen also said in the interview that Mr Beelders visited Cape Town about three times a month and they then held regular meetings.

At a meeting in a Rondebosch restaurant on April 4 Mr Beelders and Mr van der Westhuizen

discussed the killing plan. Mr Beelders, he said, was not in favour as he was opposed to violence.

During this meeting Mr van der Westhuizen was asked to contact Mr Hack to find out how well motivated his 'UCT bunch' were. His job was to evaluate their organisation and help them become more effective.

Mr van der Westhuizen also spoke of 12 hardcore students at UCT, six of whom were violent, Mr Geyser said.

The plan was to acquire weapons and train them. They would specialise in right-wing terror activities.

Scorpio

During this meeting he was also told by Mr Beelders to contact Mr Lister Midgley in Sea Point and tell him (Midgley) to contact Scorpio.

When he eventually contacted Mr Midgley, Mr van der Westhuizen said, Mr



Mr Henrie Geyser

Midgley knew who to contact when he mentioned Scorpio.

He was also told to contact Mr Hack and the password to use was that he was a friend of Mr Desmond Welthagen. They arranged a meeting for Tuesday April 10 at the Crown bar.

There they spent the night drinking and spoke of politics. They also talked of Mr Hack's organisation and its 12 hardcore mem-

He said he was told of two brothers who had an arsenal on a Tokai farm — rifles, handguns. They also made their own silencers, handgrenades and teargas.

Mr van der Westhuizen said that when they left the pub that night at 11.45 he decided to do the shooting. Mr Geyser said he was told.

They drove to Mr Eglin's flat and parked the car in Victoria Road. They walked down the stairs to

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

P. T. O

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Eglin's flat and put the dustbin in front of the door. He also pulled flowers from pots and dumped them in front of the door. He told Mr Geyser: 'Seems quite silly now, doesn't it.'

He then took the gun from Mr Hack. Mr Hack had shown him the .38 earlier on. Mr Hack went to fetch the car.

He then fired shots from stairs between the two blocks, Mr Geyser said he was told. The first shot was fired at the door and the others were inaccurate to give the impression of an automatic weapon being used.

He then went back up the stairs, got into the car and they left and went to Mr Eric Peltz's home.

'Disgusting'

He said he hoped by his actions to make Mr Eglin 'cared' so that he would withdraw from politics.

His actions were not against the man but against his 'filthy and disgusting' politics.

He told Mr Geyser he went to work as usual the next day and that evening to a meeting where the shooting was discussed.

The meeting was held to discuss the activities of the Conservative Students' Alliance.

He told them he would like to become more actively involved in their organisation. They told him that if he was a fraud they would shoot him.

The meeting also discussed blowing up cars, kidnapping Nusas officials and taking them 500 km into South West African territory, terrifying them and letting them go.

Mr van der Westhuizen told Mr Geyser that after the meeting he went home.

He was contacted by Mr Beelders who asked him if he was safe and told him that he would not be arrested, Mr Geyser said.

At 11.30 that night he was arrested.

Earlier Mr Justice van Winsen ruled that Mr Geyser's evidence which counsel for defence submitted was a confession made under undue influence; was admissible.

Terror trial

Mr Justice van Winsen said the principle was that the information was given freely to Mr Geyser and of Mr van der Westhuizen's own accord.

There was no undue influence from Mr Geyser and the statement was also not made in contemplation of prosecution.

Excision

He added that the statement was not unduly influenced and it was admitted with excision of a paragraph relating to explosives.

Mr Geyser had just started his evidence yesterday when Mr Griesel raised his objection. He submitted that the contents of an interview which Mr Geyser had with Mr van der Westhuizen amounted to a confession made under undue influence of financial gain.

Mr Geyser said Mr van der Westhuizen had spoken of a fee of R75 000 for the 'inside story of the Eglin shooting'.

On bail

He said he had been contacted by Mr van der Westhuizen a fortnight after the shooting when Mr van der Westhuizen was on bail.

Mr Geyser met Mr van der Westhuizen in the Carousel, a Sea Point restaurant, where Mr Geyser was promised the 'inside story' for a fee of R75 000.

The objection was then raised, the court adjourned and the judge returned to a trial within a trial.

Mr Geyser said they then spoke of a more 'realistic' figure of R50 000.

Mr van der Westhuizen had told him he would give him additional information on the Rick Turner murder, a fire at the Black Sash offices, organisations with military wings in SA, access to military explosives and equipment, right-wing terror activities in Cape Town and the Bureau for State Security's involvement with right-wing activities.

He told Mr Geyser he enjoyed the excitement of right-wing activities as he could not get involved intellectually. Right-wing acts were also profitable and he had made R25 000 in the past five years. He had been offered R200 000 over 10 years.

During the interview he told Mr Geyser he had been 'assured by SWA' that he would not be arrested in connection with the Eglin shooting.

He added that the left wing was well organised and the right not militant enough — their activities were 'in a mess'.

He also said the shooting would not be the last attempt on Mr Eglin's life.

After the first meeting Mr Geyser consulted his Editor and News Editor and then he arranged to spend the next day at Mr van der Westhuizen's home.

Sub judice

At the second meeting they went into more detail.

During this evidence Mr Justice van Winsen intervened and Mr Griesel then submitted it was not the contents of the interview he would contend, but the influence which moved him to make it.

Cross-examined by Mr Griesel, Mr Geyser said when Mr van der Westhuizen contacted him he had not lacked interest in his story, but had kept in mind the law of sub judice.

Mr Geyser denied that Mr van der Westhuizen had originally asked R4 000 to R5 000 for his story.

He raised the question of money. I remember it well because I was offered 10 percent.

Mr Griesel: Mr van der Westhuizen will say in evidence that he asked R4 000 to R5 000 — I will deny it.

Mr Geyser said international distribution of the story was discussed and Mr van der Westhuizen then went into detail.

(Proceeding)

c) Ander lede:

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9/8/79 (327)

Eglin shooting: Peltz gives Hack's CSA version

Court Reporter

MR BRYAN HACK was driving past Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton home in the early hours of April 11 when he heard shots being fired, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was part of the story he told members of the Conservative Student's Alliance when he tried to resign after the shooting incident.

This emerged yesterday during the cross-examination of Mr Eric Peltz, former academic policy-adviser to the CSA, when he was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Hack, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr David Beelders who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Under cross-examination by Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, Mr Peltz said Mr Hack's views were those of a moderate. He was opposed to violence and was the prime motivating force behind the CSA.

Questioned about the harassment of the right on the University of Cape Town campus and whether it was the left who started it, Mr Peltz said: "I would be sympathetic to your view without categorically agreeing with it."

He said that at an executive meeting of the CSA attended by a number of the alliance's members, Mr Hack gave his version of the events of what happened on the night of the shooting.

He also handed in his resignation as president, but this was refused. A resolution was passed noting charges had been laid; Mr Hack's verbal explanation, believing a man innocent till proved guilty; and that his role had been peripheral as opposed to central. It also reaffirmed support in Mr Hack.

At one stage during the cross-examination, Mr Justice van Winsen said: "I don't think we want to get involved in campus politics." Mr

Farlam said the judge was "very wise to refrain".

When questioned about CSA membership, the judge said the CSA was not on trial.

Questioned about what Mr Hack had told Mr Peltz shortly after the shooting and the ambiguity of the word "at" in relation to Mr Eglin's flat, Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, pointed out that "we don't know if the accused has passed his Latin I".

Mr Peltz said he saw no reason to disbelieve Mr Hack's version of what happened on the evening of the shooting and confirmed he had been told that Mr Hack went drinking with Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Mr Van der Westhuizen bought a large quantity of liquor during the evening. "It was a grossly inordinate amount. I never have more than two myself," Mr Peltz said.

Mr Hack agreed to drive Mr Van der West-

huizen home and on the way, Mr Van der Westhuizen asked where Mr Eglin lived.

Mr Van der Westhuizen, who had seen Mr Hack's gun earlier in the evening, asked to see it again and when they arrived at Mr Eglin's flat, they left the car.

Due to Mr Hack's inebriation, he did not take more care with his gun. Once outside Mr Eglin's flat, they decided to put pot-plants outside the door. Then Mr Van der Westhuizen started pulling out plants and Mr Hack did not agree.

Mr Van der Westhuizen told Mr Hack to fetch his car from where it was parked at the Clifton Hotel and that he would join him.

He accidentally rode past Mr Eglin's flat and as he did so, he heard shots going off. He reversed and picked up Mr Van der Westhuizen. He was also unaware that Mr Van der Westhuizen had had his gun when he went down to the flat.

Arnold 'man from Scorpio'

Court Reporter

WHEN Mr Bryan Hack was asked who Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen was, he said the man was from Scorpio, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Eric Peltz, a University of Cape Town law student and former academic policy-adviser for the Conservative Student's Alliance, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Hack, Mr Van der Westhuizen and Mr David Beelders, who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Peltz said he had known Mr Hack since August 1977 and had joined the CSA at the beginning of 1978. He said the Section C of the CSA was a loosely defined section and that it was regarded partly in a "jocular" fashion.

He said their theoretical duties were to obtain information for the CSA and that in the event of physical attack on members of the CSA, the section would go to their aid.

Reputed members of Section C were Mr Tom Scheffler, Mr Gareth Griffiths and the Noli twins.

Mr Peltz said that on April 10 this year, he phoned Mr Hack to discuss his by-election campaign for the UCT SRC as voting was due to start in residences that evening.

Mr Peltz said he was standing on a moderate New Republic Party platform and was the official CSA candidate. He wanted to ensure Mr Hack's assistance for canvassing. Mr Hack said he could not come

At the time, Mr Hack's breath smelt of liquor, he appeared excited and nervous and he was punctuating his speech with giggling.

Mr Peltz then asked about Mr Van der Westhuizen, who had been introduced only as Arnold, and was told he was sent by an organization although he would not disclose what organization this was.

Asked about murder and injury, Mr Van der Westhuizen said this was not the case. He was also asked about which organizations were to be combined and he said the CSA, the Save Rhodesia Fund and the Anglo-Afrikaner Bond.

Mr Peltz said he could not understand this, as the CSA was centre, the Save Rhodesia Fund was right and the AAB was far right.

Mr Van der Westhuizen told him political ideology was not his field. The intimation was that Mr Van der Westhuizen's field was organizing acts of intimidation.

Asked by Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, what Mr Hack's reaction was to Mr Van der Westhuizen's comments, Mr Peltz said he did not obtain an "independent assessment" of Mr Hack's views "but in my opinion he was not expressing approval or disapproval".

After about 39 minutes, the



Mr Desmond Welthagen, left, a prospector, and University of Cape Town student, Mr Eric Peltz, a former member of the Conservative Students' Alliance, gave evidence yesterday.

Welthagen 'boasted about his exploits'

C. Times 9/8/79.

(327)

who could be a potential benefit to the CSA.

Early the next morning, Mr Peltz was woken by someone climbing over a fence at his Sea Point home and a knock on his bedroom window.

He asked who was there and recognized Mr Hack's voice. He told the student to come round to the front door, let him and Mr Van der Westhuizen in, and took them to his bedroom.

There Mr Hack told him: "We've just come from hitting Eglin's place."

Mr Peltz said he did not understand and Mr Hack opened his revolver. Only two rounds were left — "the intimidation being that the remaining bullets had been fired".

He asked who fired the shots and was told Mr Van der Westhuizen had.

He then asked if Mr Van der Westhuizen could not have killed Mr Eglin by his action and the man replied: "What, from that distance."

saw Mr Hack on the campus the next day. At one stage there was a meeting between Mr Hack, Mr Peltz and Mr Peter Salmon, another member of the CSA, at which the night's events were discussed.

Mr Hack also spoke of a meeting "of certain people" which Mr Van der Westhuizen was invited but did not attend as he was awaiting results of the SRC by-election.

During his conversations with Mr Hack, he asked him who "Arnold" was. He was told: "Arnold van der Westhuizen. He's from Scorpio."

He said he was quite surprised as Mr Van der Westhuizen had mentioned he had been to Zambia and thought the man might be involved in military intelligence.

Mr Peltz said the CSA included members from the Progressive Federal Party, the NRP and the "left wing of the National Party under Pik Botha".

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter
MR DESMOND WELTHAGEN, the man who was once called Scorpio, boasted to the president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, Mr Bryan Hack, of incidents of right-wing activism and about his exploits, it was alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Welthagen denied the allegation when it was put to him in cross-examination in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen who are appearing on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Beelders also faces charges of assault and illegal possession of teargas in a sequel to an incident at a Progressive Reform Party meeting in the Weizman Hall in 1977.

Mr Welthagen, who described himself as a prospector, told the court how he had come to give Mr Hack's telephone number to Mr Beelders.

He said that at the end of January, or the beginning of February this year, he met with American conservative author Mr Gary Allen and Mr Brendan Willmer, head of the Save South Africa Campaign, at a Woodstock hotel after Mr Allen had addressed a meeting chaired by Mr John Wiley.

Mr Welthagen said Mr Hack and Mr Gareth Griffiths came across to the group and they discussed "politics, women and alcohol" in general terms.

"Let us leave out women and alcohol," Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State said.

He asked what politics the group discussed and Mr Welthagen said they talked about the present South African situation. Mr Welthagen said he told the group that "to settle it, you only have to take out 500 well-known South African communists and shoot them".

Asked what reaction this comment received, he said "normal — they laughed". He said these were his views, but no one seemed to agree with them.

Asked about the view of those present, he said all the others would be very conservative while he was more extreme than them. He said he did not think Scorpio was discussed.

He admitted that the allegation that he was Scorpio had



Mr Henry Geyser, a senior reporter on the Argus, outside court yesterday.

been made.

At the end of the drink session, Mr Welthagen took Mr Hack and Mr Griffiths' telephone numbers as they "seemed such nice fellows".

Mr Welthagen said he had known Mr Beelders for some years and that while he was very conservative, his views were to the left of Mr Welthagen's.

He said he gave Mr Beelders Mr Hack's telephone number about a week before the Eglin shooting. Asked why he had, he said because they were nice guys.

"Is he a person who likes nice guys? Is that what you are saying?" Mr Kahn asked. Mr Welthagen said: "No". Later he said all conservatives are "nice guys".

He said he met Mr Van der Westhuizen after the shooting. Asked if he was sober, Mr Welthagen said: "I was working on it."

He said the two had a "little

chat" about the "normal things conservatives discuss" and he asked Mr Van der Westhuizen "what went wrong".

Mr Van der Westhuizen replied that someone must have seen them. Asked if he regarded being caught as something that went wrong, Mr Welthagen said "yes".

He said he had seen Mr Van der Westhuizen after this and that the man had left a suitcase at his house. However, the man had then been arrested as "a threat to State security". He said he had lent him R100.

Asked why he had given one of the barmaids who had served Mr Van der Westhuizen and Mr Hack on the evening before the shooting R30, he said the bar had "nice looking barmaids". He said he had won R200 on a horse and that his father had told him money "must be spread around like horse-manure".

He said he knew the two men had been drinking there before the shooting.

He described as a lie, a news report that he had offered to pay for the defence of the two men.

Under cross-examination by Mr W de Haan, for Mr Beelders, Mr Welthagen said he had been to the meeting at the Weizman Hall where the teargas was thrown but that he had left before the incident.

He also said Mr Beelders had been at the meeting but that he had asked him to give his daughter a lift home. Mr Beelders left before Mr Welthagen did.

Mr Welthagen denied emphatically that he was Scorpio.

Asked about convictions for criminal libel in 1972 after he had been convicted of defaming Rev Theo Kotze and the former Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Robert Selby Taylor, he said he had been found guilty "but it doesn't mean to say I did it".

He admitted he had said in a newspaper interview earlier this year that anyone could use the name Scorpio, "it's not a registered trade mark".

Questioned by Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, Mr Welthagen was told Mr Hack would say that at the meeting when they first met, he began to talk in a boastful manner about his exploits and about right-wing activism.

"He can say what he wants to. It's a democratic country," Mr Welthagen said. He denied it was true. He also denied talking of planting a bomb in the Cape Times. "I wouldn't discuss things like that in a crowded bar."

He said Mr Hack would be committing perjury if he said it.

Re-examining Mr Welthagen, Mr Kahn said: "I'm going to argue that you're not Scorpio. Would you like to comment?"

"Of course I'm not," Mr Welthagen said.

Eglin shooting: 'Gun was Hack's'

Court Reporter

DEFENCE counsel for Mr Bryan Hack yesterday admitted in the Supreme Court that the gun used in the Eglin shooting belonged to the student.

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, admitted that the .38 Taurus revolver handed in to court on Tuesday was the same gun.

The admissions came during the evidence of a ballistics expert, Lieutenant-Colonel A P J van Schalkwyk, who was testifying in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Other admissions yesterday were that:

- At a meeting after the shooting Mr Hack handed the gun to the Noli twins.

- None of the accused "is or was employed by any branch of the SA police or the Bureau for State Security or any other governmental or quasi-governmental department".

Referring to parts of letters handed into the court earlier, defence counsel also admitted that:

- Shots from a firearm were fired at the house of Mr R H L Strachan, at 14 Chapel Street, Durban, in the early hours of March 17 this year.

- Mr Strachan was a restricted person because of his left-wing political activity.

- Dr Richard Turner, another restricted person, was murdered in January last year at his Durban home.

Terror trial told of bomb threats to Cape Times

SCORPIO was considered to be extremely right-wing, a senior Cape Times reporter, Mr Ted Olsen, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Olsen was giving evidence in the trial of Mr David Beelders, Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Olsen, who was mentioned in a letter from Mr Beelders to Mr Van der Westhuizen as

the reporter who found Dr Eschel Rhodie, a danger and a "commie", said that in 1972 he had come into contact with Scorpio on numerous occasions as the crime reporter for the Cape Times.

He said Scorpio had often telephoned the newspaper and claimed responsibility for acts of vandalism and death threats.

"We considered Scorpio to be extremely

right-wing."

He said Scorpio continued to act up till 1977. He said the Cape Times had been threatened and told that the building would be "blown up".

At one time the foyer of the Cape Times was saturated with petrol and set alight, however, Scorpio never claimed responsibility for this, he said.

On Dr Rhodie, Mr Olsen said he was one of

a team of reporters who managed to arrange a meeting with the man in Miami, Florida. Asked about being a danger and a "commie", he said he did not consider himself one.

Asked if the newspaper was communist, he said the Cape Times was not committed, politically or ideologically, to any party or organization. He said the newspaper could be considered "liberal", but in no way "left".

Beelders asks for acquittal

Court Reporter 10/2/79

MR DAVID BEELDERS yesterday asked to be acquitted on six counts under the Terrorism Act, and on charges of assault and illegal possession of teargas after the State closed its case in the Supreme Court.

Mr W. de Haan, for Mr Beelders, submitted that in respect of all the charges, the State's evidence had been of such a nature that no reasonable man could "convict" on it.

And defence counsel for Mr Beelders' co-accused indicated to the court they would be applying for acquittals on a number of the terror allegations.

The State closed its case on the sixth day of the trial of Mr Beelders, 39, Mr Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point, who have pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act. Mr Beelders has also pleaded not guilty to charges relating to a teargas incident at the Weizman Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

The acquittal call came after Mr Justice Van Winsen, ruled that statements made to an Argus reporter during interviews with Mr Van der Westhuizen after the Eglin shooting were admissible.

Confessions

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• Full reports, more pictures page 9

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller

4

13

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
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Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

FROM R125.00

Accused 'expected BSS to pay' costs

Court Reporter

MR ARNOLD VAN DER WESTHUIZEN expected legal expenses arising from the Eglin shooting would be paid by the Bureau for State Security with either Mr Desmond Welthagen or Mr David Beelders acting as a front, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

'No influence was exerted'

NO UNDUE influence was exerted on Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen by an Argus reporter to force him to make certain statements, the Supreme Court found yesterday.

The decision came after the "trial within the trial" of Mr van der Westhuizen, Mr David Beelders, and Mr Bryan Hack who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Earlier Mr B Griessel, for Mr Van der Westhuizen, had objected to the handing in of certain notes made by the reporter, Mr Henrie Geyser, during two meetings with the man about two weeks after the Eglin shooting in April this year.

In his final argument, Mr Griessel said that even a mild inducement would render the statements, which amounted to confessions, inadmissible.

He also said certain sections of the statement might expose Mr Van der Westhuizen to prosecution on other counts, not mentioned in the present indictment.

Mr F Kahn, SC, later came to an agreement with Mr Griessel and a certain section of the notes were not handed in.

During the trial within the trial, Mr Geyser told the court how Mr Van der Westhuizen had telephoned him on April 25, how they had met in a Sea Point restaurant and how Mr Van der Westhuizen had offered the inside story of the shooting for R75 000.

After discussion they agreed that R50 000 might be more realistic and Mr Van der Westhuizen said he had more information about other events.

Wanted to sell story overseas

Under cross-examination by Mr Griessel, Mr Geyser denied Mr Van der Westhuizen had originally asked R4 500 for his story and that he had said if the story could be distributed internationally, it would be worth far more.

Questioned on whether he had planted the seeds in Mr Van der Westhuizen's mind that if he wanted to sell his story overseas, he would have to give more information, Mr Geyser said: "No, I don't think I planted the seeds."

Mr Van der Westhuizen said that after being released on bail in connection with the Eglin shooting, he was in a very bad financial position. His "Jewish landlord" evicted him from his business premises and he lost several of his Jewish clients. It was very difficult for him to carry out his business.

He said he was in debt "to the tune of almost R5 000" and that of this, R3 500 was owed to Mr Beelders.

He said he had three courses of action. One was to do business in Johannesburg, one was to sell goods in Durban and the third was to "get money quick" by selling his story to a newspaper.

He could not do the business in Johannesburg as he could not move his staff there and the Durban contract fell through when he was not paid for his first consignment of products.

Mr Van der Westhuizen was under "tremendous pressure" to repay Mr Beelders and in March or April this year, he received a letter from Mr Beelders in which he suggested Mr Van der Westhuizen contact a journalist, Mr Ken Nelson, and supply him with inaccurate details of the right.

The details would be supplied by Mr Beelders and this would be done so that Mr Van der Westhuizen could raise the money to repay Mr Beelders. However, Mr Nelson had left Cape Town and the plan was never put into operation.

On the night of the shooting, Mr Van der Westhuizen met Mr Hack and Mr Hack disclosed certain "revealing details" about his organization, the Conservative Students' Alliance. He then decided to sell these facts to a newspaper.

Hack was 'shocked'

WHEN Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, District C1 Officer for the Western Cape, went to see Mr Bryan Hack in connection with the Eglin shooting, the student appeared shocked, nervous and frightened, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Brigadier Ellingworth was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Hack, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr David Beelders who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

He said that acting on information received, he went to Mr Hack's Mowbray home on April 11 and asked him about the shooting. Mr Hack denied all knowledge of the incident but after "persistent questioning", he made an admission.

Acting on this admission, he went to a Tokai home and took possession of a gun that was hidden in a large cushion.

Mr Van der Westhuizen told this to an Argus reporter, Mr Henrie Geyser, during an interview about two weeks after the Eglin shooting.

Yesterday notes of this interview, as well as notes from an interview from the day before were explained to the court.

Mr Geyser was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Beelders, Mr Van der Westhuizen and Mr Bryan Hack who face a charge under the Terrorism Act.

At his first interview, Mr Van der Westhuizen offered to tell the story of the Eglin shooting for R75 000. Later the



Rabbi Mendel Popack, who told the court of the Lubavitch Foundation's caravan.

two basically agreed on a figure of R50 000 and Mr Geyser asked for further information.

Mr Van der Westhuizen "readily agreed" to tell the reporter about:

- The Rick Turner murder and the name of the person involved.

- Explosives on the Soweto railway-line and where they came from.

- The fire at the office of the Black Sash.

- Five organizations inside South Africa with military wings.

- Right-wing access to military plastic explosives.

- The availability of military equipment to right-wing organizations.

- Right-wing terror activities.

- The involvement of BSS.

Asked why he was involved, Mr Van der Westhuizen said he enjoyed the excitement and that he could not get involved intellectually in politics. "This is my way of doing things."

He said right-wing terror was very profitable and that in his first three years of involvement, he had made R25 000. He had been told he could earn R200 000 in 10 years.

He finished the first interview by telling Mr Geyser that the shooting at Mr Eglin's flat would not be the last attempt on Mr Eglin. "They will arrest us but the real people will get away," he said.

In a lengthy interview the following day, Mr Van der Westhuizen told Mr Geyser that three or four months before the meeting Mr Beelders had hinted to him that something had to be done about Mr Eglin and that he was getting out of hand.

Asked why Mr Beelders had told him this, Mr Van der Westhuizen said this was because he was the person in Cape Town who, unofficially through Mr Beelders, did "jobs" for "Boss".

Mr Beelders said Mr Eglin had to be taught a lesson but that the method was left very much to Mr Van der Westhuizen. He drew up three plans.

"C1" was the code name given to mild intimidation in the form of chemical cards along the line of the Donald Woods' T-shirts. The cards would be soaked in a chemical made by students at the University of Cape Town.

"C2" was the actual firing of shots similar to the attack on the Rev Theo Kotze and also used in Durban.

"C3" was the actual killing of Mr Eglin. Mr Van der Westhuizen told Mr Geyser that Mr Beelders had flown to South America earlier this year and had made contact with a terrorist group that was prepared to do a "suicide job".

They would come

Africa, kill Mr Eglin and then flee. For this they would have to be paid \$5 000.

Mr Van der Westhuizen told Mr Geyser he met Mr Beelders at a Rondebosch restaurant on April 4 and told him the shooting would be the easiest.

Also at the meeting, Mr Beelders told Mr Van der Westhuizen to contact Mr Hack. He was told to find out from Mr Hack how well motivated his group (Conservative Students' Alliance) was and how much money they had.

Mr Van der Westhuizen said his job was to evaluate their organization and help them become more effective. It was suggested that a commando group be formed to break in and steal from various places including from a Nusas safe which they had been told regularly held large sums of money. A man was to be flown down from Johannesburg to do the job.

Mr Beelders was told to tell Mr Hack he was a friend of Desmond Welthagen. He met Mr Hack on October 10 at a bar in Cape Town and spent R47 on drinks and food.

They discussed politics and spoke of Mr Hack's organization. There were 12 hard-core members and the group had about R500 in cash. Mr Hack told Mr Van der Westhuizen there were two brothers within the organization who had an arsenal on a Tokai farm. They had rifles, hand-guns, hand-grenades and teargas. They could also make their own silencers.

He asked Mr Hack what they needed to become more effective and was told money, typewriters, photo equipment and a printing press.

Mr Van der Westhuizen hinted he might be able to obtain this and they spoke about the possibility of obtaining military weapons, something that Mr Hack liked.

When they left the bar, Mr Hack showed Mr Van der Westhuizen his gun and he wanted to shoot at Mr Eglin. Mr Geyser said the man told him: "It was one of my plans, so by sheer coincidence there it was, on my lap... so to speak."

They went to Mr Eglin's flat and Mr Hack parked opposite it. They walked to the parking lot on a next door block of



Mr Henrie Geyser, a senior reporter on the Argus, who interviewed Mr Van der Westhuizen after the Eglin shooting.

flats and then walked down to Mr Eglin's flat.

He said a rubbish bin was put in front of the door and flowers were pulled out of pots. He told Mr Geyser: "It seems quite silly now, doesn't it."

He then took Mr Hack's gun and Mr Hack went to fetch his car. From some steps he fired shots, the first at the front door and the others rapidly so police would look for an automatic and not a revolver.

He jumped into the car and they drove to the home of Mr Eric Peltz, a CSA member. Later Mr Hack took him home.

Asked by Mr Geyser why he had done the shooting, he said he thought Mr Eglin would become scared and probably not sleep so well. He might have even pulled out of politics.

"My action was against Eglin the politician, not the man. I actually considered writing to him to say it was nothing personal but that I regarded his politics as filthy and disgusting."

Court told of caravan

A CARAVAN belonging to the Lubavitch Foundation, a Jewish organization, was worth R25 000 with its contents, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Rabbi Mendel Popack was giving evidence in the trial of Mr David Beelders.

Mr Van der Westhuizen and Mr Geyser are appearing on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

One of the State's allegations is that Mr Beelders conspired with Mr Van der Westhuizen and/or another person, or persons or instigated, commanded, aided, advised or en-

couraged him to steal or destroy a van used by its owners to disseminate literature and which stood in Beach Road, Sea Point.

In a letter from Mr Beelders to Mr Van der Westhuizen, Mr Beelders wrote: "Please confirm presence of 'X' in Sea Point, and whether progress was made re: removal of rubbish. The word 'rubbish' is alleged to refer to the caravan."

Rabbi Popack said the foundation was a Jewish religious organization without any political function and that the van was worth R25 000.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beoog.

Beelders asks for acquittal

C-Times 10/8/79 327
Court Reporter

MR. DAVID BEELDERS yesterday asked to be acquitted on six counts under the Terrorism Act and on charges of assault and illegal possession of teargas after the State closed its case in the Supreme Court.

Mr W de Haan, for Mr Beelders, submitted that in respect of all the charges, the State's evidence had been of such a nature that no reasonable man could "convict" on it.

And defence counsel for Mr Beelders' co-accused indicated to the court they would be applying for acquittals on a number of the terror allegations.

The State closed its case on the sixth day of the trial of Mr Beelders, 39, Mr Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point, who have pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act. Mr Beelders has also pleaded not guilty to charges relating to a teargas incident at the Weizman Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

The acquittal call came after Mr Justice Van Winsen ruled that statements made to an Argus reporter during interviews with Mr Van der Westhuizen after the Eglin shooting were admissible.

Confessions

Mr B Griessel, for Mr Van der Westhuizen, had objected on the grounds that the statements amounted to confessions and that they had been made under undue duress.

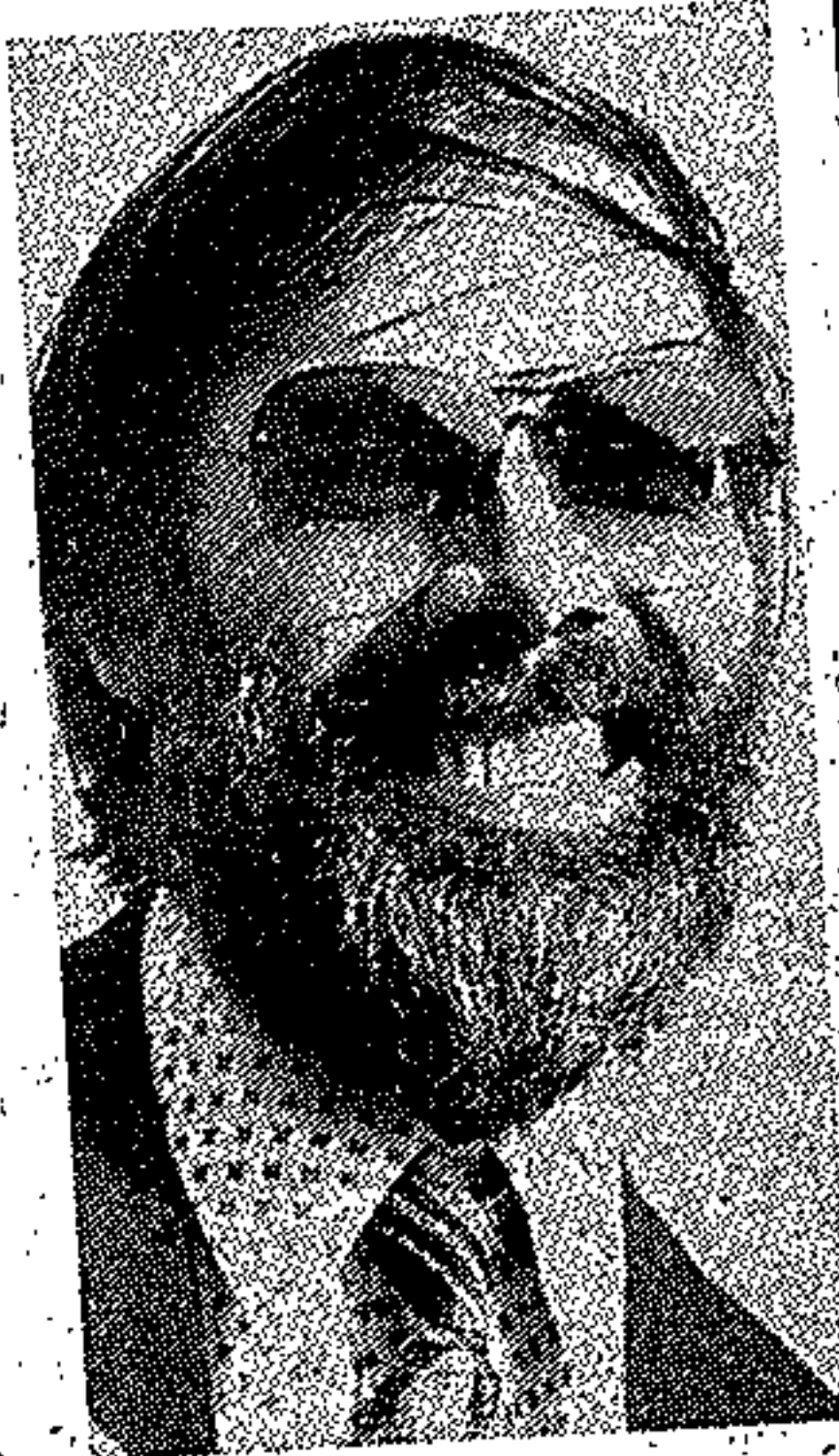
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Mr David Beelders

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• Full reports, more pictures page 9

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Professor R.J. Davies

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton

Plea for discharge of accused

MR W DE HAAN applied for the discharge of his client, Mr David Beelders, when the State closed its case yesterday in the terror trial in which Mr Beelders, Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, are appearing.

Mr de Haan said the test to be applied was whether the evidence was sufficient for a reasonable man to find Mr Beelders guilty.

I submit that there is not sufficient evidence to justify putting the man on his defence.

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, said he would apply for the discharge of Mr Hack on one count while Mr B Griesel for Mr van der Westhuizen, said he would apply for the discharge of Mr van der Westhuizen on five counts.

These applications and the State's argument were to be heard today.

SIX DAYS

The State's case ended after six days of evidence.

Earlier yesterday afternoon Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, Divisional CI chief in the Western Cape, told the court that as a result of certain information given to him he went to a flat in Mowbray.

There he met Mr Hack and told him he was investigating the shooting at the Clifton flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

At first Mr Hack denied all knowledge of the incident, but after persistent questioning he made an admission.

Brigadier Ellingworth said he accompanied Mr Hack to the home of Mr Dieter Noli and Mr Guen-

ther Noli in Tokai where he asked one of the brothers for a firearm.

He was handed a cushion with one of the seams open. A revolver wrapped in what looked like a scarf was taken out.

It was fully loaded, Brigadier Ellingworth then returned with Mr Hack to Mr Hack's flat where he was handed 37 live 38 rounds and eight spent cartridges.

After that they went to Sea Point to the home of Mr van der Westhuizen. He asked him whether he was aware of the reason for his visit and Mr van der Westhuizen replied: 'Yes.'

An Argus reporter, Mr Henrie Geyser, told the court of information Mr van der Westhuizen would give him in return for R50 000.

INSIDE STORY

Mr Geyser said that at their first meeting Mr van der Westhuizen had promised him the 'inside story' on the Eglin shooting.

Mr Geyser said Mr van der Westhuizen wanted payment of R75 000. Mr Geyser had told him this was unrealistic and they had agreed that R50 000 would be more realistic.

Mr Geyser said he had told him the story of the Eglin incident would not be worth this amount, to which Mr van der Westhuizen replied that he could supply Mr Geyser with additional information.

This included:

- 1 The Rick Turner murder and the person involved.
- 2 Explosives on a Soweto railway line and their source.
- 3 A fire at the Black Sash building at Christmas time.
- 4 Five organisations with military wings within South Africa.
- 5 Information on Mr Eglin.
- 6 Military equipment.
- 7 Cape Town right-wing terror activities.
- 8 The participation of the Bureau for State Security (BSS) in right-wing activities.
- 9 His own involvement.
- 10 The reasons for his own involvement.
- 11 Money available from such activities.
- 12 Tapes concerning military involvement in South West Africa.
- 13 His five year involvement.
- 14 Cut-price air flights.
- 15 He would also tell him that the 'real ones' in the Eglin shooting would get away.
- 16 That he had been paid R25 000 in five years and had been offered R200 000 over 10 years.

Mr Geyser said that in a second and longer interview Mr van der Westhuizen told him of three plans: C1, C2, C3.

The first, C1, consisted of intimidation by chemical means similar to the Donald Woods T-shirt incident.

It also included mailing greeting cards soaked in a chemical to left-wingers.

INTIMIDATION

The second, C2, was intimidation by means of shots similar to the incident at the home of the Rev Theo Kotze of the Christian Institute.

Mr Geyser said Mr van der Westhuizen told him the third plan was the murder of Mr Colin Eglin. In this regard Mr Beelders had visited South America, Mr van der Westhuizen told Mr Geyser, and made contact with hire killers who were prepared to do the job for 5 000 US dollars.

Mr van der Westhuizen and Mr Beelders had discussed C3 during an April 4 meeting this year. It was complicated and Mr Beelders was not in favour, Mr Geyser said he was told during his interview with Mr van der West-

Terror trial accused's statements handed in

THREE statements made by Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen following his arrest on charges of attempted murder and later taking part in terroristic activities were handed in at the closure of the State's case in the trial in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The first was made a day after he was arrested on allegations of firing shots at Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton flat. It was made before a magistrate, Mr H A J Swart.

HACK

It read: 'I was instructed by a certain person to contact Mr Bryan Hack with a view to meeting him and discussing his political part at the University of Cape Town. It was last week. I met Mr Hack for the first time on Tuesday (April 10) in a bar. We drank at the bar a considerable amount of alcohol until about 11.30 pm to midnight.'

A GUN

'Mr Hack was then supposed to take me home in his motorcar. As we left he showed me that he was carrying a gun. We consumed a lot of alcohol by that stage. Instead of Mr Hack dropping me at my home in Sea Point as planned we drove to Clifton with no intention of doing anything.

'We did not plan or discuss what we were going to do beforehand. One thing just led to the next and we found ourselves outside Mr Eglin's front door.

DAMAGED FLOWERS

'We proceeded to damage flowers outside his front door. We then went back up to Victoria Road to his car where Mr Hack produced his firearm.

'It just happened that I was the one who was given his gun. He offered to stay in his own car to drive it away. I then fired a few shots at the front door and we left.'

The next statement was made on May 25 before Detective Warrant Officer George Nugent.

BEELDERS

In it he referred to his relationship with one of the other accused, Mr David Beelders. He said he had known Mr Beelders from the days he (Mr van der Westhuizen) was in a Rondebosch orphanage.

He also commented on various points raised in letters to him from Mr Beelders who had moved to South West Africa.

Mr van der Westhuizen said that the reference in one of the letters to the Cape Times and 'putty' referred to a previous request Mr Beelders had made to him to damage a building owned by 'some newspaper' and situated in Bellville.

SCORPIO

With reference to the letters signed 'The Fink' and 'Scorpio' he said: 'I have presumed for some time from newspaper reports dating back seven years that David Beelders is Scorpio. But he has never told me so.'

The third statement made on August 2 this year was in question and answer form. It was made before Captain A De-whurst.

Allegations of terroristic activities were put to him and he denied them.

EXPLOSIVES

He also denied setting alight the Christian Institute, asking Mr Beelders to obtain explosives for him, discussing blowing up the Cape Times. He also denied that a reference to 'braaing' meant setting alight to places.

He was also asked: 'What did you mean by asking Beelders to assassinate Mr Mudge and his kaffir mates?'

He replied: 'I know that it is a physical impossibility. It is just something I wrote because of my own

Memorite Central Committee se konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelinge voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

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Scorpio

IT HAS been brought to the attention of The Argus that during the proceedings in the terror trial on Wednesday, replying to a question by Mr Frank Kahn SC as to whether Mr Desmond Welthagen was Scorpio, Mr Welthagen replied: 'Ugh, they make these stupid allegations.'

Mr Welthagen did not reply: 'Don't make stupid allegations,' as was reported in The Argus.

navorsings-Fel program bygedr. van der roet, argstede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Univer-

By IKE MOTSAPI

JUDGMENT in the Krugersdorp arson murder trial in which two former presidents of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) and the Soweto Students' League (SSL) are appearing, will be passed today.

Mr Linda Mario Mogale (19), who celebrated his 19th birthday in detention yesterday, and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso (21), pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property, one of terrorism, alternatively sabotage.

The two are accused of having thrown petrol bombs at the houses of Mr Johannes Nkosi, Mr Paul Mashumi Mzaidume, both school principals, and Mr China Wilfred Ngema, chairman of Kaizer Chiefs Supporters Club in February and March last year.

The petrol bomb attacks resulted in the death of Mr Nkosi's wife, Mrs Veronika Nkosi and daughters Thabisile Nkosi and Nomgqibelo Nkosi.

The two are also accused of being members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), a militant body formed by students in exile.

The aims of SAYRCO are said to be to overthrow the South African Government by violence.

During argument, the state prosecutor, Mr Swanepoel, asked the Court to

convict Mr Mogale on all charges. He said Mr Mogale had shown himself to be an unreliable witness when he gave evidence. He also asked the Court to accept the possibilities that Mr Mogale was assaulted when he was arrested on May 3 last year.

Mr Swanepoel said he had no case against Mr Mabaso but that there was evidence of terrorism in that he was found in possession of a SAYRCO document when he was arrested.

The defence counsel, Mr George Bizos, who is instructed by Raymond

Judgment today in arson murder trial

Tucker and Company, submitted that there was no credible and sufficient evidence that might lead to his clients' conviction.

He said statements of State witnesses were taken under duress in that investigating officers assaulted and threatened them with indefinite detention if they did not say in their statements what they wanted them to say.

Mr Mogale was assaulted, his teeth broken and also threatened with an indefinite detention if he did not succumb to the investigating officers' demands that he admit the crimes.

He said if the judge could convict the accused under such evidence, the court would set a precedent of the very worst kind. He called for the acquittal of both accused.

Mr Justice F S Steyn will pass judgment.

33 POST, Friday, August 10, 1979

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Appeals refused to Terror Act men

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court has refused six men leave to appeal against convictions under the Terrorism Act. The six were convicted in the special court at Springs on November 24, 1977, by Mr Justice De Villiers.

The charges arose from an explosion in a house in Klipspruit, Soweto, on January 7, 1977, in which a Mr Edmund Malambu was killed, and the planting of a bomb the same evening on the main Johannesburg-Vereeniging railway line at Grasmere.

A ganger, Mr Wellington Sekumba, was injured when he picked up the bomb the next day.

The men, who are detained on Robben Island, are Mr Mahwidi Phala, Mr John Thabo, Mr Letsie Mashinini, Mr

Solomon Musi, Mr Bafana Nkosi and Mr Philip Khoza.

Mr Phala was granted leave by the trial court to appeal against his sentence totalling 30 years — 15 years on each charge.

The appeal court has granted Mr Thabo, Mr Mashinini, Mr Nkosi and Mr Khoza leave to appeal against their sentences. Mr Musi did not apply for leave to appeal against his sentence of five years on the first charge.

Mr Thabo was sentenced to 10 years on each charge — an effective 20 years. Mr Mashinini to 10 years and seven years, with five years of the ten to run concurrently with the seven — 12 years effective. Mr Nkosi received the same as Mr Mashinini and Mr Khoza, in whose house the bomb exploded, 15 years.

— SAPA.

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologische Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelman
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurlike bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit drie lidmate (voorsitter), die Prinspaal van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch en twee ander lidmate.

Mr. P. J. Frank made this ruling in the trial of six youths, who are facing a charge of sabotage. The defendants were: Michael Goggin (19), John James Manning (19), Thomas Anthony (19), Francis Lefebvre (19) and two youths who could not be identified.

The court made its ruling immediately after the state had closed its case. The court ruled that the confession made by Thomas Hlapo to Lt C Lierfontein, after his arrest was not admissible because of language misunderstanding between Hlapo and the police interpreter. He said he realised this after his earlier ruling in admitting the confession.

In the previous hearing, the court also ruled that the confession made by Lazarus Lebeloane was not admissible because of the language misunderstanding between Lebeloane and the police interpreter as Lebeloane spoke Tswana while the policeman spoke Sotho.

The confessions of Seago, Marcano and one of the two youths were accepted by the court. The other youth did not make any confession. The accused had told the court that they made confessions because they were assaulted, forced and threatened to be killed like Steve Biko and Tabalaza who died in detention, while they were interrogated by the police after their arrest. The police denied their allegations.

The case continues.

ek my verpligtinge
die sentrum vir
boekstaaf en
f hulle lulle

het dit roerlijk
vrijprei onder
meelwing belang-

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde kerken van die Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publiskeisies en werkgroepe te ondersteuning

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

kampus, waar ons gefurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroeï. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.



Mr F Kahn, SC, appearing for the State, Mr I G Farlam, appearing for Mr Hack, and Mr S Baker, who is assisting Mr Kahn, outside court during an adjournment yesterday.

Beelders: 'Frustrated urban terrorist' — Kahn

Court Reporter

MR DAVID BEELDERS, a "frustrated urban terrorist", was the "evil genius who masterminded acts of urban terror" and "is the sinister over-riding presence" in the terrorism trial being heard in the Supreme Court.

His was alleged by Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, replying to defence applications for discharge of Mr Beelders of the charges.

Defence counsel for Mr Arvan der Westhuizen and Bryan Hack also applied for discharge on certain of the counts the two face. Kahn told the court he eventually contend that Beelders became so frustrated that he conspired to at the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

In my submission we are dealing with a pattern — a pattern of urban terrorism," Kahn said.

'Hatchet men'

Dealing with Mr Beelders, Kahn said the man recruited "hatchet men" to do his work for him.

Kahn said it was true to an extent that all the State had documentary proof, but that these letters — written by Van der Westhuizen and Lister Midgley, a State witness — gave an excellent picture of the accused.

He said Mr Beelders had a special kind of victim in mind and that the man was "anti-white", "anti-Pros" and "anti the Christian Institute."

"These, in his mind, are 'wing traitors,'" Mr Kahn

Outlining the State's case, Kahn said Mr Beelders left Cape Town in June 1977 to go to Pretoria and that he started writing letters to Mr Midgley. From these letters, a picture of a frustrated man emerged.

"A frustrated man looking for recruits to carry on the work — which fizzled out in his absence," Mr Kahn

This gave Mr Beelders a motive to find someone to conspire with to commit the acts alleged in the various allegations against the three men.

From the letters it emerged that Mr Beelders either incited or encouraged Mr Midgley to become involved in a violent tear-gassing of a Progressive Reform Party meeting held in the Rondebosch Hall in 1977. However, Midgley was "not the most active of activists," Mr Kahn

Press cuttings

In his letters to Mr Midgley, Beelders continually referred to press cuttings and this was because he liked to see cuttings of acts that he was involved in or was involved

One the letters to Mr Midgley, he referred to comments and Mr Kahn contend that this referred to Progressive.

One letter Mr Beelders wrote about the Rondebosch Hall tear-gassing said

that, "next time I will find a hand-grenade instead".

"Surely this court is entitled to an explanation of the Weizman Hall incident," Mr Kahn said. Evidence in the trial was that in March 1977, on the evening of the tear-gassing of a PRP meeting in the Weizman Hall, Mr Beelders told Mr Midgley he intended gassing the meeting. Mr Midgley treated this as a joke, the court heard.

Later in the same letter to Mr Midgley, Mr Beelders talked of more terrorists being required. "Here we have an indication that Mr Beelders is looking for recruits to carry on the good work."

"The stage is set for a frustrated urban terrorist looking for recruits. Who enters? The hatchet man, Mr Van der Westhuizen, who is in financial straits," Mr Kahn said.

He said Mr Beelders lent Mr Van der Westhuizen R3 500 in December 1978 and two days later, the SA Institute of Race Relations in Mowbray burnt down.

Dealing with the institute and the Christian Institute, who at one stage also had an office in a building in the same street, Mr Kahn said Mr Beelders did not like the "institutions".

"Then we have the recruit, in my submission, asking the commander if there is another place to braai," Mr Kahn said referring to a letter from Mr Van der Westhuizen asking Mr Beelders if he knew of other places he could practice braai-ing.

In a statement to police, Mr Beelders said braai meant arson.

"Now he (Mr Beelders) has found a hatchet man — this is not Lister Midgley," Mr Kahn said.

On the allegation that the two conspired to burn down the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Beelders owed the court an explanation, Mr Kahn said.

Mr Kahn discussed the allegation that Mr Beelders conspired with Mr Van der Westhuizen or instigated, commanded, aided, advised or encouraged Mr Van der Westhuizen

to detonate an explosive device in the immediate vicinity of, or within the buildings of the Cape Times.

He referred to a letter in which Mr Beelders wrote: "I may just be able to get you some putty to use on Cape Times. Shall let you know in due course. Keep ICT in cold storage."

He said this was no longer "braai-ing" but that Mr Beelders had moved from teargas to fire and had now "gone on to the bigger league".

Quoting a statement Mr Beelders made to the police, he said the man had said Mr Van der Westhuizen was interested in blowing up the Cape Times.

"This is a confession to an act of terrorism. He doesn't say to Arnold, it's a bad idea, abandon it. He says hold it in cold storage."

Mr Kahn said that throughout the letters there was a leader and there were the followers. Mr Beelders could command Mr Van der Westhuizen because he had him "by the throat" because the man owed him a sizeable amount of money.

Mr Kahn moved on to the shooting at Mr Eglin's Clifton home. He asked why in a letter less than a month before the shooting, Mr Beelders had written in a letter: "Bang, bang. Just as a warning". He asked whether this was not his way of indicating to Mr Van der Westhuizen the way they were going to "fix" him.

In the same letter, dated March 20, Mr Beelders wrote to Mr Van der Westhuizen: "Many thanks for your letter received today. It was a relief to get it, though, as I have had a hectic past week, resulting in late, late hours and culminating in a weekend finale. Anyway, it was good to get to the ocean, a warm one at that." The letter revealed he had been in Durban.

Mr Kahn pointed out that in the early hours of March 17, the weekend before the letter was written, shots were fired at the Durban home of Mr R H L Strachan, a restricted person.

Then the week before the Eglin shooting, Mr Beelders came to Cape Town and met Mr Desmond Welthagen who gave him Mr Hack's telephone number. He then met Mr Van der Westhuizen and they discussed money and politics.

Mr Kahn told the court the targets normally fancied by Scorpio were from the far left, but that suddenly Mr Eglin had the image of a traitor as a result of the Don McHenry phone call.

In this atmosphere, Mr Beelders gave Mr Van der Westhuizen Mr Hack's telephone number.

Then on the Friday before the shooting, while Mr Beelders was still in Cape Town, "Scorpio strikes again".

Mr Eglin's secretary was telephoned and told the same thing that happened to Mr Strachan would happen to Mr Eglin, only that this time it would be right between the eyes.

He suggested Mr Beelders should have to testify so the court could hear his voice and see if he had an unsophisticated English accent, as described by the secretary, Mrs Joan Fowle.

Mr Justice van Winsen asked Mr Kahn: "Aren't you rather scraping the barrel?"

After the shooting, Mr Beelders came to a very strange conclusion, Mr Kahn said. Mr Beelders told police that when he heard about the Eglin shooting on the radio and that a Sea Point businessman and a UCT student had been held, because he knew of Mr Hack and Mr Van der Westhuizen's circumstances, he immediately suspected that they were the two men held.

This was a circumstantial fact to show he was part of the conspiracy, he said.

Dealing with the aspect that the Eglin shooting was a type of violence, not in Mr Beelders' league, Mr Kahn pointed out that Mr Beelders was a man who would like to see elimination squads used.

Arguing about the meeting of members of the Conservative Students' Alliance the day after the shooting, Mr Kahn said the court would have to look at the whole pattern.

He said Mr Beelders was looking for recruits, that Mr Van der Westhuizen was not enough and that Mr Midgley was not efficient.

Section C of the CSA was a "whole new section of recruits". He had a "shortage of manpower to carry out his evil misdeeds in Cape Town".

Mr Kahn told the court he was using all the charges to build up a circumstantial case against Mr Beelders. "He is the sinister over-riding presence in this case. He is the evil genius who masterminded the acts of urban terror in this case."

No BSS connection

MR FRANK KAHN, SC, for the State, yesterday asked Mr Justice van Winsen to support him in asking the press to correct an unwitting impression that might have been made by the Henrie Geyser notes handed into Supreme Court on Thursday.

The notes were from an interview with Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen conducted by Mr Geyser, an Argus reporter, two weeks after the Eglin shooting.

It might have been an unwitting impression that acts described in the notes had been sanctioned by the Bureau for State Security.

He said it was common cause the three accused had nothing to do with BSS.

The judge said he was sure that if this impression had been gained, he felt sure the press would be "only too happy to rectify it".

Welthagen 'is a hatchet man'

Court Reporter

DESMOND WELTHAGEN was nothing more than a "thug" — a "little hatchet man", Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, told Supreme Court yesterday.

He was arguing against an application by Mr Bryan Hack for discharge on counts he faces under the Terrorism Act. The application came at the end of the State's case.

I G Farlam, for Mr Hack, applied for a discharge on the ground that he incited, instigated, commanded, advised or encouraged certain members of the Conservative Students' Alliance to kidnap students who held opposing viewpoints, and other

Mr Kahn said the defence had tried "to paint a picture of a 'loose and Juliet situation' and that Mr Hack had been misled" by Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, one of his co-accused.

'Cheap thug talking about guns'

Asked why Mr Hack had given his telephone number to Mr Welthagen, who told the court during the trial that the way to South Africa's present situation would be to take out Africa's top 500 communists and shoot them.

Mr Kahn will argue that he (Mr Welthagen) is a thug, a little bit of a man. He is nothing more than a cheap thug talking about guns and violence."

Asked why Mr Hack and another member of the CSA were dealing with the likes of "a Welthagen".

Earlier Mr Farlam said he accepted he would have to put on a defence on the terror allegation dealing with the Eglin shooting and said Mr Hack would be happy to go into the witness box.

However, he submitted that on the State's evidence, Mr Hack along with the other members of the CSA were against Mr Van der Westhuizen's illegal proposal at the meeting he addressed hours after the Eglin shooting.

Asked by the judge if this removed an obligation to meet any case, Mr Farlam answered yes.

He said the State had set out to show that Mr Hack was party to the address given by Mr Van der Westhuizen but that "the State's case on that point has collapsed — collapsed utterly".

He said, however, that Mr Van der Westhuizen had "a strong case to answer".

Mr Griessel applied for Mr Van der Westhuizen's discharge on the terror counts involving a fire at the offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash, a conspiracy to detonate an explosive device in the vicinity of the Cape Times, a conspiracy to set fire to Keegan's Bookshop in Rondebosch and a conspiracy to destroy a vehicle used by its owners to disseminate literature.

He said there was very little oral evidence to connect Mr Van der Westhuizen with those counts.

He said statements made by Mr David Beelders, in which he interpreted words from letters written to and by Mr Van der Westhuizen, could not be used as evidence against Mr Van der Westhuizen.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, August 11, 1979.

3

Soweto student leader is jailed for seven years

Staff Reporter

FORMER chairman of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) Linda Mario Mogale, 18, was sentenced to a total of 24 years and six months jail on charges of terrorism and arson by Mr Justice F S Steyn in a circuit court in Krugersdorp yesterday.

Sentences will run concurrently and he will serve an effective seven years.

The 13 charges Mogale faced included three of murder and three of attempted murder, but the judge altered them to culpable homicide and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mogale's co-accused Jimmy Mabaso, 21, a former chairman of the Soweto Students League (SSL), was found not guilty and acquitted.

Both accused had pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mabaso is currently serving a five-year sentence for terrorism.

Their trial was a sequel to the petrol-bombing of several houses in Soweto during February last year. The wife of a Soweto schoolteacher, Mr Johannes Nkosi, and their two daughters died in the incident.

The judge accepted that Mogale had been assaulted on May 3 at Protea Police Station by police and that he was given electric shocks and that his teeth were broken during the assault.

In evidence, Mogale said he made a confession to a magistrate as a result of assault and threats.

His counsel, Mr George Bizos, argued that the State had no case after Mr J Swanepoel, the prosecutor, had conceded that the accused was indeed assaulted.

Mr Justice Steyn also accepted that five other youths connected with the case were beaten up at Protea on the same day.

He did not accept that Mogale was assaulted at any time after May 3 as Mogale had claimed. He said Mogale made his confession out of remorse and did so voluntarily.

The judge found him guilty on the terrorism charge because he was present on two occasions when a letter written from Swaziland to the SSL by Mr Kgotsi Seatholo, former SSRC president, was read.

The letter urged SSL members to form a more militant organisation, the South African Youth Revolutionary Organisation (Sayro), which would employ violence to achieve its aims.

In his evidence, Mr Mogale said he and others present rejected the idea because its aims were directly opposed to those of SSL which were non-violent.

Mr Bizos made an impassioned plea in mitigation that Mogale only be sentenced to serve an effective term of five years, the minimum under the Terrorism Act, and that the other sentences run concurrently.

Mr Justice Steyn, before passing sentence, said the accused and his friends had chosen confrontation as a means of bringing about change.

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Slas 11/277

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c) **Ander Jede:**

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Mogale was given the minimum sentence by Mr Justice J S Stern on his conviction under the Terrorism Act — five years. Four years of this sentence are to run concurrently with his other sentences — and he will effectively serve one year on the terror charge.

On the other charges, Mogale was sentenced to a total of 19 years and six months. Mr Justice Steyn ruled the sentences should run concurrently — thus giving him an effective seven years in prison.

Mr Justice Steyn, in his summary, accepted Mogale had been assaulted by police at Protea police station after his arrest on May 8 this year.

The judge also accepted Magale had his teeth broken during this assault.

In his evidence Mosale said he had been thrown to the floor, had been given electric shocks and that attempts were made to extract some of his teeth with pliers.

Mogale's appearance and conviction follows a series of incidents in Soweto last year when the houses of various school principals were petrol bombed. In one attack the wife and two young daughters of Mr Nkosi were killed.

Mr George Bizos, for Mogale, said he had been pressured into what he had done by forces outside South Africa. Mogale, as an active student leader, had been opposed to the use of violence, said Mr Bizos.

After sentence was passed on Mogale " "

Friends (Qua American Friends Service
Committas daunabring. Hy het n aantal konferensies in

Unless otherwise stated, all
original reports to the Star by
H. A. Lounsbury, F. R. Day, A. R. G.
Werner, G. R. Luntz, J. S. Oster-
house, F. D. Patterson, and L. H.
Marshall, Canton by A. R. Day, B.
Coffey, J. Jackson, J. Leiden, and
C. Muller, Headlines and posters
by C. Thompson, Political
editorial by F. Ross, All of A. S. Sauer
Street, John Johnson.

Professor F.A.H. Wilson

Ere-fellows:
 Professor J.L. Boshoff
 Sheila T. van der Horst

a die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappij en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger. Die Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die skrywer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Tervyl geen aan 'n lede opgele word nie, word hulle gered- band met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

ie verslagjaar het die navorsing van die volgende behels:

Leit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

gram ontvang van die Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau van de Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings-
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afoegvaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Beelders acquittal plea: Court decision Tuesday

C. Times 11/8/79

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Court Reporter

MR. DAVID BEELDERS, described in the Supreme Court yesterday as an "evil genius who masterminded" urban terror attacks, will know on Tuesday if his application for acquittal on all charges has been successful.

The trial was adjourned yesterday after defence counsel for the three accused, and Mr F. Kahn, SC, for the State, had argued on the discharge applications.

The applications came on the seventh day of the trial of Mr. Beelders, 39, Mr. Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, and Mr. Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point, who have pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act. Mr. Beelders has also pleaded not guilty to charges relating to a teargas incident

at the Weizman Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

Mr W. de Haan, for Mr. Beelders, applied on Thursday for his discharge on all counts after the State closed its case.

Yesterday Mr I. G. Farlam, for Mr. Hack, applied for the student's discharge on a charge in connection with a meeting addressed by Mr. Van der Westhuizen hours after the Eglin shooting. Mr B. Griesel, for Mr. Van der Westhuizen, applied for his client's discharge on five of the eight counts he faces.

Arguing against Mr. Beelders' discharge, Mr F.

Kahn, called him a "frustrated urban terrorist" who recruited hatchet men "to do his dirty work".

He said Mr. Beelders was the "sinister over-riding presence" in the case and that he was the "evil genius who masterminded" the acts of urban terrorism.

Mr. Kahn said the defence was trying to "paint a picture of a Romeo and Juliet" situation when arguing against Mr. Hack's discharge. The defence was trying to show he was "wooed" by Mr. Van der Westhuizen.

Talking about Mr. Desmond

Welthagen, a State witness, who gave Mr. Hack's telephone number to Mr. Beelders, Mr. Kahn said: "I will argue that he is a thug and a hatchet man." He asked why Mr. Hack was associating with a Welthagen.

The case continues on Tuesday.

Mr. Justice van Walsen, presided with Mr. B. L. O'Leary and Mr. J. W. van Greunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr. F. Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr. S. Baker, appeared for the State. Mr. W. de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr. Beelders. Mr. I. G. Farlam, assisted by Mr. F. Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners, appeared for Mr. Hack. Mr. B. Griesel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and company, appeared for Mr. Van der Westhuizen.

Full reports, picture — page 9

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Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudings as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Student gets five years for cells plot

A STUDENT, aged 23, found guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act and one of perjury, was yesterday sentenced to a total 10 years and nine months.

He is Churchill Velile Luvuno who will serve an effective five years and nine months.

The five years each on the Terrorism Act counts will run concurrently. He was sentenced to nine months on the perjury count.

Luvuno, of 2789 Kagiso II, Krugersdorp, had

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

pleaded not guilty before Mr J F P Kuhn in the Bethal Regional Court.

The court found that between November 1977 and January 1978, Mr Luvuno and others went to Swaziland where they received training and read undesirable literature.

After 14 days, they returned to South Africa to establish cells to prepare for trained terrorists who were to return and commit acts of sabotage.

Luvuno made a perjurious statement before Mr Justice D J Curlewis during the big Bethal Terro-

rism Act trial at which Mr Zephania Mothopeng and others were found guilty.

The magistrate rejected Luvuno's evidence that during the upheavals, he went to Swaziland because he wanted to see what the country looked like. It was not true, he said, that he wanted to know more about PAC, because such information was available in South Africa.

The strategy to go to Swaziland was planned at the Johannesburg library, the court found. Luvuno showed interest and that was strengthened when he left his Kagiso home and went to Soweto in November 1977.

He met seven others and they all left for Swaziland that night.

They went to the PAC house in Swaziland and stayed for two weeks.

During their stay they were conscientised and told about the difference between PAC and ANC.

They read works of Mao Tse Tung, Kwame Nkruma, Azania News and PAC pamphlets.

Luvuno and three others were given the option of going for military training in Tanzania or returning to South Africa to establish cells. They chose to come back.

ARRESTED

In South Africa, they established cells known as Tara Battling organisation but were arrested before the cells started operating.

They were to recruit people for military training and organise nurses for the time of war.

The magistrate said that in the light of such

He rejected Luvuno's evidence that he was forced by relatives of the accused in the big Terrorism Act trial to change his statement. There was no proof that he was threatened.

In mitigation, Mr A O Cook said Luvuno was still young and was at the initial stage of his life. He was misled at the time of the upheaval. He was just a victim of circumstances.

He had been released earlier by the police because he was not regarded as a dangerous terrorist. He had changed his evidence in the big trial to protect himself.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om te versprei onderling belang-

verpligtings
ntrum vir
staaf en
le hulle
Merwe

Police assaulted me, say Terror Act accused

Own Correspondent

DURBAN -- A man accused of contravening the Terrorism Act claimed in the Durban Regional Court today he had been assaulted while being interrogated by Security Branch policemen.

Mr Eric Vanavele Mlaba (22) is charged before Mr T L. Blunden with attempting to leave South Africa for military training.

Appearing with him are Mr Sithembiso Ernest Nkophese (26) and Mr Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26).

...urende die jaar is mej. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

All pleaded not guilty. On March 15 last year he was taken to an office at the Security Branch headquarters. He refused to make a statement about things about which he knew nothing and a Lieutenant Taylor handcuffed his hands behind his back.

Mr Mlaba said that when he refused to admit things, Lieutenant Taylor lifted his arms by the handcuffs.

Lieutenant Taylor also hit him on the head with his fist. A policeman named Van Dyk kicked him in the ribs, he said.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

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Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, W.H.B. Dean, professor J.J. Welsh.

Die heerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal ex officio is, is ex officio lid. J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A. Nkomo, W.H.B. Dean, professor D.J. Welsh.

Die lede van die navorsing- en studie- as sy plaasvervanger in die Raad van Beheer.

Die Direkteur, professor Stellenbosch, Ph.D. Assistent, mev. H. Nkomo, mev. B.J. Chapman.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

15

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Beelders asked: "What would you say if Mr Van der Westhuizen admits assisting you to set fire to the building?"

Hint that accused was at fire

C. Times 17/8/79

327

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter

MR ARNOLD VAN DER WESTHUIZEN will tell the Supreme Court he assisted his co-accused, Mr David Beelders, in setting fire to the South African Institute of Race Relations premises on New Year's eve last year, his defence counsel indicated yesterday.

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr H.W. I.	Mnr K. Bosman
Eerw. M.T.	Professor A. Cupido
Professor	Mnr N. Daniels
Sheik A.	Mnr Achmat Davids
Mnr Victor	Professor R.J. Davies
Professor	Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr L. Ph	Mnr René de Villiers
Professor	Dr I.D. du Plessis
Mnr W.J.	Professor J.J.F. Durand
Mnr Frank	Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr P.M.	A. Flederman
Regter J.	essor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr R. T.	Gerwel
Professor	na
Professor	Professor G. Paul Hare

The indication came when Mr B. Griesel, for Mr Van der Westhuizen, asked for an opportunity to clarify a point after the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr F Kahn, SC, ended his two-day cross-examination of Mr Beelders.

Mr Beelders, 39, of the Youth with a Mission group in Windhoek, Mr Bryan Cecil Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, and Mr Van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point, have pleaded not

Year's eve in Mowbray and Mr Beelders had replied that he had not.

He denied it was him that took Mr Van der Westhuizen to the offices of the institute.

Cross-examining him on this point, Mr Kahn asked why Mr Van der Westhuizen would incriminate himself just to create accusations against him. Mr Beelders said this was not the person he knew.

Earlier Mr Kahn had questioned Mr Beelders on his whereabouts on the night of the fire.

He said he had left the home he was staying in while he was in Cape Town between 6 pm and 7 pm and had driven to a Sea Point restaurant where he had a meal.

He had then driven into the City and walked around, "window shopping" till about 10 pm. He drove back to the home where he was staying and invited his hosts to come into the city with him to see the New Year in.

He said it took about half an hour to drive from the city to Thornton where he was staying and said he was back in town before midnight.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice van Winsen presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr J W van Greunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr F Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr S Baker, appeared for the State. Mr W de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr F Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners, appeared for Mr Hack. Mr B Griesel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.



Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen

guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Beelders has also pleaded not guilty to charges relating to a teargas incident at the Weizman Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

Mr Griesel said to Mr Beelders: "What would you say if Mr Van der Westhuizen admits assisting you to set fire to the building?"

"I would deny it," Mr Beelders said.

Mr Griesel had first asked Mr Beelders if he had seen Mr Van der Westhuizen on New

ON PAGE 9:

- Eglin shooting 'a practical joke'
- Beelders is 'utter liar'
- Beelders 'suspicious'
- Beelders: I was no 'informer'

August 17 1979

Terrorism accused alleges assault by police

Court Reporter

AN ACCUSED at the Durban terrorism trial yesterday alleged he had been assaulted and struck on the head with fists while being interrogated by members of the Security Branch.

This was said by Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) when he gave evidence at the trial before Mr. T. L. Blunden at which he and three others are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr. Blunden are Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (25), Mr. Mlaba and Miss Sibongile Kubheka (27).

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Mr. Mlaba are charged with attempting to leave the country for military training during November and December, 1977.

Inciting

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Miss Kubheka are also charged with inciting 21 people to leave the country for military training between May and November, 1977.

Mr. Mlaba said he had been taken to the Security Branch headquarters in Fisher Street. There he had been handcuffed with his hands behind his back.

He had been struck over the head with clenched fists and his arms lifted up by the handcuffs. He had cried out and screamed with pain. He claimed the interrogators had laughed.

He said at one stage, while he was lying on his back on his handcuffs, security policemen had walked into the room and asked him why he was making a noise.

"He called me a bloody kaffir and kicked me in the ribs," Mr. Mlaba said.

Gedurende die eerste hege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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He also said he had been scolded by another security policeman who told him the noise he was making was disturbing people at their work.

He said about 16 days after the incident he had seen a magistrate to whom he reported the incidents, and later was taken to a district surgeon.

He had also made a statement to the police but had heard nothing since then.

The trial continues tomorrow.

Beelders is 'utter liar'

Court Reporter
MR FRANK KAHN, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General, suggested in the Supreme Court yesterday Mr David Beelders was an "utter, unmitigated liar" and that the court had "listened to two days of absolute lies".

Mr Kahn was concluding his two-day cross-examination of Mr Beelders. It was Mr Beelders' third day in the witness box.

"I'm going to suggest that you are an utter, unmitigated liar. That the court has listened to two days of absolute lies. What do you say to that?" Mr Kahn asked.

Earlier Mr Beelders had told the court he had not gone to a public meeting of the Progressive Reform Party in the Weizman Hall in March, 1977, that was protesting about legislation to restrict the press, because he had been told Mr Desmond Welthagen would be there.

When he arrived outside the hall he was called over by Mr Welthagen who asked him if he was going to the meeting. When he said yes, Mr Welthagen said "it was going to be fun" or that he was "going to join the fun".

Some time after the teargas incident, he met Mr Midgley who mentioned the Weizman Hall incident to him. He said he then realized the coincidences and "wanted to get out of town as quickly as possible".

Mr Kahn: "Things were getting a bit hot for you."

Mr Beelders: "Exceedingly so."

Mr Kahn put it to Mr Beelders that the reason Mr Midgley suspected him of being involved in the tear-gassing was because "he knew you had done it and you knew you had done it".

Mr Beelders: "No."

Eglin shooting 'a practical joke'

Court Reporter

MR BRYAN HACK, a 22-year-old University of Cape Town law student and president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, yesterday told the Supreme Court he regarded the Eglin incident as a "practical joke that went too far".

Mr Hack was giving evidence in his own defence.

He told the court the policy of the CSA was one of "modern conservatism" and that the group rejected violence as a "political tool".

He said he carried a firearm as he believed it was the right of an individual to protect himself.

Mr Hack said Section C of the CSA was not really in existence at the time of the Eglin incident, but that it had been planned that the section would handle resources. He said the section was not used for acts of violence against the left.

Mr Hack met Mr Desmond Welthagen after a meeting at

which American conservative author, Mr Gary Allen, spoke. He denied he gave Mr Welthagen his telephone number and said it was his close friend, Mr Gareth Griffiths, who had done this.

He was telephoned by Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen on April 10 this year. The man told him he represented a conservative organization and that he had been instructed to find out more about the CSA.

They met that evening at a bar in Cape Town and discussed the requirements of the CSA. He said neither Mr Welthagen's name nor that of Mr David Beelders was mentioned.

They left the bar at closing time and as they were walking to Mr Hack's car, he showed the man his gun. Mr Van der Westhuizen later asked him if he knew where Mr Eglin lived.

Mr Hack said no, and they then went to look up the address in a telephone directory. They drove to Clifton and because visibility was bad, Mr Hack parked his car at the Clifton Hotel and the two walked back to the building where Mr Colin Eglin lived.

During the drive, Mr Van der Westhuizen again asked to see the gun and Mr Hack handed it to him. "I did not think about it again till I heard the shots being fired," he said.

He said that at that time, as far as he was concerned, they were only going to establish the whereabouts of Mr Eglin's flat. They walked down to Mr Eglin's flat and Mr Van der Westhuizen put a pot-plant in front of the door. Mr Hack helped him.

"It was a practical joke, not because I disliked him," Mr Hack said.

Mr Van der Westhuizen then started pulling out flowers and Mr Hack said "let's go". He was told to fetch the car and that Mr Van der Westhuizen would join him.

With the bad visibility, he drove past the Eglin flat. He stopped and suddenly heard four shots. He reversed and picked up Mr Van der Westhuizen who said something like: "That'll give Mr Eglin a fright."

He thought the shots had been fired into a bank or into the air.

Beelders 'suspicious'

SUSPECTING that his political friend, Mr Lister Midgley, was responsible for the teargas attack on the Rondebosch Town Hall in 1977, Mr David Beelders went on a "fishing expedition" to find out if the man was involved, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Beelders was being cross-examined by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, about a letter he had written to Mr Midgley, in which he appeared sympathetic to the attack.

Mr Beelders said that from a letter the clerk had written to him after the attack, it seemed that he was either involved in the tear-gassing or knew who was involved.

He said he thought Mr Midgley would either confirm or deny his suspicions if he appeared sympathetic.

Mr Beelders said Mr Midgley was more right-wing than he was.

Asked why he appeared annoyed in his letter about reports that the tear-gassing was the work of cranks, he said he was merely quoting and querying what had been written.

"I was trying to find out if he was responsible," Mr Beelders said.

Asked about a statement "when next in town I shall look you up — with clean unbulging pockets, and no packets in my hand," Mr Beelders said this was a meaningless statement.

Asked about another statement in the letter "next time I will find a hand-grenade instead," Mr Beelders denied this meant he had thrown teargas canisters in the past.

Beelders: I was no 'informer'

MR DAVID BEELDERS told the Supreme Court yesterday he was not a "paid informer" running to the police with every allegation or statement he heard.

He was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, and had been asked why he had not told the police he suspected his political friend, Mr Lister Midgley, of tear-gassing a Progressive Reform Party meeting at the Rondebosch Town Hall in September 1977.

Mr Beelders had earlier confirmed a paragraph in a statement he had made to the police in which he said: "As a true South African, in the past I always considered it my duty to bring incidents of a criminal nature to the attention of the police."

He was asked why he had not mentioned in this statement that when he met Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen in 1973, the man had asked him how to shoot at a house. This was only mentioned in a later statement.

He said he had not had enough time to think about his relationship with Mr Van der Westhuizen before he made his statement. It only struck him at a later stage.

Mr Kahn asked Mr Beelders why he had not discussed the "removal of rubbish" (a reference to a caravan that was used to disseminate literature), "openings" at his place (a reference to Keegan's Bookshop) and the fire at his "uncle's place" (a reference to a fire at the South African Institute of Race Relations).

Mr Beelders had referred to these in his letters written to Mr Van der Westhuizen before he came to Cape Town and met him a week before the Eglin shooting.

Earlier in his evidence, Mr Beelders said he suspected Mr Van der Westhuizen of setting fire to the offices of the institute and of the Black Sash.

He had said he had written to Mr Van der Westhuizen to confirm his suspicions but had not received a satisfactory reply.

Hack quizzed on V d Westhuizen

C. Twiss Court Reporter 18/8/79

MR BRYAN HACK handed his revolver to Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen minutes before the Eglin shooting and not before they arrived at Clifton, it was alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The allegation was put to Mr Hack during his cross-examination by Mr B Griesel, for Mr Van der Westhuizen. Mr Hack denied this.

During his cross-examination by Mr Griesel, Mr Hack admitted that Mr David Beelders' name was mentioned during his original telephone conversation with Mr Van der Westhuizen when they arranged to meet in a bar, hours before the Eglin shooting.

He said Mr Van der Westhuizen had asked him if he knew Mr Beelders. Mr Hack had told him he did not and the man had then asked to meet him.

After agreeing to meet the man, he telephoned Mr Brendan Willmer of the South Africa First Campaign and asked him who Mr Beelders was. He said he could not recall what



Mr Bryan Hack

the man's reply was but said it was possible he had mentioned Scorpio.

He said that at his first meeting with Mr Van der Westhuizen, the man had suggested an annual budget of R100 000 for a combined organization of conservative

groups.

One of the methods of raising this money would be to release certain information for sale overseas, Mr Van der Westhuizen told Mr Hack.

Mr Hack denied the two jokingly discussed breaking into the premises of Lucy's Typing Services, a business that did printing work for the Conservative Students' Alliance.

He denied he had told Mr Van der Westhuizen that members of the CSA sometimes walked into a Mowbray cafe where the left often played pinball, where they would draw their guns. The leftist students would then run away.

He also denied he had talked with Mr Van der Westhuizen about the group's pranks department and denied there was even such a section in the CSA.

When the two left the bar, Mr Van der Westhuizen first asked to be driven home, then asked where Mr Colin Eglin lived and finally asked to be driven to the Leader of the Opposition's home.

'Dragged along'

"You were dragged along. You allowed yourself to be dragged along. Why?" Mr Griesel asked.

"I saw no reason for not going for a drive before taking him home," Mr Hack replied.

He denied he had turned his car around when he arrived at Clifton and said that Mr Van der Westhuizen told him to park at the Clifton Hotel.

At this stage he had already given Mr Van der Westhuizen his gun.

He said the man had asked to see his revolver and he had given it to him "in good faith". After that the weapon left his mind.

Mr Griesel suggested that Mr Hack's version was "completely improbable" and that he had in fact handed over the weapon after the two had been down to Mr Eglin's flat. Mr Hack denied this.

Mr Griesel said he would say that Mr Hack's version of the Eglin incident was untrue. He said the student was trying to shift all the blame onto Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Hack's version of visit to Peltz

Court Reporter

MR ERIC PELTZ'S resignation from the Conservative Students' Alliance was an act of "political opportunism" and was not something one would expect from a good friend, Mr Bryan Hack, the president of the alliance, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

He was being cross-examined by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General about his relations with Mr Peltz and about why he had gone to the student's home after the Eglin shooting.

Mr Hack said he had gone there at 12.45 am to apologise to him for not assisting him at a by-election for the SRC which had been held that evening.

Mr Hack said the house was in darkness and he had woken up Mr Peltz by knocking on his bedroom window. He had not rung the doorbell.

Mr Kahn said he thought it was "very considerate" of Mr Hack not to wake up Mr Peltz's parents after what "you had just done to Mr Eglin".

Earlier under cross-examination Mr Hack said the Progressive Federal Party could be called a right-wing organization in terms of international politics.

Asked about his awareness of his gun and its weight, Mr Kahn handed the .38 Taurus revolver to Mr Hack and said: "Feel it. You haven't felt it for some time. You would be aware of it if you had it." Mr Hack said he had become used to the weapon.

Questioned about how he and Mr Van der Westhuizen had ended up outside Mr Eglin's flat, Mr Kahn suggested Mr Hack had been following his "leader blindly".

"That's effectively the gist of it," Mr Hack said.

He said he had sprinted away from Mr Eglin's flat after he had placed flower pots in front of the man's door because he did not want "to face the embarrassment of being caught there".

Police were 'not interested'

Court Reporter

THE police were not interested in finding who was responsible for the Eglin shooting, Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen told Mr Bryan Hack shortly after the incident, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Hack was giving evidence in his own defence.

He denied he had told Mr Eric Peltz — a former member of the Conservative Students' Alliance, an organization of which Mr Hack was the president — hours after the shooting that Mr Van der Westhuizen was from Scorpio.

Earlier evidence had been that when Mr Peltz queried who "Arnold" was, he was told the man was from Scorpio.

Asked why he had confirmed a meeting between Mr Van der Westhuizen and certain members of the CSA that had been arranged

before the shooting, Mr Hack said he had only been interested in finding out who the man really was and who he represented.

When Mr Van der Westhuizen arrived at the flat of one of the CSA members for the meeting, Mr Hack asked what he should do. He had seen the headlines in an afternoon newspaper which had described the shooting incident.

Mr Van der Westhuizen told him he had "nothing to worry about".

"The police are not interested in finding who was responsible," Mr Van der Westhuizen said.

When Mr Van der Westhuizen was asked who he was working for, Mr Van der Westhuizen was aggressive and said his credentials would be sent to Mr Hack in the mail.

He said the subjects outlined by Mr Van der Westhuizen at the meeting, which included the kidnapping of students, left him "surprised and shocked".

logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Unversoeek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

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JAAVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Wasa Six remanded again

By Willie Mahloane

FOUR black journalists who allegedly entered Sweto without permits to attend a meeting of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) were yesterday remanded until November 1.

The journalists, together with two others, appeared in the Johannesburg Supreme Court before Mr T J le Grange. No evidence was led and they were not asked to plead.

They are Messrs Muhammed Ameen Akhalwaya (33), of the Rand Daily Mail, Michael David Norton (40), Samuel Pop (48), and Steven Young (51) of The Voice.

The others are Alice Diana Jacobus (42), an artist with Lambson and Paragon and Miss Shirley Teresa Lue (27), from the Bishop's Conference in Pretoria.

They allegedly entered a black residential area without applying for an entry permit at the office of Magistrate's Court be-

The incident allegedly took place at Orlando on April 29 this year. Orlando is a proclaimed black residential area.

Their appearance is a sequel to a meeting of Wasa which was held at the Orlando DOCC. They were arrested with the International Federation of Journalists representative, Mr Ole Johan Ericksen, a Norwegian. He was, however, released after questioning.

The six are out on warning. They are represented by Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng. The case was postponed because the magistrate who was to try the accused was not available. It was their fifth appearance.

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331

Youth is jailed for five years

A SOWETO youth aged 17 shouted "Aman-dla" as he was led down the cells after being sentenced under the Terrorism Act yesterday.

The youth who may not be identified because he is under 18, appeared before Mr J A van Dam in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

He was given the minimum sentence of five years.

His plea of guilty was accepted by the State. His case was held in camera.

The court found that the youth assisted or incited two other people to undergo military training in Botswana.

After the training,

By WILLIE
MAHLOANE

they were to come back to South Africa to upset law and order.

The offence took place between April 21 and 26 this year.

According to the charge sheet, the people involved were Mr Edward Buthelezi and Mr Patrick Mzimkhulu.

The youth said he was not aware that he was committing any crime when he negotiated transport for some people to go to Botswana.

He said he did not do it on his own. He was asked to do so by somebody.

VERVOLGING EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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August 23, 1979

NM

Defence 331 case ends in terrorism hearing

Court Reporter

THE defence team yesterday closed its case in the terrorism trial being held before Mr. T. L. Blunden in the Durban Regional Court.

Appearing before Mr. Blunden are Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (25), Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) and Miss Sibongile Kubheka (27).

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Mr. Mlaba are charged with attempting to leave the country for military training during November and December, 1977.

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Miss Kubheka are also charged with inciting 21 people to leave the country for military training between May and November, 1977.

They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The trial was adjourned until today.

INLEIDING

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JAARVERSLAG

1978

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Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Garansie))

Terror case is postponed

THE Terrorism Act case in which a 41-year-old man is appearing in the Johannesburg Regional Court has been postponed to October 9.

The case against Mr Mandla Jim Magudulela, address not given, will now be heard in the Kempton Park Regional Court. No reasons were given why his case was transferred to Kempton Park.

Mr Magudulela appeared before Mr H S van Heerden. He was not asked to plead and was remanded in custody.

According to a note signed by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Magudulela is not to be granted bail until the case is concluded.

No particulars were supplied on the charge sheet except for an allegation under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Magudulela is represented by Mr Ratha Mokgoahlteng.

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Victor Norton

Mr N.J.J. Olivier
Phillips
Mr H.P. Poliak
1. September
Inkl. Son
J.H. Steyn
Tobias
Mr R.E. van der Ross
Mr J.H. van Rooyen
Walters
Mr F.A.H. Wilson

van die Maat-
1 verteenwoordiger
178 gehou en die
urn. Terwyl geen
rd hulle geraad-
se program raak.

ng van die

sentrum vir volgende oenskaps:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
tuut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

(331)



Potlako Leballo... resigned officially for "reasons of health".



David Sibeko... PAC's best known public figure who was murdered.



Robert Sobukwe... founder of PAC who died in SA last year.



Vuzimuzi Make... chairman of the presidential council.

Secret evidence shows PAC is in serious trouble

PETER BRUCE REPORTS THAT 'GANGSTERISM' IS RIFE IN MOVEMENT

LONDON — In confidential testimony to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Monrovia last month, some of which has just been reported in London, the Pan Africanist Congress leadership has, for the first time, acknowledged that the movement is in serious trouble.

Dr Vuzimuzi Make, chairman

of the PAC presidential council who, with Elias Nthloedibi and the late David Sibeko, took control of the movement in May, is reported to have told the conference the PAC has split into two well-armed factions now waging open war against each other.

New African magazine reports that "Dr Make admitted gross indiscipline, even gangsterism, were rife in the PAC". Dr Make said the PAC had been infiltrated

by enemies bent on destroying the movement.

The testimony followed the murder of Mr Sibeko, probably the PAC's best-known public figure, by three gunmen in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on June 12. Mr Make was slightly wounded in the attack at his home.

Dr Make, Mr Sibeko and Mr Nthloedibi took charge of the PAC after the resignation of its presi-

dent, Potlako Leballo, officially for health reasons. Leballo, who led the PAC in exile for nearly 20 years, assumed full leadership after the death of PAC founder Robert Sobukwe in South Africa last year.

New African suggests Leballo's removal from power may have prompted Sibeko's murder and that the gunmen may have been Leballo loyalists. Tanzania is cur-

rently trying 18 PAC members for the shooting.

First signs of friction in the PAC appeared in 1978 when a number of members were detained in Swaziland. Some, who managed to enter the UK after their release, claimed they had been detained at the instigation of Leballo, whose leadership they disputed. During Leballo's presidency 103 members, including the chief of the army, were stripped of their membership.

The split widened when the released detainees formed the Azanian People's Revolutionary Party to oppose Leballo. The APRP bitterly attacked Leballo's role in the early Sixties and claimed he had been receiving money from "a well-known Western intelligence agency" for nearly two decades.

At the same time, in Dar es Salaam, a number of PAC central committee

8261
GVTLSRVSRAVAF

members and about 60 supporters were ordered to dissociate themselves from the APRP and declare their loyalty to Leballo within two months or face expulsion. SUN EXPRESS 26/8/79

Almost all were expelled, but this was soon followed by Leballo's own resignation. The PAC was banned in South Africa, along with the African National Congress, in 1960 but both are recognised by the Organisation of African Unity as authentic representatives of South Africa.

But the turmoil within the PAC has lent strong argument to circles within the OAU who favour recognising only the ANC.

Today the only Frontline states which have not come out openly for sole recognition of the ANC are Tanzania and Botswana.

Tanzania has hosted the PAC for most of its exile, but it seems certain that when the Rhodesian dispute is settled to his satisfaction, Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere will turn his attention to the South African exile movements.

Should he decide PAC infighting has ruined its claim to recognition, the movement would be left without a base within reasonable distance of South Africa.

Mozambique, Angola and Zambia have been pressing for exclusive recognition of the ANC and New African reports that Lesotho and Swaziland, until recently the PAC's only significant springboard into South Africa, are both moving to the ANC.

At the 1978 OAU summit, determined efforts were made to unite the PAC and ANC but these were blocked by a number of countries, including Mozambique and Angola.

This year, in the light of Dr Make's submissions, the subject was not even discussed and it now seems a distinct possibility that the OAU may opt for sole recognition of the ANC at the summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, next year.

Let political prisoners study

By denying political prisoners the opportunity of post matric study, South Africa could be faced with an explosion from an army of bitter people, said a former Robben Island prisoner in Johannesburg yesterday.

This was the warning from Mr Ernest Moseneke, a Pretoria attorney who spent 10 years on Robben Island and completed two degrees there. He was speaking at a meeting of the Prisoners' Education Committee which is calling for the reinstatement of post-matriculation study privileges for political prisoners.

He said that in talking about conditions on the island he virtually had to relive the experience — "one that places you on a higher level than before."

"One is faced with instructions, one is an automaton, life is governed by the prison code."

"All that remains is your mind — it makes you survive. The prisoners' biggest fear is that they are going to crack. Studying opened up new vistas, a brightness."

"Formal study has a definite advantage. It marshals your time, channels your activities and makes life meaningful."

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van die

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

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studie-
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Beheer.

professor
Ph.D.
mev. H.
Chapman.

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Judith

cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

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Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtinge teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

6 charged
34/79
under *331*
Terrorism
Act

Six men appeared briefly in two separate trials before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday, on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Four men who appeared before regional magistrate Mr T J le Grange had their case postponed to October 22 for trial in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

The men are: Mr Kedi-bane Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Kotu (23), Mr Simon Mashigo (19), and Mr Elias Modiga (19), no addresses given. They are being held in custody at The Fort, in Johannesburg.

CHARGES

They are facing three charges. The State alleges they:

● Set fire to Rutagang Primary School, at White City, Jabavu, and tried to kill or injure the people inside on August 16, 1978.

● Alternatively, the day before, they planned to kill members of the Johannesburg Teachers Choir, by setting fire to their hall.

● Incited others to set fire to the house of the principal of Mqaka Secondary School, in Sebokeng.

The four men were not asked to plead to the charges.

In the second case, Mr Hlubi Bitjana (24) and Mr Douglas Dalasile (25) had their case postponed till October 16, also for trial in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

It is alleged Mr Bitjana encouraged Mr Dalasile to undergo military training in Swaziland between 1977 and April 1979, and that Mr Dalasile was trained by the banned African National Congress in urban terrorism.

766

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy bepoort deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

VAN DIE SENTRUM

Kantooradres:
 Leslie Social Sciences Building
 University Avenue
 Ste Schoonehoeven

Posadres:
 p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
 Rondebosch
 Republiek van Suid-Afrika
 7700

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
 (Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
 Inter-Racial Studies Limited
 (Bepoort deur Garansie))

1978

JAARVERSLAG

aan het die
 verslag oor
 die 10de
 jaarverslag
 van Tien Jaar.

Student leaders in court

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

SIX executive members of the Soweto Students' League made a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on charges under the Terrorism Act.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody on instructions from the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling.

The first group to appear were Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21) of 529 Klipspruit, Collin Makgato Kotu (23) of 157 Klipspruit, Simon Mashigo (19) of 1427b Mofolo and Elias Madiga (19) of 3159 Klipspruit.

Their cases will be heard at the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg on October 22. They are to face three counts under the Terrorism Act.

The second group, Douglas Dalisile (25) and Keith Diane (25), will appear in the Kemptonpark Circuit Court on October 16.

According to the charge sheet, they are alleged to have gone for military training outside the country to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic of South Africa.

The first four accused are alleged to have participated in terrorist activities with the intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa. The incident allegedly took place during August 16, 1978.

It is also alleged that at Rutang Combined School, the accused attempted to murder some people.

On the same day they wrongfully set fire to the school with the intention to destroy the building of the West Rand Administration Board or the Department of Education and Training.

They are also alleged to have incited people to commit acts of violence in Sebokeng, near Vereeniging. The incident allegedly took place during August 1978.

The accused appeared before Mr T J le Grange and are represented by Mr Ratha Mokgoatheng.

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergraspeudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en

die Sentrum se
Horst, afgetrede
professor J.L.
teit van die Noorde.

331 DD 31/8/79 Witness faces perjury charge

EAST LONDON — A witness at the trial of four men charged with being members of the outlawed South Africa Students' Organisation and Black People's Convention in the Regional Court here in April appeared yesterday on a charge of perjury.

Mr Mpumelelo Gogwana, 28, of Mdantsane, pleaded not guilty to making conflicting statements and perjury on November 29 last year.

The defending advocate, Mr T. L. Skweyiya, said Mr Gogwana would tell the court he had signed a statement after he had been throttled by a security policeman.

He would say he had declined to sign the statement because it had been written in Afrikaans, but he had signed because he had been afraid.

Mr Mandla Elliot Gxanyana, Mr Khaya Myoli, Mr Bonke Tulwana and Mr Buyisile Mapisa were acquitted in May by Mr G. E. Clark on charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and Internal Security Act.

Lieutenant L. J. Venter told the court yesterday that Mr Gogwana was arrested at Mdantsane on November 27. The same day Mr Gogwana made a statement at the Cambridge security police offices.

Lt Venter said he spoke to him in Afrikaans, took notes and then read them back to Mr Gogwana. The statement was typed and Mr Gogwana signed it.

He said at one stage Mr Gogwana wrote his own particulars in connection with the case about the BPC, Saso and the Vukani Cultural Organisation.

Lt Venter said the notes Mr Gogwana made were destroyed. So was his original statement.

He said Mr Gogwana was interrogated from 9 am until 4 pm on November 28 and 29.

On November 29, he was released after having signed the statement.

Lt Venter denied he had ordered Mr. Gogwana to stand against a wall. "Nor had I asked him why thin blacks were so full of trouble while big blacks were not a problem."

He also denied he throttled Mr Gogwana and pushed him against the wall.

The defence said Mr Gogwana was released and told to return on November 30 to sign the statement. When he refused because it was in Afrikaans, he was throttled.

Mr Gogwana was released on R100 bail. The hearing was postponed to October 8. — DDR.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish slices and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GINNAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Board, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
saladise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat saled platter; cut side down. Pour over saladise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Sabata trial in tiny court

By MARCUS NGANI

NOW that Port St John has been chosen as the venue for the Supreme Court trial of the Transkei Opposition leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, there are doubts if the small secluded coastal town will cope with the expected influx of people.

The courtroom itself is very small and telecommunication services scanty.

Although the town is a popular holiday resort, hotel accommodation over the past years has hardly ever met maximum demand at peak season.

The case, set down for three days and scheduled to start on September 19, is expected to draw an unprecedented number of visitors to the town. Among them will be Chief Sabata's political supporters and tribal subjects who are believed to have made special arrangements to come in buses and other forms of transport.

Journalists and political observers — local and foreign — are also known to have special interest in the trial.

Shortage of hotel accommodation is worse since the number of hotels was recently reduced from three to two. One of the oldest hotels was forced to close down because of financial problems.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Grenades thrown at police, Court told

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Two Black men armed with Russian automatic rifles threw grenades at policemen who were pursuing them in Bophuthatswana, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Although the men evaded arrest police found a makeshift shelter in which a haversack containing full AK-47 rifle magazines was concealed, Major Marthinus Ras of Zeerust told Mr. Justice Hefer and two assessors.

About three months later he returned to Bophuthatswana and was taken to several places by Mr. John Sekete (24) who had been arrested after police clashed with the alleged terrorists.

Communist

After showing the men where he had concealed a Russian-made pistol at his mother's home in Koster, Mr. Sekete had taken a party of policemen to a hill where, the major alleged, he had pointed out spots where they found several blocks of TNT explosive, about 3 000 rounds of ammunition for communist weapons and a novel which was a disguised terrorist training manual.

The clash with the police patrol had taken place on August 2 last year, the day after a Bophuthatswana policeman had attempted to arrest two men in the Witkleigat area.

One of the men had escaped after exchanging fire with the police.

He was giving evidence in the trial of 12 men: Mr. Sekete (24), Mr. Tladit-sagae Molefe (23), Mr. Jeffrey Legoabe (30), Mr. Thibe Ngobeni (27), Mr. Andrew Mapheto (20), Mr. Bennet Komane (46), Mr. Titus Maleka (25), Mr. Sydney Choma (23), Mr. Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27), Mr. Mandla Mthetwa (22), Mr. Visumi Zulu (28) and Mr. James Mange (24).

They face 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities, one count of conspiracy to commit murder and a main count of high treason.

Two of the accused face a further charge of incitement to commit murder.

The hearing continues today.

+ CHAMPAGNE CUP - 1890
Average cost, 6s
1 quart bottle champagne
2 bottles Schweppes's soda water
1 lb pounded ice
1 liqueur glass of brandy or curacao
2 T powdered sugar
a sprig of green borage
Put all ingredients into a Silver Cup or bowl; stir them together, and serve the same as Claret Cup. Increase the amount of sugar if desired. When borage is not obtainable, substitute for it a few slices of cucumber.

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longer. Send it to the table with a good gravy. It may be glazed or not as preferred.

+ DEVILLED LOBSTER - 1890
Average cost, 2s 6d
1 medium size lobster
some salad dressing
finely grated breadcrumbs
cayenne
Make a salad dressing, using butter in place of oil, season well with cayenne and add it to the lobster, chopped fine, and a small teacup of breadcrumbs. Clean the shell and put the mixture in, putting breadcrumbs and a small piece of butter on the top; then bake for about 10 minutes till the crumbs are brown.

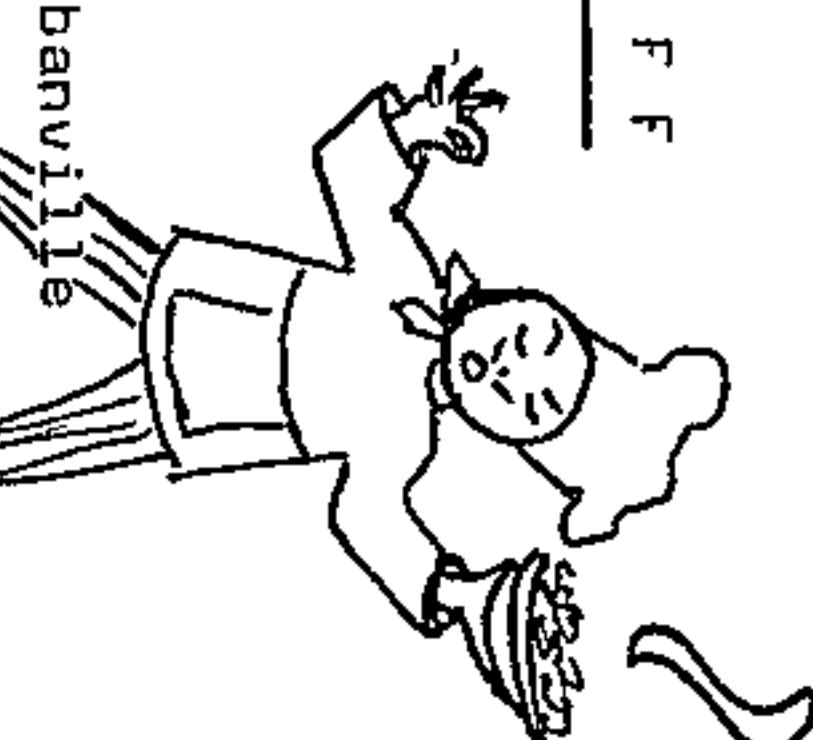
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H I S R E C I P E S F O R H E R D A Y O F F

"Over the coppers of my kitchen flows
The frosted-silver dawn. Silence awhile!
The god who sings within thee, Ragueneau!
Lay down the lute - the oven calls for thee!
Edmond Rostand

John Bennett, Durbanville



MIXED GRILL FOR DISC BRAAI

chicken
rump steak
pork sausages
bacon
tabasco

onions
fresh mushrooms
tomatoes
white wine

Heat the Disc using a small quantity of oil, brushing to the sides. Cut the steak, into bite size pieces, the chicken into slivers and the sausages into 1" long pieces. When the disc is hot, add 125ml wine and a little Tabasco, and when the wine heats up, add the pieces of steak, chicken and sausage. Turn the meat gently so that it cooks evenly, and when nearly done add the sliced onions, mushrooms and bacon cut small, and lastly wedges of tomato. Baste when necessary with a little more wine and a dash of Tabasco. Add salt and pepper to taste. Serve with Summer Salad and Tangy Tabasco Dressing.

Disc Dressing:
y shredded lettuce, cubed tomatoes, cubed carrots and
es, chopped onion and chopped pineapple, salt and pepper.
go Dressing:
nnaise, 125 ml tomato sauce, finely chopped onion, and
ped parsley, and a good dash of Tabasco. Mix and serve
lad.

e was one of the winners in the Garden and Home Champion
tition, and appeared in the Garden and Home, July 1978.)

SCH (Beetroot Soup)

Patricia V

(331)

GENER

Treason trial is told of training

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Lim: on 1 May straight tax purpose balance. and taxab respectively, for the financial years 19.7 and 19.7

TWELVE men, all pleaded not guilty in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday to a charge of high treason, 43 alternative counts of participating in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

The State alleges the accused, as members of one or more unlawful organisations such as the African National Congress and Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) underwent training at camps in Angola, Russia, East Germany and Zambia, where they learned the skills of subversion and waging war.

Alone or in groups,

they returned to South Africa with the object of overthrowing the government by the use of violence.

Appearing before Mr Justice Fhefer and assessors are Mr John Sekete, 24, Mr Tladitsagae Molefe, 23, Mr Jeffrey Legoabe, 30, Mr Thibe Ngobeni, 27, Mr Andrew Mapheto, 20, Mr Bennei Komane, 46, Mr Titus Maleka, 25, Mr Sydney Choma, 23, Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, Mr Mandla Mthetwa, 22, Mr Vusumuzi Zulu, 28 and Mr James Mange, 24.

Opening the case for the State, Mr K Attwell said the State hoped to prove the men operated in different areas, often without the knowledge of the others. He said Mr Sekete's case could be dealt with first.

According to the indictment, Mr Sekete underwent military training in Russia, East Germany and Angola. Between November 1976 and November 1978 he allegedly knew of and had control over an arms cache at Witkleigat in BophuthaTswana.

From July to November 1978 he was part of a group operating in BophuthaTswana and in the Transvaal, which on August 1, 1978 engaged members of the South African Police and BophuthaTswana National Guard in armed combat.

Mr Sekete also allegedly attempted to recruit people at Phokeng in BophuthaTswana and on November 22 at Koster was in possession of a Makharoy pistol and two magazines of ammunition.

Sapa.

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in income statement for the year ended 31 Decem assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
 3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a di company, amounting to R70 000, all of which in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources of R50 000? Draw income statement assuming the deferral method
 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.7
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
- a) liability method
 - b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Major tells of grabbing suspect

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6/9/79

PURCHASING O

DATE

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- (2) Departmen
- (3) Please st

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- (1) Part-time
- (2) Full-time
- (3) Addition
- (4) Does thi

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..... Please state Serial Number, make and type

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Although a senior Security Police officer knew of the existence of an extradition treaty with South Africa, he took a suspected terrorist out of Bophuthatswana without completing the formalities, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence in the trial in which 12 South African Blacks are charged with high treason, 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to commit murder, Major Marthinus Ras of Zeerust admitted that he did not know "exactly how the treaty between South Africa and Bophuthatswana worked".

He had crossed into Bophuthatswana to act as an observer after the local police had arrested Mr. John Sekete (24), an alleged terrorist, he said.

At a later stage he had taken Mr. Sekete to Groot Marico in South Africa where he had detained him before charging him under the Terrorism Act.

During the second day of the trial in the heavily guarded Supreme Court in College Road the hearing was delayed several times while the 12 men sang anthems of banned organisations before shuffling into court to take their places in the glassed-in dock.

After the lunch adjournment when the Court was delayed for a third time, Mr. Justice Hefer warned the prisoners he would not tolerate further disturbances.

"Although I am not averse to music I will not be kept waiting while they finish their singing," he said.

Mr. Sekete (24), Mr. Tladitsagae Molefe (23), Mr. Jeffrey Legoabe (30), Mr. Thibe Ngobeni (27), Mr. Andrew Mapheto (20), Mr. Bennet Komane (46), Mr. Titus Maleka (25), Mr. Sydney Choma (23), Mr. Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27), Mr. Mandla Mthetwa (22),

Students' court case postponed

GENERALLY ACC

AI

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired on 1 May 19.6. a straight line. A tax purposes, wear balance. Tax rate and taxable income respectively, for the 19.6 and 19.7

By WILLIE MAHLOANE
FOUR Soweto students were yesterday remanded to September 18 when they

appeared before a Johannesburg magistrate in connection with the death of a West Rand Board official on June 16, 1976, when the riots started.

1. What is the balance on deferred tax of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?

The students, Rose Kinene (18) of 1270 Mofolo North, Gideon Ntutha (20) of 700 Mofolo Village, Lydia Bakile (20) of 1087 Mofolo North and Jefferson Lengane (22) of 2018 Moletsane, are appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate Court in connection with the killing of Johannes Hendrik Benjamin Esterhuizen.

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 19.7 assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method

They appeared before Mr M P Prinsloo. No evidence was led and their case was postponed until September 18 pending the decision of the Deputy Attorney General.

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by an extraordinary gain on disposal of the company, amounting to R70 000, all in the 19.7 financial year?

Earlier the students had pleaded not guilty to the killing of the official. They also chose not to make any statements.

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the loss, which can be set off against other income from other sources of R50 000, is included in the income statement assuming the deferred tax method?

According to the charge sheet read to them by the prosecutor, they are alleged to have killed Mr J H B Esterhuizen by throwing stones at him and hitting him with a pick or a sharp instrument.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the profit before depreciation of R60 000 is included in the income statement.

The killing allegedly took place on June 16, 1976 in Orlando West.

Draw up the income statement for the year ended 19.7 under a) liability method

b) deferral method

The students are out on R250 bail each.

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Two guilty in Cape urban terror trial

33
SET
8/9/79

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — David Beelders (39) of Eros, Windhoek, SWA/Namibia and Arnold van der Westhuizen, a 27-year-old city businessman, were found guilty in the Supreme Court, Cape Town today on various charges under the Terrorism Act.

navorsings-fel
program bygedr
mede-professor
Boshoff, gewer

A third accused in the case, Mr Bryan Hack (23), chairman of the Conservative Students Alliance at the University of Cape Town was cleared on all charges.

Beelders, an employee of Youth with a Mission in SWA/Namibia, was convicted under the Terrorism Act of:

- Conspiring with Mr van der Westhuizen to set fire to and thereby commit arson on the Mowbray building of the SA Institute of Race Relations;

- Of conspiring with Mr van der Westhuizen to detonate explosives in the immediate vicinity or within the building occupied by the Cape Times newspaper; and

- Detonating a teargas canister at a political meeting in Sea Point on March 21 1977 with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, and possessing the canister.

CLEARED

He was cleared of conspiring to burn down Keegan's Bookshop and remove a caravan disseminating literature in Sea Point. He was also found not guilty of complicity in the shooting at the Clifton home of the then leader.

To Page 3, Col 4

Konferensie v
Potchefstroom

(c) Deelname aan
Organisasie

Die Direkteur het
Instituut vir Ras
Distrikskomitee,
die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter
die diensafdeling
(Quakers), wat ge-
en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologi en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vere is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgeva Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Ve die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wa verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aange die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het beneuens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Two guilty in urban terror trial

▶ From page 1

of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Earlier his application for discharge on a count of instigating students to kidnap other students and break into premises occupied by persons with political views opposed to theirs, was successful.

Mr van der Westhuizen was convicted of:

- Setting fire to the SA Institute of Race Relations building.

- Instigating, commanding, or advising Mr Hans Dieter Noli, his brother Mr Hans Guenther Noli, Mr Peter Salmon and Mr Tom Scheffler to kidnap university students who held political convictions opposed to theirs.

- Unlawfully breaking into the premises of Lucy's Typing and Secretarial Services and other premises occupied by persons who held political convictions opposed to theirs.

- Firing shots at the house of Mr Colin Eglin.

He was found not guilty of conspiring to blow up the Cape Times, to set fire to Keegan's Bookshop and to destroy a vehicle and disseminating literature in Sea Point.

Sentences on Beelders and Van der Westhuizen are expected to be passed later today.

Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

2 CONVICT TERROR, HACK FREED

DAVID BEELDERS, 39, of Windhoek, and Arnold van der Westhuizen, a 27-year-old city businessman, were convicted in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today of charges under the Terrorism Act.

August 6/9/79

A third accused, Mr Bryan Hack, 23, chairman of the Conservative Students' Alliance at the University of Cape Town, was cleared on all charges.

Beelders, an employee of Youth with a Mission in South West Africa, was convicted under the Terrorism Act of:

- Conspiring with Van der Westhuizen to set fire to, and thereby commit arson on the Mowbray building of the SA Institute of Race Relations.
- Conspiring with Van der Westhuizen to detonate explosives in the immediate vicinity or within the building occupied by the Cape Times newspaper.
- Detonating a teargas canister at a political meeting in Sea Point on March 21 1977 with the intent to do grievous bodily harm and of possessing the canister.

Literature

He was cleared of conspiring to burn down Keegan's Bookshop and removing a caravan disseminating literature in Sea Point.

He was also found not guilty of complicity in the shooting at the Clifton home of the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Earlier his application for discharge on a count of instigating other students to kidnap students and break into premises occupied by people with political views opposed to theirs was successful.

Van der Westhuizen was convicted of:

- Setting fire to the SA Institute of Race Relations building.
- Instigating, commanding or advising Mr Hans Dieter Noli, his brother Mr Hans Guenther Noli, Mr Peter Salmon and Mr Tom Scheffler to kidnap university students who held political convictions opposed to theirs.
- Unlawfully breaking into the premises of Lucy's Typing and Secretarial Services and other premises occupied by people who held political convictions opposed to his.

He was also convicted of firing shots at Mr Eglin's home.

He was found not guilty of conspiring to blow up the Cape Times, set fire to Keegan's Bookshop, or destroy a vehicle disseminating literature in Sea Point.

Mr Hack, a third year law student at UCT, was cleared of firing shots at Mr Eglin's home and of aiding Van der Westhuizen in firing the shots.

Letters written by Beelders showed he was a right-wing activist with few scruples, Mr Justice van Winsen said.

Unconvincing

The State relied heavily on the letters and on Mr Beelders's association with Mr Desmond Welthagen, whom he described as 'an outspoken ultra right-winger', to establish that Mr Beelders was active in terrorism.

Mr Beelders's efforts to explain passages in the letters as being jocular or meaningless were 'unconvincing', Mr Justice van Winsen said.

Mr Beelders seemed happy to convey that he was Scorpio.

The judge said the State was attempting to prove a pattern of political conduct by allegedly right-wing activists amounting to right-wing terrorism against people regarded by them as being to the left of the SA political spectrum.

Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, had in 'an elegant and imaginative address' outlined a pattern of conduct showing an ever-mounting form of attack.

Background

It was against this background that the letters should be viewed. The State was also relying heavily on inference, the judge said.

He added: 'I must confess to being unable to discern any pattern of violence.' This view was shared by his two assessors, Mr W van Greunen and Mr B O'Leary.

The events, he said, appeared episodic. They constituted approved attacks on the left.

Mr Justice van Winsen said it would be quite wrong not to regard acts of urban terrorism as serious.

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

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Doctor testifies in ^{ROM} in high treason trial ^{14/7}

MARITZBURG. — The former assistant district surgeon at Zeerust, Dr Zacharias van Zyl, told the treason trial in Maritzburg yesterday that during an examination an accused had not complained of any assault.

Twelve men have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice F Hefer and two assessors to a charge of high treason, with 43 alternative counts under the Terrorism Act and a further charge of conspiracy to commit murder.

Dr Van Zyl said in evidence he examined Mr Sekete at Zeerust police station on November 24 last year and found

some injuries including a 10cm long wound on his left forehead.

At the end of the examination, Mr Sekete had not complained of any assault, the doctor said.

Under cross-examination by Mr E Wentzel, SC, for the defence, he said he did not know why he had been asked to examine Mr Sekete.

He agreed with counsel that it was important to know the history of a patient when examining him, but he had merely been told that the man had been caught.

Asked if the purpose of such an examination was not to in-

vestigate an alleged assault, Dr Van Zyl replied he had merely been asked to examine Mr Sekete, that he was employed by the state and could not refuse.

He had not asked the accused whether he had been assaulted. But in keeping with the medical form he had asked Mr Sekete if he had any complaints.

Admitting that he hadn't found out how Mr Sekete had sustained the injury on his head, Dr Van Zyl said this was possibly consistent with an assault.

He said it was possible that Mr Sekete was frightened to tell anyone of an alleged assault.

The examination, the doctor said, was superficial. There had not been a bed in the office where he could have examined Mr Sekete properly.

The trial is continuing.

The accused are: Mr John Sekete, 24, Mr Tladitsagae Molefe, 23, Mr Jeffrey Legoabe, 30, Mr Thibe Gobeni, 27, Mr Andrew Maphete, 20, Mr Bennet Komane, 46, Mr Titus Maleka, 25, Mr Sydney Choma, 23, Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, Mr Mandla Mthetwa, 22, Mr Vusumuzi Zulu, 28, and Mr James Mahge, 24. — Sapa.

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Hack acquitted on all charges

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter

MR BRYAN HACK leant over the edge of the dock in Court Number 2 in the Supreme Court yesterday and embraced his aunt after he was acquitted of charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Justice van Winsen adjourned the court after deli-

vering his two-and-a-quarter-hour judgment and as David Beelders, Arnold van der Westhuizen and Mr Hack were led to the cells beneath the court, Mr Hack grasped his aunt's hand.

His aunt, Miss E A Hack, has been in court, sitting near the dock, for the 18 days of the trial.

Mr Hack, who had been in custody since his detention under the Terrorism Act in early July, then leant over and embraced his aunt. He was then led down to the cells.

About 15 minutes later he was brought out of the court through the main entrance by Captain A Dewhurst to be taken by car to Claremont police

station where he was to be officially released.

He again embraced his aunt, and then told Mr Jean-Marie van der Elst, chairman of the Conservative Students' Alliance, a UCT group of which Mr Hack is the president, to organize a meeting of the executive of the group later in the day.

Beelders guilty on terrorism charges

Court Reporter

DAVID BEELDERS, the main accused in the right-wing terror trial that has been heard in the Supreme Court for over a month, was yesterday found guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act; a charge of illegal possession of teargas, and a charge of assault with intent to grievous bodily harm.

The assault charge was a sequel to a teargassing incident at a public meeting of the Progressive Reform Party on March 21 1977 at the Weizmann Hall in Sea Point.

Arnold van der Westhuizen, a co-accused, was found guilty on three counts under the Terrorism Act and the third accused, Mr Bryan Hack, was acquitted on all charges including a competent charge of being an accessory after the fact in connection with the Eglin shooting.

Beelders was convicted under the Terrorism Act of conspiring with Van der Westhuizen to set fire to the Mowbray offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash, and of encouraging Van der Westhuizen to set off an explosive device in the immediate vicinity of, or within, the building occupied by the Cape Times.

Van der Westhuizen was convicted for his part in the fire at the offices of the SAIRR and the Black Sash; for inciting student members of the UCT based organization, the Conservative Students' Alliance; to kidnap left-wing students; to break into premises of left-wing organizations; to break into a Rondebosch typing firm, and for firing shots at the Clifton home of the former leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, on April 11.

Both Beelders and Van der Westhuizen were acquitted on terror charges in connection with an alleged plan to set fire to the Rondebosch bookshop of Mr Clive Keegan, and an alleged plan to steal or destroy a vehicle used to disseminate literature.

Judgment

Mr Justice Van Winsen's judgment lasted over two hours. He said his two assessors agreed with the judgment. He first dealt with the relationship between the three, a background on which the State had relied heavily.

He said the State had sought to show a pattern of conduct.

The State had further alleged that Beelders was Scorpio, or one of a group called by that name. "A perusal of a letter (written by Beelders) show Beelders was a right-wing activist with few scruples," Mr Justice Van Winsen said.

The context of this letter and others, showed his intended victims were members of the left. He was prepared actively to harass his political opponents.

The judge said that Beelders' explanations of sentences in his letters to Mr Lister Midgley, a State witness, could be "charitably described as unconvincing".

Beelders had said some of the statements were jocular, others were meaningless, and others were pandering to what he thought were Mr Midgley's political beliefs.

Mr Justice Van Winsen added that whether Mr Beelders was, as claimed, the "one and only Scorpio" was not an issue



Mr Bryan Hack with his aunt, Miss E A Hack, outside the Supreme Court yesterday.

in the case.

● Dealing with Van der Westhuizen, he said it was hard to believe that the man was "left of centre" as he had described himself during the trial.

Sentiments expressed in a letter he had written to Beelders were "anti-Semitic", and comments referring to Mr Dirk Mudge were "crude".

In the letter, Van der Westhuizen wrote: "We are getting so sick of hearing about SWA down here. Its becoming painful to hear about Mr Mudge's personal hang-ups and about all his kaffir mates, why don't you please assassinate the whole f...ing lot of them and get them out of their misery."

● Dealing with the CSA, of which Mr Hack was the president, the judge said that while the group was to the right of left-wing, it did not appear to be right-wing in the South African political spectrum.

He said that he could not see a pattern in the violence as had been claimed by the State and added that they seemed to be "episodic".

He told the fairly crowded court that it was quite wrong not to regard acts of terrorism in a serious light.

The psychological quirks that might have motivated the alleged offences were not a reason not to view them in a serious light.

Arson

● Dealing with the incident at the SAIRR, he said the court found that the fires had been deliberately and separately started and that arson had been committed.

He said that if Van der Westhuizen's story of the incidents before the fire was to be believed, he must be found

guilty at least of attempting to set fire to the building.

Van der Westhuizen had told the court he met Beelders in Mowbray on New Year's Eve last year to give him some copies of documents relating to a glass-fibre contract he had.

After the meeting, Beelders had taken him to the office of the SAIRR and had shown him "how to commit arson". However, when he left the building, he saw no signs of a fire, Van der Westhuizen told the court during his evidence in chief.

Mr Justice Van Winsen said yesterday that whether Van der Westhuizen had told the whole truth was not clear.

However, he said that if Van der Westhuizen's evidence was to be believed, there had been a conspiracy. He added that the question was as to whether his evidence could be accepted.

When dealing with accomplice evidence and its acceptance, caution had to be exercised, he said.

Van der Westhuizen was not a truthful witness in many respects and the fact that he delayed in making the disclosure of his involvement in the fire was open to criticism.

The judge added that Beelders had been unable to give the court a credible reason for suspecting Van der Westhuizen when hearing of the fire — a statement he had made to the police in connection with the fire.

● Dealing with a letter which Van der Westhuizen wrote to Beelders after the fire in which he asked for another place to "braai" as he found it "quite a pleasurable pastime".

The judge said this appeared to be a pupil appealing to a teacher for another opportunity to put his teaching into practice.

The judge found that the acts of the accused endangered the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Cape Times

● Dealing with the conspiracy to set off an explosive device in the premises of the Cape Times, Mr Justice Van Winsen said this project had not been put into effect.

The charge related to a letter from Beelders to Van der Westhuizen in which he wrote: "Re English Press: I may just be able to get you some putty to use on Cape Times. Shall let you know in due course. Keep it in cold storage."

Beelders told the court that Van der Westhuizen asked him for explosives to use on the Cape Times on a number of occasions. At first he thought Van der Westhuizen was joking but later, when Van der Westhuizen wrote and asked for explosives, he replied with this sentence in an attempt to put an end to the plan.

The judge found that it was impossible to find a conspiracy but added that there was no indication that the reference in

Beelders' letter that the paragraph was "jocular".

He said he could not say who originated the plan, but it had obviously been mooted by the two. The letter was an act of encouragement and Mr Justice Van Winsen convicted Beelders under the Terrorism Act. He acquitted Van der Westhuizen.

● The judge said neither Beelders nor Van der Westhuizen could be convicted in connection with a proposal to set fire to Keegan's Bookshop. The court also agreed with the State that it could not press for a conviction in connection with the proposal to "remove" the vehicle that was used to disseminate literature.

● Dealing with the allegation that Van der Westhuizen incited members of the CSA to commit certain acts on the afternoon after the Eglin shooting, Mr Justice Van Winsen said the evidence indicated the CSA believed that violence as a form of political expression was not acceptable.

The judge said he had no doubt that the evidence of Mr Hans Dieter Noli and his brother, Mr Hans Guenter Noli, both members of the CSA, was to be preferred to the evidence of Van der Westhuizen whose own account of the meeting was "somewhat garbled".

The evidence of the Noli twins was substantially in accordance with the indictment, the judge added.

He added that he could not understand how the allegation could be anything other than calculated to endanger law and order.

Shooting

● Making his findings in connection with the shooting incident at No 2, Cassandra, Victoria Road, Clifton, in the early hours of April 11, the judge said he could not convict Beelders on the count.

Dealing with Mr Hack in more length, he said that he had no reason to reject the statement by Mr Hack that there was no plan to fire shots at the home of the then leader of the Opposition.

Making his findings on whether Mr Hack had aided Van der Westhuizen, the judge said that before the student could be said to have aided the man, intention had to be proved.

He said that in the light of Van der Westhuizen's uncertainty in connection with the Eglin shooting, it was impossible to reject Mr Hack's evidence.

The judge added that there was no evidence that Mr Hack knew when he drove away after the shots were fired that the shots had actually been fired at the Eglin home.

● Dealing with possibility of a competent verdict of being an accessory after the fact, Mr Justice Van Winsen said he was not satisfied that it must have been in the student's mind when he handed over his Taurus .38 to the Noli brothers after the shooting that he was assisting Van der Westhuizen.

Dealing with Van der Westhuizen's involvement in the shooting, he said the fact remained that the attack on his own admission was directed against "Eglin the politician".

It was an act calculated to interfere with the actions of Mr Eglin and to endanger law and order.

● In finding Beelders guilty on the charges relating to the teargas incident, Mr Justice Van Winsen dealt with Beelders' letters to Mr Midgley. They showed a flippantly obscure style even when there was nothing to hide, the judge said.

His explanation of references in the letters strained one's credulity to breaking point, the judge said. He found that Beelders was the man who threw the teargas at the Weizmann Hall.

Mr Justice Van Winsen presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr J W van Greunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr Stanley Baker, appeared for the State. Mr W de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr F Brand, instructed by Cloete and Partners, appeared for Mr Hack. Mr B Griesel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.

7/9/79 327

FOUNDED 1876

1/1/1979 FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1979

State 'could have asked for death sentence'

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY
Court Reporter

HAD A PLAN TO BLOW UP THE CAPE
Times been put into operation or anyone been injured in the Eglin shooting, the State would not have hesitated in asking the Supreme Court to consider imposing the death sentence on David Beelders and Arnold van der Westhuizen.

This was said by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General, when calling for sentences against the men which

would have a deterrent effect for those of "similar ilk who are still at large".

Earlier yesterday Beelders, 39, of the Youth with a Mission group in Windhoek, was found guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act, and Arnold van der Westhuizen, 29, a businessman from Sea Point, was found guilty on three counts. Beelders had also been found guilty of assault and illegal possession of teargas in a sequel to an incident at the Weizmann Hall in Sea Point in 1977.

Mr Bryan Hack, 22, a University of Cape Town law student and a co-accused, was acquitted.

Mr Kahn asked the court to judge the two men's convictions in a serious light. "Had the plan to blow up the Cape Times gone ahead or had any person been injured in the shooting, the State would not have hesitated in asking the court to seriously consider imposing the death sentence," Mr Kahn said.

"I don't do this lightly. I have done it

after serious consultation with the Attorney-General," Mr Kahn added.

He told the court that the political position in South Africa was vulnerable to counter-productive acts from the left and the right. He added that terrorism was "fairly rampant" in South Africa.

"In dealing with cases such as this, the court must have regard to the deterrent effect."

The deterrent effect was aimed at people of a "similar ilk" who were still at

large. "The Strachan shooting remains unsolved. The Turner shooting remains unsolved," Mr Kahn said.

He called the two men "unscrupulous, hate-mongers" and added that, but for police intervention, the court could ask "where was all this heading"?

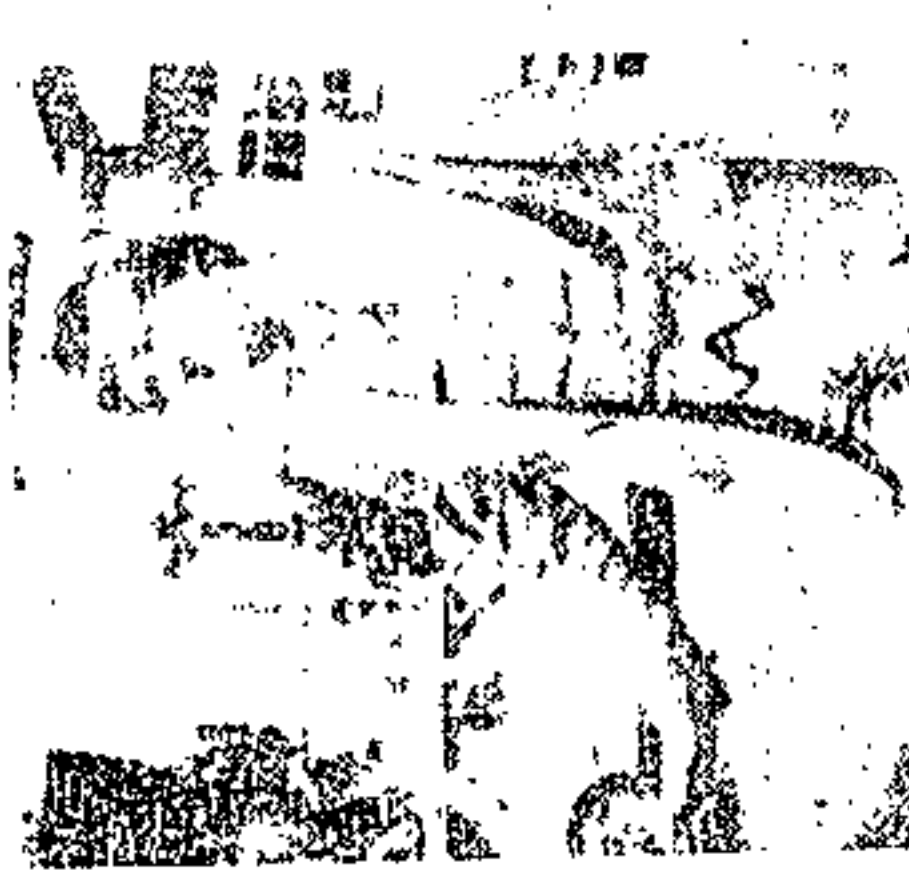
Mr Kahn said the architect of what had happened was Beelders, and said: "Where society itself is the victim, punishment as a deterrent must be emphasized."

Earlier, Mr W de Haan, for Beelders,

asked that the minimum sentence under the Terrorism Act of five years be imposed on both counts on which Beelders was convicted. He asked that the sentences run concurrently.

Mr B Griesel, for Van der Westhuizen, also asked that the minimum sentence be imposed. He suggested that the jail terms run concurrently and added that the court should bear in mind the cumulative effect.

Full report, page 4



Mr Bryan Hack walks free yesterday after his acquittal in the Supreme Court on charges under the Terrorism Act.

MY TERROR MEN JAILED

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August 7/9/77

Teargas

Sentences of six months for being in possession of teargas and 18 months for activating the canister at a meeting of the Progressive Reform Party in the Weizmann Hall, Sea Point in 1977, with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, were imposed in terms of the Teargas Act. The six months will run concurrently with the 18 months making Beelders's sentence an effective 7½ years.

Van der Westhuizen, a city businessman of Ocean View Drive, Green Point, was jailed for six years for firing shots at the Clifton home of the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Two further sentences of five years each were imposed for his complicity in setting fire to the Institute of Race Relations and inciting a group of University of Cape Town students to kidnap people and to break into and enter business premises occupied by people with

(Continued on Page 3, co

DAVID BEELDERS was sentenced to an effective 7½ years' imprisonment and Arnold van der Westhuizen to an effective six years by Mr Justice van Winsen in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today at the end of a 19-day Terrorism Act trial.

A packed court, which included the Attorney General, Mr A J Lategan SC and many advocates, heard Mr Justice van Winsen pass sentence.

Beelders, 39, and Van der Westhuizen, 27, showed no emotion as they were told their terms of imprisonment.

Beelders, of Eros, Windhoek, was jailed for six years for his complicity in the fire which caused damage estimated at R10,000 to the offices of the SA Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash in Mowbray, last year.

He was also sentenced to five years for encouraging Van der Westhuizen to blow up the building of the Cape Times newspaper in Burg Street. These two sentences will run concurrently.

IN
TOWN

CIT 8/9/79 (317)

Hack's plans for future

Staff Reporter

MR BRYAN CECIL HACK, who was acquitted on Thursday of charges under the Terrorism Act, said yesterday that his trial had "resulted in a greater sense of unity of purpose among members of the Conservative Students' Alliance". He is president of the CSA, which is based at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Hack said his top priority was to find the means of paying his "massive" legal expenses.

"Whether or not I am able to finish my law degree depends on financing. I've been given a short-term loan, but I am depending on financial support from certain individuals or a formal loan from a financial institution," he said.

Asked whether he would continue to carry a firearm — he was charged with participating in the Eglin flat shooting incident — Mr Hack said he would when he felt he needed it.

"I still believe in the right of the individual to protect himself", he said.

Mr Hack said he viewed as "negative" those right-wingers who practised violence. "I have always distanced myself completely from right-wing elements in South Africa. I believe their role is negative and destructive."

Terrorism: Men will serve 7½ and 6 years

Court Reporter

DAVID BEELDERS was yesterday sentenced to prison terms totalling 13 years for offences under the Terrorism Act, for the illegal possession of teargas and for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Beelders, 39, of the Youth with a Mission group in Windhoek, was convicted in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on Thursday of conspiring with his co-accused, Arnold van der Westhuizen, to set fire to the offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash and of encouraging Van der Westhuizen to set off an explosive device in the vicinity of the offices of the Cape Times.

Beelders was sentenced by Mr Justice Van Winsen to six years for his part involving the SAIRR and to five years on the count dealing with the Cape Times. The two sentences are to run concurrently.

Beelders was further sentenced to six months for the illegal possession of tear-gas and to 18 months for assault. These two sentences will also run concurrently.

This means that Beelders will serve an effective prison term of 7½ years.

The assault charge was a sequel to an incident at the Weizmann Hall in 1977 in which a teargas cannister was thrown.

Total of 16 years

Van der Westhuizen, 27, a Sea Point businessman, was given sentences totalling 16 years.

He was sentenced to six years for the shooting at the Eglin flat, five years for his part in the fire at the SAIRR and five years for inciting students who were members of the UCT-based group, the Conservative Students' Alliance.

The three sentences will run concurrently and he will serve an effective six years.

On Thursday, a third man, Mr Bryan Hack, who was president of the CSA, was acquitted on all the terror charges he faced.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Van Winsen said: "The court's discretion in the imposition of sentence in respect of all counts under the Terrorism Act is restricted to the extent that is obliged to impose a sentence of five years in respect of each conviction under that act."

"The court does, however, retain the discretion to order that the whole or a certain portion of each five-year sentence run concurrently with the other."

"Were it not to do so, it would be obliged to sentence Beelders to 10 years' imprisonment and Van der Westhuizen to 15 years' imprisonment."

The judge said there were a number of questions to be taken into consideration. These

society and on the political process, the actual and potential danger and damage to life and property and their threat to political stability in the Republic.

The deterrent effect was also a factor.

"It is perhaps necessary to state that the right of the accused, or anyone else for that matter, to hold right-wing views and to express and propagate them cannot be challenged in law. What cannot be tolerated, however, is the performance of such acts of violence or threats of violence by such persons against their opponents of a nature which endangers the maintenance of law and order."

Mr Justice Van Winsen said the fire at the offices of the SAIRR and the Black Sash was the most serious offence on which Beelders had been convicted.

"Not only was considerable damage occasioned, but it must follow that the work of these bodies was consequently disrupted. A fire such as this is also potentially dangerous to life to those who had to extinguish it."

He said the guilt of Beelders on this offence exceeded that of Van der Westhuizen, as he had used his influence to persuade the businessman to assist in setting the premises on fire.

Potential danger

Dealing with the encouragement to set off an explosive device in the vicinity of the Cape Times, the judge said that although nothing came of the plan, the potential danger to life and property from even an attempt was great.

Regarding his findings concerning the teargas incident, the judge said that while at political meetings in South Africa rowdiness was not unknown, "to discharge teargas at a crowded meeting despite the fact that it does not occasion permanent damage to health, cannot under any circumstances be tolerated".

Passing sentence on Van der Westhuizen, the judge said counsel for the businessman had contended with some justification that what the man had incited the students to do did not involve a danger to life.

"On the other hand, Van der Westhuizen's actions in relation to the firing at the Eglin flat were potentially highly dangerous to life as he had no idea of the lay-out of the flat, and for all he knew the shots could easily have penetrated the flat and hit its occupants."

Mr Justice Van Winsen presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr J W van Greunen as assessors. The Deputy Attorney-General for the Cape, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr Stanley Baker, appeared for the State. Mr W de Haan appeared pro Deo for Mr Beelders. Mr B Griesel, instructed by Jack Kudo, Lurie and Company, appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Mandelas called for Sabata trial

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UMTATA. — The former leader of the banned African National Congress who is serving a life sentence in Robben Island, Nelson Mandela, and his wife, Winnie, have been subpoenaed to give evidence for the defence in the summary trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in Port St Johns on September 19.

One of the instructing attorneys, Mr Rex Lupojwana of Umtata said a Durban-based attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge had issued the subpoenas but he said he did not know if these had already been served on the Mandelas.

Mandela, who is a cousin of both Chief Sabata and the Matanzima brothers, originally came from Qumbu in the Umtata district. Mrs Mandela often visited the Bumbane "Great Place" before she was banned to Brandfort in the Orange Free State.

Chief Sabata, who is the leader of the opposition, faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act. The maximum penalty is the death sentence.

At least three leading members of Chief Sabata's Democratic Progressive Party are still in detention. They are Chief Jeremiah Mosheshi, who defected from the ruling party after 13 years as a cabinet minister and then later a roving ambassador for the government after independence, Chief Nsima Sigcau, son of the late president, and the party organizer, Miss Florence Mancotywa. — Sapa

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

- 1 T syrup
- 2 T brown sugar
- squeeze lemon juice

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

- 1/2 oz butter/margarine
- 1/2 pt warm water
- 1 d custard powder mixed with 1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---o0o---

TOMATO SAUCE

- 4 tomatoes
- 4 sliced onions
- 4 t sugar
- 8 level t maizena

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

- salt and pepper
- 4 small carrots - grater
- 1/2 pt boiling water
- 4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maizena, blend and boil again.

---o0o---

BARBECUE SAUCE

- 2 onions, chopped fine
- 2 T vinegar
- 2 T Worcester sauce
- 1 T salt

Peggy Brown, Halset

- 3/4 cup water
- 1/4 t pepper
- 1 t chilli powder
- 3/4 cup tomato sauce

Mix all ingredients together. Simmer for 45 minutes.

---o0o---

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Once, adding sugar to taste.

K.W.V. Paarl

---o0o---

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE (For White Meats and Sea Foods)

- 1 cup hot cream
- 1/4 cup dry white wine
- 3 T butter

K.W.V. Paarl

- 1 T flour
- salt and pepper
- 1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---o0o---

BRANDY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

K.W.V. Paarl

---o0o---

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE (For Ice-Cream)

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 3 T butter
- 4 oz chocolate (melted)

K.W.V. Paarl

- 1 cup cream
- 1/4 cup medium sherry
- 1 t vanilla

Stir until

Mandelas may appear for Sabata

8/9/79
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UMTATA — The former leader of the banned African National Congress who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, Nelson Mandela, and his wife, Winnie, have been subpoenaed to give evidence for the defence in the summary trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in Port St Johns on September 19.

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The maximum penalty

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At least three leading members of Chief Sabata's Democratic Progressive Party are still in detention. They are Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, who defected from the ruling party after 13 years as a Cabinet Minister and then later a roving ambassador for the government after independence; Chief Ntsika Sigcau, son of the late State President, and the party organiser, Miss Florence Mancotywa.

Legal experts last night said it was "highly unusual" for a subpoena to be issued to a person in another country especially when the person concerned was serving a jail term.

Mr Rex Lupondwana said from Umtata last night that it was a dicey question whether the subpoena would be accepted by the South African authorities.

"But there are so many agreements on diverse issues that have been drawn up between South Africa and Transkei that it is surely worth our while to try," he said. — SAPA DDC.

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Terror trial: Judgment on Thursday?

4/9/79
331

JUDGMENT in the trial in which Mr David Beelders, 39, Mr Bryan Hack, 22, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, 27, are charged under the Terrorism Act, is expected 'some time' on Thursday.

The trial, in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, came to an end today after 17 days of evidence, a trial within a trial and argument.

Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen's involvement in two isolated incidents in no way connected him with the 'pattern' of violence alleged by the State.

STATE THEORY

This was argued by Mr van der Westhuizen's counsel, Mr B Griesel.

Mr Griesel said the State had formed a theory of a pattern of violence connecting Mr van der Westhuizen with the other two accused men.

The State had strained the evidence to fit the pattern.

It had relied on letters from which various passages had to be substantiated.

As far as Mr van der Westhuizen was concerned

he was involved in two isolated incidents — the fire at the Institute of Race Relations and the shooting at the home of the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

The two incidents were unrelated and it was purely fortuitous that Mr van der Westhuizen was involved in both, Mr Griesel said.

The State had also tried to establish a theory that Mr van der Westhuizen was on the payroll of Mr Beelders to commit acts of urban terrorism.

TRANSACTIONS

Mr Griesel said this was clearly not borne out by the evidence. There had been a number of previous transactions between the two with no terror act connection.

The clause in their most recent agreement, in December last year, that they had come to another arrangement and there would be no interest accruing, should not be seen as sinister.

Mr Griesel submitted that Mr van der Westhuizen should be convicted, on his own evidence, if he was present and assisted or attempted to as-

sist Mr Beelders in setting fire to the institute.

Mr Griesel: 'I would call it attempted arson, but the State prefers to call it terrorism.'

Mr Griesel submitted the shooting was spontaneous and unplanned. When he and Mr Hack met in the bar there was no plan to fire at Mr Eglin's home. In fact Mr van der Westhuizen, according to evidence, did not know Mr Hack was carrying a gun until after they left the bar.

AFTERTHOUGHT

The shooting, he said, was an afterthought. This was borne out by the fact that on arrival at Mr Eglin's home, they had moved pot plants.

He submitted that the State had oversimplified the case by saying all that was required was a specific act with certain consequences, the onus then resting on the accused.

In fact what the State had to prove was that the accused had acted with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order.

RESULTS

The State had to prove that certain results flowed from the act complained of and that certain consequences were probable.

Mr van der Westhuizen had no political motive, no axe to grind.

There was no substantial loss as a result of the shooting which amounted to an act of terrorism.

Mr Griesel applied for the acquittal of Mr van der Westhuizen on charges connected with the Cape Times, Keegan's Bookshop and a caravan disseminating literature in Sea Point.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and chop the lettuce
chop the onion

NEW BID FOR BETHAL 16 APPEAL

THE fight to save the sentenced Bethal Terrorism Trial 16 enters another phase when a petition for leave to appeal is handed in to the Chief Justice tomorrow.

This was said yesterday by a spokesman for G M Mxenge and Company, attorneys representing the accused.

According to the attorneys the 16 had all signed the petition for leave to appeal and would be handed in on Tuesday.

The 16 were sentenced on June 25 by Mr Justice Curlewis in the Bethal Circuit Court in a trial that lasted two years. An application for leave to appeal was refused by the same judge in the Pretoria Supreme Court on June 16.

Among the 16 sentenced is Mr Zephania "Ntate" Mothopeng (66) former leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and Moffat Zungu (44) former chief photographer of the banned WORLD and WEEK-END WORLD.

Mothopeng is serving 15 years jail and Zungu seven years.

The others are John Ganya (44) — 11 years; Mike Matsobane (36) — 15 years; Daniel Matsobane (31) — 12 years; Mark Shinnars (37) — 12 years; Bennie Ntoele (37) — 10 years; Johnson Nyathi (32) — 10 years; Themba Hlatshwayo (21) — eight years; Molathegi Tihale (22) — eight years; Julius Landingwe (30) — eight years; Michael Khala (24) — seven years; Goodwell Momi — seven years; Zolile Ndindwa (27) — seven years; Jerome Kollisang (26) and Rodney Tsoletane (20) five years each.

Two of the original 18

1 d curry powder

1/2 bottle vinegar

--- one potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

331 RDM Four in terror trial^{11/9/79}

DURBAN. — Legal argument in the trial of three men and a woman charged with contravening the Terrorism Act opened before Mr T L Blunden in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese, 26, Mr Thembe Patrick Nxumalo, 26, and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka, 27, are

charged with inciting people to leave South Africa for military training during 1977.

Mr Ngobese, Mr Nxumalo and Mr Eric Fanavele Mlaba, 22, are charged with attempting to leave South Africa during 1977 for military training.

All have pleaded not guilty.

Mr T van Rensburg opened the argument for the State.—

Sapa.

ANC threaten terror trial judge

331
Post
11/9/79

G PRACTICE

The judge at the Pietermaritzburg Treason Trial yesterday received a letter from the banned African National Congress in Swaziland threatening to free accused and kill witnesses giving evidence for the State.

Because of the threat, the State will today apply for certain evidence in the trial where 12 men are appearing, to be given in camera.

Mr Justice F Hefer said yesterday that he had received the letter from the ANC. The ANC threatened that the accused will be freed by their colleagues and that it will kill State witnesses and police giving evidence.

Yesterdays Warrant Officer De Wit, who was seconded to BophuthaTswana police in Mmabatho, told the court that on October 27 last year he and a black constable drove to Modimola, about 30 km west of Mafeking. They found three men sitting under a tree.

"I pointed my R1 rifle at them and told them to stand up. The two sitting in front of the tree stood up and were raising their hands in the air when I saw the third man had a grenade in his hand.

"I screamed 'grenade' and he threw it in my direction."

The grenade hit a branch of the tree and landed at his feet. He tried to fire but his gun jammed and he took refuge behind a bush. The grenade, however, did not explode, and the policeman gave chase to the fleeing men.

Warrant Officer De Wit said he chased one of the men in the van; and, after an exchange of gunfire, the man fell to his knees. "I fired again and he fell forward and lay still."

The case continues today. —Sapa.

The new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. allowance is granted for 20% on the reducing 9.6 and 42% in 19.7, 000 and R50 000 ars ended 31.12.19.6

tax account in respect

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Court told of police shootout

MARITZBURG. — A handgrenade landed at the feet of a policeman whose R1 rifle had jammed while he was arresting three suspected terrorists near Mafeking last year, a Supreme Court judge heard yesterday.

In the moments that followed, one man was shot dead and another was killed in a grenade explosion.

Warrant Officer Christiaan de Wit was giving evidence before Mr Justice Hefer and assessors at the trial of 12 men who pleaded not guilty to a main charge of high treason, with 43 alternative counts under the Terrorism Act, and a further charge of conspiracy to commit murder.

W/O De Wit, who was seconded to BoputhaTswana in Mmabatho, told the court that on October 27 last year he and a black constable drove to Modimola, about 30km west of Mafeking. They found three men sitting under a tree.

"I pointed my R1 rifle at them and told them to stand up. The two sitting in front of the tree stood up and were raising their hands in the air when I saw the third man had a grenade in his hand.

"I screamed 'grenade' and

he threw it in my direction," he said.

The grenade hit a branch of the tree and landed at his feet. W/O De Wit tried to fire but his gun jammed. The grenade did not explode.

W/O De Wit said he chased one of the men and, after an exchange of gunfire, the man fell to his knees.

"I fired again and he fell forward and lay still."

Chasing another of the suspects, he left the van and pursued on foot. "The following moment there was a loud explosion in the ground between me and the man. He crept behind a clump of bushes.

"I fired at him and as the bullet hit him there was another loud explosion. He was hurled about one and a half metres backwards," he said.

The accused are: Mr John Sekete, 24, Mr Tladiagae Molefe, 23, Mr Jeffrey Legoabe, 30, Mr Thibe Ngobeni, 27, Mr Andre Mapheto, 20, Mr Bennet Komane, 46, Mr Titus Maleka, 25, Mr Sydney Choma, 23, Mr Mandlenkose Hadebe, 27, Mr Mandla Mthetwa, 22, Mr Vusumuzi Zulu, 28, and Mr James Mange, 24. The trial continues today. — Sapa.

Treason trial je tells of ANC le

331 (327) NM 11/9/79 (327)



MR. JUSTICE HEFER: "I don't regard it as a threat to me."

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The African National Congress has warned it will be "inside" the Supreme Court here to see that 12 men facing a high treason charge are freed.

The text of a letter was revealed yesterday when Mr. Justice Hefer, who is on the Bench with two assessors, said he had received it from the ANC headquarters in Manzini, Swaziland.

"The letter was addressed to me personally and on an ANC letterhead," Mr. Justice Hefer said.

It read: "This is the voice of the oppressed people. We will be inside your court to see that our comrades are released. This is no threat but sound advice to you and your fascist regime. Amandla. Power to the people."

Mr. Justice Hefer said he had decided to make available details of the letter because it was relevant to a State application, which will be heard today, for certain evidence to be given in camera.

The Judge added that the 12 accused — who also face 43 counts of participating

in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to commit murder — need not be concerned about the letter.

"I do not regard it as emanating from them. I do not regard it as a threat to me or them," Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Giving evidence in support of the State application, the Divisional Commander of the Security Police for Port Natal, Colonel H. D. Steydler, said the ANC and other organisations considered that State witnesses and members of the security forces who gave evidence at trials of this nature must be eliminated.

Certain witnesses at the present trial would be in great danger if they were not protected.

Strict security is in operation at the historic College Road court where the trial is being held — and only a handful of people listened to yesterday's proceedings from the public gallery.

Armed police guarded all entrances and exits to the building and the 12 accused sat in an enclosed dock specially built for the trial.

ANC policy 'to kill witnesses'

12/9/79

331

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — It was African National Congress general policy that State witnesses giving evidence at security trials be eliminated, a treason trial judge was told here yesterday.

Making a formal application for certain witnesses at the trial in the College Road Court — at which 12 suspected terrorists are charged with high treason — to give evidence in camera, the State said it would be easy for outside organisations to send in people to kill those who had given evidence for the State.

Mr. Justice Hefer is to give a ruling today on the request that all Black civilians called as witnesses give their evidence behind closed doors. Earlier this week Mr. Justice Hefer revealed he had received a letter from the banned ANC warning that "we will be in your court to see that our comrades are released".

The 12 men are also charged with 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to murder.

Trained men

Mr. Rob Seggie, for the State, said that outside organisations were sending trained men into the country to overthrow the Government.

Asked by Mr. Justice Hefer if the State also wanted the Press excluded, Mr. Seggie said that for certain witnesses application would be made to bar newspapermen from the court.

Opposing the application, Mr. Ernie Wentzel, SC, for the 12 accused, said it was an essential feature of fair and proper trial that cases be held in the open. He said the Press represented the wider public interest and it had never been doubted that it should be present during trials.

The trial continues today.

Counsel against closed hearing in treason trial

MARITZBURG. — An open trial was clearly superior to a hearing behind closed doors, counsel for the defence argued at a treason trial here yesterday.

Mr E Wentzel, SC, was opposing an application by the State for the evidence of witnesses to be heard in camera in order to prevent intimidation from members of the public and possible retribution.

The argument followed the disclosure by the presiding judge, Mr Justice Hefer, that he had received a letter from the ANC in Swaziland saying members of the organization would be in court to "see our comrades released".

"If the letter was a threat it was a very badly worded threat," Mr Wentzel argued. It was as natural "as night following day" that information about State witnesses would be passed on by the accused men to their visitors in the cells.

He said the public wanted to see the law at work. While press reports catered for the wider interests of the public, this was no excuse for excluding those who wanted to view the proceedings.

In a long trial it was important for an accused man to draw strength and comfort from friends and relatives. An accused person sometimes felt the "whole might of the State" against him," he said.

The remedy suggested by the State was not satisfactory.

It was essential in a fair trial for witnesses to give evidence in an open court.

Mr R Seggie, for the State, argued that black non-police witnesses should be heard in camera. The law provided for a witness to give evidence in closed court if there was a likelihood of harm to any person other than the accused.

State witnesses were generally afraid to give evidence, and it was the policy of the ANC to seek retribution. If the application were granted, the rights of the accused would not be diminished or denied.

Mr Justice Hefer told both counsels that the court was not concerned with protecting witnesses, but with truthful evidence.

Judgment on the application is expected tomorrow.

The accused, who have pleaded not guilty to high treason, are Mr John Sekete, 24, Mr Tladitsagae Molefe, 23, Mr Jeffrey Legoabe, 30, Mr Thibe Ngobeni, 27, Mr Andrew Mapheto, 20, Mr Bennet Komane, 46, Mr Titus Maleka, 25, Mr Sydney Choma, 23, Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, Mr Mandla Mthetwa, 22, Mr Vusumuzi Zulu, 26, and Mr James Mange, 24. — Sapa

(331) 12/9/79

Counsel presses for open trial

MARITZBURG. — An open trial was superior to a hearing behind closed doors, counsel for the defence argued at the treason trial in Maritzburg yesterday.

Mr E Wentzel, SC, was opposing an application by the State for the evidence of black non-police witnesses to be heard in camera in order to prevent intimidation from members of the public.

The argument followed the disclosure by the presiding judge, Mr Justice Hefer, that he had received a letter from the African National Council in Swaziland saying members would be in court to "see our comrades released".

"If the letter was a threat it was a very badly worded threat," Mr Wentzel argued. It was as natural as "night following day" that information about State witnesses would be passed on to visitors in the cells.

Mr Wentzel went on to say that the public wanted to see the law at work. In a long trial it was also important for an accused man to draw strength

and comfort from friends and relatives. Mr Wentzel added that an accused person sometimes felt the "whole might of the State against him".

The remedy suggested by the State was not satisfactory and it was essential in a fair trial for witnesses to give evidence in an open court.

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State witnesses were generally afraid to give evidence and it was the policy of the ANC to seek retribution. If the application were granted, the rights of the accused would not be diminished.

Judgment on the application is expected tomorrow.

The accused who have pleaded not guilty to high treason are: Mr John Sekake 24, Mr Basimane Moko 24, Mr Jeffrey Legum 30, Mr Tshilo Legum 27, Mr Andrew Maphahle 26, Mr Herbert Kuntze 46, Mr Tsho Maleka 25, Mr Sydney Tsho 24, Mr Maud lenkwa Naledi 27, Mr Mandla Mthembu 22, Mr Josumzi Julu 26 and Mr James Mafu 24. Sapa

Terror accused tells court: I am not listening

331
STAR
138/9/79

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG—A 24-year-old man, Mr John Sekete, who is appearing with 11 other men in a terrorism trial, today stalked up and down in the enclosed dock in the Supreme Court, refusing to take part in the proceedings.

Yesterday, the 12 men dismissed their counsel and informed the court they did not wish to be

part of the proceeding because Mr Justice Hefer had ruled that some witnesses could be heard in camera. The State had contended the lives of the witnesses could be endangered if they were identified.

Although Mr Justice Hefer ordered that the trial was to continue in the absence of the 12 men, Mr Sekete was brought

into court and told he would have to listen to the evidence pertaining to the charges against him, because the court did not like to proceed against an accused in his absence.

Addressing the court, Mr Sekete said he was in the dock against his will and then stalked up and down in the dock while about his alleged involvement in terrorist activities.

Another accused, Mr Moses Molefe, was also brought into court alone to hear evidence against him and told the court he did not want to be a part of the proceedings. "You can impose a sentence on me now," he said.

"You will remain where you are," Mr Justice Heffer ordered and told him he would be allowed full rights of cross-examination of each witness.

While the State proceeded to lead evidence, Mr Molefe sat in the dock with his head in his hands and when asked by the court whether he had any questions, replied: "I have not been listening because I am not taking part in this trial."

The men are facing charges of high treason, 43 charges under the Terrorism Act and charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Dramatic day at treason trial

NM 13/9/79 (331)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A series of dramatic incidents yesterday rocked the Supreme Court trial here at which 12 suspected terrorists are charged with high treason.

After Mr. Justice Hefer had earlier ruled that certain State witnesses would be allowed to give evidence in camera:

- The 12 men announced they wished to take no further part in the trial;
- Dismissed their defence counsel and instructing attorney and;
- Sang freedom songs and chanted slogans to disrupt the proceedings.

When the 12 refused to obey the Judge, he removed ordered that all the accused be from court.

"The trial will continue in their absence," he said.

The drama began after a lengthy adjournment when Mr. E. Wentzel, for the defence, told Mr. Justice Hefer counsel had been instructed to withdraw from the case.

Mr. Wentzel said the men had been charged as African National Congress members with treason and perceived this as attempting to overthrow the Government by all means including violence.

"They consider the Courts as part of the apparatus of the Government," Mr. Wentzel added.

The accused also considered treason a crime affecting society and to exclude the public from the trial excluded the very people the ANC was trying to reach.

Mr. Justice Hefer then excused the defence from the trial and as they left the court the 12 men stood up and started to sing and chant.

Suspected terrorists dismiss defence counsel, disrupt Court

As the last notes of a song died, Mr. Justice Hefer asked: "Have you stopped making fools of yourselves?"

As Mr. Rob Seggie, appearing with Mr. Kevin Atwell for the State, asked for permission to proceed with the hearing, the 12 again started singing.

Mr. Justice Hefer ordered that the court be cleared and the 12 men filed out of the enclosed dock, specially built for the trial, singing a song which referred to the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr. B. J. Vorster, and the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger.

Earlier Mr. Justice Hefer, granting a State ap-

plication that certain witnesses be allowed to give evidence in camera, said, quoting from ANC pamphlets, that several members of the police force and police informers had been eliminated after giving evidence in security trials.

The Judge said he realised that in granting the application it would detract from the accuseds' rights to an open trial but he was not prepared to provide blanket protection to witnesses.

Pressmen in possession of identity documents approved by the State would be allowed to remain in court but would not be allowed to reveal in any manner the identity of a witness.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbagetomatoes
fresh pineappleSPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Treason accused fire defence

THE treason trial in Pietermaritzburg was thrown into uproar yesterday when the 12 accused men fired their defence team and refused to take any further part in the hearing.

Singing freedom songs and shouting slogans, the 12 marched from their special security dock in the Supreme Court to the cells after Mr Justice E Hefer ordered the trial to continue in their absence.

Earlier, Mr Justice Hefer had granted in principle an application by the State for the evidence of certain witnesses to be heard in camera. But he ruled that the position of each witness would be considered separately.

After the lunch adjournment, the 12 accused returned to the court singing, with some smoking cigarettes. As the Judge and assessors waited for order the men raised their hands in the clenched-fist black power salute.

Addressing the judge, the defence counsel, Mr E Wentzel SC, said the accused had given instructions for the defence lawyers to withdraw from the trial.

The 12 had asked him to explain their reasons, he said.

Reading from a sheet of paper, Mr Wentzel said the men were charged, as members of the African National Congress, with treason. "This they perceive to be the crime of attempting to overthrow the South African Government by all means, including violence. They consider the courts as part of the apparatus of the Government."

As the defence lawyers left the court, the 12 began singing. This was followed by shouts of "Amandla" and "Power to the People".

GRUYERE POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaisechopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
saladisesalt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

Treason trial accused refuse to take part

PIETERMARITZBURG — A series of dramatic incidents yesterday rocked the Supreme Court trial here at which 12 suspected terrorists are charged with high treason.

After Mr Justice Hefer had earlier ruled that certain state witnesses would be allowed to give evidence in camera:

- The 12 men announced they wished to take no further part in the trial.
- Dismissed their defence counsel and instructing attorney.
- Sang freedom songs and chanted freedom slogans to disrupt the proceedings.

When the 12 men refused to obey the judge, he ordered that all the accused be removed from court.

"The trial will continue in their absence," he said.

The drama began after a lengthy adjournment when Mr E. Wentzel for the defence told Mr Justice Hefer counsel had been instructed to withdraw from the case.

"The accused have asked me to tell you why," Mr Wentzel said.

He said the men had been charged as African

National Congress members with treason and perceived this as attempting to overthrow the government by all means including violence.

"They consider the courts as part of the apparatus of the government," Mr Wentzel added. The accused also considered treason a crime affecting society and to exclude the public from the trial, excluded the very people the ANC was trying to reach.

"The accused wish to take no further part in the trial and do not want to attend the trial," Mr Wentzel said.

After asking Mr Wentzel whether he had explained to the 12 men the position of the courts, Mr Justice Hefer said: "We are very jealous not to be known as part of the government."

The judge then excused the defence from the trial and as Mr Wentzel, Mr A. S. K. Pitman, Mr E. Dane and their instructing attorney left the court the 12 men stood up and started to sing freedom songs and chant slogans.

As the last notes of the song died away Mr Justice Hefer asked: "Have you

stopped making fools of yourselves?"

He then asked them to "sit down please" and when they refused snapped, "then you may remain standing".

As Mr Rob Seggie, appearing with Mr Kevin Attwell for the state, asked for permission to proceed the 12 men again started singing.

The judge ordered the court be cleared and the 12 men filed out of the enclosed dock, specially built for the trial, singing a song which referred to the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr B. J. Vorster, and the former Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Earlier, Mr Justice Hefer, granting a state application that certain witnesses be allowed to give evidence in camera, said he was "firmly of the view that there was a real likelihood, in fact a probability, of harm to witnesses in this case".

Quoting from ANC pamphlets, the judge said several members of the police force and police informers had been eliminated after giving evidence in security trials. — DDC.

COUNCIL IN LARGE CHUNKS

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- saladonnaise

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladonnaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Mandela agrees to testify

UMTATA — Mr Nelson Mandela has agreed to give evidence for the defence of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, but he will not be allowed to come to Transkei.

An instructing attorney for the defence, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said yesterday that Mr Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress who is a life prisoner on Robben Island, had agreed to give evidence at the trial which is due in Port St Johns from November 9.

The South African Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said from Pretoria: "We cannot allow him to go to Transkei — definitely not."

But he believed a solution was possible because the law made provision for evidence to be taken on commission and in terms of this Mr Mandela could give his evidence either in Cape Town or on Robben Island.

A summons was served on Mr Mandela on September 7.

Mr Mxenge, who is a former Robben Island prisoner, said: "He is a Transkeian and that makes all the difference. It is a matter of coming to his own country, as he is

not an ordinary prisoner involved with another country. It is his own country and he is personally involved here."

He said the Transkeian citizenship issue at the time of independence made Mr Mandela a Transkeian.

Asked if he thought the South African authorities might insist on Mr Mandela giving evidence on commission because of a potential security risk, Mr Mxenge said this would not be satisfactory.

"No, you only do that when it's impossible to get direct evidence. They can always have their warders to accompany him."

General Du Preez said that because Transkei was outside South African jurisdiction, Mr Mandela could not be allowed to go there because he would no longer be under the control of the Prisons Department.

"When he goes across the border, I have no control over him," he said.

But he added: "We are in communication with the Department of Foreign Affairs in this connection and I am convinced that we will reach a solution."

Mr Mandela, a cousin of both Chief Sabata and the Matanzima brothers, comes from the Qunu district.

Chief Sabata faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts for which the highest penalty is death.

He was to have appeared in Port St Johns on September 19, but the Attorney General of Transkei, Mr George Muller, said yesterday the trial was now due in Port St Johns on November 9 following a request by Chief Sabata's defence.

so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce
- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing: Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salad dressing

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage form a bowl. Wash well. Chop and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Leaves of the cabbage leaving pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage in a bowl adding any juice from salt and black pepper to taste.

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Cube...

with...

salt...

and...

pepper. Use hot or cold.

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BB/CC SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 lb green medium size
cabbage
1 onion
1 carrot

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the
form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel a
and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice
leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Put
pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the
in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes
salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well.
into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish
slices, cut across the tops in a double cross.
iced water until the radishes open up.

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GRIFIN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix
with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little
salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
saladise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side
down. Pour over saladise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce

UMTATA — Advocate
Fikile Bam, who is in
detention in Transkei, has
been sent a brief to assist
in the defence of
Paramount Chief Sabata
Dalindyebo.

Security Police Chief,
Col Martin Ngceba, yester-
day refused to say
whether he had passed on
the brief to Mr Bam, call-
ing it an insult to the
Transkeian Government.

"How on earth can you
expect us to allow a man
who is being held incommu-
nicado to go and de-
fend another man who is
being held by the same
government," Col Ngceba
said.

He refused to disclose
what had happened to the
brief, nor whether Mr
Bam had been informed of
the brief.

"That is a matter
regarding my ad-
ministration, and I cannot
reveal any secrets of my
office," he said.

Mr Bam was detained
under Transkei's security
laws on August 23 when he
had travelled from
Johannesburg to attend
the funeral of Dr Don
Luswazi.

An instructing attorney
for Chief Sabata's defence
team, Mr Griffiths Mx-
enge, said yesterday from
Durban he had sent Mr
Bam a brief through the
security police, because
he wanted Mr Bam's
assistance in the defence.

DDR.

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
pour off the water.

Sauces:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans
and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TROSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)

2 cups diced apple

1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained

1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing

2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Treason trialists want 'open' hearing

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Three suspected terrorists yesterday told the Supreme Court Judge here they still did not want to take any part in the trial in which they and nine others are charged with high treason.

On Wednesday the men dismissed their defence counsel and said they wanted to take no further part in the

trial because of a ruling that certain witnesses would be allowed to give evidence in camera.

When the men persisted in disrupting proceedings by singing freedom songs and chanting slogans, Mr. Justice Hefer ordered that they be removed from court and that the hearing continue in their absence.

Yesterday Mr. John Sekete (24) claimed he had been attacked by the

police in prison and was in court yesterday against his will and that he was not prepared to listen.

The Judge told him evidence would be led "in spite of the way you feel and I will grant you the right of cross-examination whether you like it or not."

While witnesses gave evidence against him Mr. Sekete stalked up and down the dock and refused to cross-examine.

Mr. Tladitsagae Molefe, another of the accused, said he prepared to participate in the proceedings were open public. Told that the ruling certain witnesses could give evidence in camera still stood Molefe said he would take no part in the proceedings.

The hearing was adjourned Monday.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

matatoes
fresh pineapple
dishes

leaving the outer leaves to
ion. Peel and cube the carrots
thinly slice some of the inner
stalks. Place the carrots,
ge and the finely chopped onion
he tomatoes, pineapple and add
Toss well, then pile the salad
with radish roses and a small
like it. To make the radish
double cross, then put them in
n up.

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

opped onion
lt and pepper

Chop up the bacon, mix
nnaise. Season with a little

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

lt and pepper
prika and parsley
t salad platter; cut side

S. Drury, East London

cup cucumber, peeled and diced
cup cooked green peas

ind peas with French dressing.
Cover with greaseproof paper
use.

2 T lemon juice.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley;
keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube.
Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the
green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and
scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French
dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs
of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans
and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups) 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
2 cups diced apple 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin dressing
orange sections, drained 2 t soya sauce
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained 1 t lemon juice
and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 4 - 5 servings.

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'Treason' trio defy judge

331

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Three suspected terrorists yesterday told a judge in the Maritzburg Supreme Court they still did not want to take any part in the trial in which they are charged with high treason.

Mr John Sekete, 24, Mr Thaditsagae Molefe, 23, and Mr Jeffrey Legobe, 30, appeared separately before Mr Justice Hefer and two assessors after they and nine other men, also charged with treason, were removed from the court on Wednesday after disrupting proceedings.

Earlier the men had dismissed their defence counsel and said they wanted to take no

further part in the trial because of a ruling that certain witnesses would be allowed to give evidence in camera.

When the men persisted in disrupting proceedings by singing freedom songs and chanting slogans, Mr Justice Hefer ordered that they be removed from court and that the hearing continue in their absence.

Yesterday the three men were told by Mr Justice Hefer they would have the right to cross-examine witnesses.

Asked by the judge if their attitude had changed since Wednesday's hearing, all three said they no longer wished to take part in the trial.

Mr Sekete claimed he had been attacked by the police in

prison and was in court yesterday against his will.

"I would like permission to leave. I am not prepared to listen," he said.

The judge told him evidence would be led "despite the way you feel and I will grant you the right of cross-examination whether you like it or not".

While witnesses gave evidence against him, Mr Sekete stalked up and down the dock and refused to cross-examine.

Mr Molefe said he was prepared to participate in the trial if the proceedings were open to the public. Told that the ruling that certain witnesses could give evidence in camera still stood, Mr Molefe said he would

take no part in the proceedings. "Your worship can impose sentence on me now," he said.

After his father, who did not want to give evidence behind closed doors, told the court how Mr Molefe disappeared from his home in Soweto soon after the unrest in October 1976, the accused man refused to cross-examine.

"I was not listening and am not prepared to correct any right or wrong," he said.

A Botswana citizen later told the court how his son had also disappeared from home during the Soweto riots. He had later gone to Gaborone, in Botswana, where he had seen his son and Mr Molefe.

A Soweto schoolteacher de-

scribed how he drove a party of nine young Soweto men to Derbyport, on the border between South Africa and Botswana, while another teacher told how he found a note allegedly written by Mr Sekete, who also left home after the Soweto riots, saying he was leaving for Russia.

Two young Bophuthatswana citizens told the court they had met Mr Sekete in Bophuthatswana. He told them he had gone to Botswana to train as a terrorist.

Mr Sekete, they alleged, had offered to teach them how to become terrorists, but both had declined.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

149179

ADM

Sobukwe pamphlet quoted—witness

A MAN who allegedly printed a pamphlet quoting the late Robert Sobukwe, one-time president of the banned PAC, appeared in the Regional Court, Cape Town, yesterday, charged with contravening the Internal Security Act.

Mr Abdul Quayam Sayed, 29, of Belgravia Road, Athlone, is charged with printing the pamphlet, *Heroes of Yesterday, Martyrs of the Struggle*, which quotes Mr Sobukwe, who was banned at the time, under the heading 'Background to Sharpville Uprisings'.

Mr Sayed pleaded not guilty to the charge. According to the charge sheet, the pamphlet stated: 'At a Press conference on March the 18th, 1960, Mr R. M. Sobukwe, president of the PAC, announced that his organisation had planned a campaign aimed at the abolition of pass laws, which would commence on March 21.'

PASSES

'Members were being called upon to leave their passes at home and to surrender themselves at the nearest police station. Should the police refuse to arrest them, instructions were to go home and return to the police station later in the day.'

'After serving their jail sentences the campaigners would again offer themselves for arrest. PAC members had been instructed to conduct the campaign in a spirit of non-violence.'

'If ordered by the police to disperse they would do so quietly and in an orderly manner. He had written to the Commissioner of Police, informing him of the campaign and appealing to him to instruct his men not to make impossible demands of Africans.'

Major H. J. van der Watt, a member of the

Security Police said he went to the premises of the S and S Printers in Athlone on March 21, 1977, after being told a document 'dangerous to the security of the State' was being printed there.

He was introduced to Mr Sayed who said he was responsible for the printing works. In the works were, among other articles, negatives of the pamphlet, a worksheet relating to the draft of the pamphlet, and more than 1 000 pamphlets.

CHURCH

Detective Warrant-Officer T. E. Mbo, also of the Security Police, said on March 20, 1977, he attended a church service at St Mary Magdalene Church in Guguletu.

When he came out of the church, he saw people reading a green pamphlet, which were identical to the ones found at S and S Printers.

An administrative officer at the Department of Customs and Excise, Mr R. A. Rabie, showed the court applications for a licence for S and S Printers, signed by Mr Sayed.

FAMILY BUSINESS

Mr Sayed told the court that, at the time the pamphlets were printed, he worked for the family business, which included the printing works and a manufacturing business.

He said he had to fill in worksheets for the printing works and do clerical work. He said he did not read through copy that was printed as this was

done by a sales representative.

Mr Sayed denied he was a partner in the printing business.

The case was postponed to October 29 for judgment.

Mr G. J. van Eeden was on the Bench; Mr F. Silbert appeared for the State. Mr B. M. Kies, instructed by A. M. Omar and Company, appeared for Mr Sayed.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross then cut them into four equal parts.

33

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

HURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

1 green bean
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

He said he knew Gen Du Preez personally and "as policemen we know where we stand".
Chief Sabata faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts and is expected to appear for summary trial in Port St Johns on November 9. — DDR.
(sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, then add the sugar and vinegar, then add the cooked beans
to boil again. Bottle.

SALAD

lettuce, torn in
ices (4 cups)
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
1/3 cups mandarin
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice
can tuna, drained
large chunks

In bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Mandela evidence idea turned down

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's defence will not settle for Mr Nelson Mandela's testimony by commission, an instructing attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said yesterday.

"We are taking the matter a step further, because Mandela's presence can be a determining factor whether Sabata will be acquitted or not, and these are very serious charges," he said.

The defence could not settle for evidence by commission and "we have already advised the authorities that we are not impressed by that".

"We want him in court, and he must be cross-examined in court," Mr Mxenge said.

The summons was served on Mr Mandela at Robben Island, where he is a life prisoner, on September 7, and he has agreed to testify for the defence.

The South African Commissioner of Prisons, Gen W. M. du Preez, has sub-

sequently said Mr Mandela would not be allowed to come to Transkei, but believed his evidence could be taken by commission.

This procedure was used for the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev French-Beytagh, in 1971, when evidence was taken by commission from Miss Allison Norman in London.

Mr Mxenge said the difference between the French-Beytagh and the Sabata trials was that the lawyers for the defence and the state had had to travel to London, while Mr Mandela was a Transkeian in South Africa.

"If it was someone in London who would be very costly to bring out, it would be a different matter altogether, and we would definitely get evidence on commission, but Mandela is just here," he added.

Meanwhile, Transkei's security police chief, Col Martin Ngceba, indicated

yesterday that they would be prepared to help maintain security around Mr Mandela if he were allowed to come to Transkei.

But he stressed that they had received no such request from the South African authorities.

"Naturally, we have quite a number of things in common with the South African authorities, as we are neighbours, and we sometimes help one another.

"But it is a difficult question to answer as there is no indication that Mandela will be allowed to come here. But if the Republican authorities approach us, naturally we will co-operate," Col Ngceba said.

He said he knew Gen Du Preez personally and "as policemen we know where we stand".

Chief Sabata faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts and is expected to appear for summary trial in Port St Johns on November 9. — DDR.

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DAILY DISPATCH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1979 — 7

PAC to meet on disunity

Post

16/9/77

(331)

Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappyywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

SOUTH AFRICA'S banned Pan African Congress (PAC) will meet in Dar es Salaam next month to try to end a bloody leadership struggle.

An announcement by the official Tanzanian news agency, Shihata, says a six-day central committee meeting would discuss "fundamental and far reaching decisions particularly in the light of the recent events."

The announcement coincided with a Tanzanian court's decision to adjourn until September 28 the trial of 19 South Africans charged with the murder of David Sibeko, a leader of the PAC killed in Dar es Salaam on June 11. All of the accused are members of the PAC.

One of the key topics of discussion will include the assassination of Mr Sibeko and the removal for "health reasons" of PAC co-leader Potlako Lehallo earlier this year.

The planned meeting comes at a time when diplomatic observers are saying the PAC is under pressure from the Organisation of African Unity Liberation Committee to sort itself out or forfeit recognition from the group.

This is the first time the African National Congress (ANC) has been mentioned in connection with the African liberation movement. — AFP and SUNDAY POST Correspondent

Sabata trial postponed 331

THE summary trial in Port St Johns of the leader of the opposition, Paramount Chief Saba'a Dalindyebo, has been postponed to November 9, the Transkei Attorney General, Mr G B Muller, confirmed in Umtata. 16/9/79

Meanwhile, it was reported that Mr Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, who was summoned to give evidence at the trial, would not be allowed to go. He could, however, give evidence by commission.

JARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Truist wat ingevoel die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Defence drives for Mandela presence

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33

UMTATA — Defence counsel for the Transkei leader of the opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, would not accept Mr Nelson Mandela's evidence by commission, the instructing attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge said at the weekend.

Mr Mxenge said Mr Mandela's presence in court, for cross-examination, would be a determining factor in the case.

He was subpoenaed to give evidence for the defence at the trial of Chief Dalindyebo at Port St Johns on November 9. Chief Dalindyebo is facing charges under the Transkei Constitution and Public Security Acts.

Mr Mxenge said summons had been served on Mr Mandela at Robben Island on September 7 and he had agreed to testify. The South African Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, had indicated, however, that Mr Mandela would not be allowed to come to Transkei.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Colonel M Ngceba, said Transkei would co-operate with South Africa and help maintain security around Mr Mandela if he were allowed to come.

Meanwhile, Mr Mande-

la's banned wife, Winnie, who was also subpoenaed to testify at the trial, visited Transkei for two days last week and stayed at Chief Sabata's Great Palace. She had obtained a special permit to travel from Brandfort in the Free State.

Two other leading mem-

bers of the opposition, Chief J D Moshesh and Chief Ntsika Sigcau, who were detained last month, are expected to appear in court next week.

Colonel Ngceba confirmed this and said they would be charged under the Transkei security laws. — Sapa

Students case put off again

THE case against four Soweto students who have been appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in connection with the killing of a white West Rand Administration Board official, has been postponed again — pending the decision of the Deputy Attorney-General.

The students, Rose Kunene (18), of 1270 Mofolo North; Gideon Nkutha (20), of 700 Mofolo Village; Lydia Dakile (20) of 1087 Mofolo North and Jefferson Lengane (22), of 2018 Moletsane, appeared before Mr M P Prinsloo.

No evidence was led and their case was postponed to October 2, pending the decision of the Deputy Attorney-General.

They have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder. They also chose not to make statements.

The students are alleged to have killed Mr Johannes Hendrek Benjamin Esterhuizen by throwing stones at him and hitting him with a pick axe or sharp instruments.

The killing allegedly took place on June 16, 1976, in Orlando West.

They are out on R250 bail each and the condition is that they report to the police every Friday between 6 am, and 9 pm.

331

19/9/79

327

Terrorism trial told of military training

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A suspected terrorist told people in Soweto that he had undergone military training overseas and had once had medical treatment in Moscow.

Several witnesses — who cannot be named — told Mr. Justice Hefer and two assessors yesterday that Mr. Bennet Komane (40) had disappeared for over a year before they saw him

in Soweto last year.

He was carrying a gun, one witness said, and talked about "fighting to free the children".

On another occasion, she said, he had complained of severe stomach pains and told her he was suffering from an ulcer. He had also told her he had had treatment for his ailment in Moscow while he was undergoing military training, she said.

A shopkeeper told the Court Mr. Komane had visited him in his shop towards the end of last year and asked him to keep a parcel containing a pistol and magazine of ammunition, he said.

He still had the pistol in the store when police arrived and arrested him in January this year, he said.

Mr. Komane, the eldest of 12 men facing 43 counts

of participating in terrorist activities and a main charge of high treason, refused to take part in the proceedings at the College Road Supreme Court.

He told Mr. Justice Hefer he would participate only if counsel acted for him.

One of the prerequisites of having counsel return to defend him would be the re-opening of the hearing to members of the public so they "could hear how bad we are and the bad things we wanted to do", he told the Court.

His request was denied by Mr. Justice Hefer and Mr. Komane refused to cross-examine witnesses during the afternoon session.

The trial continues today.

221

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GLUTAM POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube
with
salt

EGG

hard
sala

Cut
down

CHICK

1 cup
4 T
friend
lettuce

Marin
Serve
and r
Frenc
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

Two sentenced for contempt

PIETERMARITZBURG — Two suspected terrorists, who defied a judge in the Supreme Court here yesterday, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr John Sekete, 24, and Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, were each sentenced for contempt of court after they ignored Mr Justice Hefer's warnings for them to behave themselves in the dock.

Mr Sekete paced up and down the glass-enclosed dock while a witness gave evidence and then refused to acknowledge Mr Justice Hefer when he was questioned from the bench.

He was then ordered to

stop pacing. When he continued to ignore the judge he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The second incident of the day occurred when Mr Hadebe and Mr Mandla Mthetwa, 22, took their places in the dock yesterday afternoon.

Mr Hadebe sat smoking a homemade cigarette and told the judge to "leave me alone" when he was ordered to stop smoking.

"Tell him I am considering sentencing him for contempt of court," Mr Justice Hefer told the interpreter.

"Tell the court to do as it pleases," Mr Hadebe retorted. He was then sentenced.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups) 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
2 cups diced apple 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained 2 t soya sauce
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained 1 t lemon juice
and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Two jailed for contempt for defying Judge

28/9/79

827

1251

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Two alleged terrorists who defied a Judge in the Supreme Court here yesterday were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

John Sekete (24) and Mandlenkos Hadebe (27) were each sentenced for contempt of Court after they ignored Mr. Justice Hefer's warnings for them to behave themselves in the dock.

Sekete continually paced up and down the glass-enclosed dock while a witness was giving evidence and then refused to acknowledge Mr. Justice Hefer when he was questioned from the Bench.

He was then ordered to stop pacing. When he continued to do so he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The second incident occurred when Hadebe and Mr. Mandla Mthetwa (22) took their places in the dock yesterday afternoon.

Smoking

Hadebe sat smoking a home-made cigarette and told the Judge to 'leave me alone' when he was ordered to stop.

"Tell him I am considering sentencing him for contempt of Court," Mr. Justice Hefer told the interpreter.

"Tell the Court to do as it pleases," Hadebe retorted.

He was then sentenced.

Two policemen then entered the dock and forcibly removed the cigarette from Hadebe after he initially refused to hand it over.

Both Hadebe and Mr. Mthetwa then dispensed with the services of the interpreter and said they wished to take no part in the court proceedings.

The two incidents yesterday were the latest in the trial at which 12 men are appearing on a charge of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities.

Earlier, in the proceedings the men disposed of the services of their Johannesburg counsel and refused to take part in court proceedings.

The hearing continues today.

331

Treason accused thumps the dock

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — An accused in the treason trial here yesterday shouted at a witness, ignored the Judge's order to sit down and then smashed his fist repeatedly into the glass door of the dock.

The outburst from Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27) was the second in two days.

On Wednesday he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of Court after remonstrating with Mr. Justice Hefer.

At the beginning of yesterday's session he interrupted the prosecutor and complained to Mr. Justice Hefer that he had not been fed in jail since his conviction for contempt on Wednesday.

He then said he had been given porridge at breakfast but had not been given any sugar. He then began stalking up and down the specially constructed glassed-in dock.

"Let him walk by all means. He will not disturb proceedings any further," Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Hadebe then walked to the end of the dock and smashed his fist into the glass door several times, ignoring the policemen who approached him.

Shortly afterwards he shouted at a woman in the witness box and urged her not to talk to them (the Court) "as they are enemies".

Mr. Justice Hefer then intervened and warned Hadebe that his patience could only be taxed "to a certain point".

"I don't want to make things more difficult for you but I will not tolerate any more of your behaviour," he warned.

Hadebe then resumed his seat but shouted at the witness who began sobbing before she completed her evidence.

Sergeant T. O'Connell, of the Security Police at Ndumu, told yesterday how he and several other policemen uncovered several caches of terrorist weapons on September 17 last year.

The latter stages of yesterday's hearing, at which 12 men are facing a main charge of high treason, was closed to the Press after the Judge ruled that some witnesses might be placed in jeopardy if any clues to their identities were revealed.

The trial continues to-day.

ONION RINGS
peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

123

May Bennett, Ridgworth

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FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902
2 eggs

1820 and All That!

2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

add butter and beat to a cream, stir in when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a utes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted ot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmal- me, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable

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Brush with
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1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

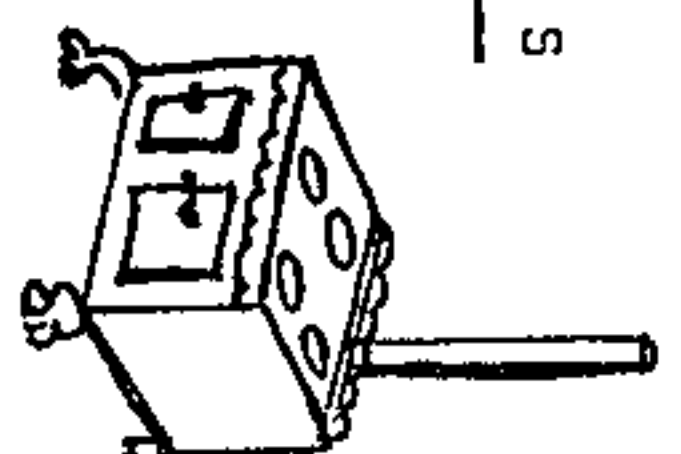
Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

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MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



longer. Send it or not as prefe

+DEVILLED LOBST

1 medium size
some salad dr

Make a salad
with cayenne
teacup of bre
putting bread
bake for abou

+CHAMPAGNE CUP

1 quart bottl
2 bottles Sch
1 lb pounded

Put all ingre
and serve the
if desired.
few slices of

+ These recip

BUTTERSCOTCH

Melt 4 T buttr
add 2 cups mi.
beaten, a lit
egg whites by
put on top of
brown. This

Treason trial accused ignores judge

PIETERMARITZBURG — An accused in the treason trial here yesterday shouted at a witness, ignored the judge's order to sit down and then smashed his fist repeatedly into the glass door of the dock.

The outburst from Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, was the second in two days. On Wednesday he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court after remonstrating with Mr Justice Hefer.

At the beginning of yesterday's session he interrupted the prosecutor

and complained to Mr Justice Hefer that he had not been fed in jail since his conviction for contempt on Wednesday.

He then said he had been given porridge at breakfast, but had not been given any sugar. He then ignored Mr Justice Hefer's questions about the incident and began stalking up and down the specially construed glassed-in dock.

"Let him walk by all means. He will not disturb proceedings any further," Mr Justice Hefer said.

Mr Hadebe then walked

to the end of the dock and smashed his fist into the glass door several times, ignoring the judge and policemen who approached him.

When one of the other accused, Mr Mandie Mthetwa, 22, tried to pacify him, Mr Hadebe asked: "Have you joined the enemy?"

Shortly afterwards he shouted at a woman in the witness box and urged her "not to talk to them (the court) as they are enemies."

Mr Justice Hefer then intervened and warned Mr

Hadebe that his patience could only be taxed "to a certain point."

"I don't want to make things more difficult for you but I will not tolerate any more of your behaviour," he warned.

Mr Hadebe then resumed his seat but shouted at the witness who began sobbing before she completed her evidence.

Sgt T. O'Connell, of the Ndumu security police, told yesterday how he and several other policemen uncovered several caches of weapons on September 17 last year after a herd

boy had discovered a hole full of weapons.

The police had used metal detectors to search the area near the Mozambique border and uncovered several AK 47 assault rifles, three machine pistols, a submachinegun, 31 blocks of TNT, 31 handgrenades and a large quantity of ammunition.

Twelve men are facing main charge of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities. The hearing continues today. — DDC

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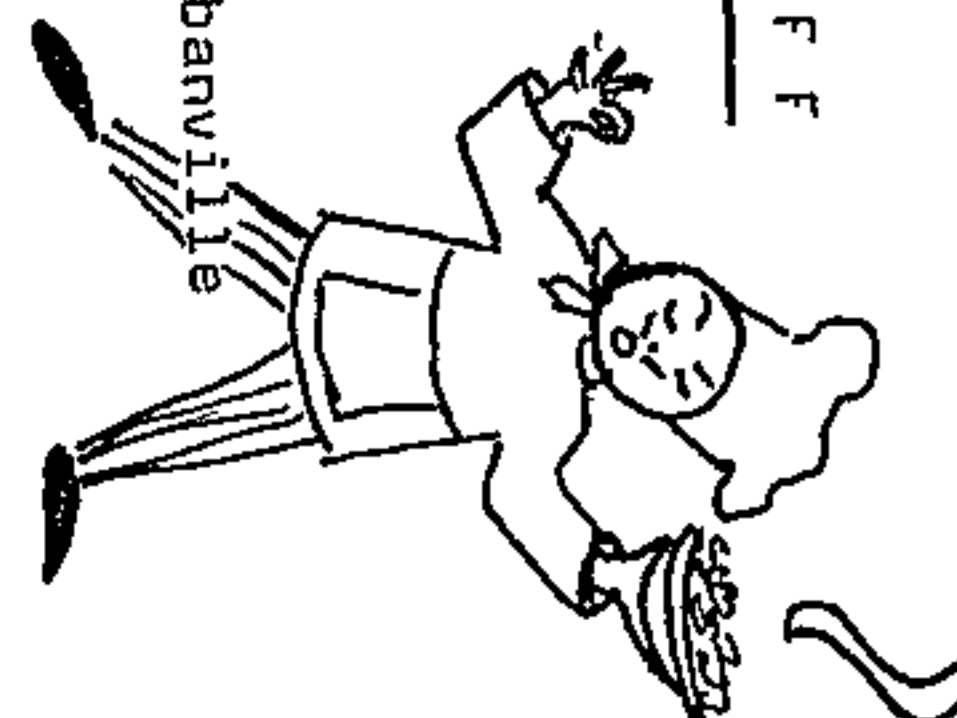
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sugar.
let

128

HIS RECIPES FOR HER DAY OFF

"Over the coppers of my kitchen flows
The frosted-silver dawn. Silence awhile
The god who sings within thee, Ragueneau!
Lay down the lute - the oven calls for thee!
Edmond Rostand



MIXED GRILL FOR DISC BRAAI

chicken
rump steak
pork sausages
bacon
tabasco

John Bennett, Durbanville
onions
fresh mushrooms
tomatoes
white wine

Heat the Disc using a small quantity of oil, brushing to the sides. Cut the steak, into bite size pieces, the chicken into slivers and the sausages into 1" long pieces. When the disc is hot, add 125ml wine and a little Tabasco, and when the wine heats up, add the pieces of steak, chicken and sausage. Turn the meat gently so that it cooks evenly, and when nearly done add the sliced onions, mushrooms and bacon cut small, and lastly wedges of tomato. Baste when necessary with a little more wine and a dash of Tabasco. Add salt and pepper to taste. Serve with Summer Salad and Tangy Tabasco Dressing.

Summer Salad: Shredded lettuce, cubed tomatoes, cubed carrots and toss lightly shredded lettuce, cubed tomatoes, cubed carrots and radish slices, chopped onion and chopped pineapple, salt and pepper.

Tangy Tabasco Dressing: 125 ml mayonnaise, 125 ml tomato sauce, finely chopped onion, and finely chopped parsley, and a good dash of Tabasco. Mix and serve with the salad.

(This recipe was one of the winners in the Garden and Home Champion Braai Competition, and appeared in the Garden and Home, July 1978.)

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CHILLED BORTSCH (Beetroot Soup)

Patrick Young, Rondebosch

1 lb beetroot
1 large carrot
1 medium size onion
small carton cream
tabasco
2 pts water
salt and pepper
juice of 1/2 lemon
1 t sugar

Cook grated beetroot, in water over slow heat, together with sugar, grated carrot, lemon juice, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer till beetroot and carrot are cooked. Add cream and cool. Grate onion in, add a dash of tabasco, and chill in the refrigerator overnight. Serve chilled.

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Treason accused batters glass dock

331
ADM 21/9/39

MARITZBURG — A man charged with treason tried to smash his way out of a glass dock in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday after asking the judge how he would feel about eating the "muck" supplied as food in jail.

Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, set the tone for a stormy morning session when he complained to Mr Justice Hefer that he had not been fed.

Mr Hadebe entered the court with a shaven head after being jailed for six months yesterday for contempt of court.

Saying he had been starved in jail, Mr Hadebe added he had been offered porridge without sugar but did not eat it. Mr Justice Hefer told him he should have thought about prison food before inviting the

court to sentence him for contempt.

Mr Hadebe replied: "Could you eat the muck supplied in jail?"

After the judge offered to adjourn the court so that Mr Hadebe could have a "decent meal", Mr Hadebe said he had been isolated and locked alone in a dark cell and food would not "remedy the position".

Stalking up and down inside the glass-encased dock, Mr Hadebe suddenly grabbed the door and tried to wrench it open. He then smashed his fists against the shatter-proof glass.

Another accused in the dock, Mr Mandla Mthetwa, 22, stood up and tried to placate Mr Hadebe and shouts were exchanged.

As State evidence was led in camera against him, Mr Hadebe sat with his head on his knees and later lay

down in the dock. On several occasions he shouted at the witness, once saying: "They are our enemies and are trying to separate us."

Mr Justice Hefer told Mr Hadebe he did not want to make matters worse but he would not have his patience taxed further.

The evidence of a 12-year-old boy was that he and a friend were cutting grass at Mkwane's Drift, Natal, in September last year when they found a package of weapons. The boy said he ran home to tell his father and the police soon arrived.

Sergeant T. O'Connell told the court he found six Russian AK rifles, five bayonets, three Scorpion machine pistols, a submachine gun, 31 blocks of TNT, 31 handgrenades, plastic explosives and magazines.

The hearing continues.

BY WILLIE MAHLOANE

A STATE witness

at the Terrorism Act trial of a top actor yesterday said he was scared stiff when interrogated by Major Arthur Cronwright of the Security Police at John Vorster Square.

Witness describes meetings the Major

The meeting was recalled under cross-examination at the trial of Bingo Ben- they (46) — also known as Bingo Mbonjeni, of Eldorado Park — and Archibald Monty Mzi- nyathi (24) of Or- lando East.

They are appearing before Mr G Steyn in the Krugersdorp Re-

gional Court and have pleaded not guilty on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mzi nyathi is al- leged to have received military training in Ode- sa, Moscow and other places in the Soviet Uni- on unknown to the State between March and July 1977.

Mr Bentley is alleged to have harboured Mr Mzi nyathi on his return from receiving military training.

Under cross-examina-

tion by Mr Mailer, for the defence, the State witness, who may not be identified, told the court that when he met Major Cronwright for the first time at John Vorster Square he was scared.

Major Cronwright al- legedly was harsh, wild and angry. The witness had the feeling that had there been no other po- licemen in the room, the Major would have as- saulted him.

After fifteen minutes

of interrogation, Major Cronwright allegedly said "What you are tell- ing me does not make my heart soft. Perhaps it could make the heart of the magistrate soft."

The witness said hours after he had been pick- ed up from his home in a dawn police raid on April 9 this year, he was taken to the office of Major Cronwright where he was interro- gated.

He said Major Cron- wright told him that he had a problem with Mr Mzi nyathi.

It was then put to him that he harboured Mr Mzi nyathi in Leslie. He explained that he did so at the request of Mr Mzi nyathi's mother.

He was not aware that Mr Mzi nyathi was a trained terrorist. He learnt of it for the first time when he was con- fronted by Major Cron- wright.

After the interroga- tion he was taken to a magistrate where he made a sworn state- ment. He was taken back to John Vorster Square where he was kept in solitary confine- ment. He left his cell only when he went for questioning on the top floor or when he had to consult the doctor.

The witness said be- cause of the stress he suffered after the 1976 riots he had had to sub- mit himself to psychia- tric treatment. Even dur- ing his detention he was still receiving treat- ment because of consi- derable tension.

The two accused are represented by Mr C R Mailer and Mr M Bas- sian, instructed by Priscilla Jana and As- sociates. The State is represented by Mr A Hattingh.

RAGE GRIP

MAN

IN

BOX

A YOUNG man charged with treason tried to smash his way out of the glass dock at Pietermaritzburg yesterday after asking the judge how he would feel about eating the "muck" supplied as food in jail.

Mr Mandlekosi Radebe (27), set the tone for a stormy morning session when he complained to Mr Justice Hefer that he had not been fed.

Mr Radebe entered the court with a shaven head after being jailed for six months on Wednesday for contempt of court.

Saying he had been starved in jail, Mr Radebe added that he had been offered porridge without sugar but did not eat it.

Mr Justice Hefer told Mr Radebe he should have thought about prison before inviting the court to sentence him for contempt. Mr Radebe replied: "Could you eat the muck supplied in jail?"

After the judge offered to adjourn the court so Mr Radebe could have a "decent meal", Mr Radebe said he had been isolated and locked alone in a dark cell and food would not remedy the position.

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As State evidence was led in camera against him, Mr Radebe sat with his head on his knees and later lay down in the dock.

On several occasions he shouted at the witness, once saying, "They are our enemies and are trying to separate us."

Mr Justice Hefer told Mr Radebe he did not want to make matters worse, but he would not have his patience taxed further.

A 12-year-old boy testified that he and a friend were cutting grass at Mkwane's Drift, near Ndumo, Natal, in September last year when they found a package of weapons.

DP 22/9/79 (374)

Witness: accused slated Mashinini

PIETERMARITZBURG — A Soweto man, charged with high treason, described the former Soweto leader, Tsietse Mashinini as a "deceptive person" who started the riots in 1976 and then escaped, leaving "the children in trouble" a State witness said in evidence.

According to the witness a detainee who cannot be identified he and Mr Vudumuzi Zulu, 28, had talked of Mashinini, Mandela and Inkatha in June this year.

Mr Zulu and 11 others have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Hefer and assessors to a main charge of high treason,

with 43 alternative charges under the Terrorism Act, and to a further charge of conspiracy to commit murder.

The witness, Mr B told the court that Mr Zulu visited him at Kwamashu Township outside Durban in June.

"He told stories about Tsietse Mashinini and said he was a deceptive person who started the riots in Soweto and then escaped, leaving the children in trouble".

By contrast, Nelson Mandela was a brave leader who stood for his cause and did not run away, Mr Zulu is alleged to have said.

Mr B went on to say Mr Zulu also talked about Inkatha, and wanted to know why the organisation had not been banned. Mr Zulu was annoyed that Inkatha used the same colours as the ANC.

During his stay at Kwamashu, Mr Zulu bought a fishing rod, and said he was going fishing, but returned a day later without a catch, Mr B said. He was surprised at this and also at the fact that Mr Zulu had no sand on him and did not smell of fish.

The State alleges that Mr Zulu underwent military training in Angola and Russia between October 1976 and June this year, and return-

ed to reconnoitre and sabotage pipelines at Merebank in Natal.

At the start of the day's proceedings, Mr Mandleenkosi Hadebe, 27, who caused a rumpus in court on Thursday, asked to see a doctor about his sprained ankle, but the judge refused and told him to conduct himself in a proper manner.

The press was excluded from the court during certain evidence after counsel for the State, Mr Rob Seggie, said any reference to the evidence would identify the witness to organisations such as the ANC and PAC.

The hearing continues on Monday.

331

Terrorism

trial told

of AK-47s

22/9/79

327

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Two men, who were arrested in the Msinga area near Greytown this year, had two Russian AK-47 rifles with bayonets in their possession, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Lieutenant Daniel Grobelaar told the Court he had arrested Mr. Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27) and Mr. Mandla Mthetwa (22) and taken possession of two forged reference books after raiding a kraal in the early hours of the morning.

Mr. Mthetwa had later voluntarily made a statement and told how he had undergone terrorist training in Russia after leaving South Africa illegally in 1975, Lieutenant Grobelaar said.

He had then told the police about the rifles which were later found hidden at the kraal.

At a later stage he had taken police to several locations in the Ndumu area — near the Mozambique border — where other terrorist arms caches were found.

Most of yesterday's proceedings, at which 12 men are facing a main count of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities, was held in camera. The Press was also excluded from the court after the Judge had ruled that some witnesses should not be identified in any way.

Although Mr. Badebe complained he had hurt his ankle in prison and could not follow evidence "while in pain", Mr. Justice Hefer refused to accede to his request that he be sent back to jail for treatment.

The hearing continues on Monday.

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

123

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

124

1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour

2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6d, seasonable at any time.

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice

1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

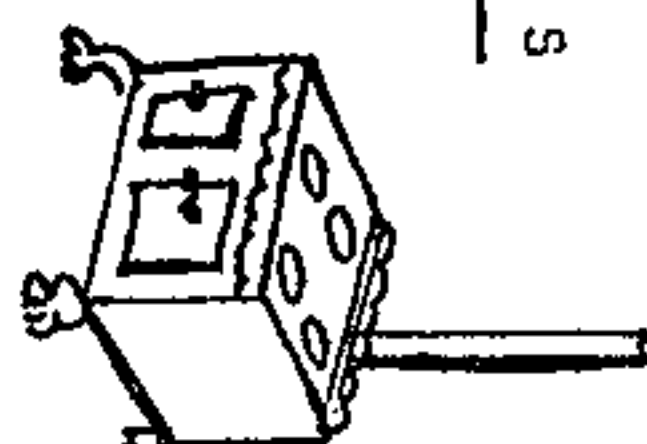
Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful.

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping

salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



KEI TENS:

331 / 105 S/Post 23/9/79

TENSION is building up in Transkei over the treason trial of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

Chief Dalindyebo, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, faces two charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts. The death sentence is the maximum penalty.

Police raids on the home of the former State President of Transkei, the charges preferred against his two sons for alleged possession of firearms and the security police clampdown on other opposition party members in Eastern Pondoland, have generated great public interest in the trial.

Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, who is serving a banning term in Brandfort, Free State, have been subpoenaed by the defence to testify at the trial of the Chief in Port St John's Supreme Court on November 9.

Twelve rifles and revolvers belonging to the former State President of Transkei, the late Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland, were confiscated in a dawn police raid on his Qaukeni Palace near Lusikisiki three weeks ago.

Plainclothes policemen and security cops, travelling in 17 vans, arrested Chief Botha's eldest son, Mpondombini, and charged him with illegal possession of firearms.

Earlier that morning the police had raided the home of Chief Mpondombini's sister and former Member of the Transkei Cabinet, Miss Stella Sigcau.

A younger son of the former State President, Chief Ntsikayezwe Sigcau, was also raided by the police at his Tabankulu home. He was charged with illegal possession of firearms.

SABATA

TRIAL

SUNDAY POST Reporters

Chief Ntsikayezwe and Chief Mpondombini have been released on bail of R50 each and are awaiting trial scheduled for October 11 at the Lusikisiki Magistrate's Court.

Particulars of the police raids were disclosed by the Transkei Opposition leader, Mr C S Mda, in Umtata.

The arrests were confirmed by a police spokesman at Lusikisiki.

Mr Mda also revealed that five days before the special session of the Transkei National Assembly this week he and other four Opposition party members in Eastern Pondoland were raided by the security police.

The party members were Chief Zizamele Sigcau, Chief Gobizilwana Sigcau, Chief Daliwonga Mlindazwe and Mr W M Dweba.

OVER



Pro-ANC demonstrators at London's Trafalgar Square this week protest the Pietermaritzburg trial.

DRAMA AT TREASON TRIAL

SUNDAY POST
Correspondent
ONLY the odd spectator comes to see the daily drama of the treason trial in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

The ingredients are the 12 accused who have sacked their lawyers and do not try to answer the State's charges but who defy the judge. The drama includes the heart-break of people who testify in the State's case against relatives.

Their evidence, though formal, bolsters the State case.

On Wednesday, John Sekete (22), formerly of Koster, and Mandlenkosi Ha-

debe (27), formerly of Pietermaritzburg, were sentenced to six month's imprisonment after defying the instructions of Mr Justice Hefer.

On Thursday, Hadebe, who had been given a prison haircut, complained to the judge about the prison food — which he had not eaten — and started banging on the door of the glassed-off dock, and striding up and down the dock.

He was restrained by a co-accused, Mr Mandla Mthetwa.

Later while a relative of Hadebe was testifying for the State, he shouted: "Have you joined our enemy?"

On Friday he again delayed the start of the trial by asking the judge to obtain a doctor to examine an ankle which he said was sprained.

He asked to be sent back to jail but

this was refused.

Some other accused have also broken courtroom rules. They sit when the judge and assessors enter and leave the court, they sit with their feet on the bench and stride up and down the dock during the trial.

The Press was excluded from parts of the trial on Thursday and Friday. Mr R Seggie, for the State, said that any report based on the

ANC accused asks: 'Have you joined our enemy?'

the riots in Soweto then run overseas to safety, leaving the "children in trouble".

The judge has also ruled that only the accused affected by current evidence be brought into court.

He said that the conduct of the accused when they were in court together had made it impossible for the trial to continue.

An Anti-Apartheid Movement demonstration outside the South African Embassy in London this week to show support for the Pietermaritzburg 12 included an ANC call for captured "freedom fighters" to be given prisoner of war status.

Trial of Star journalist begins

327
24/9/79
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The trial in camera of the Assistant Editor of the Star's Africa News Service, Mr Deon du Plessis, began in the Rand Supreme Court today. He is being charged under the Defence Act and the Official Secrets Act.

Mr du Plessis (29) was arrested on April 20 after police raided his home in Malvern, Johannesburg, and confiscated the manuscript of a book he was writing.

A Johannesburg magistrate allowed Mr du Plessis temporary possession of his passport until the start of the trial for business overseas.

At a Supreme Court hearing the case was ordered to be heard in camera and bail was set at R5.000.

Two months ago Mr James Beaumont (20), of Germiston, was jailed for three years (suspended for five) by a Johannesburg magistrate for possessing documents illegally and giving them to Mr du Plessis.

It is not known if this has any bearing on the present case.

A Deputy Attorney-General, Mr K von Lieres, SC, assisted by Mr C Human, is prosecuting. Appearing for Mr du Plessis is Mr E Wentzel, SC, assisted by Mr P Coetzee.

Mr du Plessis's wife, Vanessa, and his father, Professor D J du Plessis, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, were in court today.

331/227 STAR 25/9/79
Star man trial goes on

The trial in which the assistant editor of The Star's Africa News Service, Mr Deon du Plessis faces charges under the Official Secrets Act continued in the Rand Supreme Court today.

Mr du Plessis (28) of Richmond, Johannesburg, was arrested earlier this year after police had raided his home and confiscated manuscripts of a book he was writing.

At an earlier hearing, an application by the prosecution for the case to be held in camera was granted.

In terms of the in camera ruling the hearings will be behind closed doors and none of the proceedings may be reported, without permission of the judge.

Bail has been set at R2 500.

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~~327/827~~ STAR 25/9/79
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Bail has been set at R2 500.

Old farmers tell how they caught 'guerillas'

TWO ELDERLY black Eastern Transvaal farmers told a judge at Pietermaritzburg yesterday that they overpowered and arrested a young man later charged with high treason.

The evidence of the two farmers — one aged 78 and the other 55 — drew smiles from the judge and court officials.

In the dock were Mr Titus Maleka (25) and Mr Sydney Choma (23) who have both pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice F Hefer and assessors to charges of treason and conspiracy to commit murder.

Both accused again refused to take part in the trial. "We want nothing," Mr Maleka told the judge.

The 55-year-old State witness, who may not be named, said in evidence that on a morning in February this year, he was herding cattle at Moses River, eastern Transvaal, when he spotted two men crossing a bridge.

Suspecting the men of a recent theft in the area, the witness called two neighbours and with youths and dogs, they surrounded the bushes where the strangers had disappeared.

Waving his hands to illustrate his evidence, the witness said he caught one of the men — identified as Mr Choma — in the bush and, in a fierce struggle, they toppled into the river.

An elderly neighbour came up and struck Mr Choma over the head with a knobkierie and he was arrested and tied

with wire.

The witness said that later he grappled with Mr Maleka but Mr Maleka escaped after dropping a gun.

A 78-year-old farmer told the court he had asked the other captors if he could hit Mr Choma across the knee so he could not run away.

"Unfortunately, my neighbours were too much Samaritans to agree," he said.

Asked if Mr Choma had spoken to him, the witness said Mr Choma

had told him he had been sent by "congress" to help the suffering people in South Africa.

"I asked him what he meant as we were working and earning money."

In reply to a question by counsel for the State, the witness said he did not know what "congress" was. As far as he knew, "congress" were people who came into South Africa to kill people.

"I cannot allow this to happen," he said.

Captain Lucas Smuts of the security police said

Mr Choma had shown him places near Loskop Dam where bases had been established. Russian sub-machine guns and ammunition were found hidden under grass.

Captain Smuts said a black man was spotted near a hill and after a chase, Mr Maleka was arrested.

He showed police a loaded Russian AK rifle and a grenade.

A radio and other equipment was also found at the site near the dam. — Sapa.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

le, orange sections, mayonnaise, soya sauce dressing to salad;

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

SPRING GREEN SALAD May Bennett, Ridgworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

Sebokeng trial judgment day

POST, Wednesday, September 26, 1979

Page 5

JUDGMENT in the Sebokeng bomb trial, in which six students — three from Soweto and three from Sebokeng — are appearing will be passed today.

The accused are Mr. Ezekiel Seagoa (18), Mr. Johannes Marumo (19), Mr. Thomas Nhlapo (18), Mr. Lazarus Lebeloane (19) and two youths.

The charge is that on December 7 last year in Se-

By ERNEST NKABINDE

During the trial, they perambled the house of Contable Jeremiah Makhoto of the security police and burned the curtains, a chair and other articles. They have pleaded not guilty.

During argument, the prosecutor said some of the accused willingly made confessions and the fingerprints of Lebeloane were found on the scene.

Defence counsel called for acquittal on grounds that

there was no concrete evidence to justify conviction. He said the State had failed to challenge the accused when they were cross-examined.

He said the State also failed to prove its case against Nhlapo and one of the youths, as there was no evidence incriminating them.

The alleged confessions by Thomas Nhlapo and Lebeloane were ruled inadmissible because of language misunderstanding between the interpreters and the accused.

The court accepted the confessions of Seagoa, Marumo and one of the youths.

Accused: I was kidnapped from jail

MARITZBURG. — A Soweto man, who is alleged to have planned an armed attack on a small town in the Cape, yesterday complained to the treason trial judge in Maritzburg that he had been "kidnapped" from jail to appear in court.

He demanded to be taken back to the cells.

Mr James Daniel Mange, 24, made his first appearance in court since he led a singing and shouting disturbance which resulted in Mr Justice F Hefer ordering the removal of all 12 accused from the hearing.

Striding to and fro in the glass dock with his hands buried in his pockets, Mr Mange told the judge: "I did not intend to appear here today. I was kidnapped from prison on your instruction. Open the dock and let me leave."

After warning the accused Mr Justice Hefer then ordered the trial to continue.

The State alleges that Mr Mange was trained in Angola and Russia and in July last year he returned to reconnoitre the police station, Magistrate's Court and the magistrate's house at Whittlesea in the Cape. He allegedly returned again in October to make arrangements for a gang to attack targets in the town and murder people.

The trial continues. — Sapa.

Officer tells of school game riot

Post 27/9/79 (278)

(331)

By ERNEST NKABINDE

A POLICE OFFICER at Sharpeville said in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court yesterday that about 300 rioters ran amuck and smashed buses, cars, shops and bottle stores after a soccer riot at George Thabe Stadium in August.

This evidence was given by Sergeant Tom Mashaba, head of the CID at Sharpeville, before Mr J C Steytler in the trial of three boys and a girl on a charge of public violence. They have pleaded not guilty.

The allegation against them is that on August 30 they stoned 14 buses, three cars, four shops and two bottle stores during the rampage.

Sgt Mashaba testified that he was in his office when he received a report that there was trouble at the stadium. He rushed to the scene and found a

crowd of 300 stoning the students of Soweto and their buses inside the stadium.

"I went to the group after receiving the report that the trouble sparked from an inter-high school soccer game. I told the mob to go away. They moved outside the stadium and spilled to the circle near the stadium. When the Soweto students tried to move out they were stoned again.

At that stage, police reinforcements had arrived.

The rioters then stoned local buses passing nearby.

They ran amuck as they were dispersed and smashed cars, shops and bottle stores as they went on the rampage, said Sgt Mashaba.

He said he and another policeman arrested one of the accused and took him to the charge office where he found the other accused who had been arrested.

The case was remanded to November 16 for further hearing.

Three of the youngsters were remanded in custody at Sharpeville police cells. The girl is out on bail of R50.

ACCUSED: COURT KIDNAPPED HIM

Post
27/9/79
327

A 24-YEAR-OLD Soweto man alleged to have made arrangements for a guerilla gang to attack a small town in the Cape, yesterday told the treason trial judge at Pietermaritzburg that he had been "kidnapped" from prison to appear in court and demanded to be taken back to the cells.

Mr James Daniel Mange (24) made his first appearance in court since he led a singing and shouting disturbance which resulted in Mr Justice F. Hefer ordering the removal of all 12 accused from the hearing.

Striding to and fro in the glass dock with his hands buried in his pockets, Mr Mange told the

judge: "I did not intend to appear here today. I was kidnapped from prison on your instruction. Open the dock and let me leave."

When told that the judge would decide if he should be brought back to court, Mr Mange replied that he was being kept in the dock against his will and was not pre-

pared to answer any questions.

After being warned to stop pacing up and down, or face the consequences of his disturbance, he replied: "I don't care. Let it happen because I won't be the first one this has happened to."

Mr Mange was apparently referring to incidents last week when two other accused, Mr John Sekete and Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, were jailed for six months for contempt of court.

Mr Justice Hefer said: "We will see what happens," and ordered the trial to continue as Mr Mange continued his pacing.

FOR GANG

The State alleges that Mr Mange was trained in Angola and Russia and in July last year returned to reconnoitre the police station complex, the magistrate's court and the magistrate's house at Whittlesea, Cape.

He returned again in October to make arrangements for a gang that had been designated to attack targets in the town and to murder people inside the buildings.

Granting a request by the prosecutor, the judge asked the Press to leave the court on the grounds that any reference to the evidence of the witness would identify the witness to people outside the country.

The hearing continues.
— Sapa.

Found guilty of sabotage

Post 27/9/79

227

Students jailed

231

By ERNEST NKABINDE

THE six students accused in the Sebokeng bomb trial were yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment each in the Ver-eeniging Regional Court after being found guilty of sabotage.

The accused smiled and made clenched-fist salutes to the gallery packed with relatives.

Before court were Ezekiel Seagwa (18), Johannes Marumo (19), Thomas Nhlapo (18), Lazarus Lebeloane (19) and two youths under age.

Mr P J Looek passed sentence in this trial, which started on March 22 this year.

After sentence was passed the accused were taken to the cells by the Security Police, who also took names of some of the spectators who talked to them.

The court found that on December 7 last in Sebokeng they petrol-bombed the house of Constable Jeremiah Matsholo of the Security Police and burnt the curtains, a chair and other articles.

Summing up, the magistrate said that the court was satisfied that the accused did commit the offence as they took the police to the scene of crime after being arrested.

He said Lebeloane's fingerprint was found on one of the petrol bombs which was found at the scene. He said he would impose the minimum sentence as the accused have been in detention for a long time and little damage was done to the property.

He dismissed the allegations by the accused that they were assaulted, threatened and forced by police to make confessions and point out the scene of crime.

Mr Mokgoatheng pleaded in mitigation that the minimum sentence be imposed on the accused as they are still young and eager to go back to school.

Most of the relatives and friends, who turned up for the hearing, were heard telling the accused after they had been sentenced that they should have courage and not despair.

In the cell they were made to sign documents giving their representatives power to make an application for leave to appeal.

Post
23/10/9
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Accused disguised as a priest - evidence

WEARING a dog collar and black robes and masquerading as a priest, one of the accused in the treason trial in Pietermaritzburg was arrested after failing to stop at an intersection near Warmbaths last year.

When told by a traffic officer that he smelt of liquor and his licence disc did not tally with the registration plates, Mr Daniel Mange (24) drove off in the car and tried to escape, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Mange is alleged to have been trained in Angola and Russia before returning to South Africa to lay the groundwork for a gang to attack the police station and magistrate's courts at Whittlesea in the Cape.

A State witness, who cannot be named, told the court he lent Mr Mange the priest's outfit in Soweto and agreed to accompany him and a friend to Malalane where Mr Mange was to collect "equipment."

Before leaving Soweto in October last year, Mr Mange changed into the gown and dog collar and carried a bible in his hand, the witness said.

The trial was adjourned for the duration of the court recess until October 15. — Sapa.

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Terror trial judgment later

ICE

QUEST
DEFER

DURBAN. — Judgment was provisionally reserved until October 29 in the Regional Court, Durban, today in the trial of three men and a woman charged with contravening the Terrorism Act. They are appearing before Mr T. L. Blunden on a charges of inciting people to leave South Africa for military training during 1977, and attempting to leave South Africa for military training during November and December 1977. All have pleaded not guilty. — Sapa.

- A. A company acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7
1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
 3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Wrab killing: case put off

THE four Soweto students appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in connection with the killing of a white Wrab official, have been remanded to October 9.

The students, Miss Rose Kunene (18), of Mofolo North, Mr Gideon Nkutha (20) of Mofolo Village, Miss Lydia Dakile (20), of Mofolo Village and Mr Jefferson Lengane (22) of Moletsane, appeared before Mr M P Prinsloo.

No evidence was led and their case was postponed to October 9 pending the decision of the Attorney General. The students have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder.

Mr Johannes Hendrik Benjamin Esterhuizen was allegedly killed by stoning and being struck with a pick or sharp instrument on June 16, 1976, in Orlando.

The students are out on R250 bail each and must report to the police every Friday between 6 am and 9 pm.

financial year

19.6

company has a set

method is used.

drawn up the

against the taxable

R70 000 is now a

which was taxable,

of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the

the existence

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

b) liability method

a) deferral method

assuming

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

b) liability method?

a) deferral method

of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

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and 19.7

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

DEFERRED TAX

QUESTIONS

APPLIED EXAMPLES

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

Seven facing Terror Act charges

Mercury Reporter

SEVEN Africans appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday in connection with allegations of contravening the Terrorism Act.

The proceedings were held in camera because three of the accused are juveniles.

Mr. Njengabantu Sithole (21), Mr. Mandla James Sibishi (20), Mr. Ramatlotlo Moses (21), Mr. Christopher Sitembiso Nzuza (20) and the three youths — two of 16 and one of 17 — were not asked to plead before Mr. X. Odenaal.

Mr. Sithole is facing charges of inciting four people to undergo military training outside South Africa between February and December 1977 and later to return to overthrow the Government by violence.

All seven accused are facing charges for illegally attempting to incite 19 people to undergo training between July last year and August this year.

They have been remanded in custody and will appear again on October 29.

Mr. J. W. Wessels appeared for the State and Mr. G. Mzenge for Mr. Sithole.

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---o0o---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl	parsley
brown bread crumbs	onion
herbs	

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---o0o---

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour	1 small cup chopped raisins
1 t baking powder	1/2 grated beef suet
1 large cup brown sugar	1/2 pt milk
1 cup currants	1/2 t salt
3 beaten eggs	a little mixed peel finely cut
1/4 t ground spice	

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---o0o---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton	salt
dripping	flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings in milk and add oil. Dip the rings in milk and till brown in the hot oil. Drain the and season with salt and pepper.

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Music man 'took six to border'

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

A TERRORISM ACT trial at Kempton Park was told yesterday that the advertising manager of AmaGugu Esimanjemanje, a musical group, Mr Madala Jim Magudulela (41), conveyed six youths to Swaziland.

Along the way the youths sang a Zulu song, "We shall go, come back, shoot them and kill them."

This evidence was heard before Mr G Steyn in the regional court. Mr Magudulela pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act.

He is alleged to have unlawfully enticed, encouraged, assisted and procured Petrus Kgwadi and others to go for military training which could be used to endanger law and order in South Africa. The offences allegedly took place during November 1976.

Mr Israel Bongani Zondi, a State witness, was warned that he could be charged with using a false passport to travel between Swaziland and South

Africa if he did not give satisfactory evidence.

In a trial within a trial testing the admissibility of statements, Mr Magudulela said he was pressured by a Sergeant Piet, who dictated to him what to say in a statement he was to make to a Johannesburg magistrate.

Mr Magudulela said he was taken to the "Waar Kamer" on the 10th floor John Voster Square where he was handcuffed and given electric shocks until he admitted he was going to tell the truth.

Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng is appearing for Magudulela. Mr A Hattingh is prosecuting and Mr G Steyn is on the Bench.

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50 000
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3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)

2 cups diced apple

1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained

1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Students on terror charge

TWO Soweto students yesterday made a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Regional Court on allegations under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Elias Sana Nkumbi (20), of 532 Dlamini (1) Soweto and a 17-year-old youth who may not be identified appeared before Mr G R Dowling.

They were remanded in custody until October 29.

● A Terrorism Act case against two members of the Soweto Student's League (SL) who allegedly received training in urban terrorism and guerilla warfare starts today in the Circuit Court, Kepton Park.

They are Mr Hlubi Keits Bitjana (24) and Mr Douglas Dalisile (25).

Bennett, Ridgeworth

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East London

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17/10/79 Nim
331

Trained in terror, then he gives up

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A man who underwent intensive terrorist training in Tanzania and Angola surrendered to the South African Police within hours of illegally re-entering the country from Botswana with a band of terrorists, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

The man, who may not be named, handed a Russian-made grenade over to the police then led them to a spot where he had last seen his heavily armed companions, Mr. Justice Hefer and two assessors were told.

In the clash that followed police shot dead one of the terrorists.

Turning towards the 12 accused in court, the man then identified 10 of the men as fellow trainees in Angola.

Training

Some of the men were known to have undergone training in Russia — one of them with sophisticated anti-aircraft guns — and another had undergone training in East Germany.

All 12 men are facing a charge of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities.

The man said he had originally been recruited by the ANC in Soweto about three years ago, and left the country with other men because he had been promised a "scholarship".

From Botswana he was flown to Zambia and then on to Tanzania where he stayed for eight months for training.

In April 1977 "many went to Angola" and he was one of about 300 South Africans taken in nine buses by Cuban drivers to a new training camp.

Here he received six

months' instruction with AK-47 rifles, bazookas, machine-guns, mortars and 82mm cannons while learning bushcraft, sabotage, and urban guerilla warfare.

He attended political lectures — some of them from top ANC office-bearers.

He was then posted to Zambia.

The group entered Bophuthatswana — where they were supposed to carry out sabotage.

The hearing continues today.



A POLICEMAN with some of the AK-47 assault rifles, Scorpion hand-machine-pistols, machine-guns and bayonets exhibited at the trial.

Too late...

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. ¹⁰

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,¹¹ it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available.

discussion, to draw on the experience of

Potential health problems are first listed one to four pluses) under each of four

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health

Problem	Prevalence	Severity
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	+++
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++
Malnutrition	+++	+++
Need for medical care	++	++
Specific diseases:		
V.D.	++	++
Dental problems	++++	+
TB	+++	+++
Common cold*	++++	+
Yaws*	-	++

* Added to test scoring method

Court bomb appearance

CAPE TOWN. — A 26-year-old Kraaifontein man, Mr. Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday in connection with alleged participation in terrorist activities arising from a bomb found in a cloakroom of the Cape Town Supreme Court on May 15.

He is charged alternatively with attempted murder.

The hearing was postponed to February 8, 1980, due to technical problems with witnesses.

Mr Nqubelani will remain in custody. — Sapa.

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RDA 17/10/79

+++	48
++	36
++	32
++	16
++	16
++	54
-	0
+++	0

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures

diseases included in Fig. 6.

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The "suicide note" allegedly found in the Kei Road police cell in which black consciousness leader Mr Mapetla Mohapi died was "a clumsy attempt" to imitate the handwriting of Mr Mohapi, the Grahamstown Supreme Court heard yesterday.

British handwriting expert Dr Julius Grant was the first witness called by counsel for Mrs Nohle Mohapi who is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000 as a result of her husband's death in police detention three years ago.

At the start of yesterday's proceedings Mr A B M Wilson, appearing for Mrs Mohapi, told the court that the amount of damages his client was seeking had been agreed on at R35 000. Mrs Mohapi formerly claimed R48 000 as support for herself and her two daughters, aged five and three.

Mr Wilson submitted that Mr Mohapi had been assaulted by Sergeant Herbert Peter Nicholson and Captain Petrus Albertus Schoeman or other members of the South African Police.

This assault inflicted severe injuries on Mr Mohapi which caused his death on or about August 5 1976. He claimed that the alleged suicide note which police claimed they had found the day after Mr Mohapi's death was not written by Mr Mohapi.

The only inference that could be drawn was that the deceased was killed by members of the South African Police who then attempted to cover up the killing by producing a "suicide note".

He said Mr Mohapi wrote three letters, two to his wife and one to his mother while in detention.

In these letters he accepted his position and spoke of his future, hardly the style of a man about to commit suicide. Mr Wilson said that Mrs Mohapi was told on the night of August 5 that her husband had hanged himself.

In his evidence, Dr Grant said that not only was the

Expert says suicide note was forged

"suicide note" written quite differently from the other letters Mr Mohapi wrote from detention, but it was written on a piece of toilet paper that was different from that used in the other three letters.

Dr Grant told the court that he had a Master of Science degree and a Doctor of Philosophy degree and had practised as an examiner of questioned documents since 1952.

Tests conducted under ultra violet rays showed that the note was written on toilet paper of a different consistency to that used for the three letters Mr Mohapi wrote while in detention.

In the "suicide note" the address appeared above the date, but in other letters written in the 12 days before his death, the date appeared above the address.

The Minister of Police, represented in court by Mr J F J van Rensburg, SC, and Mr J W Jones, has denied that Mr Mohapi was assaulted by members of the South African Police and maintained that he died by hanging himself.

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POLICE with sub-machine guns were placed at strategic points at the Kempton Park Circuit court when the trial of two members of the Soweto Students League (SSL), started yesterday.

The accused are Mr Hlubi Keith Pityana (24) and Mr Douglas Dalisile (25), both of Soweto.

They are appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux. They pleaded not guilty on charges under the Terrorism Act.

It is alleged that Mr Pityana incited Mr Dalisile to undergo military training in order to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa. The incident allegedly took place in Soweto during 1977.

Mr Dalisile allegedly received training from the African National Congress and Umkhonto we Sizwe in Swaziland during April 1978 and April 1979.

The first State witness, Maj Martinus van Rooyen, of Protea Security Branch, told the court he arrested the accused on April 9 this year at different houses in Orlando East. He took them to John Vorster Square, where he handed them to Maj Arthur Cronwright.

Later the same day, Mr Dalisile went to his Orlando East home with Const Charles Deegan. He produced a

Cops guard court at SSL terror trial

brown plastic suitcase from underneath a bed and it was taken to John Vorster Square for inspection.

Some of the articles found in the suitcase included ANC stickers, maps of Soweto, Eldorado Park, Lenasia, Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand and one note book containing notes on sabotage and manufacture of explosives.

The judge ruled that evidence relating to the note book be held in camera.

Mr Justice D J H le Roux is on the bench and Mr J Henning is leading evidence for the State. Mr M F Noorbhay (instructed by Ratha Mokgoatleng) is appearing for the accused.

(Proceeding).

While still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, then add the sugar and vinegar, and then add the cooked beans. Boil for 10 minutes, then add the cooked beans gain. Bottle.

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1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

Wash lettuce, apple, orange sections, etc. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce To serve, add dressing to salad; servings.

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44

ANC soldiers 'superior to SADF'

331 Post
17/10/79

A FOUR-HOUR gun battle between ANC guerillas and "a large contingent" of South African Defence Force men near Rustenburg last year proved the "absolute superiority" of the ANC fighters, according to literature read to the judge in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial yesterday.

Lt-Colonel Herman Stadler, chief of the security police at Port Natal, read out excerpts from official ANC publications in support of his evidence about the aims and methods of the banned organisation.

For 20 minutes before the trial resumed, 12 men accused of high treason, sang in the cells but the singing stopped as they entered the court.

Col Stadler said a recent ANC publication referred to a fight between ANC guerillas and South African forces near Rustenburg in October.

tenburg in October.

The article claimed that in a four-hour engagement ANC men demonstrated their "absolute superiority" in every department, and "wiped out" 10 South Africans. Afterwards, the South Africans had conducted an intensive campaign against the ANC and civilians.

Another article mentioned a battle between guerillas and police in Bophuthatswana. "After 50 minutes of gunfire, the enemy did not even get a glimpse of our snipers," the article said.

Quoting from a further publication, Colonel Stadler read out to the court that the ANC claimed that its ability to reach the people with its propaganda had increased "a hundred-fold" due to the broadcasts of "Radio Freedom" from Lusaka in Zambia.

In reply to a question by Mr Justice J J F Hefer, the Colonel said he was convinced that the material before the court was in fact from the ANC and not written by some other person or body.

The hearing continues.
--Sapa.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

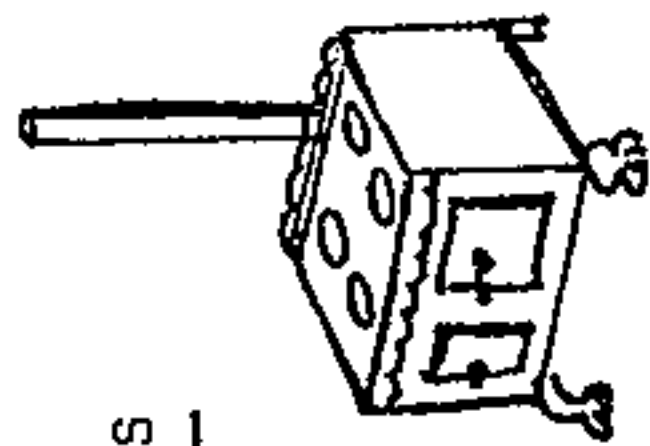
1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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The Natal Mercury, Thursday, October

Court told of terror chase end

N.M 18/10/79
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Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A car in which two alleged terrorists were travelling overturned when they tried to evade arrest, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

The men were arrested when they tried to get past a police roadblock some time later, Mr. Justice Hefer and two assessors were told.

One of the passengers in the car — who cannot be named told the Court although he had been armed with a Communist-made Scorpion hand machine-pistol, he had not resisted arrest because there had been too many policemen at the roadblock.

Treason

He then went on to describe his training at a camp outside Moscow and pointed out Mr. Mandla Mthetwa (22) — one of 12 men facing a charge of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities — as one of a group of men who had flown to Russia from Tanzania for training.

After undergoing courses with various weapons and explosives, he and another man had crossed the Swaziland-South Africa border early in 1977.

They joined another man and were driving away from the border when they were spotted by the police

Judge slams newspaper's slanted report

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Natal Witness was yesterday slammed by a judge for its "slanted reporting" of Tuesday's proceedings at the treason trial here.

Mr. Justice Hefer criticised The Natal Witness for a lengthy report which appeared under the headline "ANC trounced SADF in gun battle, Court told", in yesterday morning's edition of the paper.

The report, which referred to evidence given by Port Natal Security Police Commander, Colonel Herman Stadler, was not in accordance with evidence that had been placed before the Court.

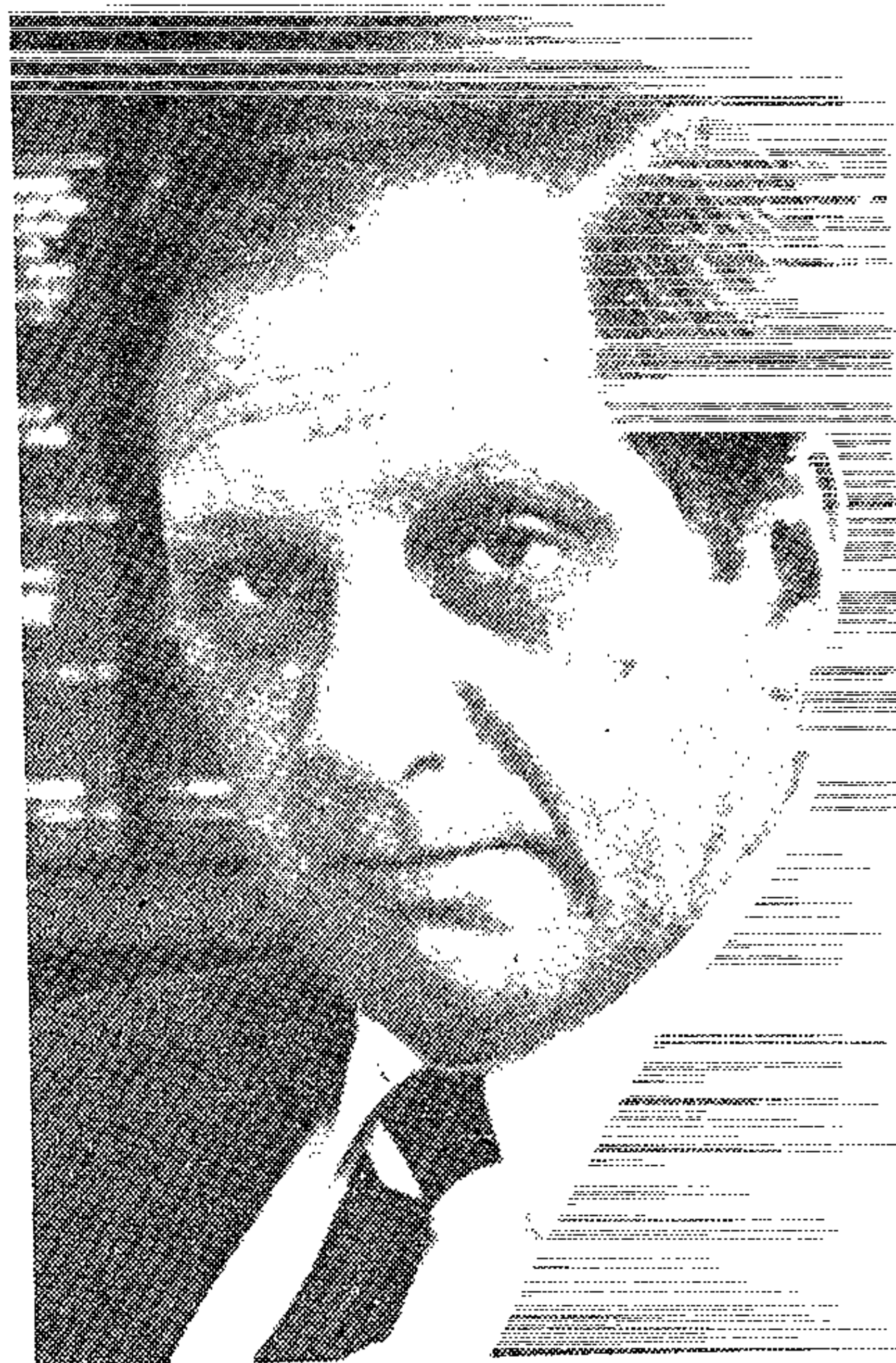
Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Evidence was that the South African Police — and not the SADF — had been involved in a running battle with terrorists, he said.

Colonel Stadler had read a report from a paper which allegedly emanated from the ANC, and had mentioned the fact that the ANC "was known to have distorted facts" while using the article to illustrate his point.

"I want the newspaper to understand that slanted reporting is the very last thing we need," Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Mr. David Jones, speaking in the absence of the editor of the Witness, Mr. Richard Steyn, declined to comment.



MR. Justice Hefer.

— only hours after entering South Africa, he said.

Another man, who described on Tuesday how he had been trained as a terrorist in Angola and Tanzania, told the Court yesterday he had been threatened by one of the accused as he left the court after giving evidence.

He had surrendered to police immediately after crossing illegally into South Africa because he had not wanted to do military training when he left the country originally.

"I don't care if they (the ANC) track me down. It was not my intention to fight people," he said.

ACCUSED SACKS COUNSEL

THERE was drama in the Kempton Park Circuit court yesterday when one of the accused in the Terrorism Act trial sacked his defence counsel.

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

Mr Douglas Dalisile (25), objected to the judge that he was not satisfied with his advocate.

He made an objection on the second day of a trial heard before Mr Justice D J le Roux.

The court was then adjourned while the instructing attorney, Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng made a frantic arrangement for another advocate.

Mr Dalisile and Mr Hlubi Keith Bitjana (24) both members of the Soweto Students League

(SSL), have pleaded not guilty on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr M F Noorbhay agreed to withdraw from defending Mr Dalisile. He will however, continue defending Mr Bitjana.

Earlier, the court heard that Mr Dalisile produced a brown plastic suitcase from under a bed at his Orlando East home.

Articles found in the suitcase included ANC stickers, maps of Soweto, Eldorado Park, Lenasia,

Johannesburg and Witwatersrand and a notebook containing notes on sabotage and manufacture of explosives.

After a day long wait Mr Eric Daine joined the defence team.

The case was then postponed until tomorrow to enable him to obtain the record of the case and get further briefing from Mr Dalisile.

43

May Bennett, Ridgworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

abbage, leaving the outer leaves to
Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots
Thinly slice some of the inner
the stalks. Place the carrots,
cabbage and the finely chopped onion
from the tomatoes, pineapple and add
aste. Toss well, then pile the salad
Garnish with radish roses and a small
se who like it. To make the radish
in a double cross, then put them in
ies open up.

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Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

44

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

May Bennett, Ridgworth
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley;
keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube.
Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the
green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and
scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French
dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs
of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

Mrs Futter, East London
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans
and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Expert firm on the note

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — British handwriting expert, Dr Julius Grant, said under cross-examination yesterday that there were marked differences between the Mohapi "suicide note" and authentic documents written by Mr Mapetla Mohapi.

Dr Grant was continuing his evidence on the second day of the civil trial at the Grahamstown Supreme Court in which Mrs Nohle Mohapi is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000.

The claim arises out of her husband's death in security police detention in August 1976.

Mr J F J van Rensburg, SC, appearing for the Minister of Police, suggested that most characteristics of the alleged suicide note which Dr Grant said supported his view of it being a forgery, were features that appeared in several of Mr Mohapi's writings.

Mr Van Rensburg put it to Dr Grant that the claimed comparisons could not be made between letters written in cursive script and those in block letters but he made such comparisons when it suited him.

Mr Justice Smalberger said he had understood Dr Grant to have said that comparisons between cursive and block letter writing were limited in value.

Dr Grant agreed that some letters in the alleged suicide note had counterparts in the authentic writings of Mr Mohapi.

He also agreed with Mr Van Rensburg that in documents written years before his detention, Mr Mohapi put the date below the address — as it appeared in the alleged suicide note.

He denied he had attempted to mislead the court by not pointing this out. His conclusion that the position of the date in the alleged suicide note was significant was based on the three letters Mr Mohapi wrote before his death.

In these letters, the date preceded the address. "I never said I placed a great deal of reliance on this difference," said Dr Grant.

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,¹¹ it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effect on different objectives of the allocation of the day care centre.

Financial statistics are categories such as 'salaries', e.g. between expenditure, cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure in the U.K. Department

"Programme structure is by the decisions to be made... One might say that of political priorities - one would reside in different priorities in different parts of the alcoholics; but how particular behavioural objectives are compared to be with that of cost-benefit to the main stream of to make a distinction between each of outputs and which each output is, sense, a question of a question of technique

He adds:

"In practice, it is not distinction between technicalities in the health question whether to treat community is a technical whatever are the societal group? But community good thing in itself. the medical and economic politicians and administrators but the economist's concern

Programme budgeting, then, emerging out from the multiplicity of administrative criteria, and those in which

SP officer and Pressman in court incident

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A freelance photographer was attacked yesterday by a senior member of the Security Police, and then threatened by another, when he tried to take photographs of them outside the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

Captain P A Schoeman, the man to whom the Mapetla Mohapi "suicide note" is addressed, grabbed photographer Ashley la Grange by the arm and tried to wrench his

cameras away.

Mr La Grange is under contract to the Eastern Province Herald to cover the Mohapi trial.

Another Security Policeman, Sergeant F P Nicholson, then threatened that he would "get" Mr La Grange if a picture of him was published.

Both Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson have been named by counsel for Mrs Nohle Mohapi for having allegedly assaulted the black

consciousness leader, and so caused his death.

Mrs Mohapi is claiming R35 000 damages from the Minister of Police in one of the biggest civil actions of its kind.

During the tea adjournment yesterday, Mr La Grange positioned himself in front of the three Security Police in Grahamstown's High Street and tried to photograph them.

Capt Schoeman jumped forward

and grabbed Mr La Grange's arm, wrenching at his camera and threatening him in a loud voice.

"You publish a picture of me in any newspaper and you will see what will happen to you," he said.

Moments later Sgt Nicholson, who had been walking with Capt Schoeman and Major R Hansen, strove over to Mr La Grange and threatened him.

Maj Hansen, also named in the trial, then walked into a coffee bar.

ROM
19/10/74 (331)

Witness tells of jumping border

MARITZBURG. — A state witness giving evidence at the treason trial in Maritzburg yesterday said he left South Africa to undergo military training because he was involved in the 1976 Soweto riots and had become dissatisfied with "the system."

The witness, who may not be identified, was giving evidence at the trial of 12 men charged with high treason and conspiracy to commit murder.

The men have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The witness said he and seven other men had crossed the South African/Swaziland border at Jeppe's Reef by climbing a fence, while the car in which they had travelled to the border entered Swaziland through the border post.

"We met them on the other side and drove to Piggs Peak," he said.

An ANC member had met them in Mbabane and asked them what they were doing there.

"We said we were running from the South African police," the witness told the court.

They were then lectured by another ANC member on "how bad capitalism was," and were asked to fill in forms giving their personal details.

He explained that they had to choose between military training or a school education.

"We could go to school, but we would have to wait a long time and it would not be that easy. It would also be hard to get clothing.

"But the military training would be quick and we would get clothing easily," he explained to the court.

"All of us chose military training," he said.

On December 24, 1976, 15 South African blacks were taken to Maputo where they boarded a plane before travelling via Beira, and Lusaka to Luanda in Angola.

At a camp called Benguela, outside Luanda, they joined other men for extensive military training and political lectures.

"There were also Cubans there, but we did not come into contact with them," said the witness. Instruction was given in English and Sotho, he added.

"We were told the enemy was always the Boer. Whenever we practised an attack, we were told to imagine them as Boers. We would shout: 'There he is Koosie, get him!'"

The man said about 60 trainees were flown to Moscow in December 1977. They landed there during a snowfall.

1. Standardised Mortality Rates.

2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used:

England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.

3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

4. Proportions of Causes of Death.

5. Infant Mortality Rates.

6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.

7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

The Natal Mercury, Friday, October 19, 1979

Terrorism trial witness tells of weapon lessons in Angola and the Ukraine

Mercury Bureau

PTERMARITZBURG — Members of Swapo, the PLO, Ukraine and Frelimo all underwent training at a camp in South Africa, a Court heard yesterday.

the camp, where recruits were given intensive training weapons by Russian instructors, groups from different elements were generally kept apart but met for oc- nal games of soccer, Mr. Justice Hefer and two asses- were told by a State witness.

man — who cannot be named — also told how Cuban ictors had helped train him and about 300 other South in ANC recruits at a camp in the south of Angola.

During his stay in Angola he had attended lectures at which the recruits were told that "the Boers" were the enemy, he said.

They had also been encouraged to shout: "Daar's hy, shooting at targets which they were encouraged to think of as Boers, he said.

He had also seen the leader of Zapu, Joshua Nkomo, in Angola and met several other top ANC office-bearers while undergoing training.

The Cubans took about 60 ANC recruits to Luanda and supplied them with false Angolan passports before they were flown to Moscow to further their training, he said.

He then turned in the witness box and pointed out eight of

the 12 accused sitting in the specially glassed-in dock as people he had met while undergoing training.

The man, who appeared to be nervous throughout the day's proceedings, was then handed an AK-47 rifle which he stripped and re-assembled before handing it over to a policeman.

After giving his evidence he left by a back door so he would not have to pass the dock in which the accused were sitting.

This precaution was introduced after a previous State witness had been threatened as he left the court.

As the trial, in which 12 men are facing charges of high treason and 43 44 counts of participating in terrorist activities, went into its third week, there was a noticeable easing of discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Between these two extremes are analysed by

2.3 Looki... the hearing continues today.

2.3 Looki... the hearing continues today.

Basically, witnesses tell the Court of their "ANC nicknames". Although they still sing "freedom songs", while entering the court the men have not disrupted proceedings in any way. The hearing continues today.

Unfortunately, such intuitive congruities which are recognised by all, whatever used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

Common cold	++	++	++	++	++
Yaws	-	++	++	++	++

* Added to test scoring method

Mr X tells of training in Moscow

PIETERMARITZBURG

— A Natal man, giving State evidence at the treason trial here told how he and one of the 12 accused travelled to Moscow where they had received "six to seven months" of extensive military training before returning to the Republic.

The witness, who may not be identified, was warned that his evidence could render him liable for prosecution unless the court found him to have been an honest and truthful witness.

Mr X said he and a group of men had crossed the northern Natal border into Swaziland during 1975. They were taken to a lawyer's office in Manzini where a man recognised them after they used a pre-arranged password.

He introduced them to an alleged member of the African National Congress who had then

spoken to them. More men had then joined their group, Mr X said.

Later they were driven to "a place called Nomahhashi" on the Swaziland/Mozambique border.

"We climbed over the fence and they took us to a nearby kraal." From the kraal they were taken to a flat in Maputo by two men, one of whom was from Frelimo, Mr X said.

Here they were interviewed individually, asked about their places of origin, and told to change their names. After spending some time at the flat, during which they were given books on Communism to read, they were taken to Maputo airport and flown to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

At a large house in

Dar es Salaam they joined other South African black men, and together underwent lectures in politics, had discussions and received physical training.

The objectives and structure of the ANC were explained to them and they were told what they would be fighting for, Mr X said.

"They said the struggle was not based on colour and everyone would be equal when they took over," Mr X said.

"We were not told where we were going to," Mr X said. The next day they had left by plane for Moscow.

At this stage in the trial Mr X pointed out one of the 12 accused, Mr Mandla Jack Mthethwa, as being one of the men who had accompanied him to Rus-

sia. He also pointed out another accused, Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, but said he had not seen him in Russia.

In Moscow they were taken by bus to a "fenced place" where he had spent the next six to seven months undergoing intensive military training.

Mr X named and explained the workings of several Communist Bloc weapons exhibited in court.

He and Mr Mthethwa had crossed into South Africa armed with a suitcase of firearms, grenades and explosives. They had also been supplied with R1000 each.

Everything had been supplied by the ANC, when they had returned to Swaziland, Mr X told the court.

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgewood

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrot, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put the iced water until the radishes open up.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Eli

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgewood

hard boiled eggs
saladonnaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladonnaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

Ex-ANC man tells of arrest

Witness tells of plan to kill

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A former ANC recruit yesterday told how he was one of a group of four, including an accused in the treason trial here, which was to have attacked the police station at Whittlesea, near Queens-town, and kill the station commander, guards, a magistrate and others if necessary.

The four men were to have been armed with sub-machine-gun pistols of Russian origin and hand-grenades, said the witness who may not be named.

He was testifying at the trial of 12 men who have pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities before Mr. Justice Hefer in the College Road Supreme Court here.

The killings were proposed because people had been arrested and harassed unnecessarily after the arrival of a magistrate who had encouraged the arrests, said the witness.

Shortly after returning from Russia the witness met one of the accused, Mr. James Mange (24), at the Quibaxe camp, northern Angola.

During late 1978 they met at a flat in Maputo where South African Blacks, who were members of the ANC,

were staying.

It was there that they were informed of their mission.

Mr. Mange was to be the commander of the group and would be disguised as a minister of religion. The others were to look dignified and say that they were going to attend a funeral should they be challenged.

Were arrested

On October 23, 1978, they were travelling in a car to fetch arms.

Just north of Pretoria they were stopped by traffic officers after failing to stop at an intersection.

They were arrested when it was noticed that the licence and Third Party discs of the car differed from the car registration plates.

Mr. Mange was later detained under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

While in prison the witness received a note written on toilet paper from Mr. Mange telling him of his interrogation.

Mr. Mange said he had not told of the witness's activities and that he should not reveal anything "even if tortured."

"You are safe. Try and be vigilant," read the note which was exhibited in Court.

Although it was ANC policy for its members to resist until they died, the witness said he realised that there would be no benefit in him doing so.

"I told the truth because I was feeling some pain after being assaulted by security police at Pietersburg," said the witness.

The fact that he was beaten by the police did not persuade him to give false evidence, he said.

The hearing continues on Monday.

DATE

requesting a new/

ormation for our records

whether golf ball and

Number, make and type

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two

included: (1) e - the armament.

Witness tells of plan to attack police

MARITZBURG. — A former ANC recruit told the Supreme Court yesterday he was one of a group of four, including an accused in the treason trial at which he is a witness, which was to have attacked the police station at Whittlesea, near Queenstown.

The plan was to kill the station commander, guards, a magistrate and others, if necessary.

The four men were to have been armed with sub-machine-gun pistols of Russian origin and hand-grenades, said the witness who may not be named.

He was testifying at the trial before Mr Justice Hefer of 12 men who have pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities.

The mission was to have been undertaken on behalf of the ANC revolutionary council, he said.

The killings were planned because people were being arrested and harassed unnecessarily since the arrival of the magistrate, who had encouraged the arrests, said the witness.

After returning from Russia the witness met one of the accused, Mr James Mange, 24, at the Quibaxe camp in northern Angola.

In 1978 they met at a flat in Maputo where South African blacks, who were members of the ANC, were staying.

It was there that they were informed of their mission.

Mr Mange was to be the commander of the group and would be disguised as a minister of religion. The others were to look dignified and, if they were challenged, were to say they were going to a funeral.

On October 23, 1978, they were travelling in a car north of Pretoria to fetch the arms.

They were stopped by traffic officers after failing to stop at an intersection.

They were arrested when the traffic officers noticed that the licence and third party discs of the car did not coincide with the registration plates.

In prison the witness received a note, on toilet paper, from Mr Mange telling of his interrogation.

Mr Mange said he had not told of the witness' activities that he must not agree

"even if tortured".

"You are safe. Try and be vigilant," read the note, which was exhibited in court.

"I told the truth because I was feeling some pain after being assaulted by Security Police at Pietersburg," said the witness.

He added that the fact that he was beaten by the police did not persuade him to give false evidence.

The trial continues on Monday.

Printer, Pretoria.

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Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males. Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either 0 or 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

SP man tells of terror notepad

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of the Security Police told the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that a terror trial accused took him and other policemen to a house in Soweto to fetch documents proving the accused had undergone military training.

Sergeant Petrus Daniel Jordaan was giving evidence before Mr Justice D J H le Roux at the trial of Mr Hlubi Keith Bitjana, 24, and his cousin, Mr Douglas Dalisile, 25, both of Orlando East. They have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act.

Sgt Jordaan told the court that during interrogation by Major Cronwright at John Vorster Square, Mr Bitjana said he had recruited his cousin for military training in Swaziland. Mr Dalisile was then brought into the room and agreed he had received training.

Major Cronwright asked him what proof he had that he had received military training, and he said he had documents in Orlando," Sgt Jordaan said.

He and four other policemen accompanied Mr Dalisile to a house in Orlando East and found a bag of documents, including a notebook containing notes on sabotage and the manufacture of explosives.

Questioned by the defence as to whether there was an office on the 10th floor at John Vorster Square known as "Die Waarheid Kamer" (the truth room) with bloodstains, or what looked like bloodstains, on the wall, Sgt Jordaan said there was no such room.

Defence Counsel said Mr Dalisile would tell the court he was taken to this room, where he was suspended over two tables with a broomstick and with a wet bag pulled over his head. He would also tell the court that he received an electric shock.

Earlier, Mr Justice Le Roux described a report in the Johannesburg newspaper Post about Wednesday's hearing as "completely misleading and defamatory".

He ordered the paper to publish a correct version of the court proceedings and also ordered it to apologise to a lawyer.

The order came after an objection by Mr M F Noorbhay (for Mr Bitjana). The report said Mr Dalisile had sacked Mr Noorbhay as his counsel. Mr Noorbhay, who had earlier represented both Mr Bitjana and Mr Dalisile, had told the court on Wednesday that he wanted to withdraw from defending Mr Dalisile.

The case continues.

same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net

social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable.

our headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

ANC guerillas blasted SADF — treason evidence

321 SUNDAY POST, October 24, 1979

STARTLING evidence of the efficiency of ANC guerillas emerged in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this week where 12 men are on trial for high treason.

Mr Justice J F Hefer heard claims of how ANC men proved their "absolute superiority" in every department after a four-hour gun battle with "a large contingent" of South African Defence Force men near Rustenburg last year in which ten South Africans were "wiped out".

He also heard that the South Africans "did not even get a glimpse of our (ANC) snipers" after 50 minutes of gunfire in a battle between guerillas and police in Bophuthatswana.

These claims were contained in an ANC publication read out to the court by a security policeman.

SADF specialist in anti-aircraft weapons Major Adrian Kleinhaus told the court that accused Mr James Mange had fixed a jammed breech block in 10 minutes after he (the specialist) had struggled for half an hour to fix the weapon.

Mr Mange (24) was brought to Voortrekkerhoogte by a security policeman on April 2 this year, where he showed the major how to dismantle and re-assemble the anti-aircraft gun, how to couple it to a vehicle, and how to deploy it in a firing position.

Mr Mange also named all the parts of the weapon.

before re-assembling it.

Major Kleinhaus emphasised "it was obvious that the accused had received highly specialised training in this weapon".

A State witness — who may not be identified — told the court that he and accused Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe had received "six to seven" months of extensive military training in Moscow before returning to South Africa.

In Dar Es Salaam they were told that "the struggle was not based on colour and that when the ANC 'took over, every one would be equal'". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Onions till cooked,

mayonnaise

salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salsanise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salsanise.

---000---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---000---

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---000---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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331
23/10/79 Post
Training is not proved

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

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Co
(1) THE STATE had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Douglas Dalisile underwent military training in Swaziland, defence counsel told a circuit court judge at Kempton-Park yesterday.

- (2) Applying for the discharge of Mr Dalisile (25), accused No 2, shortly after the State closed its case,
(3) Mr Eric Dane argued that the State was asking for a conviction on the indictment and not evidence.

Is Mr Dalisile is appearing with Mr Hlubi Keith Bityana (24), before Mr Justice D J H Le Roux on charges under the Terrorism Act. They have pleaded not guilty.

- (1) Judgment on the plea will be given today.
(2) The accused are alleged to have received military training outside South Africa with the aim of
(3) endangering the maintenance of public order on
(4) return.

'NO EVIDENCE OF IT'

Ple
if Mr Dane argued that there was no evidence that Mr Dalisile had undergone military training in Swaziland. "For the accused to be convicted, it should be on admissible evidence," he said.

... Giving an example of a person arrested for being in possession of arms of foreign origin, he said it did not necessarily suggest that because these objects were found in his possession, he had undergone military training.

If
of Earlier, Mr M F Noorbhai, counsel for Mr Bityana, had argued that the State had not proved that a statement made to the police by his client was voluntary. He said the statement could therefore not be taken as a confession.

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PURCHASING OFFICE

DATE

'Believer' gets 7 years jail

We have second

Could you contact East Rand Bureau

- (1) Name of man possessed knowledge that could cause death and destruction on a wide scale in South Africa, Mr Justice D.J.H. le Roux said in a Kempton Park Circuit Court when he jailed a man under the Terrorism Act.
- (2) Details of training in urban terrorism and guerilla warfare in Swaziland during 1977.
- (3) Additional details of training in urban terrorism and guerilla warfare in Swaziland during 1977.
- (4) Does the man possess any weapons or explosives?

Is this Douglas Dalasile (25)

- (1) Par years in jail for under-going training in urban terrorism and guerilla warfare in Swaziland during 1977.
- (2) Full details of training in urban terrorism and guerilla warfare in Swaziland during 1977.
- (3) Additional details of training in urban terrorism and guerilla warfare in Swaziland during 1977.
- (4) Does the man possess any weapons or explosives?

A second accused Hlubi Keith Bitjana (24) was sentenced to five years

imprisonment for inciting Dalasile to undergo this training.

In his judgment Mr Justice le Roux said evidence had shown that Dalasile had left South Africa several times during 1977 for Swaziland and had received his training through an African National Council agency.

"You are obviously people who believed strongly at one stage in your cause," he said, "but this was against the laws of your country and I must judge you accordingly."

Mr M. E. Dane represented Dalasile and Mr M. F. Noorbhai represented Bitjana. Mr Jan Henning appeared for the State.

Please state whether machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine

PUR

Jail for 'terror' pair

331
lost
24/10/79

Two Soweto men were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment by a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge under the Terrorism Act.

They are: Hlubi Keith Bityana (24) and Douglas Dalisile (25), who had pleaded not guilty.

Bityana was sentenced to seven years and Dalisile to five years.

The court found that Bityana wrongfully and unlawfully incited or encouraged Dalisile to undergo military training outside the Republic of South Africa which would be of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order.

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

The court equally found that Dalisile left the country via the Oshoek border post into Swaziland to undergo military training. He returned in possession of explosive devices and detonators.

In passing sentence, Mr Justice D H le Roux said he was satisfied that the statements by the accused to a magistrate and a police major

— while the accused were in detention — were a "clear confession".

The judge also said he was satisfied that Dalisile had received extensive training.

"He possesses knowledge which can cause great destruction," the judge added.

He said the accused had refused to testify before him. They had also not

made statements to give reasons for their plea of not guilty.

"If they do not want to tell me what motivated them to commit these acts, then I will judge them accordingly," he added.

Mr Justice le Roux said his hands were tied as far as sentence was concerned. He would, however, consider the fact that Dalisile had — since his return to the country about a year ago — not used his sabotage knowledge to cause destruction.

Mr M F Noorbhai appeared for Bityana and Mr E Dane appeared for Dalisile, both instructed by Ratha Mokgoathleng. Mr J S M Henning appeared for the State.

Please state full details of machine required i.e. W if any special key board or features are required ..

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine ..

Citizenship made at treason trial

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Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e45 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e₀ has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

plea

son trial

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activities, came to an end, the Court was told that a Pietermaritzburg attorney, Mr. Rajan Moodley, had arrived at the court to see the men in the cells during the lunch break.

Reconsidered.

He had claimed the men were his clients and that he was their attorney for the trial but "not for the court proceedings", Mr. Atwell told the Court.

Earlier on in the day's proceedings, some of the accused remonstrated with Mr. Justice Hefer after he told them he had reconsidered his decision not to give them a copy of the Court record.

He had checked the relevant Act and the men would be free to peruse the record in the court cells for as long as they thought necessary, he said.

Not interested

The men then said they wanted copies of the record for their own interest. Unless they could take copies to the prison cells they were not interested in the Judge's offer, they said.

"You are not allowed to impose conditions. We both have to stick to the law," Mr. Justice Hefer told Mr. Jeffrey Legoabe (30).

"Seeing we are contradicting each other I think it is best to stop," Mr. Legoabe retorted.

All 12 men then told the Judge they were not interested in seeing the record of proceedings.

They were all remanded to November 12 for judgment.

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG —

Although four of the accused in the treason trial here had automatically been given the citizenship of other States, they should still be found guilty of committing treasonable acts in South Africa, a judge here was told yesterday.

The four men — who had automatically been affected by the independence of the Transkei and Bophuthatswana — had, however, been citizens of South Africa when they allegedly left the country for training as terrorists, State counsel Mr. Kevin Atwell told Mr. Justice Hefer and two assessors.

Citizenship

It was while they were out of the country that the two homelands had obtained their full status and legislation regarding citizenship had been introduced, he said.

The State would rely on the fact that the men resided in South Africa and, because of this fact, owed allegiance to the country, he said.

"It is also significant that in Russia the trainees were referred to as South Africans."

Same offence

"Their complicity with others who owed allegiance to South Africa, by virtue of their citizenship, also made them guilty of the same offence of treason," Mr. Atwell said when summing up the State's case.

As the case, in which 12 men are facing charges of high treason and 43 counts of participating in terrorist

6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death: Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. Ibid.

Trial hears of blast in classroom



Mr. Mazibuko

A WELL-KNOWN Soweto teacher said in the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that he and members of his choir dashed out of a classroom which had caught fire after a petrol bomb was thrown through the window.

Mr. Jabulani Mazibuko, conductor of the Johannesburg Teachers' Choir, was giving evidence for the State at the trial of four Soweto Students League (SSL) members on charges under the Terrorism Act.

They are Mr Kedi-bone Christopher Makhabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Mr Simon Mashigo (19), and Mr Elias Modiga (19) who have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D J H le Roux.

The State alleges that they set fire to, and damaged the building of Rutegang Combined Primary School, near White City, Jabavu, Soweto.

They are also alleged to have attempted to kill persons present in the building.

The State further charged them with having incited one another to commit the offence of arson, sabotage and public violence.

Mr Mazibuko told the court that while he was conducting his choir at Rutegang School, in August last year, he heard a loud bang from one of the rear windows of the classroom they were in. This was followed by a huge flame.

He said there was general panic among the choristers and they started dash-

ing out of the classroom in fear, resulting in some of them getting injured.

When he went to investigate, he noticed a broken bottle that contained sand and a piece of cloth. There was a smell of petrol.

He said he had also seen a youth wearing on his head a covering that he likened to a sock.

The youth had produced a sharp object when confronted and escaped.

Another State witness, Mr Sydney Matkala, who was principal of the Se-

naoane Secondary School at the time when the alleged offences were committed, told the court that he had, shortly after the explosion, seen three youths running away towards the direction of White City Jabavu.

Three other witnesses, Mrs Thangi Zwane, Mr Simon Mcirwa and a police sergeant also gave evidence for the State.

Mr G Farber, instructed by Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng, appeared for the accused. Mr J S M Henning is prosecuting.

The trial continues.

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

make and

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of source as the health service, the cost of providing the service is usually by the same method as the health service.

2. Court told of school bombing

Staff Reporter

SOWETO teachers told the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday how a petrol bomb was hurled into a classroom whilst they were practising for the Johannesburg Teachers' Choir.

Appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux on charges under the Terrorism Act are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19, alleged members of the Soweto Students' League.

They are charged with participation in terroristic activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

A State witness, Mr Jabulani Mazibuko, conductor of the Johannesburg Choir, told the court that on August 16, last year, while busy with his choir at the Rutegang Combined Primary School in White City, he heard an explosion and saw flames in the classroom.

When he got outside he saw a boy with a stocking over his face and armed with a sharp instrument.

He sent one of the teachers to call the police.

Another witness, Mr Sidney Matlala, a member of the choir, described how a bomb was thrown through a window and exploded, starting a fire in the classroom.

He said he saw three young men fleeing through the narrow school gate.

Under cross-examination from Mr G Farber, for the defence, Mr Matlala said he did not see anyone holding an instrument. Neither did he see any of the fugitives with their faces disguised.

The hearing continues today.

names is an art. Pole, an economist writes:

few, be mainly determined which one wishes it to contain where decisions are primarily of determining basic values to be compared to a mentally handicapped against

more to child welfare. The aged? whether to allocate

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation of disease groups or age groups

how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Trial hears of cop's flight

A POLICE constable had to run for his life when a mob consisting of about 30 stone-carrying youths chased him through the streets of Sebokeng, a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge heard yesterday.

Constable Emmanuel "Billy-boy" Kolokoto, who is attached to the Sharpeville Police Station near Vereeniging, was giving evidence for the State at the trial of four Soweto Students' League (SSL) members facing charges under the Terrorism Act.

The State charges them with having set fire to, and damaged the building of Rutengang Combined Primary School near White City Jabavu, Soweto.

They are also alleged to have incited one another to commit the offences of arson, sabotage and public violence.

The four are Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19).

All have pleaded not guilty to the charges before Mr Justice D J M le Roux.

Const Kolokoto told the court that while he was on his way home in Sebokeng his attention was drawn to the Matsobane house that had a tent erected outside.

When he went closer he heard a youth saying: "Here is one of those dogs".

He said he suddenly saw a mob of stone-carrying youths rush to him. He then ran away.

Const Kolokoto identified one of his attackers as Mosia, who is also known at "Satch".

Another witness, Lieutenant Theunis Steyn, told the court that he had been a member of the Vereeniging Security Branch since 1973. He said he had kept observation at the Matsobane

home in Sebokeng.

Lt Steyn said he was aware that Daniel Matsobane had died on Robben Island. He was to be buried during that weekend.

He said when the funeral procession left the church in Sebokeng, youths had made Black Power salutes (Swartmagtekens) and sang songs. He said buses were stoned during the procession. (Proceeding).

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size

43

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

chopage, leaving the outer leaves to Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots. Thinly slice some of the inner stalks. Place the carrots, cabbage and the finely chopped onion from the tomatoes, pineapple and add taste. Toss well, then pile the salad Garnish with radish roses and a small se who like it. To make the radish in a double cross, then put them in hes open up.

---o0o---

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

1 hot. Chop up the bacon, mix id mayonnaise. Season with a little or cold.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

44

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---o0o---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bits-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

Methods of choosing means to obtain a given

Later mourners emerged from the yard carrying the body of Mr Matsobane. Several hundred mourners went to the Methodist Church for the funeral service. They carried placards, sang, shouted slogans and raised their fists in the black power salute.

He said there was a mass of people inside the church and a large crowd outside, and as the service progressed the crowd gradually swelled to about 2 000. He asked the photographer to take more pictures. People again chanted.

Lt Steyn said five buses were hired to carry mourners to the cemetery, but that day he saw mourners surrounding and hijacking six buses belonging to the Vaal Transport Corporation, three on each occasion. Bus windows were smashed as people filled the buses. He later saw mourners hijacking a Putco bus.

He said that after the burial, mourners abandoned the buses and walked back to the township. He went to inspect the buses and found that windows of many of the buses were smashed.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budget presentation of expenditure data according to objectives, is directed. Thus, projects to combat geriatric problems, sanitation programme

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Under cross-examination he said the funeral was financed by the Vaal Triangle Council of Churches.

Constable Billyboy Emanuel Kolokoto, who was yesterday flown from the border area to testify, said while he was on his way home on August 25 last year, he heard singing of the black national anthem inside the Matsobane home and from a tent pitched in front of the house.

A youth approached him and said: "Here is one those dogs". He was attacked with stones, and ran away. He reported it the next day.

The hearing continues today. Mr J Henning is appearing for the State. Mr G Farber instructed by Mr Ratha Mokgoatheng is representing the accused.

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against

Police describe funeral scenes

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A SECURITY policeman yesterday recounted in the Kempton Park Circuit Court the mood of the mourners at the funeral of Mr Johannes Matsobane, who died in August last year while imprisoned on Robben Island.

Lieutenant Adriaan Steyn, stationed in Vereeniging, was giving evidence in the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), who are facing charges under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr Justice D J H Le Roux are Mr Kedi-bone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

They are charged with participating in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

The offences were alleged to have been committed between August and December 1978, near Soweto and Sebokeng, with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Lt Steyn told the court he passed Mr Matsobane's home the night of August 25 and saw young people moving in and out of the yard, but it was orderly. The next morning he went back and watched the house accompanied by a photographer. There were about 300 people outside, he said.

Later mourners emerged from the yard carrying the body of Mr Matsobane. Several hundred mourners went to the Methodist Church for the funeral service. They carried placards, sang, shouted slogans and raised their fists in the black power salute.

He said there was a mass of people inside the church and a large crowd outside, and as the service progressed the crowd gradually swelled to about 2 000. He asked the photographer to take more pictures. People again chanted.

Lt Steyn said five buses were hired to carry mourners to the cemetery, but that day he saw mourners surrounding and hijacking six buses belonging to the Vaal Transport Corporation, three on each occasion. Bus windows were smashed as people filled the buses. He later saw mourners hijacking a Putco bus.

He said that after the burial, mourners abandoned the buses and walked back to the township. He went to inspect the buses and found that windows of many of the buses were smashed.

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.¹⁰

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,¹¹ it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of ~~suggesting~~ ^{sing} the benefits of ~~discussing~~ ^{ed} ~~discussing~~ ^{to} ~~discussing~~ ^{from} another.

Reporter faces terror charges

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

PRETORIA-based Post reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, and eight Atteridgeville youths, appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional court yesterday on six counts under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mkhwanazi and his co-accused appeared before Mr J H Bekker. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to December 10. The accused will remain in custody.

Appearing with Mr Mkhwanazi are Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Ronald Emphraim Mamoepa, 18, Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Maphethi Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth are

alleged to have enticed, persuaded and encouraged several other people to leave South Africa to to receive military training which would endanger the security of the State.

The State also claims that they conspired to tamper with the maintenance of law and order in May this year in Atteridgeville, and at the Pretoria News building, by inciting people to undergo military training outside the country and then return to overthrow the the Government by revolutionary means.

Mr Mkhwanazi and others were arrested last May. Mr Mkhwanazi, who is the secretary of the Pretoria Branch of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) was arrested on the premises of the Pretoria Supreme Court while on an assignment.

Diagram 1:

Problem	Total
Large & poor spaced families	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	48
Malnutrition	36
Need for medical care	32
Specific diseases:	
V.D.	16
Dental problems	16
TB	54
Common cold*	0
Yaws	0

* Added to test scoring method

ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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OLD FAMILY

SA exile can
give evidence
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Shw 27/10/79

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly, sugar and flour, and a couple of minutes. quick oven for 20 min. it resumes next February. ade between them. Tim at any time.

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

Cut the fowl through melted butter. Spr chopped parsley on till 1/2 done, the till well done.

PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup bro
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping

- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

GRAHAMSTOWN -

A judge ruled yesterday that evidence could be taken on commission in Lesotho from a political exile, Miss Thenjwe Mtintso, and presented to court in the Mohapi suicide case when it resumes next February. Mr Justice J W Smalberger ruled against the Minister of Police, who opposed the application for commission, saying it could set a precedent for the taking of evidence from "political prisoners" and self-confessed fugitives from justice.

Mr Jimmy van Rensburg, SC, for the Minister, said it would be contrary to public policy to condone the taking of evidence from people who fled the country and who had "political overtones."

Mr Justice Smalberger: Are the interests of justice not paramount, Mr van Rensburg? Mr van Rensburg: The interests of justice are

paramount but, with respect, there are other considerations. Miss Mtintso's evidence is required by counsel representing Mrs. Noble Mohapi, who is claiming R35 000 damages from the Minister of Police for the death of her husband, black consciousness leader, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, in security police detention three years ago.

THREATENED

The Minister of Police said he committed suicide. In papers before court Miss Mtintso, who is banned, claimed that during her own detention in August 1976, she was threatened that if she did not co-operate, she would "go the same way as Mohapi."

Mr Justice Smalberger said yesterday that the taking of evidence from her on commission was in accordance with the principles of fairness and justice.

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Driver hijacked by youths on mourners' bus

29/10/79
Post
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A VEREENIGING bus driver told a Circuit Court judge in Kempton Park last week that he was made to sit helplessly in his bus as two youths took control of the steering wheel and gears during a funeral procession in Sebokeng.

Mr Enoch Vana, who is employed at the Vaal Transport Corporation, was giving evidence for the State before Mr Justice D J H le Roux at the trial of four members of the Soweto Students League (SSL) charged under the Terrorism Act.

The four are: Mr Kedi-bone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19). They have pleaded not guilty.

They are charged with having incited one another to commit acts of arson, public violence and sabotage.

The State also accuses them of attempting to kill persons in the building of Rutagang Combined Primary School near White City Jabavu, Soweto, in August last year.

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

Mr Vana told the court he was assigned to transport mourners during the funeral of Daniel Matsobane who had died on Robben Island while serving a prison term.

He said passengers in his bus had started singing and shouted "Black Power".

Then he heard windows of the bus breaking and noticed some of the mourners kicking them.

As they proceeded at a low speed towards the Evaton cemetery, two of the mourners — young men — came up to him and said: "You are driving nonsense".

The two then took over the wheel while he sat helplessly in the dri-

ver's seat.

When they reached the cemetery another youth came up to him — after everybody had alighted from the bus — and pulled the key out. The youth then left.

Another witness, Lieutenant Colonel Gerrit Johannes Viljoen of the security police at Krugersdorp, told the court he was in charge of the riot squad team that kept observation at the Matsobane funeral.

Col Viljoen said he knew Matsobane had died on Robben Island and that many people were suspicious of the cause of death. He believed the suspicion had motivated them to act violently.

Asked what acts of violence he observed, Col Viljoen said he only saw buses being stoned.

The trial continues today.

Seven on Terror Act charges

DURBAN. — Seven young men appeared in the Regional Court yesterday on a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act.

It is alleged that between July 1, 1978, and August this year they conspired or attempted to leave South Africa for military training and incited 19 others to leave to undergo military training to violently overthrow the South African Government, kill the whites and liberate the blacks.

The men are: Mr Ngengabantu Sithole, 21, Mr Mandla James Sibisi, 20, Mr Ramatlotlo Moses, 21, Mr Christopher Sitembiso Mzuza, 20, a 17-year-old youth and two 16-year-olds.

Mr Sithole is also charged with contravening the Terrorism Act between February 1, 1977, and December 31, 1977, by inciting four youths to leave South Africa for military training. Mr Mzuza is also charged with dealing in dagga at Kwa-Mashu between July and August last year.

They were all remanded to January 14 next year. — Sapa.

Where the methods of providing a given service use different sources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

COP SAYS HE POSED AS MOURNER IN CHURCH

30/10/79
Post

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A POLICE sergeant said in the Circuit Court, Kempton Park, yesterday that he masqueraded as a mourner to enter a church building where a service was being conducted during the Johannes Matsobane funeral in Sebokeng last year.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice D J H le Roux at the trial of four Soweto students facing charges under the Terrorism Act was Detective-Sergeant Lerothodi Kgase of the security police, attached to Krugersdorp police station.

Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19) are charged with taking

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

part in terrorist activities in that they incited one another to commit acts of sabotage, arson and public violence.

The State also alleges that they attempted to kill persons who had gathered in a school building near White City Jabavu, Soweto, in August last year.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Sgt Kgase told the court he had been instructed to take particular notes of the speeches at the funeral.

He said that in the church building he also took part in singing freedom songs.

Sgt Kgase told the court

court he heard one of the speakers, Rev M J Sefatsa, tell the mourners he was aware of the presence of "sell-outs and security policemen" in the church.

Rev Sefatsa had said he could not understand why these people were selling their people out.

Among the songs sung, the witness said, were, "n Azanian is gedood" (an Azanian has been murdered) and "Jimmy Kruger sal soos 'n hond vrek" (Jimmy Kruger will die like a dog).

Under cross-examina-

tion by Mr G Farber, for the defence, he said he did not write down anything while in the church, but had prepared a sketch of his observations when he returned to Sebokeng police station.

Asked to produce a copy of his sketch, he said it was not in his possession. Asked if he could bring it along, he said he could not.

Mr Farber is instructed by Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheng. Mr S M Henning is prosecuting.

The trial continues.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of a process which cost-benefit example, if it can be shown that approximately 2% of all the benefits from this kind of the budget allocated to it.

Judgement reserved 230 20/10/79

DURBAN. — Judgment in the trial of three men and a woman charged with contravening the Terrorism Act was further reserved in the Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese, 26, Mr Themba Patrick Nxumalo, 26, and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka, 27, are charged with inciting people to leave for military training.

Mr Ngobese, Mr Nxumalo and Mr Eric Fanavele Mlaba 22, are charged with attempting to leave for military training. All have pleaded not guilty.

Judgment was reserved until November 19. — Sapa

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Cop's memory queried in terror trial

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

A SECURITY Police officer yesterday admitted before a Terrorism Trial judge that he could not recollect many incidents that took place during the Johannes Matsobane funeral in Sebokeng in August last year.

Detective-Sergeant Lerothodi Kgase, who is attached to the Krugersdorp Security Branch, was testifying for the State before Mr Justice D J H le Roux in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

Four Soweto students are charged with participating in terroristic activities, alternatively arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious injury to property.

They are Kediboni Christopher Mathabe (21), Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19). All have pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Sgt Kgase told the court under cross-examination by Mr G Farber, for the defence, that he could not remember many incidents, including some of the poems read at the Matsobane funeral.

Defence: "But you told the court earlier that your memory was photographic. Now has your photographic memory left you today?"

Kgase: "Well, a poem is one thing that a person has to memorise."

Defence: "But what is the central theme of the poem?"

Pause.

Defence: "It seems your memory is not as good as you initially said it was."

Asked what he understood by a black power salute, he said it signified solidarity among blacks.

He told the court that the role of freedom songs was to recall the aspirations of the black people in this country.

He described some of the songs sung at the funeral as "inflammatory".

Another witness, a Putco driver, told the court that he was not used to the atmosphere in courts — the proceedings — hence could not recollect some of the things.

Judge: "Is that why you are not telling the truth?"

The trial continues today.

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ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

EXAMPLES

an item of new plant for R60 000
iation is provided at 12½% p.a.
initial allowance is granted for
tear being 20% on the reducing
re 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
nted to R45 000 and R50 000
inancial years ended 31.12.19.6

deferred tax account in respect
9.7, assuming

d

od?

will be disclosed in the
year ended 31 December 19.7,

d

re no other items causing
nces)

. be affected by the existence
on disposal of a division of the
0 000, all of which was taxable,
ear?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

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Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

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Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Sentenced for banned quote

CAPE TOWN. — A man was sentenced to nine months' jail suspended for four years by a Regional Magistrate yesterday after being convicted of printing a pamphlet which quoted the late leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Abdul Quayum Sayed, 29, of Athlone, pleaded not guilty. The State had alleged that the firm for which Sayed works, S and S Printers put out a pamphlet entitled "Heroes of yesterday — Martyrs of the struggle."

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S Post 11/17/72

Kei pamphlet storm

SUNDAY

By MARCUS NGANI

AN anonymous pamphlet urging the Transkei Government to drop the security charges preferred against the opposition party leader, King Sabata of the Tembus, "before it is too late" and also warning that "our army is ready to top-

ple you" have been circulating in the territory over the past 10 days.

And another set of pamphlets, apparently issued on the eve of the third anniversary celebrations of Transkei independence last Friday, urged the masses — "particularly scholars" — to boycott the commemorative festivities.

"True freedom is gained through a barrel of a gun," the pamphlets say.

The pamphlets were found in the Umtata office of SUNDAY POST this week, apparently slipped under the door, after a member of the Justice Ministry, Mr D Zeka, indicated earlier that police had seized a large number of the leaflets from various

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distribution points in Umtata last Friday morning.

On the arrest of the Tembu king the leaflets ask: "Why do you misconstrue the truth he spoke as treason?"

The other set of pamphlets is prefaced with a strong condemnation of Transkei independence described as a "continuation of the notorious policy of P W Botha and his fellow henchmen".

Sabata ill, so trial (371) Stan postponed

Own Correspondent 9/4/19

UMTATA — Chief Sabata, who was to appear in the Supreme Court on treason charges today, has been admitted to hospital suffering from an unknown disease. (103)

The instructing attorney, Mr. Griffith Mxenge, said Chief Sabata was in hospital for observation and treatment of a potentially serious illness.

Thousands of people left Umtata last night and this morning for Port St Johns to be at the trial. Police were posted at all major entries to Umtata and also along the main road to Port St Johns last night.

103 331

All activity stopped since Sabata was taken away

UMTATA. — The home of the King of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, looked desolate as it came into view from the top of a rocky hill near Umtata.

The elephantine structure of the Bumbane Great Place reposed among the scattered mud huts strewn for kilometres around kraals that belong to the relatives and subjects of the Tembuland ruler.

As we approached, three tribesmen sitting on a wooden bench in front of the main building rose to greet us. We gave the traditional salute — "Aah Jonguhfanga" — to the head of the kraal, though it was obvious that he was not at home.

As we got out of the car, indistinct forms could be seen behind some of the windows of the house. The doors of surrounding kraals framed curious forms peering at us, while a group of shepherds remained frozen in the nearby veld, gazing in our direction.

We were the centre of attraction. One of the three men explained apol-

tyawemos 'ayp tai

at the sight of a strange car."

He said that even though Paramount Chief Sabata was out on bail, strange vehicles were still viewed with suspicion by the locals.

Chief Sabata was detained by security police at his Bumbane Great Place on July 26. During the following few days there was an obvious clash between the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, and the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, about when the chief would be released.

Col Ngceba said he is responsible only to the minister and not to the Attorney-General. It was nobody's business but his prerogative when Chief Sabata would appear in court.

After being held incommunicado, the chief eventually appeared in the Stickspruit Magistrate's Court on August 6. He was released on R1 000 bail on condition that he did not attend political meetings until after his trial, that he surrender his passport, that he did not leave the magisterial district of Umtata, and that he reported daily to the Bityi police station about 30 km from his home.

He is due to appear at a summary trial in Port St Johns today. It is believed the trial has been moved to the coastal town to avoid mob scenes such as the one outside the Palace of Justice on July 30 when the chief's wives and a group of Tembusu tribesmen demanded the release of their king.

Chief Sabata faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act (pro-

tection of the dignity of the State President) and the Transkei Public Security Act (prohibition of statements and dissemination of views or doctrines subverting the sovereignty of parliament of the constitutional independence of Transkei).

The charge under the Constitution Act carries a maximum fine of R1 000 or two years' imprisonment. The one under the Public Security Act carries penalties for treason.

The former Attorney-General for Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, will prosecute in the trial, which is expected to last five days. The defence team will be led by Mr Ismail Mahomed, a Johannesburg advocate, and will include the former head of the law faculty at the University of Durban-Westville, Prof Leonard Gering of Durban. — Sapa.



Chief Sabata Dalindyebo is due to appear at a summary trial today.

'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

age specific mortality rates of whites and

Sabata starts trial

THE Transkei was a pigsty, and its president lived in luxury while the people lived on "excreta", Chief Sabata Jongilanga Dalinyebo is alleged to have said.

This is according to the indictment against Chief Dalinyebo who appears in the Transkei Supreme Court today on charges under the territory's Public Security Act.

Sabata is also alleged to have told a political rally earlier this year that President Kaiser Dalibonga Matanzima had accepted Transkei independent.

POST REPORTER

ence on terms dictated to by "white boers" in Pretoria.

The indictment also claims that:

- his (Sabata's) house had been taken from him and given to a concubine by government authorities;

- The president maltreats his people, is untruthful and causes his people to assume false what he says as the truth;

- The Transkeian passports are valueless documents, the education system corrupt and inferior.

Security

Chief Dalinyebo also faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the court sits in Port St Johns.

The biggest security ever for a court case has been arranged for this trial. Police have virtual

ly sealed off Port St Johns, and everybody who enters is searched and asked for his identity.

It is alleged that Chief Dalinyebo injured the reputation of President Matanzima and propagated doctrine aimed at subverting Transkei sovereignty.

All public gatherings in the area have been banned in an apparent effort to avoid demonstrations by pro-Dalinyebo people.

See Page 4.



Transkei President Kaiser Matanzima.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different distributions contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

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Witness admits statement errors

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS told a Judge in the Circuit Court in Kempton Park yesterday, she was confused when she made a statement to Security Police and she may have made many mistakes during her evidence.

The witness, who cannot be identified, said this on her third day in the witness box under cross-examination by Mr G Farber, for the defence. She is appearing in the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), charged in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19. They are charged with participating in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

Miss X, who has been warned as an accomplice, made admissions after parts of a statement she made to the police shortly after her detention were read to the court by Mr Farber.

She said after she made the statement police came to her from time to time, after read-

ing and comparing statements made by other alleged accomplices. They would ask her why she omitted certain things.

She told the court she was mixed up when she made statements to Security Police.

"You may have made many mistakes in your evidence in what you saw or heard?" asked counsel.

"Possibly, I don't know," she replied.

She was reminded that on Wednesday she told the court she had forgotten to state she was involved in the stoning of a Putco vehicle. She had also told the court she had not implicated the accused.

Earlier she said some of her friends had told her because she was going to give evidence for the State, she should be aware she would henceforth work in cahoots with the State. She had told them she could not tolerate and endure torture in detention. She was also accused by some people of being a sell-out.

Miss X said she was unhappy to give evidence against people she had lived and worked with for a long time. "The thought of giving evidence for the State made me feel the community was going to point fingers at me in the streets."

The trial continues on Tuesday.

the mortality rates have also increased in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Security for judgment

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Judgment in the high treason/terrorism trial started today with the strictest security arrangements ever seen at a trial in Maritzburg and everyone entering the court precincts was subjected to a body search by police.

The 12 accused men filed into the dock chanting ANC songs and giving black power salutes. Turning their backs on the court, they repeatedly shouted the "Umkhonto we sizwe" war cry at the packed public gallery.

When the men eventually sat down in the dock, Mr Justice Hefer started his judgment by referring to the accuseds' refusal to take part in the trial and the way they disrupted the court proceedings by singing ANC songs.

(Proceeding)

Take jail for students

12/11/79



Mr and Mrs P Montsitsi . . . told to build a house in the homelands.

By KINGDOM FOLWANE

THE four Soweto students serving jail terms after the mammoth Kempton Park SSRC trial face being sent to the homelands on release.

This is the grim warning that erupted following notices from the West Rand Administration Board that their families start building houses in

The students involved and their prison terms are Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi (23) — four years; Murphyson Morobe (23) — three years; Susan Sibongile Mthembu (23) — two years and Seth Sandile Mazibuko (20) — two years.

All were convicted on sedition charges that followed the 1976 unrest. Their families told POST yesterday that they had received notices to report at the local offices.

They said they were told by the superintendent to start building houses in the homelands in preparation for the release of their children. The superintendents had told them those were instructions from the top officials but did not disclose who the officials were. Police and Wrab officials could not be contacted for comment yesterday as it was a

Mr James Mthembu, Sibongile's father, said he was warned of the possible transfer of his daughter to the homeland and that he should build a house there since his daughter would not be allowed to live in Johannesburg anymore.

Sechaba's father, Mr Wallace Montsitsi, was also told his son would follow him to the homeland.

The same has been told the Mazibuko and Morobe families.

The families have lived in Johannesburg.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 13.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are

12 terror accused defy court: guilty of contempt

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — All 12 accused men in the terrorism trial here were today convicted of contempt of

court after they ignored the judge and filed into the dock singing freedom songs.

The men turned their backs on the court, clenched their fists, gave black power salutes and continued to sing to the public gallery.

When they sat down in the dock, Mr Justice Hefer said: "For what you have just done you are all convicted of contempt of court. Sentence will be passed at the end of the trial."

The men still smiled and joked with one another in the dock after the judge's remarks.

Mr Justice Hefer yesterday warned the men to stop singing in court. When the court resumed this morning they filed silently into the dock, but after the first adjournment came back to court singing and dancing.

Continuing his judgment, the Judge turned to the second accused, Mr Moses Molefe, and traced his progress from the time he left Soweto after the 1976 riots, through his training in Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania, to a gun battle with police Warrant Officer C. R. de Witt near Mafeking in October last year.

Mr Justice Hefer said he was satisfied that Mr Molefe was the person who had thrown a hand grenade at the policeman and escaped from the area.

The hand grenade thrown by Mr Molefe did not explode.

Mr Molefe was later arrested and identified by the policeman as being the man who had thrown the grenade. A torch found at the scene of the battle was also discovered to have Mr Molefe's fingerprints on it.

(Proceeding)

astatic diseases. The high proportion of is exhibit a spectrum of with developing communities, iate position between the more similar to the

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57.6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19.7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28.4% and 25.7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

What is of particular concern is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the 'coloureds' and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

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Battle siege look to treason trial

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The historic Collège Road Supreme Court, standing in rolling, tropical gardens on the banks of the Umsinduzi River, had the look of an army headquarters in a war zone yesterday.

As judgment began in the trial of 12 men charged with high treason, some of the strictest security measures ever seen at a South African trial went into operation.

Squads of police armed with riot guns, rifles and sub-machine guns guarded all entrances and exits to the court grounds and the court building. All vehicles entering the court grounds were searched and members of the Press and the public were body searched before being allowed in.

Women were searched in a mobile police station parked outside the court and only newspapermen in possession of Press identity cards were allowed into the courtroom.

Police also patrolled surrounding roads and took up positions on the Maritzburg College sports grounds across the street from the court.

The trial, which has produced dramatic evidence of armed clashes with South African security forces, huge arms caches, and military training in other African states, again developed into a clash of wills between Mr Justice Hefer and the 12 accused.

Throughout the trial, which started on August 1, this year, the judge and the 12 accused have repeatedly crossed swords. Two of the men received six-month jail sentences for contempt of court earlier in the proceedings and the men have steadfastly refused to take part in the trial.

At one stage evidence was led after the men had been cleared from the dock specially built for the trial.

Mr Justice Hefer said: "No trial can continue with 12 male voices raised in defiance."

He said the trial was a "show trial" and that the men were "not interested in their own defence."

'Show trial' was aim of terror accused

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — In a preamble to his judgment of 12 suspected terrorists who repeatedly broke into song, gave black power salutes and shouted ear-splitting war cries, Mr Justice Hefer said they had done "their level best" to try to make their hearing a show trial.

The men were warned earlier that their outbursts of laughter — which were interrupting the judge's summing up of evidence — would not be tolerated.

The laughter stopped, however, when they were warned that judgment could be given in their absence.

The accused had clapped their hands, danced in the dock and given members of the public black power salutes before taking their places in the specially built dock.

After the men had shouted war cries and their leader, James Mange, had shouted "down with capitalism, down with fascism" yesterday afternoon, Mr Justice Hefer told the men they would be punished if a further outburst occurred.

"I warn you for the last time, particularly accused 12 (James Mange), who is the leader of the little sing-songs," he said.

The State evidence had not been tested after the men had fired their defence counsel and two assistants on the sixth day of the hearing.

The accused had then "persisted in the attitude of not taking part in the trial" and

had "seemed possessed with maintaining their stand" Mr Justice Hefer said.

Most had behaved in a contemptuous manner and two, John Sekete, 24, and Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, had been sentenced for contempt of court.

Throughout the proceedings, they had refused all chances to cross-examine witnesses and had not given evidence themselves, he said.

"I personally dislike hearings in camera. But there are times when justice demands the doors of the court remain closed to the public."

"I had every reason to believe this was such a time and such conditions existed."

"I will not permit the property and lives of witnesses to be jeopardised by having their identities revealed."

The banned ANC had openly expressed its feelings and had brazenly stated what was to be done to "sell-outs."

If the accused felt aggrieved by the fact that the proceedings were in camera, they could only blame the ANC, Mr Justice Hefer said.

Because the evidence before the court had not been tested by cross-examination, the court would have to adopt "a very special approach" to the evidence, Mr Justice Hefer said.

State counsel Mr Rob Seggie and Mr Kevin Atwell were to be commended for the way they had handled what had been a "difficult and unpleasant case", he said.

The hearing continued.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account.

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usually be presented in the simplified way require

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

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choosing means; able to aid the aid on the quest r age groups, wh a of the aged? y have to be exp ed questions. ces used to objec each other.

At one stage the men chanted "down with fascism, down with racism, down with capitalism" before being warned by the judge "for the last time" to stop singing in court.

"I only hope you want to see the end of this judgment. I am a very patient man. If you want to spend a year here that is what we will do," the judge told the men.

While the judge was giving his judgment some of the accused dozed, others laughed and joked in whispers and all appeared disinterested in the proceedings.

There are various means of doing this; but all of the expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:
(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine

Confession is accepted at trial

Staff Reporter

A MAGISTRATE in the Kempton Park Regional Court yesterday allowed the admission as evidence of a confession allegedly made by a Soweto man charged under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr G Steyn is Mr Madala Jim Magagula, 41, who is alleged to have provided transport for Mr Petrus Kgwadi and others from Johannesburg to the area of the Jeppes Reef border post, between South Africa and Swaziland. There, it is alleged, he showed them a route by which they could enter Swaziland without encountering a border post.

He is also accused of delivering Kgwadi and others to a house in Manzini belonging to a member of the Africa National Congress and, therefore, of unlawfully instigating, encouraging, inciting, helping, advising and commanding Kgwadi and others to undergo training with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The incident is alleged to have taken place in November 1976.

Mr Magagula has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Steyn said he would explain at the end of the trial why the confession should be admissible as evidence.

A former warrant officer in the Security Police, Mr Pieter Gedion Syferis, identified police photographs to corroborate the confession.

He told the court that on February 6 he had gone to the Jeppes Reef border post accompanied by Magagula. There, Mr Syferis said, Mr Magagula showed him a spot where he and some students spent the night, and also took him to place where, he said, he took the youths to a fence and showed them the direction to take into Swaziland. He said the photographs were taken by a Warrant Officer Potgieter.

Under cross-examination by Mr Mokgoatlheng, for the defence, Mr Syferis said Mr Magagula had claimed the students had told him they were going to Swaziland to undergo military training under the African National Congress.

The hearing was postponed to November 20.

logical axiom, basic to the analysis of the value of a programme

mately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net

social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds

that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second

programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at

a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each

may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent

on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the bene-

fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit

analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown

that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all

expenditure on health,¹¹ it may be felt that the benefits from this kind

of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	+++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Songs for judgment

JUDGMENT on 12 men accused of high treason began in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, yesterday as heavily-armed policemen kept a tight security net around the court precincts. Vehicles entering the parking area were searched, as were members of the public who attended the judgment.

Col G N Erasmus, chief of security police in Pietermaritzburg, said security arrangements were the tightest at any trial in South Africa.

Half an hour before Mr Justice J J F Hefer entered the court to begin his summing up of the evidence, the accused began singing freedom songs in the cells.

As they filed into the glass dock, they continued singing for two minutes, then turned their backs on the judge and gave the black power salute, to about 40 people in the public gallery.

The entire front row was taken up by black policemen who stood up to provide a shield as the accused entered the court.

All the accused have pleaded not guilty to a main count of high trea-

son, with 43 alternative counts under the Terrorism Act, and conspiracy to commit murder.

The trial is a landmark in South African legal history. For the first time, South Africans are alleged to have engaged police in armed combat.

According to evidence — which has been uncontested since the accused dismissed their defence team after six days —

two gun and grenade battles were fought between police and insurgents at Witkleigat and Modimole in Bophutha-Tswana in August and October last year.

With the evidence of 144 witnesses to be covered, the judgment was expected to take two or three days.

The accused are: Mr John Sekete (24), Mr Tladitsagae Molefe (23), Mr

Jeffrey Legoabe (30), Mr Thibe Ngobeni (27), Mr Andrew Mapheto (20), Mr Bennet Komane (46), Mr Titus Maleka (25), Mr Sydney Choma (23), Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27), Mr Mandla Mthethwa (22), Mr Vusumuzi Zulu (28) and Mr James Mange (24). — Sapa.

questions in this long enough and had e into the University courses.

at their school ersity, though less ate and 18% nearly liked an additional minations" and on ts a great many 1 presentation of

semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sample indicated as follows:

Contempt conviction against chanting alleged terrorists

MM 14/11/79

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG —

Twelve alleged terrorists who paraded into court chanting "Here comes the Black man, Vorster" were convicted of contempt of Court yesterday.

The action was taken by Mr. Justice Hefer after repeated warnings to the men not to sing in court during the duration of the trial had been ignored.

Yesterday morning the

men appeared subdued when they filed into court, and in accordance with the Judge's warning on Monday, they silently took their places in the specially constructed dock.

After the first adjournment, however, they entered the court singing and stamping their feet in unison as they walked into the courtroom under the watchful eyes of policemen carrying riot sticks.

Mr. Justice Hefer sat

silently and watched as the men chanted "Here comes the Black man, Vorster," and then finished their display with Black Power salutes and cries of "Amandla" (strength).

"For what you just did you are all convicted of contempt," Mr. Justice Hefer told the men when silence had returned to the court. "Sentence will be passed at the end of the trial," he warned.

Some of the men sat smiling while the Judge spoke, and after the lunch adjournment they repeated their performance led by accused 12, Mr. James Mange.

Mr. Justice Hefer remained silent then warned the men that he would "keep this in mind" when it came to sentence.

When evidence against the first five men was

reviewed yesterday, Mr. Justice Hefer found they had all undergone military training in foreign countries.

Mr. John Sekete (24), had been found in Bophuthatswana "on the doorstep of South Africa" with large amounts of arms and explosives at his disposal.

It was also clear that Mr. Tladitsagae Molefe (23) had been involved in a clash with two members of

the South African police near Witkleingat in Bophuthatswana last year, Mr. Justice Hefer found.

During the clash two terrorists had been killed, one by his own grenade which exploded prematurely, and Mr. Molefe had escaped into the bush only to be arrested later while standing at a roadside.

Evidence against Mr. Jeffrey Legoabe was overwhelming and the Court accepted that he had

undergone military training in Angola and returned to South Africa with a pistol and grenades which he had concealed in a house in Soweto.

The 12 men from various parts of South Africa — who are facing a main count of high treason, 43 counts of participating in terrorist activities and counts of conspiracy to commit murder — were remanded to today when judgment will continue.

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

'Terror' witness weeps in court

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS broke down and cried before Mr Justice D J H le Roux in the Circuit Court, Kempton Park, yesterday at the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) charged under the Terrorism Act.

The incident occurred while the witness, who cannot be identified, was being cross-examined by defence counsel Mr G Farber.

Appearing before Mr Le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19. They are charged with participating in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence. All have pleaded not guilty.

The judge had informed Miss X that if she gave satisfactory evidence she would be indemnified from prosecution. She told the court that "outside" she had supported what the accused stood for, but while in detention she had lost sympathy.

At this stage she broke down. The judge asked if she wanted a break to compose herself, but she said she would continue.

After confinement under Section Six and three weeks of continuous interrogation by Security Police, her sympathy had waned.

Miss X said she was an assistant to the SSL, and organised catering at funerals where the organisation played an active role.

She said that Mr Kotu had told her in Soweto, some time after they attended the funeral of Mr Johannes Matsobane, a political prisoner who died on Robben Island in August last year, that the SSL was a non-violent organisation.

She said this surprised her because she knew that the whole of Soweto believed in violence. She said Mr Kotu told her later that the SSL actually advocated violence, but were using non-violent talk as a camouflage ruse against the police.

Mr Kotu had also told her that his organisation was intent on promoting the objectives of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC).

The hearing continues today.

... objectives to each other.

... objectives achieved, but

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. *Policy and Practice in the U.K. Department of Health* ...

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

... of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

GENERAL NEWS

Singing lands treason trial 12 in trouble

MARITZBURG. — The judge in the Maritzburg treason trial yesterday convicted all 12 accused of contempt of court when they started singing in Zulu — after a final warning on Monday that he would no longer tolerate the singing which threatened to disrupt proceedings.

The accused were silent as Mr Justice Hefer continued his lengthy judgment yesterday morning — but after the tea adjournment the 12 filed back into court singing and showing the black power salute.

"For what you just did you are all convicted of contempt of court," Mr Justice Hefer said. He said sentence for this would be passed at the end of the trial.

Police kept up their round-the-clock guard on the Supreme Court building and everyone entering the precincts was searched. A heavy guard was also mounted in the courtroom yesterday.

Mr Justice Hefer rejected the evidence of two State witnesses who testified against one of the 12, Mr John "Funky" Sekete, 24.

Summing up the case against Mr Sekete, the judge said witnesses had described a battle at Witkleingat in BophuthaTswana last August, between South African policemen and an unknown number of black men.

The ANC had claimed responsibility for the skirmish.

Police evidence was that automatic weapons were used by both sides and that handgrenades were thrown by the insurgents, but there were no casualties.

Witnesses had described finding a handgrenade and a Russian Makarov pistol at the scene, as well as a "base camp".

The next day a Security Police major also found two magazines for Russian weapons and later a Russian AK rifle had been found in another search.

Last November 22 Mr Sekete was arrested at Phokeng.

According to a police witness, Major M D Ras, Mr Sekete took him and other policemen to his mother's home in Koster, where a pistol was found buried.

The following day Mr Sekete took police to Witkleingat and pointed out a large quantity of arms and explosives. Forty grenades, 62 blocks of TNT, 100 percussion caps and 3 000 rounds of ammunition were found.

Books of Marxist philosophy and information on explosives were also found.

Maj Ras detained Mr Sekete under Section Six of the Terrorism Act on November 24 and the accused pointed out other spots to police six days later.

Mr Justice Hefer said he accepted the prosecution evidence — undisputed — of these finds and that the sites were pointed out by Mr Sekete. There was also no reason to doubt that Mr Sekete's fingerprints were found on a bottle at the "base camp".

Regarding the evidence of two other State witnesses, who cannot be named, he said Mr Sekete was alleged to have spoken to them at a house in Phokeng about "terrorist training".

One of the witnesses had said he had to look up "terrorist" in the dictionary.

This evidence sounded "most untrue", the judge said.

"The court regards it as highly unlikely that Mr Sekete would describe his training as that of a terrorist. It is well-known that people generally referred to as terrorists do not accept the term. They prefer to be called 'freedom fighters'."

Standing alone, the evidence of these two witnesses could not be relied upon, he said.

Other evidence against Mr Sekete concerned two letters he wrote to a friend in Soweto. In one of them he wrote that he was going to Russia and in the other asked for his reference book and school certificate.

The court accepted this friend's testimony.

Judgment continues. — Sapa.

area.
among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in urbanisation observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

knowledge of the base population age estimates of this are available for Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population the age specific survival rates from actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group.
was adopted as a population figure for red. The 1970 age distribution 10 by numbers being adjusted by the 1974 economic region. 11

Two standard populations were used: developed population and Mexico 1960
es. Calculated mainly in five year age divisions of the eighth revision of the Diseases (ICD).

ed for 1970, the last census year.
is is the mortality experience of a al conditions which would exist if a eliminated. It gives an indication cause on the expectation of life.

Treason trial man called 'gun expert'

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — By repairing a malfunction in a Russian-made anti-aircraft gun in a fraction of the time it took an experienced Defence Force officer, an accused in a treason trial in Maritzburg had demonstrated his expert knowledge of artillery pieces, a judge said yesterday.

Mr James Mange, 24, had showed his proficiency with the communist-made weapon by stripping it, naming the parts and then reassembling it, Mr Justice Hefer said.

In addition, Mr Mange had repaired "in a few minutes a malfunction that the officer, a Major Kleyhans, was unable to rectify in half an hour, the judge said.

As the weapon had been captured by the South African Defence Force while they were on operations in a "foreign country", there was no way Mr

Mange could have received instruction on it in South Africa. All 12 men facing a charge of high treason, 48 counts of participating in terrorist activities and conspiracy to commit murder, were subpoenaed yesterday and there were no incidents in court.

Earlier in the week the men were convicted of contempt of court for singing as they marched into court. Immediately after they had been convicted, they repeated the display and were warned again by the judge.

Although the State had produced evidence to show Mr Visumzi Zulu, 28, had spent a long period concealed in a "cave" near the Umlaas Canal where a pipeline carries oil products across the river at Merebank, there was nothing to show he had reconnoitred the spot for sabotage purposes, Mr Justice Hefer said.

"We may validly infer that

the accused had been to these places.

"Some of the pipes carry vital supplies and we may infer that the accused saw the oil refinery. It may be inferred he spent some time there. But no further inferences can be drawn."

Mr Zulu, however, had left South Africa for military training, Mr Justice Hefer said. This fact had been testified to by two accomplices who were also the best "black witnesses to testify" in the court. "Both spoke convincingly and with great confidence", the judge said.

One of the men had spent hours on the witness stand and the court had every opportunity of forming an impression of him.

"The overriding impression was of utter and complete honesty," Mr Justice Hefer said. The case continues.

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

Witness tells of violence

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

VIOLENCE would be the only solution to bring about change in the country as long as the Government denied blacks dialogue, a Terrorism Act trial judge in the Kempton Park Circuit Court heard yesterday.

A State witness, who was warned as an accomplice and may not be named, was being cross-examined by Mr G Farber, for the defence, before Mr Justice D J H le Roux at the trial of Kedibone Christopher (21), Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19), all members of the Soweto Students' League.

They are charged with participating in terrorist

activities, arson, malicious damage to property, attempted murder and public violence. They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The witness, who yesterday completed her second day in the witness box, said she had felt violence would have been the only solution to bring about change as long as the Government denied blacks an opportunity for dialogue.

She also told the court that she did not see anything evil in the activities of the accused.

She said she refrained from this violent attitude after she had been detained incommunicado in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Defence: "What was it about this Section Six that gave rise to this change of attitude?"

Witness: "The idea of being confined alone for such a long period of time."

Defence: "Is this a genuine change?"

Witness: "Yes it is."

DISGUSTED

The witness further said she had been disgusted at a call by the SSL in January that students return to school. She had referred to the SSL as the "Useless Boys Club" following this call. This had angered Kotu.

Earlier, she told the court that she had been dead scared of policemen on the day of her arrest and that she still was.

Asked if she thought she would be subjected to the same treatment if she did not adhere to her statement, she said she did not.

Defence: Do you think you will be released after you have given evidence?

Witness: That is what my interrogator, Sergeant de Meyer, told me. The trial continues today.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

M
F

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

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On January 22 this year three men and Mr. Maleka crossed the Swaziland/South African border and made their way to the Groblersdal area. All the men bore a "fair amount" of firearms and ammunition.

In Mr. Choma's statement he described how he left his birthplace — Middelburg — and underwent military training in Swaziland, Libya, Tanzania and finally, the Soviet Union.

"Nobody influenced me to do this," he says in the statement. He was then given "work" to do in his old home area.

Mr. Justice Hefer said both these men (Mr. Maleka and Mr. Choma) had access to large amounts of arms and explosives. Their involvement too had been "clearly established."

(Proceeding)

Silence reigns at the terror trial

THE 12 accused in the Treason Trial in Pretoria filed silently into the dock yesterday morning in marked contrast to the rumpus which led to their being convicted of contempt of court on Tuesday.

Mr. Justice J. F. Hefer continued his summing up of the evidence against the last six accused yesterday.

Mr. Bennet Komane (46), who had disappeared from his home in Soweto from 1978 to 1979, had during this period been seen in Angola by various witnesses. He had been "active in delivery of supplies to trainees and in their training."

Mr. Komane had also admitted receiving training in various countries "notorious for their support of the terrorist movements," and his involvement had been clearly established.

Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Statements made to police by Mr. Titus Maleka (25), and Mr. Sydney Choma (23), were both allowed as evidence by Mr. Justice Hefer.

Mr. Maleka admitted in his statement having received military training in Moscow before moving to various camps in Zambia, Angola and Mozambique.

Tears, jeers and song as 11 begin 184 years in jail

NM 16/11/79

327

Terrorist sent to the gallows

Mercury Bureau
PIETERMARITZBURG — A terrorist threw his arms around a comrade who had been sentenced to death for treason, and sobbed while policemen armed with shotguns looked on impassively yesterday.

When they tried to persuade Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27) to leave the cage-like dock in which he had sat for nearly seven weeks, he refused to move and tried to break the police cordon before he reached the court cells.

The display of emotion by Hadebe was the first to be shown by any of the men who had consistently interrupted Court proceedings by singing and had then sat unmoved while Mr. Justice Hefer sentenced them to long terms of imprisonment for bearing arms against the State.

The hostility which had been simmering for

Embrace and sobs for his doomed comrade

several weeks broke into outright confrontation yesterday when the men entered the Court singing and then almost immediately started throwing Black Power salutes.

James Mange, the only man to be sentenced to death and who was later described by the judge as being "repulsive", later again led them in song and chanted: "Long live Braam Fischer, long live

Joe Slovo, long live Fidel Castro."

Throughout their displays Mr. Justice Hefer sat quietly and occasionally exchanged unperturbed words with his assessors.

His iron control never faltered when a policeman emerged from the cells and announced that: "The accused have refused to come into court."

The judge then ordered the policeman in charge of court security "to use whatever force was necessary to get the men into the dock."

They emerged chanting defiantly minutes after several beefy policemen had gone to carry out the order.

When the men were driven away in a large truck after the trial they were greeted with Black Power salutes by relatives and some White university students.

The sentences they got

Mercury Bureau
WHEN the 12 were found guilty of treason the alternative of participating in terrorist activities fell away.

T. Hadebe and Mandla Mthetwa were found not guilty of incitement to commit murder.

John Sekete (24), Jeffrey Legabe (30), Thibe Ngobeni (27), Bennet Komane (46), Titus Matheka (25), Sydney Choma (23), Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27) and Mandla Mthetwa (22) were all sentenced to 16 years

with a further 12 months for contempt of Court.

Andrew Mapheto (20) was jailed for 14 years and 12 months for contempt.

Vusumi Zulu was jailed for 19 years and 12 months for contempt.

Thadrasage Molefe (23) was jailed for 18 years with 12 months for contempt. James Mange sentenced to death with 18 months imprisonment for contempt.

Kevin MacGregor
PIETERMARITZBURG — A Russian-trained terrorist was sentenced to death and 11 of his comrades were jailed for a total of 184 years when South Africa's first treason trial in 20 years drew to a close yesterday.

The men — who continually disrupted the seven-week hearing with songs and ear-splitting war cries — were defiant to the last and refused to take part in the proceedings even when Mr. Justice Hefer found them all guilty of high treason.

James Mange (24), who was sentenced to death for plotting to exterminate the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea in the Cape, sat impassively in the dock while Mr. Justice Hefer pronounced sentence.

He then leaned forward, threw up his arm in the ANC Black Power salute and screamed "Amandhla" (power) before settling himself comfortably in the corner of the specially constructed dock.

The rest of the men showed little reaction when they were sentenced to terms ranging up to 18 years for leaving South Africa to undergo military training in Russia, Angola, Tanzania and East Germany.

All were South African citizens or owed allegiance to the country and had been found guilty of what was, in a sense, the ultimate crime against the State," said the judge.

Defiance

The Court could not allow people who had a grievance, and no constitutional means to rectify it, to resort to unconstitutional means to achieve their aims.

"By allowing this society would destroy itself and the Courts could not be party to it," he said.

Mr. Justice Hefer referred to the men's behaviour during the stormy seven-week hearing and said they had displayed the "most blatantly provocative defiance" he had ever experienced.

They had ignored his earlier warnings and had openly defied him immediately after they had been convicted of contempt of Court earlier in the week, he said.

Mange, "who had been the instigator of most of the unpleasantness" was sentenced to an extra 18 months for his actions and the rest of the men to 12 months.



TWELVE terrorists who had been convicted of high treason throw Black Power salutes to relatives and friends — some of them Whites — on the way to begin sentences.

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Terror trial accused to hang for treason

331
31
1921 16/11/79

ONE man was sentenced to death and 11 others were jailed for a total of 173 years after all were convicted of high treason in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday.

James Daniel Mange (24), described by the judge, Mr Justice F Hefer, as a "repulsive character", showed no emotion as he was sentenced to

hang. But another accused, Mandlenkosi Hadebe, became hysterical and had to be restrained by others in the dock after sentence was passed.

Police armed with automatic rifles moved into the court during the judgment and cleared the public gallery when all accused began singing loudly.

Many members of the public were turned away from the court, which was

packed with uniformed and plainclothes policemen.

Earlier, the accused smuggled placards into the dock and held them up against the glass... they read "Apartheid is high treason" and "Never on our knees."

After being sentenced to death Mange remained icy calm and walked silently out after the other 11 men, many of whom were restraining a scream-

TO PAGE 4

SUNDAY POST

Three for the price of one
- with 1.5 million readers

Read about the
game to South
visited Winterville
Percy Qobozai
acco

16/11/79 1133

One sentenced to die, 184 years' jail for 11

PIETERMARITZBURG — A Russian-trained terrorist was sentenced to death and 11 of his comrades were jailed for a total of 184 years when South Africa's first treason trial in 20 years drew to a close yesterday.

The men — who continually disrupted the seven-week hearing with songs and ear-splitting war cries — were defiant to the last and refused to take part in the proceedings even when Mr Justice Hefer found them all guilty of high treason.

James Mange, who was sentenced to death for plotting to exterminate the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea, sat impassively in the dock while Mr Justice Hefer pronounced sentence.

He then leaned forward, threw up his arm in the ANC black power salute and screamed "amandla" (strength) before settling himself comfortably in the corner of the specially constructed dock.

The rest of the men showed little reaction when they were sentenced to terms ranging from 11 to 18 years for leaving South Africa to undergo military training in Russia, Angola, Tanzania and East Germany.

The men had not left South Africa "to get some shooting practice, but had been trained with instruments of war" which included sophisticated assault rifles, pistols,

machine guns, mortars and even anti-aircraft guns, Mr Justice Hefer said.

"All were South African citizens or owed allegiance to the country and have been found guilty of what was in a sense the ultimate crime against the state," he said.

The court could not allow people who had a grievance, and no constitutional means to rectify it, then to resort to unconstitutional means to achieve their aims.

"By allowing this, society would destroy itself and the courts could not be party to it," he said.

Members of the public who packed into the gallery of the court were hastily removed by security police when the men's hostility to the court erupted into open confrontation on several occasions.

The men burst into song, and at one stage waved crudely made anti-apartheid placards in the air.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Hefer referred to the men's behaviour during the stormy hearing and said they had displayed the "most blatantly

provocative defiance" he had ever experienced.

They had ignored his earlier warnings, and had openly defied him immediately after they had been convicted of contempt of court earlier in the week, he said.

Mange, who had "been the instigator of most of the unpleasantness would have to serve an extra 18 months for his actions and the rest of the men 12 months," he said.

The terms would not run concurrently with their sentences for treason, he said.

The sentences passed by Mr Justice Hefer were: John Mofokeng Sekete, 24; Jeffrey Ramasaka Legoabe, 30; Thibe Jimmy Ngobeni, 27; Bennet Komane, 46; Titus Maleka, 25; Sydney Chona, 23; Mandlenkosi Hadebe, and Mandla Jack Mthetwa, 28 — each 16 years imprisonment for high treason, and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Andrew Mapheto, 20 — 14 years' imprisonment for high treason and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Tladitsagae Molefe, 24 — 18 years' imprisonment for high treason and one

year for contempt of court.

Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu, 28 — 13 years' imprisonment for high treason and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

James Mange, who led the singing for which the men were convicted of contempt of court — 18 months' imprisonment for this offence in addition to the death sentence for high treason.

Mange was described by Mr Justice Hefer as a "thoroughly repulsive and objectionable character in more ways than one".

In giving reasons for the passing of the death sentence on him, Mr Justice Hefer said: "How far is a traitor to be allowed to go before the death penalty is imposed?" — DDC-SAPA.

IRA maim youth

BELFAST — Irish Republican Army guerillas shot a 16-year-old youth through both knees and elbows yesterday in what police said was a particularly severe case of local punishment known as "kneecapping." — SAPA-RNS.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.

Calculated for 1970, the last census year.

State also accuses them of having committed acts of arson, attempted murder, malicious damage to property and public violence. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

By Kingdom Lolwane

Release from detention

The 20-year-old witness, who yesterday spent her third and last day in the witness box being cross-examined by Mr G Farber in a Terrorism Act Trial heard before Mr Justice D J Hale Roux cried after explaining the difficulty she would be faced with on her re-

the 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by being adjusted by the 1974 distribution.¹¹

Sebokeng man shot dead on way home

HUNDREDS of commuters watched helplessly as a gunman killed a Sebokeng man on Wednesday at Leenhof railway station near Vereeniging. The dead man

was on his way to board a train to Sebo-
keng after knocking
it off from work.

She told the court that she was ashamed to face the community because of the evidence she gave against the accused. She kept asking herself how the general public would accept her back when she was released from detention.

Defence: "What is it that makes you feel ashamed to give evidence?"

Witness: "The community will see me as having betrayed my black brother."

Earlier, she said that she had pointed out ve-

hicles to be intercepted during Johannes Matsobane funeral in Sebokeng, near Vereeniging last year. She admitted, however, that she had not told the police about the matter.

the standard population, adding the number of
adding the total standard population. While
of the age structure of the observed population,
population will affect the weighting given to
age groups. The choice of standard population

The dead man is believed to be Mr Joseph Radebe who lives at Zone 12, Sebokeng Township. He

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified

Death sentence and 184 years in treason trial

MARITZBURG. — After being sentenced to death for high treason in the Supreme Court in Maritzburg yesterday, James Daniel Mange, 24, remained icy calm and walked silently out the courtroom.

He followed the other 11 men, many of whom were restraining a screaming Mandlenkosi Hadebe from breaking loose.

Hadebe was dragged from the courtroom towards the cells, shouting at policemen nearby: "You will pay."

The men were sentenced to a total of 184 years jail for high treason and contempt of court. This did not include the 18 months imposed upon Mange, also for contempt of court.

The sentences passed by Mr Justice Hefer were: John Mofokeng Sekete, 24, Jeffrey Ramasaka Legoabe,

30, Thibe Jimmy Ngobeni, 27, Bennet Komane, 46, Titus Maleka, 25, Sydney Choma, 23, Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, and Mandla Jack Mthetwa, 28, — each 16 years jail for high treason, and one years jail for contempt of court.

Andrew Mapheto, 20, 14 years jail for high treason, and one years jail for contempt of court.

Tladitsagae Molefe, 24, 18 years jail for high treason, and one year for contempt of court.

Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu, 28, 13 years jail for high treason and one years jail for contempt of court.

After Mr Justice Hefer had convicted the 12 men, each one of them reaffirmed their stand not to take any part in the trial, when asked if they had anything to say in mitigation. — Sapa.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

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'Ashamed' to give evidence

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS told a judge in the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that she had been thinking about reprisals from the black community for having given evidence for the State in a terrorism trial.

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence during her third day in the witness box in the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League charged under the Terrorism Act.

The four are: Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

They have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

The witness, who has been warned as an accomplice, told Mr D J H le Roux during cross-examination by Mr G Farber (for the accused): "I am ashamed of facing the black community because I've given evidence in this trial.

"I think the black community is going to think I've be-

trayed the black nation," she said.

Asked by Mr Farber whether it was her view that the majority of blacks supported the accused in their alleged activities, she replied "yes."

Mr Farber: "But there are many thinking blacks who do not support a violent solution to problems."

Witness: "It's hard to say."

In earlier evidence she told the court that during her association with the accused they perpetrated acts of violence which she firmly believed in.

She said she was attracted to the SSL by its activities, such as having sympathy for fellow blacks and their efforts in getting the youth together.

Immediately she was detained and placed under solitary confinement her attitude changed and she saw evil in what the SSL were doing.

"The idea of being alone in solitary confinement was enough to make me change. It was a genuine change. When I made a statement to the police I had not changed because at the time I had not felt the pangs of solitary confinement," she said.

The hearing continues today.

Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

'You'll pay' shout as treason men are sentenced (331)

MARITZBURG — After being sentenced to death for high treason in the Supreme Court here yesterday, James Daniel Mange (24) remained icy calm and walked silently out after the other 11 men, many of whom were restraining a screaming Mandlenkosi Hadebe from breaking loose into the courtroom.

As he was dragged from the courtroom towards the cells, Hadebe screamed at policemen nearby: "You will pay."

The sentences passed by Mr Justice F Hefer were: John Mofokeng Sekete (24), Jeffrey Ramasaka Legoabe (30), Tibe Jimmy Ngobeni (27), Bennet Komane (46), Titus Maleka (25), Sydney Choma (23), Mandlenkosi Hadebe and Mandla Jack Mthetwa (28) — each 16 years' imprisonment for high treason, and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Andrew Mapheto (20) was given 14 years' imprisonment for high treason and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Tladitsagae Molefe (24) received 18 years' imprisonment for high treason and one year for contempt of court.

Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu (28) was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for high treason and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

James Daniel Mange, who had led all the singing for which the men were convicted of contempt of court, received 18 months' imprisonment for this offence in addition to the death sentence for high treason.

Mange was described by Mr Justice Hefer as a "thoroughly repulsive and objectionable character in more ways than one."

In giving reasons for the passing of the death sentence on Mange, Mr Justice Hefer said: "How far is a traitor to be allowed to go before the death penalty is imposed?"

"AT WAR"

He said he would also take into account the "times in which we are living, when the ANC has so often proclaimed it is at war with South Africa."

counts of high treason. Mr Justice Hefer returned no verdict.

The counts were of participation in terrorist activities.

The judge said State Counsel had agreed that these would amount to a duplication of the high treason charge.

Mr Justice Hefer found Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, and Mandla Mthetwa, 22, not guilty on an additional count of incitement to commit murder. — Sapa.

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease

Miss X tells of threats to burn homes

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A WITNESS told a judge in the Circuit Court, Kempton Park, yesterday that members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) warned her and other youth club members that unless they recruited students for the purpose of establishing cells, their homes would be set on fire. The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence at the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League charged under the Terrorism Act.

The four are: Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19. They have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Miss X, who has been warned as an accomplice, told Mr Justice D J H le Roux that she was a member of the Regina Mundi Youth Club. She met Mr Mathabe for the first time in July last year.

He told members to recruit students from schools so that cells could be formed. He threatened that if they did not carry out his instructions their parents' homes would be set on fire.

Miss X told the court that at the wake of Mr Johannes Matsobane of Sebokeng, who died while serving a prison term on Robben Island, a certain Lesley told mourners that the principal of Mqaka Secondary School in Sebokeng, had prevented students from attending the funeral.

He also said he knew the policeman who was responsible for the arrest of Matsobane, and suggested that the homes of the principal and the policeman be set on fire. Mr Mathabe supported the idea, she said.

in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African

During the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Africans than it is to the whites.

The ruthless plotters

TWELVE Russian-trained terrorists sat impassively in a bullet-proof glass cage in the dock of the Maritzburg Supreme Court when Mr Justice J J F Hefer sentenced one of them to death and his comrades to a total of 184 years' imprisonment for high treason.

Then, defiant to the last, James Mange, 24, who plotted to exterminate a magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea in the Cape, leaned forward, threw up his arm in the African National Congress and Black Power salute and screamed: "Amandla." (Power)

It was the culmination of seven weeks of courtroom drama in South Africa's first treason trial in 20 years. In the words of the judge the men had displayed "the most blatantly provocative defiance" he had ever experienced.

Mange, believed to be only the second man in South Africa to be sentenced to death for high treason, was "a thoroughly repulsive and objectionable character", Mr Justice Hefer said.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Hefer said it was time the ANC and its supporters who made themselves available for acts of violence realised that they could not expect

Traffic trap saved



Some of the convicted terrorists give the ANC's Black Power salute to a group of bystanders they are driven off to prison

Death or
jail for
defiant
12 in
treason
trial

any leniency.

The court found that Mange had undergone military training in various African countries and in Russia, and had returned to South Africa where, under the auspices of the ANC, he had planned an attack on the police station and the magistrate's court at Whittlesea.

If he had not been caught for a traffic offence — and subsequently held by the Security Branch — he and a four-man gang would have "ruthlessly exterminated" the law-enforcement officials in the town, Mr Justice Hefer said.

Highlighted

Earlier in the trial the extent of the ANC's involvement in South Africa — and its propaganda campaign against the country — was highlighted in evidence given by Colonel Herman Stadler, head of the Security Branch in Port Natal, and two unnamed State witnesses.

Col Stadler told the court that a recent ANC propaganda publication referred to an alleged four-hour gun battle between ANC guerrillas and "a large contingent of South African Defence Force soldiers" near Rustenburg last year in which the "absolute superiority" of the ANC group was supposedly proved.

Col Stadler said the SADF had not been involved in such a battle.

A State witness — who, for his own protection, was never named — described a camp in Tanzania where he was given physical training and political lectures. He said he had left South Africa with a group of seven others after being told that the ANC would arrange a scholarship for him.

After a stay in Tanzania he and other ANC recruits were flown to Angola, where they were taught by Cubans and fellow-South Africans how to use weapons.

When he returned to South Africa with two companions early this year his mission had been to reconnoitre and

town's lawmen

By WYNTER MURDOCH

destroy police stations and bridges in BophuthaTswana.

Another State witness told the court that he and seven ANC recruits left South Africa for Swaziland after the 1976 riots, where they were lectured by ANC members at a school near Mbabane.

In December 1976 he was with a group of 15 South African blacks who were taken to Maputo, where they boarded an aircraft and travelled to Beira, Lusaka and finally Luanda in Angola.

At a camp called Benguella, outside the city, they received extensive military training and political lectures.

"We were told the enemy was always the Boers. Whenever we practised an attack were told to imagine the enemy as Boers."

Picked

The witness said that about 60 trainees were picked to fly to Moscow for further training. They arrived there in December 1977. In his group was Mange and John Mofokeng Osekete, 24, who was sentenced by Mr Justice Hefer to 16 years in jail.

After his return from Russia plans had been made in Maputo to attack the Whittlesea Magistrate's Court and police station.

"The mission was given to four of us by our secretary on behalf of the revolutionary council of the ANC," he said, adding that Mange was to be the commander.

The witness said the group's method of operation was to throw hand-grenades into the main buildings "and then get in during the confusion and kill".

He said that they were armed with submachine-guns and hand-grenades and that

the operation at both the police station and magistrate's court was to occur simultaneously.

In October 1978 they had crossed a fence near the Swaziland-South African border and made their way to Soweto to collect a vehicle in which to carry their firearms. While en route to Queenstown they were stopped by a traffic officer at Warmbaths after going through a stop street.

The witness said Mange — who was disguised as a priest — told the officer that they were on their way to a funeral. However, the officer was suspicious and they were arrested.

John Sekete, Jeffery Legoabe, Thibe Ngobeni, Bennet Komane, Titus Maleka, Sydney Choma, Mandlenkosi Hadebe and Mandla Mthetwa were each sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment for high treason and 12 months' imprisonment each for contempt of court. The sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

The court found that the men had all undergone military training at ANC camps in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania or Zambia, some of them in Russia, and had then returned to South Africa with hostile intentions — their eventual aim being the overthrow of the State.

Turning to Moses Molefe — the only known ANC member to be engaged in a gun battle with police on South African soil — Mr Justice Hefer said that he was a "brutal and selfish young man".

Molefe tossed a hand-grenade at a policeman who surprised him and two of his companions. The hand-grenade had not exploded, and in the ensuing gun battle both Molefe's companions had been shot dead. He had, however, managed to escape.

Mr Justice Hefer explained

that Molefe's action had not been premeditated, but rather the action of a desperate man — the only fact that had saved him from the gallows. Molefe was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment for high treason and a further 12 months for contempt of court.

Vusumuzi Zulu had not been as involved as the other men and although he had undergone military training in Angola, had returned to South Africa unarmed. He was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for high treason and one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Because of his youth Andrew Mapheto, 20, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for high treason and 12 months' imprisonment for contempt of court. He had been as involved as the rest.

Mr Justice Hefer said that he had treated the men leniently because most of them had lived in and around Soweto and had left at the time of the riots in 1976.

Allegiance

In discussing the citizenship question and whether the men owed allegiance to South Africa, Mr Justice Hefer said all the men except Legoabe and Choma had been born in and were citizens of South Africa at the time of their leaving, and thus owed allegiance.

Legoabe and Choma deserved a separate mention since the independence of Transkei and BophuthaTswana had caused difficulties regarding some South African blacks.

However, in applying for their identification documents both men had claimed that they were South Africans, and did then owe allegiance, Mr Justice Hefer said. He remarked that in any event the ANC did not recognise the independence of the two former homelands.

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THREATS AND SONGS — THE TERRORISTS' WEAPONS IN WHAT TURNED OUT TO BE...

THE treason trial battle that raged for seven weeks in the historic College Road Supreme Court, set in tranquil surroundings on the banks of the Umsinduzi River in Maritzburg, will inevitably have worldwide repercussions for South Africa.

It ended on Thursday with Mr Justice Hefer sentencing 24-year-old James Mange to death and 11 other men to prison terms ranging from 13 to 16 years, after what turned into one of the most bizarre trials in South African legal history.

In addition to the sentences on the treason charge, Mange — described by the judge as a repulsive man — was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and the other men to 12 months' imprisonment, for contempt of court.

And therein lies the crux of an often noisy confrontation that waged throughout the trial between the bench and the dock.

And never before in South African legal history can there have been such prolonged and steadfast defiance of both the political and judicial system from those arraigned before the court.

Throughout the seven weeks of the College Road affair, the 12 accused constantly disrupted proceedings by singing and chanting freedom songs and slogans. And, after dismissing their defence counsel, the men steadfastly refused to take any part in the proceedings.

Slogans like "Down with fascism", "Down with capitalism", and "Long live Fidel Castro", along with songs with derogatory words about former Prime Minister B J Vorster and former Minister of Justice J T Kruger, were par for the course in the sombre, Victorian-style building that once housed the Native Court.

The 12 men openly defied Mr Justice Hefer in a tense and unyielding clash of wills that completely overshadowed the often startling evidence that emerged at the trial.

Here, for the first time at a trial of this nature, was evidence of combat clashes between insurgents and South African security forces.

There was evidence, too, of plots to exterminate judicial officials and policemen, huge caches of arms throughout the country, and details of terrorist training in Russia, East Germany and a number

The most bizarre trial in SA history

By RORY BROWN

of African states.

It was clear, even from the indictment stage of the case, that here was a trial out of the ordinary.

But the facts of a silent and vicious war were pushed roughshod into the background by the battle between the 12 accused and the judge.

Apart from a few skirmishes, open war between the dock and the bench broke out when Mr Justice Hefer granted a State application for certain evidence to be heard in camera. The State claimed it was general policy for the African National Congress to "eliminate" people who gave evidence at trials of this nature, and that a number of witnesses would be in danger of their lives if they gave evidence in open court.

It was then that the 12 accused fired their defence

counsel and declared they no longer wanted to participate in the trial.

So successfully did they disrupt the hearing that at one stage the judge, who throughout the confrontation kept a visible grip on his emotions, ordered the men back to the cells and the trial to continue in their absence. "No court can continue with 12 male voices raised in harmony," Mr Justice Hefer said.

Thereafter the accused were brought to court singly, but to a man they refused to question witnesses.

Explaining his decision to hear certain evidence behind closed doors, Mr Justice Hefer said the ANC had openly declared its feelings on so-called sellouts.

"No court should — and I will not — allow property and the lives of people doing their

civic duty to be placed in jeopardy," the judge said.

If the 12 accused felt aggrieved at the ruling, the judge added, they could only blame the ANC. He had the feeling the men tried their level best to turn the hearing into a show trial.

"Should they be convicted, they and others would like to say their conviction was on the basis of untested evidence," Mr Justice Hefer added.

It was the attitude of the accused, too, which almost certainly led Mr Justice Hefer to deliver a judgment — one that lasted nearly four days — that was painstaking in its detail.

It was as though the judge, painfully aware of his role in the drama and of the worldwide interest the trial had attracted, wanted to cover all the bases.

And, true to form, the 12 accused were defiant to the last. In a dramatic finale to

the trial, they again sang and chanted songs and slogans, smuggled crude anti-apartheid posters into the enclosed dock specially built for the case, and at one stage refused to leave the cells.

Mr Justice Hefer told police to "use whatever force necessary" to get the men back into the dock. It was all part of the pattern and there was to be no compromise on either side.

The court found that Mange, described by Mr Justice Hefer as the instigator of most of the unpleasantness in court, had undergone military training in Russia and a number of African countries.

Had Mange not been caught for a traffic offence, and subsequently held by the Security Police, he and a four-man gang would have exterminated law enforcement officials at Whittlesea in the Cape, the judge said.

After being sentenced to death Mange gave the Black



● The prisoners exchange Black power salutes with friends and relatives as they are driven from the court.

Power salute and yelled out "Amandhla" (freedom).

The only display of emotion came from Madlenkosi Hadebe, who threw his arms around his comrade and sobbed. "Why not kill us all," he shouted.

And, as he was led struggling from the dock, he yelled: "You will all pay for this."

It was the end of a tense human drama, but for South Africa the repercussions are almost certainly still to come.

There can be little doubt that South Africa's political and judicial system will again come in for heavy criticism.

The first salvo was fired immediately after the trial by the Justice and Reconciliation Commission of the Maritzburg Council of Churches.

"It is a tragedy which has been brought about, in our view, by the disastrous policies which have been pursued in this country for many years," said a statement issued by the commission.

More criticism of that nature must surely be in the pipeline.

Battle hymns and salutes at M

**THEY
FACE
DEATH,
173
YEARS'
JAIL**

THE storm of riots that howled through Soweto in 1976 reverberated ominously in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this year during the first treason trial to be heard in South Africa since 1961.

Twelve men who left South Africa about the time of the 1976 disturbances to receive military training in Russia, East Germany, Angola, Libya or Zambia, were in August this year charged with high treason, alternatively 42 counts of participating in terrorist activities, and one count under the Riotous Assemblies Act of conspiracy to commit murder.

The 12 apostles of violence sang battle hymns sporadically throughout the hearing, sacked their defence counsel, refused to participate in the trial, gave ANC salutes while chanting political slogans, and again this week sang in court after Mr Justice Hefer pronounced them guilty of high treason.

One man was sentenced to death, while his 11 comrades were jailed for a total of 173 years. All 12 were additionally sentenced to a total of 13½ years in prison for contempt of court.

And still they sang . . . even as the prison van drove them away from court and the small group of family and friends who had huddled together in the rain to wave encouraging "black power" salutes.

During judgment the prisoners displayed placards printed in ink on rough grey paper smuggled into their specially constructed shatter-proof glass dock. One placard proclaimed, Apartheid is High Treason, another, Apartheid is a Crime Against Humanity, and a third, Never On Our Knees.

All members of the African National Congress, they were arrested in various parts of the country this year, most of them in possession of Russian assault rifles, hand-grenades, pistols and ammunition after they had infiltrated the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Bophuthatswana.

Each man's background as sketched by the court includes a period lived in Soweto, with a subsequent absence from South Africa during which he received what the judge said could "perhaps euphemistically" be called military training.

James Daniel Mange, 24, who was sentenced to death, was born, grew up and went to school in Soweto. A thin man with an obviously defective right eye and a forehead that wrinkles even when he laughs (which he did often in court), he disappeared from South Africa in 1976.

According to evidence Mange received training at the ANC's Benguela, Nova Catengua and Funda camps in Angola, where he specialised in anti-aircraft weapons.

Demonstrated

A State witness testified that he saw Mange in Angola wearing the uniform of those who had been to Russia, and according to Major Adriaan Kleynhans, a Defence Force artillery officer, Mange convincingly demonstrated that he was fully conversant with a

**By
MAUREEN
GRIFFIN**

14,5 mm anti-aircraft gun captured by South African forces during operations in a foreign country and which only a select few members of the Defence Force known how to operate.

Mange returned to South Africa in 1978, first to plan an attack on the police station at Whittlesea in the Cape, and later as leader of four men whose mission it was to carry out the attack and kill the police sergeant and the magistrate of Whittlesea.

Attack

The attack was planned to begin by throwing hand-grenades into the living quarters of the both the sergeant and magistrate. Those who survived the blast would run outside and be mown down, as would anybody else who got in the way.

His plan was foiled by a traffic offence. Disguised as a priest, he was stopped by a traffic officer who smelt liquor on his breath and noticed that his licence disc did not tally with the registration plates after he'd driven through an intersection near Warmbaths.

Mange, who Mr Justice Hefer described as "a thoroughly repulsive and objectionable character," was the ring-leader of most of the disruption in court during the trial.

When he was asked if he wished to say anything before sentence was passed, he replied: "Yours isn't to ask but to do."

When he was sentenced to death he screamed: "Amandla!" and then tried to calm one of the other convicted men who began to rant and rave as the

judge and his assessors left the court.

Tladitsagae Moses Molefe, 23, who was jailed for 18 years for high treason, was born in Sophiatown, Johannesburg. He went to school in Soweto, and was a pupil when he disappeared from South Africa during the riots.

Described by the judge as "an unscrupulous young man who is prepared to stop at nothing", he underwent training in Angola, East Germany and Zambia, and returned to South Africa from Botswana on a mission to survey and attack police stations in South Africa.

Carrying AK assault rifles and hand-grenades, Molefe and two companions entered Bophuthatswana in 1978.

When they were surprised by Warrant Officer C. R. de Witt at Madimola, Molefe raised his hands in a sign of surrender, but at the same time slipped

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Maritzburg terror trial



LAST act of defiance. One of the terrorists gives a black power salute through the police van grille.

TERROR CHANTS

QUOTE

APARTHEID is high treason
... apartheid is a crime
against humanity ... never
on our knees.

behind a tree and threw a hand-grenade at the policeman.

The grenade failed to explode, and as the three ran away W/O de Witt gave chase. He opened fire and killed two of them, wounding Molefe, who he identified at an identity parade a few months later.

He was also jailed for 12 months for contempt of court.

Contempt

Eight of the 12 convicted men got 16 years for high treason. They are John Sekete, 24, Jeffrey Legoabe, 30, Thibe Ngo-beni, 27, Bennet Komane, 46, Titus Maleka, 25, Sydney Choma, 23, Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, and Mandla Mthetwa, 22.

John Sekete, formerly of Koster but who also went to school in Soweto, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment early in the proceedings for contempt of court when he refused

to stop pacing up and down the dock while evidence was being given against him.

This week he received a further 12 months for contempt of court, along with Mandlenkosi Hadebe, who also previously was sentenced to six months for contempt. Hadebe refused to stop smoking in court.

Sekete trained in Angola, Russia and East Germany, and was arrested in Bophuthatswana after a fierce gun battle with security forces on a farm near the Derdepoort border post.

Hadebe, a small man who looks much younger than his 27 years, was born in Pietermaritzburg where he grew up. He was working when he suddenly left to undergo training in Angola in 1976.

When he returned he asked about places where arms and men could be concealed in the Msinga district in Natal, and with

Mandla Mthetwa brought two Russian AK 47 rifles, three magazines and 90 rounds of 7,62 mm ammunition into Msinga.

Asked if he wished to say anything before sentence, he said he was not paying any attention to the case in which he was being tried "by this Government with these laws of cannibalism."

Shout

He began to shout and thrash about in the dock after the judge had sentenced Mange to death. "You will pay", he cried as Mr Justice Hefer left the court.

Sydney Choma, who stared sullenly at the judge and his assessors when he wasn't joking with the other men in the dock, was trained in Libya, Angola and Russia.

He and Titus Maleka were apprehended by two men aged 78 and 55 near a kraal in the Groblersdal area early this year after

they were mistaken for housebreakers.

Both Choma and Maleka, who was trained in Angola and Russia, returned to the Republic to reconnoitre places near Dennilton in the Groblersdal district where arms and men could be concealed.

Similar evidence was led for the rest, but in the case of Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu, 28, the court found that he deserved the least punishment because he only went for military training in Angola but did nothing about it when he returned.

He was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment, plus one year for contempt.

Andrew Mapheto, 20, was jailed for 14 years plus one year for contempt. He was trained in Angola and East Germany, but the judge took account of his youth.

The last treason trial in South Africa ended differently. All 28 accused were found not guilty.

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ANC GUERILLAS SING IN FACE OF DEATH

THE storm of anger that howled through Soweto and other parts of the country in 1976 reverberated in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this year during the first treason trial to be heard in South Africa since 1961.

Evidence was heard of hundreds of Soweto exiles trained by ANC allies in guerilla warfare aimed at overthrowing the State.

Twelve men who left South Africa about the time of the 1976 uprising to receive military training in Russia, East Germany, Angola, Libya or Zambia, were in August this year charged with

high treason, alternatively 42 counts of participating in terroristic activities, and one count under the Riotous Assemblies Act of conspiracy to commit murder.

The 12 sang battle hymns sporadically throughout the hearing, sacked their defence counsel, refused to participate in the trial, gave ANC salutes while chanting political slogans, and again this week sang in court after Mr Justice Hefer pronounced them guilty of high treason.

Salutes

One was sentenced to death, while his 11 comrades were jailed for a total of 173 years. All 12 were also sentenced to a total of 13½ years in jail for contempt of court.

And still they sang. Even as the Black Maria drove them away from

the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court and the small group of family and friends who huddled together in the rain to wave encouraging clenched fist salutes.

During judgment the prisoners displayed placards smuggled into their specially constructed shatter-proof glass dock.

One placard proclaimed, "Apartheid is high treason".

All members of the African National Congress, they were arrested in various parts of South Africa this year, most of them in possession of assault rifles, hand-grenades, pistols and ammunition.

Each man's background as sketched by the court includes a period lived in Soweto, with a subsequent absence from South Africa during which he received military training.

James Daniel Mange, 24, who was sentenced to

death, was born, grew up and went to school in Soweto.

A thin man with a forehead that wrinkles even when he laughs (which he did often in court), he disappeared from South Africa in 1976.

According to evidence Mange received training at the ANC's Benguela, Nova Catengua and Funda camps in Angola, where he specialised in anti-aircraft weapons.

Attack

According to Major Adriaan Kleynhans, a Defence Force artillery officer, Mange convincingly demonstrated that he was fully conversant with a 14.5 mm anti-aircraft gun captured by South African forces during operations in "a foreign country".

Mange returned to

South Africa in 1978 to plan an attack on the police station at Whittlesea in the Cape.

His plan was foiled when he was stopped by a traffic officer who noticed that his licence disc did not tally with the registration plates after he'd driven through an inter-section near Warmbaths.

When he was sentenced to death he shouted "Amandla" and then tried to calm one of the other men who began to scream as the judge and his assessors left the court.

The other accused were Tladitsagae Molefe, sentenced to 18 years jail, John Sekete, Jeffrey Legobe, Thibe Ngobeni, Bennet Komane, Titus Maleka, Sydney Choma, Mandlenkosi Hadebe and Mandla Mthetwa, all sentenced to 16 years, Andrew Mapheto (14 years) and Vusumuzi Zulu (13 years).

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* * *

ANC trial witness tells all

I GAVE

EVIDENCE



Pietermaritzburg Terror trial's "Mr X" whose real name is Mr Niki Sekete a Soweto school teacher.

AGAINS

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BROUTHIER

A SECRET witness who gave evidence against his 'brother' in the Maritzburg terror trial has disclosed his identity to SUNDAY POST.

He said "people of the ANC" had threatened to kill witnesses — "but I don't care what happens to me".

Mr Niki Sekete (29), a teacher at Thesele Secondary School in Moroka, Soweto, said he spent four days at the trial where he gave evidence for the State under the name "Mr X".

He said he was 'not happy' with the sentence imposed upon John Sekete (24), a former Naledi High School pupil. "John will be 40 years old when we meet after he has completed his sentence."

Mr Sekete said John was his aunt's child — "but we lived as brothers and shared the same bedroom".

He said he was "equally worried" about the death sentence imposed upon James Daniel Mange (20), also a former Soweto pupil.

Told Mange's mother intended appealing against the death sentence, Mr Sekete said: "I hope it succeeds. I'm real worried about that one."

SUNDAY POST went to the Ohiawelo home of the Seketes to interview John's father. Mr Niki Sekete said the young man's father was not home and he would represent the family.

After having given John's background as a pupil, Mr Sekete — without being asked — told SUNDAY POST he had been subpoenaed to give evidence for the State at the Maritzburg trial.

Mr Sekete said he was given the name "Mr X" to conceal his identity. "Now that it is all over and people of the ANC claimed we'll be killed, I would rather come into the open. I don't care what happens to me."

Mr Sekete said he had no choice but to give evidence for the State because he had been subpoenaed.

He said the police approached him at school and asked him to sign a note. He did not read or sign the note, but asked the police to see him at his home.

When the police got to

By **MANDLA
NDLAZI**

his home, he said, "I just could not read the note, but signed." Mr Sekete did not disclose what the note was about.

He said police approached him for the first time after John had vanished from home. That was soon after the uprising on June 16 1976, he said.

He was taken to Protea police station where he disclosed that John had left him a note stating he had "gone to Russia."

After SUNDAY POST had read him back the interview, Mr Sekete said: "That's fine, I'll take it."

Meanwhile Mrs Winifred Mange, James' mother, told me: "I pray that my child be saved from the gallows."

On arrival from Pietermaritzburg, 41-year-old Mrs Mange said she had contacted her lawyer who had promised to inform an advocate of her intention to appeal against the death sentence.

And the chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthato Motlana, said his association would support any move to get a reprieve for Mange.

"We will support any move that would commute the death sentence. We cannot sacrifice lives like that." Dr Motlana said.

Terror accused judgment

next
month

Court Reporter

JUDGMENT in the terrorism trial at which three men and a woman are appearing before Mr. T. L. Blunden in the Durban Regional Court was yesterday reserved until December 3.

Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (25), Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) and Miss Sibongile Kubheka (27) have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Mr. Mlaba are charged with attempting to leave South Africa for military training during November and December, 1977.

Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Nxumalo and Miss Kubheka are alleged to have incited 21 people to leave the country for military training between May and November, 1977.

Mr. T. van Rensburg appears for the State and Mr. M. T. K. Moerane and Mr. P. M. Langa for the accused.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

PHILOSOPHY I

ON EXERCISE No. 5

331

Message from The Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Vols. 1-2:

... Behaviorism results only if one denies that there are two substances and maintains that all mental terms can be analyzed in terms of behavior. Normally, those who are behaviorists in this sense understand the position as implying that all so-called mental states are simply behavior and are therefore overt and publicly observable. Seemingly private events, such as talking silently to oneself, are reinterpreted as verbal behavior which it may be difficult, but not, in principle, impossible for others to observe (for example, via laryngeal movements).

Ryle. Gilbert Ryle's *The Concept of Mind* contains the most sustained contemporary attack on the Cartesian view—a view which he labels "the dogma of the ghost in the machine." His central claim is that the Cartesian doctrine involves a "category-mistake." Asking whether ordinary psychological concepts logically signify mental episodes or physical movements is like asking whether someone came home in a bus or in a flood of tears. There is only the illusion of mutually exclusive alternatives, and failure to see that this is so is due to conceptual confusion. In developing an array of arguments against the Cartesian position, Ryle attempts to reduce to absurdity specific Cartesian theses about particular aspects of our mental life. For example, Ryle considers the Cartesian claim that when someone performs an action *carefully*, there is a private inner event that accompanies the overt behavior which corresponds to the *care* involved. There is the *attending*, and there is the *doing*. He argues that this two-occurrence account is comparable to claiming that when a bird migrates south there is behavior which constitutes its flying south and an inner event which constitutes the migratory aspect of that flight.

mean to say that "all mental terms can be analyzed in terms of behaviour"?

2. There is a sense in which I believe that the Eiffel Tower is in Paris even though I am asleep. I am not saying anything about the tower or thinking about it but if I were woken up and asked where the Eiffel Tower is, I would, with some irritation, say "In Paris". My belief is said to be dispositional. Irritability and solubility are also dispositional, an irritable person isn't irritated all the time nor is a soluble salt dissolved all the time.

- Are there mental terms which are dispositional? If so give an example.
- "All so-called mental states are simply behaviour." If there are dispositional mental terms how does this affect the above statement?
- Why do some behaviourists prefer to analyze mental terms in terms of dispositions to behave?

- In "asking whether someone came home in a bus or a flood of tears... there is only the illusion of mutually exclusive alternatives." Why is this?
 - What "conceptual confusion" is involved in not seeing this?
 - The confused person who thinks that there are two genuine alternatives is said to have made a "category mistake", i.e. he thinks

TOMORROW Don't miss your Percy's Pitch

Battle on for Mange

THE BATTLE to save the life of young James Daniel Mange has started in earnest.

Mr R Moodley, instructing attorney in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial, will spearhead the battle. Sometime this week he will see Mange to get instructions about lodging an appeal.

Mr Moodley revealed for the first time that he had been with the accused throughout the trial. He said that when the accused dismissed their counsel at the start of the trial, they retained him.

He said it was not absolutely correct to say they did not have any legal adviser.

It was generally believed that since they had dismissed counsel they would find it difficult to lodge an appeal on their own. But Mr Moodley has clarified the matter — he is still acting for them.

After the initial shock

By PHIL
MTIMKULU

of the death sentence has subsided, a plea has gone out from concerned people that everything possible should be done to save Mange's life.

Most of the people interviewed by POST said the following factors should be taken into consideration:

- That he did not kill anybody.
- His age.
- South Africa's political situation.

Mr Thozamile Botha, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, said it was pathetic that such a young life was going to be ended. He said there was a lot that Mange could do for South Africa if his life were saved.

"He has hardly committed a serious crime," he

said. Dean Simeon Nkoane of the Anglican Church in Johannesburg, said he felt very strongly about the matter.

"It is barbaric for our State not to have a conscience about taking people's lives. For ordinary criminals the State has a law for taking their lives; but it is tragic if the same law applied to people who feel strongly about the political situation of the country.

"The evil of apartheid is universally condemned and it is quite clear that one day South Africans will regard the ideology of apartheid as a great blot on their history.

"Lives such as those of Mange must be saved while there is time, because by taking his life, many more youngsters will fall into the same temptation. What a wonderful thing it will be if his life is saved," said Dean Nkoane.

Mr Tom Manthata, of the Committee of Ten, said the community must get involved and every thing must be done to save Mange's life.

The Natal Indian Council held an executive meeting where it was decided that a letter be sent to the State President to ask that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment.



Mrs Winifred Mange and her brother, Mr Wellington Mange, at their home yesterday. Her son has been condemned to death after being found guilty of treason.

On Study Methods

of the sample (69%) felt that their study were adequate at University. It they were completely adequate a majority (51%) would have liked "Lectures, Revision and Examinations Research"; in their comments suggested that a more practical might be desirable.

an on-going study methods committee of the sample stated they and 30% would find it very

Instruction Course

ing majority of the sample about the library course very helpful.

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whose advice they university curriculum

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said the community had to intervene on Mange's behalf. "However the lawyers got rid of their counsel," he said.

"His life must definitely be saved," said Fanyana Mazibuko, of the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC). "The circumstances under which he acted must be taken into consideration. This young man was overburdened with the big task he had to undertake.

"He was driven by ideals which have noble qualities in them. Seeking liberation is a noble pursuit although methods differ.

"The State should take this opportunity to demonstrate lack of vindictiveness. They must put up a strong hand of understanding. This is their opportunity to illustrate goodwill for future good relationships," he said.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given end, but what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives?

Minutes after the start of yesterday's hearing, the court adjourned because one of the accused, Mr Mashigo, suddenly took ill.

The hearing continues today.

expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics: but where it is a more technical question of

Witness tells of Security Police promise

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A WITNESS told a judge in the Circuit Court in Kempton Park yesterday that when she was detained in April she was promised by the Security Police that she would be released after she made a statement.

The witness, who may not be identified, was in the witness box for the third day in the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League charged under the Terrorism Act.

The four are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

They have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, or alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

The witness, who has been warned as an accomplice, told Mr Justice D J H le Roux during cross-examination by Mr G Farber, for the accused, that she made a statement to the police shortly after she was detained and was promised by her interrogator that if she told the truth she would be released.

She told the court that she expected to be let out after signing her statement, but when that did not happen she asked her interrogator who again assured her that she would go "one of these days". Her stay caused her some degree of anxiety and when she was visited by a magistrate, she informed him of the unfulfilled promise. The magistrate had promised to discuss the issue with the then Minister of Justice.

Earlier she told the court that a friend who had already testified for the State, had asked her a variety of questions about what happened in Sebokeng, at the funeral of Mr Johannes Matsobane, who died while a political prisoner on Robben Island. Although the friend was conversant with events at the funeral, she seemed not to remember who said what and who did what.

Minutes after the start of yesterday's hearing, the court adjourned because one of the accused, Mr Mashigo, suddenly took ill.

The hearing continues today.

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

could represent a transitional phase. If there was a formal three phase/industry nomenclature corresponding to the three expressions, we would either have to accept the first interpretation or alter the classificatory scheme itself. But by adding another unit to the sequence we still may not be solving the problem of relationships, for example if these assemblages are part of a developing tradition. Alternatively we might be able to fit the assemblages into a pattern of almost continual change within the tradition, thereby dispensing with the need for conventional classification.

The later Iron Age

Present evidence suggests that this unit can very broadly be divided into two expressions, the earlier from about 1000 to perhaps 1400 or 1500 AD and the later from then until the Mfecane. The earlier is represented by two excavated sites, Blackburn (Davies; 1971) and Moor Park (Davies; 1974). Pottery shapes are rather simple, pots being without necks or with poorly developed ones. Decoration is much less common and simpler than formerly, consisting mainly of impressed dots and rim notches. These characteristics fit into Schofield's class NC2, although neither site has anything like the full range of decoration claimed for this class.

At some stage between the fourteenth and the eighteenth century in the Tugela Basin a cultural change took place. Again we do not know if this represented a local development or whether some external influence was involved. The resulting pottery is even simpler than before, having very little decoration, mainly fingernail impressions or knobs, and occasional burnishes. Pots are U-shaped or bag-shaped and bowls are hemispherical (Hall & Maggs; in press).

Admittedly our knowledge of the period 1000 to about 1600 AD is very slight, much more fieldwork being needed before we can claim to understand this part of the sequence. But at present it looks as if the pottery is not going to enable use to make finer classificatory subdivisions. Nor indeed has the pottery been much help to us in understanding the range of observations already available on such aspects as built settlement patterns, economic specialization and patterns of site location which are some of the main aims of current research in Natal. In fact the archaeological units and the parameters of this research are being defined by aspects of the built and natural environment. For example there is a group of sites extending from the edge of the thornveld into the grassveld around Estcourt and

WINTERKOP ACCUSED TERROR ACT TRIAL

The proceedings in the Terrorism Act trial in the Circuit Court, Kempton Park, were interrupted yesterday when one of the accused, Simon Mashigo (19), became ill and was taken to a doctor. The trial proceeded in his absence after a short adjournment.

Appearing with him before Mr Justice D J H Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makhalo Kotu (23) and Mr Elias Modiga (19).

They are also charged with arson, public violence, malicious damage to property and attempted murder. They have pleaded not guilty.

A State witness, who had felt bad about a promise made to her by her interrogator, Mr de Beer, to the effect that she would be released on completing her statement.

She said she had, on two occasions, told a magistrate, who had come to visit her during her detention, about this "breach of promise".

The magistrate had promised to discuss the matter with the Minister of Justice.

Asked if she had also mentioned that to other senior police officers, she said she had not. She said she was satisfied with her evidence.

The numerous stone ruins in the grasslands of a variety of forms but the great majority are of pattern with a large circular enclosure, its entrance being surrounded by a widely spaced ring of hut gists have shown that the Nguni speaking peoples orientate their homesteads on an downhill/eastward and current research by Kathleen Mack on a lowland strong preference for the central stock pen of open downhill and in an easterly direction. Structural analysis by Kuper (1978) has shown that axis of homesteads reflects social and cosmological Nguni peoples. It seems that these values were of our stone settlements who, from historical evidence Nguni groups including the Zizil. Yet the detailed differences between these settlements and the historical Zulu pattern, notably the reversal of the position of the stockpen entrance (uphill as opposed to down) show a measure of cultural distance between the two peoples which is not suggested by other surviving aspects of the material culture.

Young officer stands trial on nine Terrorism Act charges

Court told of threat to blow up Mudge home

WINDHOEK — A young White army officer and alleged political extremist facing nine Terrorism Act charges had told a fellow officer he was going to "blow up" the home of the Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr. Dirk Mudge, with powerful landmines, the Regional Court heard here yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr. W. F. Krugel at the trial of Lieutenant Wilhelmus Bernardus Williams (24) yesterday was Second Lieutenant Mark Campbell, who said the accused had often publicly ridiculed Blacks, referring to them as a "heap of rubbish".

On one occasion Lieutenant Campbell recalled, Lieutenant Williams had shouted to a group of Blacks they had passed by car: "You Black hell".

Lieutenant Campbell also told the Court that Lieutenant Williams had threatened to beat him up if he testified against him in court.

Lieutenant Williams pleaded not guilty here yesterday to all nine charges against him, ranging from participation in terrorist activities to the illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Police allegedly found an arsenal of arms and ammunition in his possession, including 1 600 grenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel landmines, a sub-machine-gun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite sticks and other explosives.

Stationed

Lieutenant Campbell said he was stationed at Oshivelo border post in northern South West Africa.

'Accused stole truckful of ammunition' claim

Lieutenant Williams, he said, had often visited the base at Oshivelo to conduct courses for national servicemen there.

They had become friends and Lieutenant Campbell had spent a weekend with him at his home in Windhoek in March this year.

During his stay at Lieutenant Williams's house, he had seen unopened cases of ammunition, each containing 1 240 rounds of R1-rifle cartridges.

Flares

Lieutenant Campbell told the Court he had also seen pencil flares at the accused's home and had asked Lieutenant Williams to obtain some for him.

Lieutenant Williams told him he would supply him with some pencil flares if he (Lieutenant Campbell) could obtain grenades and ammunition for him.

Lieutenant Campbell said it was at that time that Lieutenant Williams had told him he had stolen a truckful of ammunition.

Asked by the prosecutor, Mr. Tienie Steyn, whether the two men had ever discussed politics, Lieutenant Campbell said Lieutenant

Williams had told him he was a supporter of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and had expressed dislike for Mr. Mudge.

Bail

Lieutenant Williams is on R800 bail subject to strict conditions. One of them is that he may not communicate with certain people during the trial.

He appeared neatly dressed in a grey pin-striped suit.

The small courtroom was packed to capacity with family and friends of the accused.

Throughout the proceedings, which were almost inaudible because of poor acoustics and the continuous drone of air-conditioners, Lieutenant Williams took copious notes, occasionally turning to smile at members of his family and friends and greet newcomers in the courtroom.

Grenades

Earlier the Court heard evidence of how Lieutenant Williams had allegedly handed out unauthorised grenades and ammunition to friends for, as one witness put it, purposes of protection and "in case of an emergency".

One witness said that, as far as politics was concerned, Lieutenant Williams was an extreme Right-winger.

One of the witnesses, Mr. Jan Adriaan Steenkamp (27), a White farmer from Gobabis in eastern South West Africa, admitted he had been convicted and sentenced a month ago for illegal possession of a grenade and 24 sticks of dynamite.

Outcome

He was out on R500 bail pending the outcome of his appeal against the sentence of a fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Steenkamp and two other witnesses, Mr. Thomas Barend Roussouw and Mr. Abraham Lourens, testified that Lieutenant Williams had supplied them with grenades.

Mr. Lourens told the Court he had detonated a grenade which Lieutenant Williams had given him on his father's farm near Keetmanshoop.

Mr. Roussouw, a father of two, said he had kept his grenade in the bathroom until police confiscated it earlier this year.

Mr. Roussouw said Lieutenant Williams had

given him a plastic grenade on the pretext that he was to use it to protect himself and his family "in case of an emergency".

Another witness, Mr. Gert Johannes Pienaar, described to the Court how he had discovered a gift-wrapped parcel containing explosives on the front seat of his vehicle during a wedding reception on July 7, this year.

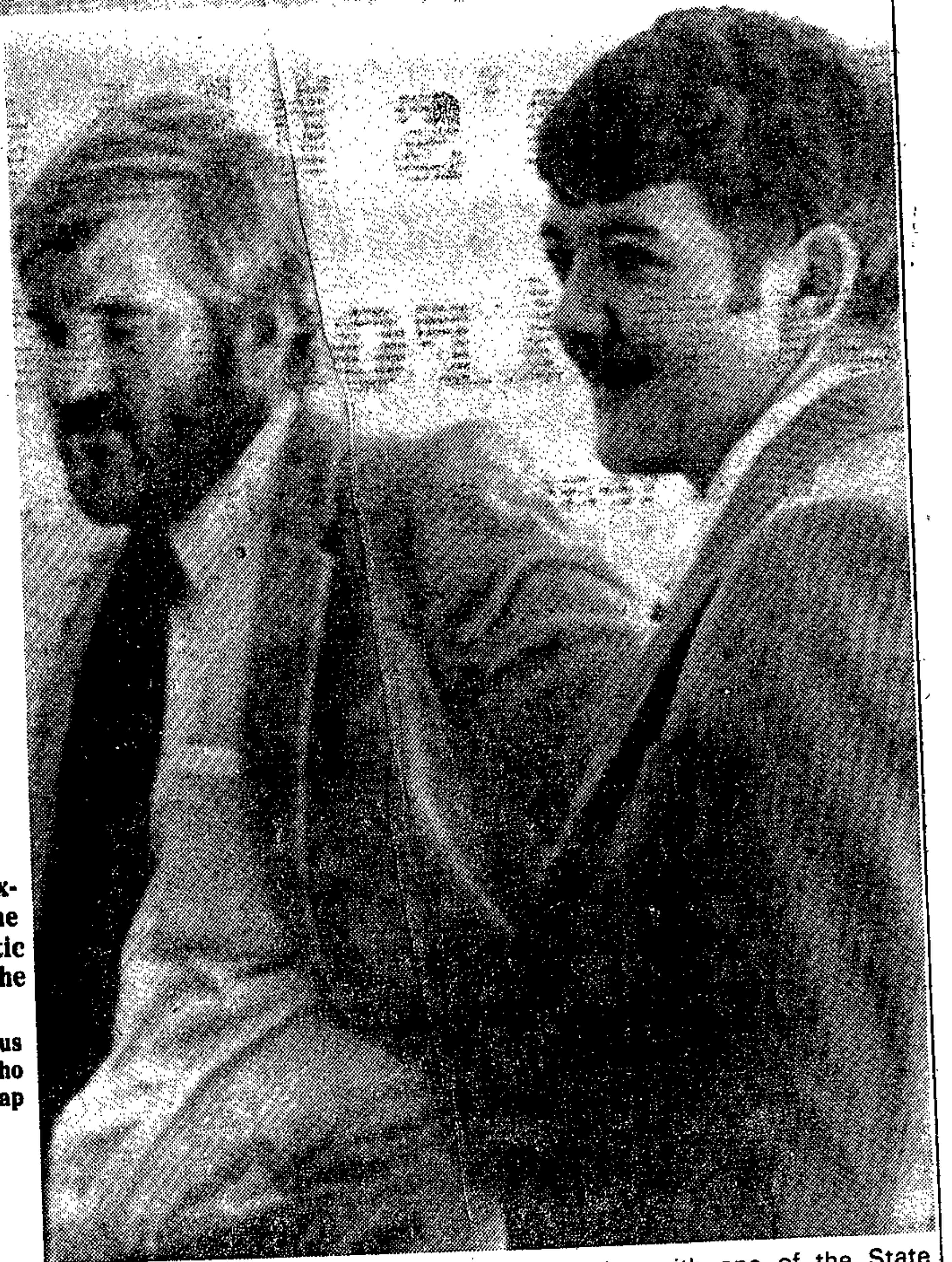
Mr. Steenkamp had told him he had placed the explosives there and had asked him to keep it for him, explaining that Lieutenant Williams's brother "was in trouble with the police because of a grenade".

Reception

Mr. Pienaar said he had shown the parcel of explosives to a journalist, Mr. Piet Maartens, to whose house he had been invited for coffee after the reception and they had thrown the parcel in a nearby river bed.

After considering the dangers of this they had informed the police who had later taken possession of the explosives, he said.

The hearing continues today. — (Sapa.)



LIEUTENANT Williams outside court yesterday with one of the State witnesses, Mr. Jan Steenkamp (left).

XIV

CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

XV

CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

IX

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

0-1	48
1-4	05
5-24	05
25-44	1,22
45-64	1,68
65+	1,91
ALL	0,20
NO.	329

'Jail sentences were excessive

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday heard the appeals of Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt and Miss Jacqueline Aling Bosman against the confirmation of their convictions and sentences for refusing to answer questions when subpoenaed to appear before a magistrate.

The questions related to an alleged visit on August 5, 1977, to Mrs Winnie Mandela who is restricted to the Brandfort district.

Mrs Kleinschmidt was sentenced on May 12, 1978, by Mr E T Engelbrecht, in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court, to three months' jail. Miss Bosman was sentenced to four months' jail on May 18, 1978, by Mr W Schagen.

In the Free State Supreme Court on September 18, 1978, Mr Justice R P B Erasmus, with the concurrence of Mr Justice L C Steyn, dismissed the women's appeals and confirmed their sentences.

The appeals were heard yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, sitting with Mr Justice Jansen and Mr Justice Joubert.

Mr I Mahomed SC, with Mr C R Mailer, for both appellants, said a witness facing an examination in terms of Sec-

tion 205 of Act 51 of 1977 was fully entitled to claim the privilege against self-incrimination.

For Mrs Kleinschmidt it was submitted that the magistrate erred in sentencing her because she had a just excuse for not answering any questions.

Similar submissions were made on behalf of Miss Bosman.

Mr Mahomed said the sentence of three months imprisonment imposed on Mrs Kleinschmidt was excessive and disturbingly inappropriate, since in two similar matters involving Mrs Barbara Waite and Mrs Helen Joseph, sentences were reduced on appeal to two months and two weeks respectively.

Likewise the sentence of four months imposed on Miss Bosman was excessive and inappropriate, he said.

Judgment was reserved. — Sapa.



0-1	0,06
1-4	0,04
5-24	0,02
25-44	0,08
45-64	0,25
65+	0,56
ALL	0,08
NO.	130

VII

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	<u>9,75</u>	<u>4,44</u>	<u>14,76</u>	<u>10,70</u>	<u>10,33</u>	<u>8,25</u>	<u>4,61</u>	<u>5,01</u>
65	<u>42,19</u>	<u>32,93</u>	<u>55,30</u>	<u>47,72</u>	<u>43,12</u>	<u>40,90</u>	<u>13,55</u>	<u>14,21</u>
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

IV

DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING OR

	W		A		C
	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02
5-24	0,00	0,00			
25-44	0,01	0,01			
45-64	0,02	0,02			
65+	0,11	0,11			
ALL	0,01	0,02			
NO.	30	34			

VIII

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	<u>7,81</u>	<u>4,85</u>	<u>32,20</u>	<u>28,78</u>	<u>13,54</u>	<u>14,15</u>
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	<u>5,32</u>	<u>5,45</u>	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	<u>11,52</u>	<u>7,89</u>	<u>16,51</u>	<u>13,42</u>	<u>20,07</u>	<u>10,49</u>	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

VI

DISEASE

	W		A	C
	M	F		
0-1	0,52	0,16		
1-4	0,05	0,05		
5-24	0,03	0,01		
25-44	0,03	0,01		
45-64	0,07	0,07		
65+	0,18	0,13		
ALL	0,06	0,04		
NO.	128	85	26	23

Mr. Steyn said he had admitted as evidence a confession made by the accused because the defence had failed to prove their case. He said the court was satisfied that Magagula took the men away knowing they were running away from the police and also after they had told him they were to undergo military training. He rejected Magagula's claim that he had been tortured with electric shocks by Security Police.

Mr. Ratha Mokgoatheng, for the accused, asked the court to impose a minimum sentence under the Act because the accused had no previous convictions. He said the court was dealing with a man who was uneducated and who was not hardened. Mr. A. Hattingh, for the State, asked for a heavier sentence to act as a deterrent to others. He said there had been an increase of terrorist activity in the country.

Terrorist Act man jailed for 5 years

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO man was jailed for five years yesterday by the Kempton Park Regional Court, after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Madala Jim Magagula, 41, a former advertising manager for singer Amagugu Esimanjemanje, was convicted by Mr. G. Steyn for having provided transport to Mr. Petros Kgadi and four others from Johannesburg to the area of Jeppe's Reef border post, between South Africa and Swaziland. There he showed them a route by which they could bypass a border post to get into Swaziland.

He again picked up the five inside Swaziland and transported them to Matsapa High School and later delivered them to a house in Manzini belonging to a member of the African National Congress. He therefore unlawfully instigated, encouraged, incited, helped, advised and commanded Kgadi and others to undergo military training with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

He had pleaded not guilty. A witness, who cannot be identified, told the court that he and four others were transported, for R10 each, by Magagula from Johannesburg to Swaziland in November 1976. The witness said that after meeting a member of the African National Congress in Swaziland they spent two to three weeks in there studying capitalism. They later went to Mozam-

Recorder smoulders in Terror Act trial

THE Terrorism Act trial in Krugersdorp was disrupted yesterday when the recording machine let off smoke in the courtroom minutes before the lunch break.

Mr G Steyn ordered an adjournment. Mr Monty Archibald Mzinyathi (24) and Mr Bentley Bingo Mbonjeni (43) are the accused.

By LEN KALANE

WITNESS IS SHY TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

Mr Steyn said the hearing would resume today. Technicians might be called to inspect the fault in the machinery.

This drama came minutes after a ruling that evidence by a State witness be held in camera. The public was ordered out and only the Press remained.

The witness said he would like to give evidence in camera as he feared that members of the ANC might harm him. But he told the court, which was then still open to the public, he had no ANC connection and only feared for his life.

SCARED

Mr M Bassilion, for the defence: "The court has

31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
33	2,48	identified you and people			3,70
27	18,72	here already know who			15,57
20	82,93	you are. Then what's your			45,89
23	5,51	reason for wanting to give			8,13
28	1967	evidence in camera?"			13062

The witness: "I am scared that ANC members might be in court."

Mr Bassilion: "Can I put it to you that the reason behind giving evidence in camera is because you are embarrassed to do so before the public?"

Witness: "Not only that, but it is for my safety as well."

After argument between the defence and the State, Mr Steyn ruled that the public be excluded from the hearing.

IN USSR

Mr Mzinyathi is alleged to have left the country in March 1977 for military training in the Soviet Union. He is also alleged to have been a member of the ANC and to have returned to South Africa with the intention of overthrowing the Government by armed struggle.

Mr Mbonjeni is alleged to have taken part in terrorist activities by harbouring and giving assistance to Mr Mzinyathi on his return.

Mr Bassilion defends Mr Mzinyathi. Mr C Mailer, instructed by T Jana appears for Mr Mbonjeni.

IDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

F	M	A		C		B	
		F	M	F	M	F	M
0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19	
0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20	
0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12	
0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26	
0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31	
0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53	
0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20	
677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324	

XVII
ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	<u>21,76</u>	<u>16,18</u>	<u>40,44</u>	<u>27,11</u>	<u>133,70</u>	<u>119,02</u>	<u>91,30</u>	<u>88,18</u>
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	<u>17,22</u>	<u>16,21</u>	<u>10,23</u>	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	<u>8,80</u>	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	<u>17,46</u>	<u>9,49</u>	<u>26,27</u>	<u>18,72</u>	<u>24,27</u>	<u>17,87</u>	<u>18,06</u>	<u>15,57</u>
65 ⁺	<u>73,62</u>	<u>54,55</u>	<u>92,20</u>	<u>82,93</u>	<u>96,90</u>	<u>71,79</u>	<u>53,38</u>	<u>45,89</u>
ALL	<u>9,44</u>	<u>7,40</u>	<u>8,03</u>	<u>5,51</u>	<u>14,62</u>	<u>11,00</u>	<u>8,77</u>	<u>8,13</u>
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

W	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0,85	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
0,77	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Faulty recorder disrupts terror trial

Mr. G. Steyn, adjourned the court.

The hearing will resume today.

Appearing before the magistrate are Mr Monty Archibald Mzinathi, 24, and an actor Mr Bingo Bently, 43. Both have pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges that the two men took part in terrorism activities.

It is alleged that Mr Mzinathi joined the banned African National Congress in 1975, and that he left the country in 1977 for military training in Russia and returned as a terrorist.

It is alleged that Mr Bently harboured Mr Mzinathi at his home at Eldorado Park.

A State witness who testified in camera yesterday, and cannot be named, told the court he and a friend went for military training in Lesotho in January 1977.

He said he lived at a refugee camp in Maseru and saw Mr Mzinathi for the first time at the camp during April 1977.

Terror Act appeal upheld

Pretoria Bureau

TWO Kroonstad members of the Young Christian Worker (YCW) organisation, Mr Petrus Mokae and Mr Jacob Tlelima, who have spent time on Robben Island after being convicted under the Terrorism Act, this week had their appeal upheld by the Orange Free State Supreme Court.

The two men, who were first detained in June, 1978, were each sentenced to five years' jail in the Kroonstad Regional Court in February this year.

On Monday their sentences were set aside by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa, with Mr Justice H C J Flemming concurring.

The president of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Very Rev J P Fitzgerald,

and the Bishop of Kroonstad, the Right Rev J L Brennininkmeijer, yesterday expressed joy at their release.

"We rejoice with both of them and with their families and we hope the movement will meet no further harassment and will be free in its evangelical witness among a significant portion of God's people — the workers," they said.

Commenting on their release, the chairman of the Department of Youth Ministry in the SACBC, the Right Rev H Bucher, said: "The successful appeal is a vindication of our belief, expressed at the time when harassment of the YCW began in May, 1978, that these young men had been taught nothing else by the YCW than to stand up for the rights of workers in our country."

may represent response to specific environmental change or that they are unlikely to be connected with such change.

Another aspect which should be considered is the environmental differences between areas and their possible effect on the rate as well as the direction of cultural development or the economy of prehistoric peoples. It is clear that differences do exist and it may be assumed that they existed in the past. It is not, however, necessarily appreciated that there could have been variation in the extent and degree of those differences even in such a relatively small area as the southern Cape. That such is the case is indicated by the micromammalian evidence which can be used to show not only gross climatic differences between areas but also variation in the extent of those differences over a period of time. This is suggested by changes in the parameters of different populations of the same species. There is evidence

to suggest, for instance, that the Cango Valley was relatively much colder than the Byneskranskop area 12 000 years ago than it is today. The rate of amelioration of the climate must therefore have been much higher inland than at the coast from that time until about 4000 BP when the evidence indicates that the difference had apparently been reduced to the present level. There is, in fact, a limited amount of evidence already to show that the rate of change may have been accelerated at certain times. This indicates that change apparently proceeded differentially in time as well as space, and emphasises the complexity of the situation. The importance of such observations to archaeological interpretation would seem to lie in suggesting that lack of temporal correlation of different cultural sequences should, in fact, be expected between certain areas and at certain times. It is not intended to suggest that environment is the sole or even necessarily the major determinant of cultural change, particularly in later periods. It is, however, suggested that a detailed knowledge of local environments could help explain more fully human subsistence patterns at group level. It is also suggested that an understanding of the complexities apparently involved in environmental change could aid elucidation of seeming anomalies in the behaviour of different groups.

There is another possible use for the micromammalian evidence but this is tentative. It may prove possible to determine the extent to which people exercised choice in their hunting of wild animals. This would involve identifying the size and nature of the bias inherent in the sample. In effect, this entails estimating the extent of the correction necessary to produce an unbiased or 'correct' interpretation of past environments. This is, of course, a very ambitious goal and, in absolute terms, is probably unattainable. In relative terms, however, it should be possible to obtain some useful information. For the purposes of the exercise the micromammalian interpretation could be taken as a datum. At this point it should perhaps be mentioned that the micromammalian evidence allows an interpretation of

Perjury claim at BPC trial: witness freed

EAST LONDON — A State witness who gave evidence in the Regional Court here in April at the trial of four men charged with being members of the outlawed South African Students' Organisation and Black People's Convention, was found not guilty on a charge of perjury in court here yesterday.

Mr. Mpumelelo Gogwana, 28, of Mdantsane, was accused of making a statement under oath which conflicted with one he made to Lieutenant L. J. Venter, of the Security Police, which the State also alleged had been made under oath on November 27 last year.

He pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing when he appeared before Mr N. R. Oosthuysen.

At the actual trial in the Regional Court, four men, Mr Mandla Elliot Gxanyana, Mr Khaya Myoli, Mr Bonke Tulwana and Mr Buyisile Mapisa were found not guilty in May by the magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, on charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and Internal Security Act.

Arguing a point of law after the prosecutor, Mr W. M. Opperman, had applied to the court for a further remand, the defending advocate, Mr T. L. Skweyiya, of Durban, submitted that the facts of the statement made by Mr Gogwana to the presiding magistrate, Mr Clark, were not in issue.

He said it would be futile to waste the court's time any further even if

the State called 20 other witnesses because it would make no difference to the facts of the case.

Mr Skweyiya said when Mr Gogwana appeared before Mr Clark he was merely asked to affirm what he would say was the truth and as such did not make two statements under oath.

"As I read the court record Mr Gogwana never objected to taking the oath. There is a difference between an oath and an affirmation.

"Under oath a witness shall consider (it binding on his conscience and such a witness is required to say he swear to tell the truth, nothing but the truth, so help me God.

"Whereas when a person makes an affirmation he only says that he affirms what he is going to say is nothing but the truth. There is no so help me God at the end," Mr Skweyiya said.

In his judgment, Mr Oosthuysen said before a person could be asked to affirm the evidence he was going to give, certain requirements had to be met.

Those are that a witness must object to taking the oath in the prescribed manner, or that it is not binding on his conscience, or that he has no religious belief and that it was contrary to his religious belief.

"I cannot find that when he testified he was legally under oath and under these circumstances he cannot be convicted." DDR.

after discussion with staff and 24% as a result of discussions with senior students and with other students.

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WITNESS HELD IN KWT BURIAL TRIP

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

AN attempt by a State witness to attend the funeral of black consciousness leader Steve Biko in King William's Town in September 1977 landed her in prison, a Circuit Court judge was told at Kempton Park yesterday.

The witness was being cross-examined by Mr G Farber, for the defence, before Mr Justice D J H le Roux in a Terrorism Act case against four Soweto students League (SSL) members. Her name may not be published.

Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19), are accused of taking part in acts of terrorism, alternatively arson, malicious damage to property, attempted murder and public violence.

They have pleaded not guilty.

She told the court she was arrested after she made attempts to travel to King William's Town for the burial of Steve Biko. She was taken to Meadowlands police station and locked up for the night. She did not know why she had been arrested.

Asked if she were politically inclined, she said she was not nor did she know what politics meant.

Counsel: "Was Biko a member of your family or

a friend of yours?"

Witness: "No."

Counsel: "Then why did you endeavour to go to his funeral?"

Witness: "Because there was free transport and I just wanted to go out on a country-sight."

In her evidence-in-chief, the witness said she met Mr Mathabe, Mr Kotu and Mr Mashigo for the first time during their visit to her home in June last year.

She overheard a discussion between them and her sister in which Mr Mathabe suggested burning down Rutegang School in White City Jabavu.

Mr Kotu had volunteered to raise money for petrol to be used on the school building.

Mr Mashigo would arm himself with a knife which would have been of use to puncture and deflate tyres of cars belonging to the teachers who normally gathered at the school for music practices.

The trial continues tomorrow.

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going steady methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

VII
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

IV
DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VIII

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65+	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

Court
told of
cell
slogans

MARITZBURG. — Evidence of freedom slogans scribbled on the walls of cells in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, was heard at the treason trial in the city yesterday. A police witness read out the slogans to the court. He said the cells had been repainted shortly before the accused were imprisoned.

One of the slogans read: "There comes a time in the life of every nation — submit or fight — we shall fight with every means at our disposal. There is one way to freedom."

"Fight. This is the only language the Boers understand." The slogan ended with the words "Viva umkhonto we sizwe".

After Mr Kevin Atwell closed the State case, Mr Justice Hefer told the accused he was "happy to say we had an orderly court during the last week, with all the accused on their best behaviour".

He then informed them they had the right to inspect the record of evidence led in their absence.

During previous hearings the accused appeared individually to hear evidence pertaining to themselves.

"Each of them, moreover, has the right that a witness who testified in his absence, be recalled," Mr Justice Hefer explained.

One of the accused, Mr Thibe Jimmy Ngoeni, 27, then addressed the court saying: "I am very grateful to the court for explaining this to us."

But he added there had been "gross irregularities" in the court proceedings "because the public had not been allowed in to hear how bad we were, as we are supposed to be suspected terrorists".

He said all the accused would like to consult among themselves to see if they wished to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr Justice Hefer then adjourned the court for the accused to reach a decision.

— Sapa.

6. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA*

It is a salutary fact that, despite popular belief, there is little or no relationship between medical care and measures of morbidity and mortality. A growing and convincing literature points to the technical ineffectiveness of modern medicine in improving the health of large populations. Illich (1976:22) and many others (e.g. Heller et al, 1977; Mechanic, 1976) have argued that the specific medical treatment of people is never significantly related to a decline in the compound disease burden or to a rise in life expectancy in a population. While specific medical procedures have helped reduce individual mortality from a limited number of diseases, medical technology as a whole has been highly ineffective in improving or promoting the total health of a society. The bulk of evidence points to medicine and medical care as having a very limited role in altering patterns of morbidity or mortality in any population. Within South Africa, it can be concluded, as it has been by Kriel and Beuster (1977:167), that the health care system is not the only, or the most important, determinant of health levels in the population.

The quality of a nation's health overwhelmingly is a response to the nature of its political and social environment. Much, if not most, of the progress in any nation's health status is provided when alterations in its political and social environment occur. Tuberculosis declines in a population when malnutrition and inadequate housing are overcome; rheumatic fever declines when sanitation and inadequate water supplies are improved; and many, if not the majority, of non-infectious illnesses - be they illnesses of body or mind - are best combated not by medical technology but by alterations primarily in environment and also in individual behaviour. All such conclusions point to it being exceedingly difficult to demonstrate in South Africa or elsewhere that resources spent on health care could not be more effectively spent in the effort to improve the general health of a population by attacking poverty and providing adequate housing, employment opportunities and in general by creating an environment in which constructive political and social development can occur.

* I would like to thank Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson for their comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

I felt homesick Says Mr X

23/11/79
leaf 331

By Len Kalane
A STATE witness told the Terror Trial in Krugersdorp yesterday that he returned to South Africa after crossing the border illegally into Lesotho because he was homesick.

The witness, who may not be named, said under cross-examination by Mr C Mailer for the defence, that he planned to undergo military training and furthering his studies by crossing to Lesotho.

But the witness, on his second day in the box, told the court that his aims were not fulfilled as he suffered from nostalgia while in Lesotho.

Further evidence in the trial, where Mr Monty Archibald Mzinyathi (24), and Mr Bentley Bongo Mbongeni (43), are accused with now be heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on February 12, 1980.

The two appeared before Mr G Steyn on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mzinyathi is alleged to have left the country in March 1977 for military training in the Soviet Union. He is also alleged to have been a member of the ANC and to have returned to South Africa with the intention of overthrowing the Government by armed struggle.

Mr Mbongeni is alleged to have taken part in terrorist activities by harbouring and giving assistance to Mr Mzinyathi on his return.

EMPLOYED

Mr X said after crossing back into South Africa in 1978, he stayed over a year before he was arrested in March this year. During this period, he was thrice employed and registered with the companies.

"Did you not hear that you would be arrested all this time?" asked the counsel.

"The fear became remote as days passed by," the witness replied. "But I was expecting police to arrest me any time."

Mr X said he was arrested and taken to John Vorster Square. He said there was co-operation between him and the police as he told them everything they wanted to know. He was at no stage assaulted.

Asked what the police wanted to know from him, he said he was questioned about Mr Mzinyathi, whom he had met in Lesotho. He said he later identified Mr Mzinyathi at John Vorster Square where they were both detainees. He said police also questioned him on something which they showed to him.

Mr X said police were also interested to know if he had undergone military training or not. He said he was not trained and police were satisfied with his answer.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. mortality rates for all the major causes of diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly there have been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence these rates are also influenced by their fatality decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis by a decreasing incidence of this disease but a primary, secondary and tertiary levels of interl decrease the fatality rate and, therefore,

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although important for comparative purposes since they underlying population, for the providers of he are also of importance. This is particularly contribute a comparatively large proportion to example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The files of the two communities for 1951 are provides an indication of the age distribution of The changes in this distribution which occur for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_0 - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_0 has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Terror trial witness tells of ANC 'refugee camp'

shown an increasing life expectancy when small, it contrasts with the males.

BY MONTSHIWA MOROKE
A WITNESS told the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday that he left the country to undergo military training in the wake of the 1976 disturbances, but ended up studying while staying at an African National Congress refugee camp in Lesotho.

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence before Mr G Steyn in the trial of Mr Archibald Monty Mzimyathi, 23, of Orlando East, Soweto, and Mr Bingo Bentley, 46, of Block 20, Extension 3, Edmore Park, charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mzimyathi is alleged to have undergone military training in Odessa, Moscow, and other places in Russia, between March and July 1977 to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

On Mr Mzimyathi's return, Mr Bentley is alleged to have harboured him at his home between October 1978 and April 1979.

this year. Both have pleaded not guilty.
The witness said under cross-examination by Mr C R Mailer, for Mr Mzimyathi, that he left the country in 1976 to undergo military training and to further his studies. Instead he ended up attending school in Lesotho and returned in January 1978.

He said he was interrogated by security police for five days at John Vorster Square and was asked about Mr Mzimyathi, whom he identified as the man he had seen for the first time at an ANC refugee camp in Lesotho in April and subsequently in September 1977 in the main street in Maseru.

He denied ever seeing or communicating with the accused during his detention at John Vorster Square.

Asked by Mr M Basslian, for Mr Bentley, why he had referred to the house in which he was staying in Lesotho as a refugee camp of the ANC, the witness said it was because the

head of that house was a member of the organisation.

He said that after his interrogation he was made to sign a statement and later another one involving Mr Mzimyathi.

He then had no further contact with the Security Police except when an officer visited him at Jeppe police cells to say he was being transferred from Section Six to Section 12. He was again visited at Hekpoort where he was presently being detained.

The police informed him for the first time in July or early September that he would give evidence for the State on September 19.

He said that since his detention on March 29 he had never seen any member of his family. He denied he was co-operating with his captors because they were in the courtroom looking at him, although he agreed he was at their mercy.

The trial was postponed to February 12 in Johannesburg for further evidence to be heard.

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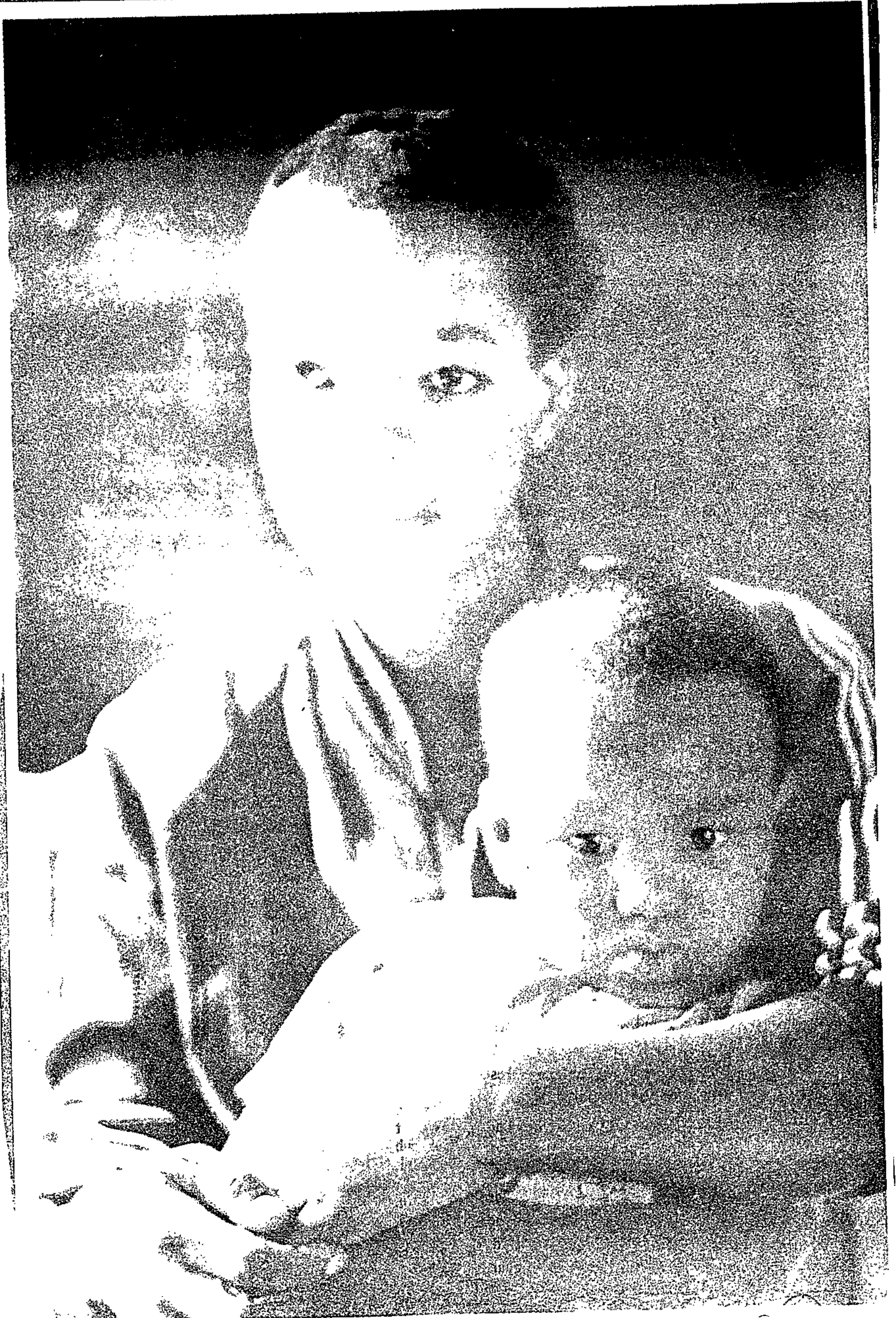
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MANGE'S LOVED-ONES



By SAM MABE
HAD James Mange not been arrested, tried and sentenced for high treason, he might now be sitting at home with his childhood sweetheart and their young son — instead of in Death Row, where he is today.

"I still love him very much," Ms Dipuo Moe-rane (20) told **SUNDAY POST** this week.

"He had paid part of my lobola, and was about to pay the remainder when he was arrested in November

They wait in hope as he faces death

last year."

Mange (24), was one of 11 alleged ANC guerrillas who appeared before a judge in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court and were convicted on charges of high treason this month.

He was the only person condemned to death

— a sentence which shocked many South Africans as no one has ever been hanged for treason in this country.

His companions were given prison sentences ranging from 13 to 16 years, and totalling 184 years.

Mange and Dipuo have a three-year-old son, Le-

hlohonolo (luck), who although old enough to have known his father before he was arrested, may have to grow up fatherless if Mange is hanged.

But the Mange family is to lodge an appeal against the sentence, and Lehlohonolo may be lucky enough to see his father again.

Dipuo told **SUNDAY POST** that she struck up a relationship with Mange in 1970. "Since then we have never looked back," she said.

They had been living together at his parents' place since 1973.

She described her fiancé as a "clear-minded man", and said he was the person on whom she

had pinned her hopes for the future.

Mange wrote plays and poems, but his main interest was in politics, she said.

"James was very concerned about the political situation in this country. He expected to be arrested at any time, but he was prepared to

suffer for his convictions and he was optimistic about the future of South Africa.

"He was always looking forward to the day when everybody would be freed, and to him freedom was around the corner. And although socially he was a humble person, politically he had the type of aggression that could give courage to cowards.

"He was himself not a coward, and even the passing of the death sentence did not seem to make a strong impact on him. He took it like a man.

"Neither of us ever expected he would be given that type of sentence," she said.

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S. Post
25/1/77

O A U

**warns on
Mange**

THE OAU this week condemned the death sentence recently passed on alleged ANC guerilla James Mange, claiming "his only crime was that he was fighting for the freedom of his country and his people."

© See Page 2.

Sunday Post
8/11/78

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Terror trial man gets 5 yrs

A SOWETO man was yesterday found guilty under the Terrorism Act and sentenced in the Kempton Park Regional Court to five years.

Madala Jim Magagula (41) of Mofolo Village, had pleaded not guilty before Mr G Steyn.

The court found that he recruited and transported five youths to Swaziland to undergo military training that would have been of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic of South Africa.

The court equally found that he had helped the youths to cross into Swaziland without going through the border post.

In Swaziland he arranged for them to meet a member of the banned African National Congress who had in turn linked them to the organisation's military training officers.

Passing judgment, Mr Steyn said Magagula was aware that the youths were involved in the 1976 uprisings.

He was also aware that the youths were going to Swaziland to undergo military training under the command of the ANC.

He was equally aware that the ANC was training people to overthrow the State through violence.

a State witness, who had been warned as an accomplice and who may not be named, told the court he and four others had travelled with Magagula to Swaziland in a combi.

The witness said he had later received military training in Angola and in Russia.

Pleading in mitigation, Mr. Ratha Mokoatleng, for Magagula, said Magagula was unsophisticated and uneducated. He had a wife and four schoolgoing children.

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- (a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.
- (b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.⁵
- (c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.
- Savage discusses two further problems with health services:
- (d) Weakly developed ancillary services in vital areas: dental and ophthalmic services are not easily available to a large part of the population; pharmacies are absent in African townships; health educators and health visitors are few. Services for the mentally ill, handicapped and elderly are also scarce, particularly for the black population.
- (e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.
- Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

A STATE witness in the Kempton Park Terrorism trial admitted under cross-examination by the defence yesterday that she had lied to the judge to "cover up" her activities during 1978 when she was not attending school.

The witness, who was warned as an accomplice and may not be named, was being cross-examined by Mr G Farber at the trial of four Soweto Students' League members facing charges under the Terrorism Act. Yesterday was her third day in the witness box.

Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Collin Makgalo Kotu (23), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19) have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D J H le Roux on the main charge of participating in terroristic activities and alternative charges

Terror witness tells court she lied

of arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

The witness said she had, at an earlier hearing, lied to the judge that she was a student at Thabo Junior Secondary School in Naledi, Soweto, during 1976. She had also lied that two people, a Mr Tshabalala and a Mrs Kgori, were teachers at the school during that period.

The confession yesterday follows an order on Friday by Mr Justice le Roux that the principal of the school hand over all the relevant registers pertaining to Form 2 and Form 3 classes in 1978,

to Mr Fatha Mokgoatheng, instructing attorney in the case — before the end of the past weekend.

The judge had also ordered that the quarterly returns for personnel employed at the school last year be handed.

Defence: "But why did you say you were a student at Thabo School?"

Witness: "I was scared of my mother who had the impression that I attended school that year. So if I said that in court, this could reach her ears and I would be in trouble on my release."

Asked by the judge what she did during 1978 while not attending school, she said she spent her time at the city library and sometimes at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto. She wore school uniform daily.

The witness further told the court that her mother had, during last year, given her R20 to purchase school books and R4,00 for school fees.

Mr Farber put it to her that she did not go to school that year because she had been against Bantu Education.

The trial continues today.

27/11/79 331

Appeal refused

AN application for leave to appeal against the convictions under the Terrorism Act of Mr Douglas Dalisile and Mr Keith Bityana was yesterday turned

down by a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge.

Mr Justice D J H le Roux said there were no reasonable prospects that another court would change his decision on the convictions.

The application follows the conviction of the two men by the same judge about a month ago.

ENDANGER

Dalisile was found guilty of having received military training outside the Republic that would have been of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Bityana received a five year sentence for recruiting Dali-

sile to undergo military training.

Advocate Eric Dane, counsel for Dalisile, had argued that it was not permissible for Warrant-Officer Jordan to have given evidence on the confession made by his client to a Major Cronwright at John Vorster Plein. Mr Dane said it was Major Cronwright himself, as senior officer who was covered by law to give evidence on the confession.

Arguing on behalf of Bityana, Advocate M F Noorbhai, raised the question of the admissibility of a confession by his client. Mr Noorbhai had submitted that the confession did not apply to a plea of guilty.

Drama at terror trial

28/1/79 Pock (33)
By CHRIS MORE

THE Kempton Park Terrorism trial yesterday took a dramatic turn when the judge ordered an inspection in loco of a Soweto school allegedly bombed last year.

The accused, a state witness and all court officials, including the judge and security police officers participated in the inspection.

The school is Rutegang Higher Primary School in Roo-depoort Road in White City Jabavu.

An application for the inspection was lodged by the defence counsel, Mr G Farber, after a state witness had thrown the entire court into confusion following his evidence about the location of the school building.

The presiding judge, Mr D J H le Roux, ordered the inspection after he admitted to have been confused by the witness' evidence. The judge also ruled that the court would resume today after the inspection.

Kadibone Christopher Mathebe (21), Collin Kotu (23), Simon Mshigo (19) and Elias Modiga have pleaded not guilty on the main charge of participating in terrorism activities and alternative charges of arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

The witness was warned as an accomplice and may not be named.

He said that he, accused No One, accused No Three and three other men had gone to the school with the intention of

petrol bombing persons who were allegedly singing there.

He and another man then went to the main gates of the school. The accused and two other men went towards the classrooms to bomb it with the people inside.

Mr Farber asked the witness to make a sketch of the school buildings and show his exact position. It was this sketch that led to the investigation of the scene.

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE

(Note: There are no
because of the small

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understand and follow the evidence, Mr Farber (for the defence) asked the court for an inspection in loco and said the entire court was bound by law to attend. At Rutegang, the judge barred the Press from taking pictures of court personnel, while the accused were locked inside a police van throughout the court sitting there. The hearing continues today.

THE ICD (8th REVISION)
 XI, XII, XIII
 categories).

Staff Reporter

THE trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League, being heard in the Kempton Circuit Court, was yesterday adjourned to the Rutegang Combined School, in White City, Soweto, for an inspection in loco.

Mr Justice Le Roux adjourned the hearing to the scene of an alleged crime when the court could not follow evidence by a State witness who was under cross-examination.

The accused are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kōtu, 19, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19. They have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property, and public violence.

The witness, who cannot be identified and who has been warned he is an accomplice, told the court he was coerced to sit in a meeting at his girl friend's home, attended by the accused and others, where the burning of Rutegang was planned.

The witness said Mr Mathabe told those present they were to burn the school while a teachers' choir was singing inside. The purpose was to injure teachers from various schools so as to disrupt the examinations.

He said the following day 20ℓ of petrol was bought from a Soweto garage and six petrol bombs were made by Mr Mathabe.

He said when they reached the school, Mr Mathabe and Mr Mashigo, and two others armed with the petrol bombs, entered the premises while he and another person known as Sipho, were told to lock the school gates.

Mr Mathabe and Mr Mashigo then hurled three bombs through windows of a classroom in which the teachers were singing. He heard screams and saw many teachers running out of the classroom while others chased the assailants who fled through a small gate.

The witness was asked by counsel to make a sketch of the school and its surroundings. The instructing attorney, Mr. Ratha Mokgoatlheng, also made a sketch, which was different from the witness' sketch. When the judge could not

NO.	0,00	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	<u>5,48</u>	2,78	<u>5,45</u>	2,93	
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61	
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593	

(Continued from Page 1)

political convictions opposed to theirs.

A third accused, Mr. Bryan Hack, 23, a third year law student and chairman of the Conservative Students' Alliance at UCF, was acquitted yesterday.

There is no remission for people sentenced under the Terrorism Act. The Act lays down a minimum sentence of five years on each count.

Restricted

Mr Justice van Winsen said the court's discretion on sentence in respect of all counts under the Terrorism Act was restricted to the extent that it was obliged to impose at least five years for each conviction.

The court, however, retained the discretion to order that the whole, or a portion, of each five-year sentence run concurrently. Were this not so, the court would have been obliged to sentence Beelders to 10 years' imprisonment

Terror men jailed

and Van der Westhuizen to 15 years.

As the cumulative effect of such sentence would be in excess of what is called for in the circumstances of this case, the question to be answered is what proportion of these periods should be ordered to run concurrently.

There were a number of factors to take into account.

These included:

● The disruptive effect on society and the due political process.

● The actual and potential danger and damage to life and property occasioned by such acts and their threat to political stability in South Africa.

No less a factor, the judge said, was the deterrent effect of such a sentence on would-be transgressors.

The right of the accused to hold right-wing views and to express and propa-

gates them could not be challenged in law.

What could not be tolerated were acts of violence or threats by right-wing people against their opponents in a way which endangered the maintenance of law and order.

Wrongdoers

It was not only the claims of society which had to be recognised in the sentence. The nature of the crime and the personal circumstances of the wrongdoers also called for attention.

The most serious of Beelders' offences was the burning of the SA Institute of Race Relations and Black Sash offices.

Considerable damage had been done and the work of these organisations was disrupted.

The fire was also a potential danger to the lives of those who had to extinguish it.

Beelders' guilt exceeded that of Van der Westhuizen on this count in that he used the influence he had over Van der Westhuizen to persuade him to assist.

On the conspiracy to blow up the Cape Times building, the judge said the potential danger of life and property from even an attempt to blow it up was great.

He agreed with Beelders' counsel that the teargas charges were 'so closely associated' that a sentence should be correlated.

Mr Justice van Winsen said: 'While at political meetings rowdiness is by no means unknown, to discharge teargas at a crowded meeting, in spite of the fact that it does not occasion permanent damage to health, cannot be tolerated.'

Van der Westhuizen's counsel, the judge said, had correctly claimed that

Van der Westhuizen had been influenced, particularly on the fire, by Beelders to whom, because of his indebtedness, he felt obligated.

Moreover he had confessed his complicity in this crime and expressed remorse therefore.

The judge said Mr B. Griesel, Van der Westhuizen's counsel, had contended 'with some justification' that what Van der Westhuizen had incited the students to do had not involved danger to life since those kidnapped were not to be harmed.

On the other hand his firing at Mr Eglin's flat was 'potentially highly dangerous to life' as he had no idea of the layout of the flat.

For all he knew the shots could have penetrated the flat and hit its occupants.

Mr Justice van Winsen praised Beelders' pro Deo counsel, Mr W. de Haan, for his competent defence of Beelders which was in the 'best tradition of the profession.'

He also praised the police for their 'competent investigation.'

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the white community is suicide, whilst the latter is the major cause of mortality in the 'coloured' and African communities.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for the three communities. At birth, ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at age 45 as compared to the whites and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at age 45. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively

Treason trial: two appeal

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG—Mr. Harry Pitman, counsel for two of the 12 men recently convicted of high treason, today lodged papers to appeal against the sentences of James Mange and Vusumusi Zulu.

The hearing was adjourned to a date to be arranged, which will probably be in January next year. Mange was sentenced to death, and Vusumusi jailed for 13 years for high treason.

presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportions conceals a certain amount of information. Table I re detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

A mum's anguish

By ZODWA MSHIBE

SOMEWHERE in the suburbs a black mother is haunted by the future of her son.

She is Mrs Martha Motloung, Monty's mother. Monty is a patient in Valkenberg Observatory's maximum security ward, near Cape Town.

He was sent for observation after he had been declared unfit to stand in the Goch Street trial with Solomon Mahlangu. Mahlangu was hanged on April 6, this year.

Mrs Motloung has mixed feelings about her son's future. Night and day she prays for his recovery. On the other hand, fear of what fate has in store for him haunts her.

"Each day of prayer for Monty's recovery brings more fear of what will happen to him. And if he doesn't recover, what'll become of him? I can't bring myself to think about it," she said.

It has been a long and tough road for Mrs Motloung.

A three-month frantic search for Monty, who had been in Sterkfontein Mental Hospital near Krugersdorp, revealed in May that he'd been transferred to Valkenberg Observatory near Cape Town.

"I went to visit Monty in Sterkfontein as usual. He wasn't there. Nobody wanted to say where he was. I started to panic," Mrs Motloung said. For three months she searched for Monty. In May she learnt that he was at the Valkenberg Observatory. He had been there for about a month before she found him.

"I was worried about when I would be able to see him. Cape Town is so far away," she said sadly.

What she hoped would be a happy reunion turned out to be a sad one as she recalls September 20, the day of her visit to Valkenberg.

"I was taken into a room. I sat down. Monty came in a few minutes later. He looked at me strangely," she recalled.

"I asked him, 'can you see me Monty?' For more than two minutes he stared at me without any sign of recognition and then nodded. Until today I still can't make head or tail of what he said to me that day. I spent five hours of agony with my son trying to remind him of his sister, Stella, and his grandmother. He had forgotten them," she said wiping off tears.

"Since that day, I've never had a moment's peace. I'm now suffering from high blood pressure and heart trouble. Sometimes I have dizzy spells. I have had to leave work in Greenside as I'm too weak for hard work," she continued.

Mrs Motloung's family at Duduza, in Nigel has also been affected. Her mother is suffering from a weak heart.

"I know and believe my prayers will be answered one day," she said full of hope. However, her expression changed suddenly and tears filled her eyes again. "I wish I knew what I'm praying for. Maybe December will tell when I see Monty again," she spoke more to herself as though I was no longer there.

Treason trialists appeal

29/1/70
Stow
(331)

MARITZBURG — The Treason Trial judge should have taken into account, in sentencing the convicted men, that there were no constitutional means available to them for political and social reform, according to grounds of appeal lodged with the Supreme Court.

It is also submitted that the sentences passed on James Daniel Mange (24), who is to hang for treason, and on Vusumuzi Zulu (28), jailed for 13 years, were unduly severe.

An application for leave to appeal against the sentences was yesterday postponed by Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek to a date to be arranged, probably in January.

The State will appeal the application.

Mr Sydney Kentridge SC is to appear for the two men.

In the grounds of appeal it is argued that Mr Justice Hefer misdirected himself in not taking into account that the two men acted as a result of political convictions and they perceived their actions to be in the best interests of society.

Mange and Zulu saw themselves as people standing up for their convictions, heedless of the consequences.

Other submissions are: that the judge misdirected himself in failing to take into account sufficiently, or at all, in mitigation, the fact that constitutional means for political and social reform

were not available to the men.

Mange had not caused death or injury to any person and had no weapons in his possession at the time of his arrest; caused no damage to property and had not used any weapons or explosives at any time in South Africa, it is argued.

In Zulu's case, it is claimed that although it was proved he had undergone training outside South Africa, there was no evidence that he had weapons or that he had access to weapons.

There was also no evidence that he had instructions to pursue a violent course or that he had done anything violent or any act in pursuance of a plan of high treason. — Sapa.

SECURITY TRIALS Figures down

Judging by the number of trials involving "State security," South Africa has made it through 1979 with relative calmness. In comparison with the previous two years, there has been a remarkable decrease in court appearances involving charges under the Terrorism Act.

In 1977 and 1978, there were 95 and 76 trials, with 401 and 194 accused respectively. The figures for this year are 35 trials and 148 accused. But can the decrease be interpreted as an indication of a let-up by forces poised to initiate revolutionary changes through violence?

The major reason for the high 1977-78 figures was the turmoil unleashed by the events of June 1976. Many arrests followed the spate of arson and other forms of destruction during the unrest.

Although this year's figures are quite low, there have nonetheless been significant developments. Foremost was the announcement in August by Minister of Justice and the Interior Alwyn Schlebusch, that "due to the change in the security situation, consideration should be given to the question as to whether existing statutory measures satisfy existing demands."

Schlebusch followed his announcement by appointing a commission of inquiry under Appellate Judge Rabie, which is still in session. Its brief is to make "recommendations on the necessity, fairness, adequacy and efficiency of internal security legislation."

Certain patterns have emerged in recent trials. Earlier in the year, 11 Soweto students were charged and sentenced for sedition. The trial was a direct sequel to the outbreak of disturbances in Soweto, and Mr Justice van Dyk found that the demonstration of June 16 1976 was seditious and set in motion a train of events with tragic results for the country.

This was the first major sedition trial since the Nationalists took over power. Those condemned — with terms ranging from five to eight years — were all black Soweto youths.

This year has also seen the imposition of the death penalty for treason, when a

Pietermaritzburg judge condemned James Mange to death for his involvement in the activities of the banned ANC. The sentence is regarded as the first of its kind in 30 years and only the second in SA since Robie Leibbrandt, a Nazi-trained saboteur, was given the death sentence under the Smuts government. This sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment, and Leibbrandt was released immediately the Nationalists took power in 1948.

The thin line between politically motivated violence and outright murder came under scrutiny in the Mahlangu case. Solomon Mahlangu, a former Pretoria student, was sentenced to death for his role in the Goch Street killings, in which an Angolan-trained ANC squad opened fire in downtown Johannesburg. Mahlangu's execution evoked worldwide protest — especially in the West — on the alleged grounds that it was politically motivated.

SA's security trials have thus ceased to be solely domestic affairs, and now have international repercussions.

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seem to the Court just and expedient, order
sequences as aforesaid.

ain.—(1) Any association—
lawful purpose;

g religion, arts, sciences, education, charity,
or social activity or communal or group

(if any) or other income in promoting its

ay dividend to its members; and
ents of this section in respect to its forma-

guarantee.

in shall comply with the requirements of
wing provisions:

association whencesoever derived shall be
in of its main object, and no portion thereof
y or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus,
mbers of the association or to its holding
that nothing herein contained shall prevent
able remuneration to any officer or servant
r thereof in return for any services actually

Financial Mail November 30 1979

FORWARDED TO THE ASSOCIATION.

[Para. (a) amended by s. 4 of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

(b) Upon its winding-up, deregistration or dissolution the assets of the association remaining after the satisfaction of all its liabilities shall be given or transferred to some other association or institution or associations or institutions having objects similar to its main object, to be determined by the members of the association at or before the time of its dissolution or, failing such determination, by the Court.

(3) The provisions of sections 49 (1) (c) and 174 of this Act shall not apply to any such association.

(4) Existing associations incorporated under section 21 of the repealed Act shall be deemed to have been formed and incorporated under this section.

SECURITY TRIALS
Figures down

Pin 30/4/79
331
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SA's security trials have thus ceased to be solely domestic affairs, and now have international repercussions.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91

Witness (33) did not want to be tried,

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS told a Circuit Court judge in Kempton Park that he decided to tell the truth to the police when his interrogator read him a statement made by one the accused.

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence in the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students' League who are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

They have pleaded not guilty to charges of participating in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

The witness, who has been warned as an accomplice, told the court under cross-examination by Mr G Farber for the defence, that he was detained in a Security Police raid in the early hours of April 3 and immediately taken to Protea police headquarters where he was told to make a statement.

He said that before he could do so, a Warrant Officer De Beer read him a complete statement by Mr Mathabe which described in detail allegations of sabotage. When he realised what was embodied in the statement, he decided to tell "everything".

He later told the court he had told half his story when Warrant Officer De Beer produced and read him a statement he said was written by Mathabe. Up to then he had tried to exonerate himself and implicate others but when he realised Mathabe had told the truth he decided there was no longer any use lying about himself.

He said he was frightened the police would beat him up when he heard the shriek the voice of a certain Constance. He thought she was being assaulted.

The question of his becoming a State witness was mentioned after he had signed a statement, he said. He told his interrogators he did not want to be an accused, he would rather be made a State witness.

Another witness, Detective Sergeant James Desmond Quinton, of the South African Criminal Beureau, identified a copy of a constitution and the type-writer used for printing it.

The hearing continues today.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Ex-BCP man in court

Staff Reporter

MR. AUBREY DUNDUBELE MOKOENA, 31, a former executive member of the banned Black Community Programme (BCP), appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on two charges of breaking his banning order.

Mr. Mokoena, of Orlando East, appeared before Mr. G. Steyn. No evidence was led and he was not asked to plead. The case was postponed to January 17, next year. Mr. Mokoena is out on his own recognisances.

According to the charge sheet, Mr. Mokoena contravened his banning by attending two church gatherings in May.

The first was at F. H. GOW's Temple in Orlando West on May 5 and the other was on May 19, when he allegedly attended a gathering at Bonnet Chapel, AME Church, Jabavu.

Accused's statement read to witness, court is told

A STATE witness yesterday told a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge that a complete statement made by one of the accused was read to him before he made his own.

This was said yesterday at the trial of four former Soweto Students League (SSL) members appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux on charges under the

Terrorism Act. They are: Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Colin Makgalo Kothu (23), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19). The four have pleaded not guilty to the main charge of participating in terrorist activities and alternatively, arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

The witness, who was warned as an accomplice and may not be identified, told the court that a police officer read to him a detailed statement allegedly made by Chris Mathabe a few hours after he was detained. He was then asked if the content of the statement was true.

The witness denied under cross-examination by Mr Farber that he was assaulted or threatened with assault by the police while making his statement. He also denied that he told a woman he was assaulted and that he was locked in the same cell with Modiga and told him of his treatment by the police.

The witness further said he was made to write the same statement over five days. He said at one stage he was made to repeat the same statement five times a day. (Proceeding).

	A		C		B		NO.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48	329
1-4	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05	533
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05	201
25-44	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22	370
45-64	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68	56
65+	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91	116
ALL	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20	430
NO.	653	56	370	201	533	329	

	A		C		B		NO.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74	47
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05	54
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	50
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	14
45-64	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	9
ALL	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00	43
NO.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	87

Koyana: I'll be glad if Sabata is freed

Post 2/12/79

By MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Government will be "very happy" if Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who is facing charges under the territory's security laws, is found not guilty, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana.

In a statement issued in Umtata, Mr Koyana said that on a recent European visit, he had established that there was a concerted effort on the part of hostile elements to use the Sabata trial and the recent banning imposed by the Transkei Government on 34 organisations as the "greatest weapons" to attack the Umtata regime.

Overseas

Mr Koyana revealed that newspaper reports circulating overseas were that Chief Sabata was the hereditary king of all Transkeian tribes, that he had been arbitrarily arrested because the State President wanted to kill him, and that the various organisations had been banned because they supported Chief Sabata and not the president.

Describing the reports as "clear fabrication" Mr Koyana said: "I, and no doubt all my Cabinet colleagues, will be very happy if the Paramount Chief is found not guilty and discharged at the end of a normal trial.

"But the trial itself



Chief Sabata . . his trial is being used to attack the Transkei.

should be valuable proof to the people of Transkei in particular and to the world in general that in our legal system presidents, prime ministers, paramount chiefs, cabinet ministers and anyone of any rank, fall within the ambit of the same law."

Meanwhile stringent bail conditions have been imposed on a colleague of Chief Sabata's, Ms Florence Mancotywa, who was released from security police detention to face a charge under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Ms Mancotywa (48) is the publicity secretary of Chief Sabata's Democratic Progressive Opposition Party.

After a brief appearance in the Umtata Magistrate's Court she was released on bail of R200 without entering a plea.

It was alleged that she had made statements which were intended or likely to have the effect of causing feelings of hostility between different population groups in Transkei.

Mange seeks death sentence reprieve

331

By ZWELAKHE
SISULU

THE application for leave to appeal over the death sentence passed on ANC guerrilla James Mange will be heard in January next year.

According to a spokesman for the office of Mr Rajan Moodley, Mange's attorney, the probable date for the application is January 21. It still has to be confirmed.

The application for leave to appeal is for James Mange, who received a death sentence and Vusumuzi Zulu, who was sentenced to 13 years for treason.

The application was made this week in the Natal Supreme Court and was adjourned to enable the defence counsel for the two men to get the record of the judgement.

Mr Moodley consulted with Mange concerning the appeal in Pretoria last week. The other men are

reportedly being held at Leeuwkop Prison.

Meanwhile, the Natal Indian Congress in an appeal to the State President said Mange's sentence came as a shock to black people.

"It seems to us that the judge concerned unfortunately overlooked the motive that inspired Mange in regard to his actions. Mr Mange did not act because of any personal motive, he was moved by the sufferings and hardships of the black people to take the path he did," the plea to the State President said.

Democracy

It continued: "The lack of democracy is being felt by blacks when they are unemployed, paid poor wages, live in overcrowded townships and poor homes, denied adequate educational and health services."

The letter points out that in South Africa, laws

are passed by a Parliament that is elected solely by whites and, because of this "no matter how they feel about the laws passed by Parliament, blacks are compelled to obey the law."

The University of Cape Town's SRC said in a statement that it protested against Mange's sentence and called upon the State President to commute the sentence.

"We believe that he and his 11 co-accused are prisoners of war, not 'traitors' and should be treated accordingly.

"We also protest and call for the one-year contempt of court sentence to be commuted", the statement said.

The statement said the behaviour of the men in court illustrated the belief of the majority of South Africans that the laws of the country were neither neutral nor just, and merely served to bolster the interests of the ruling majority.

Terrorism trial judgment begins

Court Reporter

JUDGMENT in a terrorism trial, in which three men and a woman are appearing in the Durban Regional Court, began yesterday.

Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (27), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (25) and Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) are appearing before Mr. T. L. Blunden on charges of attempting to leave South Africa for military training during November and December 1977.

Miss Sibongile Kubheka (27), Mr. Ngobese and Mr. Nxumalo are facing charges of inciting 21 people to leave the country for military training between May and November, 1977.

They have all pleaded not guilty.

Everyone was searched before being allowed into the gallery.

Singing was heard from the cells before the accused were brought up, but once in the dock they sat quietly. Apart from the occasional clenched fist salute, they were attentive and subdued.

The judgment continues today.

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Island prisoner set free on appeal

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MR Elias Jimmy Mabaso, former president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council and the Students' League, arrived home yesterday morning after his five-year sentence for sabotage was set aside by the Transvaal Supreme Court in Pretoria. A retrial by a different magistrate was ordered.

Mr Mabaso (21), of 1410A White City Jabavu, who was released from Robben Island with two other students from Vereeniging, arrived home at about 6,30 a.m.

The two Vereeniging students released with him are Ariel Hlanyane and Andrew Thabiso Ra-

tshumo. The three, together with two other students, Abraham Tsihane and Solomon Phefu were convicted in the Vereeniging court on May 18, 1978.

He said he was shocked on Saturday at about 4,45 pm when he was told to pack his belongings. He said when he asked why he should do this he was asked whether he did not expect anything.

"I then went to pack my belongings and went to the reception where I was told that my appeal had succeeded. I was given a train ticket and together with the other two friends, we were taken to Cape Town by boat," he added.

He said although he was shocked when asked to pack, "I knew deep down my heart that one

day I would be free.

"Nobody likes to be in jail because one is deprived of freedom of everything and is also separated from his loved ones," he added.



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thurs exit by risk classes in the interval (π_1, π_2) and again insurance companies are forced to raise the premium/indemnity ratio \bar{p} . Only when all those risk classes with a loss probability π less than π_a have withdrawn is an equilibrium reached.

This is the problem of adverse selection. While we have described it in the insurance context, it is a much more general phenomenon. Wherever buyers are only able to observe average quality, there is a tendency for sellers not fully rewarded for high quality to withdraw from the market. In one extreme model of

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an infectious diseases have become less important and the are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplasms 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans mortality which is characteristically associated with whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of contributing to the overall mortality of the whites a form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds' indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45

For Africans, the pr

RESULTS

The infant mortality for whites and 'coloureds'

Jail for inciting people to leave for army training

NM 5/12/79

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13/4/79

Court Reporter

TWO MEN who incited others to leave the country for military training were convicted in terms of the Terrorism Act in the Durban Regional Court yesterday and each sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (27) and Themba

Patrick Nxumalo (26) appeared before Mr. T. L. Blunden on charges of attempting to leave the country for military training and inciting others to leave the country for military training during November and December, 1977.

They were acquitted and discharged on charges of attempting to leave South Africa for military training.

Military training

Mr. Eric Mlaba (22) was also acquitted of attempting to leave the country for military training and Miss Sibongile Kubheka (27) was acquitted of inciting others to leave the country for military training.

Ngobese and Nxumalo were given the minimum sentence of five years for inciting or assisting others to leave South Africa for military training.

Mr. Blunden said Nxumalo had assisted others to leave the country and had tried to encourage Ngobese to undergo training

outside South Africa.

Mr. Blunden said that Mr. Mlaba would have left the country if everything had gone to plan but the State failed to show that his intention was to receive military training.

In acquitting Miss Kubheka, Mr. Blunden said the evidence of the witness on which the State had relied for its case against her, had been a disaster.

It appeared the witness had wanted to bolster the State's case and had paid scant regard to the questions put to him.

Mr. Mlaba and Miss Kubheka were freed after judgment and sat in the gallery while sentence was passed on Ngobese and Nxumalo.

Before being taken down to the cells the two convicted men raised clenched fist salutes to which the gallery responded with shouts of "amandhla" (power).

The court was under heavy guard during the nine-hour judgment but there were no incidents.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

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Excerpts from letter Moll wrote OC of his commando

THE following excerpts are from a letter Rifleman Peter Moll sent to his Commanding Officer at the Cape Flats Commando on October 19 this year, after he had received call-up instructions for a 19-day camp in November (the excerpts were handed out to journalists and members of the public at Moll's trial yesterday):

I note that I am required to attend a training camp from November 19 to December 7, 1979. After much serious consideration and study, and after consulting my church leaders about the matter, I have come to the conclusion that to obey would be a grave moral compromise of my faith. I therefore refuse to do so. My explanation is as follows.

(For purpose of this leaflet, Peter Moll's first two points have been summarized as follows:

1. **Pacifism:** ... The Christian Church has traditionally been concerned about involvement with the military which means the taking of men's lives.

2. **Civil Disobedience:** ... Christians obey the government, but reserve the right to disobey if obedience does not conform to their religious and moral convictions.)

Selective conscientious objection is the refusal to engage in a particular war, while making no necessary statement about war in general. I have decided to be a selective conscientious objector because:

(a) In terms of Christian moral standards, South African society is fundamentally unjust.

(b) The insurgents are generally not foreigners but South African citizens — i.e. the situation is one of civil war.

(c) This makes one question very seriously just what one is required to fight for, and what one is required to die for.

I shall devote one paragraph to each of these three points.

In the Pentateuch we are commanded to protect the widow, the orphan, the slave and the foreigner. The prophets castigated Israel for her oppression of the poor, for her unfair trading methods, and for the way the rich were favoured in the law and the courts. In the Gospels we find Jesus urging us to break with Mammon (i.e. riches) once and for all. Paul urges us to do good to all men, and James rails at rich landowners who exploit their labourers. In South Africa we seem to find precisely the conditions which the Biblical writers condemned so forcefully. Our land is one of vast inequalities — in wealth, in power and in education. White hegemony is guaranteed because they have taken to themselves 87 percent of the country's land area, leaving a meagre 13 percent for the larger part of the population. What is more, the so-called "white homeland" has the lion's share of the country's mineral wealth. Migratory labour, which has been con-

demned by all the churches in the country, reinforces this shewed pattern of development, whereby some get rich at the expense of others. To keep it all intact there is that most hated aspect of a hated system, the pass laws, under which more than 1 000 people are being imprisoned daily. This is a situation of fundamental injustice. Until it is the government's express intention to remove it, I will be unable in conscience to defend it.

For decades blacks have tried to change matters by constitutional and peaceful means. Their attempts have been fruitless, because of the violent reprisals by the government of the day. Bannings, detentions without trial and shootings have removed all hope of peaceful change. Dare we be surprised if blacks turn to violent means? This is exactly what many have done. Those who go up to fight for the SADF on the border should remember that they are fighting against their own deeply disaffected fellow-citizens. They are taking part in a highly partisan civil war. It is as Lyndon Johnson said: Those who make pacific revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable.

Young men are being required increasingly to risk their lives under arms. Many, like myself, are already asking: *Just what are we fighting for? Just what are we being required to die for?* Are we going to die for a better society, for a more just society, perhaps even for a more loving society? Are we really defending the last bastion of Christianity, as we are so often told? Is this that we are defending really to be termed "civilization", as against its alternative "barbarism", as again we are told by those who are left cold by the extraordinarily barbaric death of Steve Biko? There is a mockery in all of this. We fail to see that it is our own vices that are thrown back in our faces by the revolutionary movements.

Churches support selective conscientious objection:

There is a cloud of witnesses to support my understanding of the situation. Archbishop Denis Hurley (Ecunews, 11.9.74) said that "the unjust situation in South Africa makes it justifiable for young South Africans to refuse to fight on the borders. It is our duty to discourage people from getting involved in this military conflict because of the realities of the South African situation — a situation of oppression". Archbishop Bill Burnett said in 1975 that "we need to grasp the significance of the fact that some black South Africans, many of whom are Christians, are outside our country seeking to change our power structure by force". In March 1979 he said even more explicitly: "Unless things change significantly I would be unable in conscience to defend a system of government which, in spite of many good features, has a basis which is indefensible and produces fruit which is unjust and cruel".

The Catholic Bishops declare that "we defend the right of every individual to follow his own conscience, the right therefore to conscientious objection both on the grounds of universal pacifism and on the grounds that he seriously believes the war to be unjust." The Anglican Synod of Cape Town (1977) upheld the archbishops statement that "the society we have created for ourselves is morally indefensible. This is very serious at a time when we are being asked to defend it". It went on: "We sympathize with those who in conscience believe that it is an act of disobedience to God to be part of the military structures of this country, because they are convinced that by doing so they would be defending what is morally indefensible. We accept that we, as a Church, have a positive duty to make all people aware of what is involved in being used to defend the morally indefensible and to challenge each other in the cost of discipleship, putting first the claims of Christ over all our being and doing".

In October 1979 the Baptist Union Assembly requested that the authorities provide a non-military alternative to military service for conscientious objectors. In September 1979 the Presbyterian Church affirmed solidarity of fellowship to any member of the church penalized following refusal to do military service. It insisted that Christians had to reject as blasphemous a view that they should not venture into debate on bearing arms, the defence of the country or conscientious objection because of the risk of prosecution.

Rejection of non-combatant medical service in the unit:

It is against this background that my refusal to attend the camp must be seen. I understand that I am required to be a medical officer in the unit from now on. In 1977, when I was a conscientious objector for the first time, I did not request non-combatant status but instead a "period of service of national interest under civilian direction". The latter phrase is crucial. Being a medic does in no way absolve one from the serious moral compromise which I have explained above. A medic is a necessary part of the war machine; he too makes a direct contribution to the strength of the fighting force.

Therefore I find it impossible even to be a medical officer.

In the 1976 parliamentary debate on the Defence budget, J J Vilonel said: "It would be ridiculous to argue about which division of the Defence Force is really the most important. The fact is that they are all important and that they are all essential. One important and essential division of the Defence Force is the Medical Corps. Not only does this corps play a vital role with regard to the health and physical preparedness of our men, but also with regard to the services it provides to the dependants, its welfare work and its role in regard to the wound-

ed in wartime (Hansard, 1976: cols 6243 and 6245). He has argued by case very well. If it is morally repugnant to be a fighting member of the SADF, then to be a medical officer is likewise problematic.

(Peter Moll then quotes a poem by Alan Paton: **CAPRIVI LAMENT:** Some quotations from the first part of the letter:)

"Martin Luther held to the above principle when he declared to the authorities, 'Here I stand, I can do no other'."

Calvin wrote in his Institutes, Book Four, Chapter XX, 21:

"We are subject to the men who rule over us, but subject only in the Lord. If they command anything against Him let us not pay the least regard to it."

The Baptist Confession of 1646 stated 'It is the magistrate's duty to tender the liberty of men's consciences, without which all other liberties would not be worth the naming. Neither can we forebear the doing of that, which our understandings and consciences bid us to do. And if the magistrates should require us to do otherwise, we are to yield our persons in a passive way to their power. But if any man shall impose on us anything that we see not to be commanded by our Lord Jesus Christ, we should rather die a thousand deaths, than to do anything against the light of our own consciences.'

"The conservative Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk has also made a case for civil disobedience in the past. Early this century it declared, 'No one may revolt against lawful authority other than for carefully considered and well-grounded reasons based on the word of God and a conscience enlightened by the Word of God' (see De Gruchy, *The Church struggle in South Africa*, p.225)."

CAPRIVI LAMENT

Makwela, Ikgopoleng, and you two Sihokos,
what were you fighting for?
Makwela, was it for your house in Springs
and your security of tenure?
Or did you fight for me and my possessions
and this big room where I write to you,
a room as big as many houses?
Sibeko of Standerton, what did you die for?
Was it for the schooling of your children?
Were you so hungry for their learning
or were you fighting for the rich grand schools
or my own children?
Sibeko of Bloemfontein, was it for those green pastures
of your own Free State country
that you poured out your young man's blood?
Was it for the sanctity of family life
and the infinitude of documents?
Or were you fighting to protect me

and my accustomed way of life?
Ikgopoleng of Lichtenburg,
was it South Africa you fought for?

Which of our nations did you die for?

Or did you die for my parliament and its thousand immutable laws?

Did you forgive us all our trespasses in that moment of dying?

I was not at your gravesides, brothers,

I was afraid to go there.

But I read the threnodial speeches

how you in life so unremembered

in death became immortal.

Away with your threnodial speeches, says the Lord.

Away with your solemn assemblies.

When you lift up your hands in prayer

I will hide my eyes from you.

Cease to do evil and learn to do right,

pursue justice and champion the oppressed.

I saw a new heaven and a new earth

for the first heaven and earth had passed away

and there was an end to death and to mourning and crying and pain

for the old order had passed away

Is that what you died for, my brothers?

Or is it true what they say that you were led into ambush?

The poem relates to the reported death in ambush in the Caprivi Strip of four black soldiers of the SADF.

● Full report, Church view, page 7

Army jails consci Peter Graham N

Defence Reporter

RIFLEMAN PETER GRAHAM MOLL, 23, of Mowbray, was yesterday jailed for 18 months after a military court sitting at the Castle found him guilty of contravening Section 126a of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) by failing to report for military service.

Moll, who had pleaded not guilty, admitted two previous convictions for the same offence.

Captain Eric Stirling Wright, Adjutant of the Cape Flats Commando, said in evidence that Moll was a member of the unit. Moll did one year of continuous national service in 1974 and subsequently was posted to the Cape Flats Commando, where he completed a unit training camp between November 22 and December 6, 1975.

On October 10 this year, Captain Wright said, Moll was sent a call-up instruction by registered post, in terms of which he was required to report on November 19 this year for 19 days continuous training.

Moll failed to report for duty on November 19. That evening, however, he telephoned Captain Wright at the unit's headquarters "and informed me he had not reported for camp and asked when proceedings would be instituted against him".

Captain Wright said Moll had not applied for deferment of duty. In fact, he had earlier written a letter to the Officer Commanding Cape Flats Commando, in which he had acknowledged receipt of the call-up order and stated he would refuse to attend camp.

Captain Wright then submitted

the letter as evidence. (see page 5).

Answering the prosecuting officer, Lieutenant D Mills, Captain Wright said Moll had been aware of the fact that if he attended the camp he serve as a medical orderly at battalion headquarters. Moll had been informed by letter that he would be employed in a non-combatant role, "and he was told personally by me what that post was".

Answering Mr I G Farlam, for Moll, Captain Wright said Moll was remustered as a medical orderly after he had applied to do alternative service under civilian direction. The OC Cape Flats Commando had forwarded his request to Western Province Command headquarters, which turned it down.

The first defence witness was the Rev John Wilton, pastor of the Claremont Baptist Church, said Moll was a member of his congregation and had been known to him for 12 years, as the Moll family had been members of a congregation he had had in East London. He knew Moll "very well", and had had long discussions with him, among other things on his "crisis of conscience" about military service.

Mr Farlam: Are you able to say that in your opinion his views are sincerely held. — I have no doubt they are very sincerely held.

Mr Wilton said Moll was a member in good standing of the Claremont Baptist Church and a "most definitely committed Christian who takes it very seriously".

Not binding

Mr Farlam: What is the teaching of the Baptist Church in regard to conscientious objection. — I think I

must explain that we do not have a hierarchy which makes pronouncements. Each congregation is autonomous. We have an assembly of the Baptist Union which makes resolutions, but they are not necessarily binding on all out congregations.

Mr Farlam: What is the teaching of the congregation of which he is a member in regard to the individual's rights to follow his religious beliefs. — Generally speaking, Baptists are not pacifists. We would participate in what we consider to be a just war, but we would recognize that individuals in our congregation could come to a different understanding concerning their participation in a war from the generally accepted view. Therefore we would respect the individual conscience.

Mr Farlam: Who, in the the case of any given war, decides whether the war is just. — It would be a combination of the local congregation and the individual members.

Mr Farlam: Ultimately, do all Baptists believe in the individual right to follow the individual conscience to believe. — Let me put it this way. We would not, for instance, allow a person who had a heretical view of Jesus Christ in our church. But in a case like this we would appreciate a person's feelings... if I might explain: I have three sons who are members of the Defence Force. I also have a member of the congregation who is against military service. I respect him for it... to us it's a very serious thing that a man should not be forced to act against his conscience.

Mr Wilton agreed that earlier this

ger age groups will give rise to a... against elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected... and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over... ars have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that... tes have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds'... 45-64 years age groups.

tween the age specific mortality rates of whites and... improved or remained constant for persons between the ages... however, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap... and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under... perience 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

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Conscientious objector Moll for 18 months

year the Baptist Union, of which he was chairman, had passed a resolution recognizing that there were "certain people" who were not prepared to serve in any kind of military capacity", and "we requested the government to provide alternative civilian service". The resolution had been seconded by the Rhodesian armed forces' chaplain-general, a Colonel Woods.

Mr Wilton said Baptists had a history of belief in religious liberty which went back to the reformation, and the fundamental authority was the Bible, which "overrules every other authority".

'Defend'

Asked by the president of the court, Major H W Dempers, for "the pure Biblical view as seen by the Baptist Church", Mr Wilton replied: "I think we would recognize the right of the State to call on its citizens to defend this country".

The Rev Douglas Bax, a minister of the Presbyterian Church and former moderator of the Presbytery of Cape Town, said in evidence that he was convenor of two committee's of the church's General Assembly, a committee on discipline and a church and nation committee.

He had known Moll since February this year, when he (Moll) had been co-opted on to the church and nation committee — "we wanted him to serve on the committee because he could contribute to its report and he in fact was one of the people who contributed one long section of the report on conscientious objection and military service.

"Part of the reason why we invited him was because he had made a study of this, and is well-acquainted with the subject and also has a good knowledge of theology for a layman — he thinks from a reformed point of view".

In the process of compiling the report he and Moll had discussed conscientious objection and military service, and he was "quite sure, I know him well enough for that" that Moll's in this regard were sincerely held.

Asked how Moll's views "squared" with reformist teaching through the centuries, Mr Bax said that in the first 300 years of its existence the Christian church had been strictly pacifist for the most part, although some adherents had served in the Roman army.

The historian Tertullian had said: "The Lord, in disarming Peter (a reference to the incident in the Garden of Gethsemane where Jesus had prevented his disciple Peter from attacking the Roman soldiers), unbelted every soldier", the belt concerned being his sword-belt.

Then, after Constantine the Great became emperor and embraced Christianity, the attitude of the church changed. Certain Christians remained strict pacifists, but the majority adopted what had now become a traditional attitude — that Christians might fight if they were involved in a just war, but not if it was an unjust war.

This change in attitude was brought about by the situation of being part of a Christian empire which could not tolerate barbarian forces threatening its borders.

Martin Luther

Mr Bax said Moll's views had definitely been influenced by the teachings of Calvin, who had subscribed to the teachings of Martin Luther, who had stated among other things that if a ruler decided to wage war and his cause was clearly unjust, then Christian subjects must refuse to aid that ruler "even at the cost of their own goods or lives".

"Calvin says each individual must decide for himself... he doesn't say that specifically of military service, but that is thoroughly implied."

Moll's beliefs were therefore "in the mainstream of Calvinist thinking down the centuries".

Moll said in evidence that the post of medical orderly was not acceptable to him because "my objection is to participate in the military structures of this country, because I believe the present war to be an unjust one.

"Even as a non-combatant, I would still be making a more or less direct contribution to the war effort.

"In addition, by wearing the uniform I would be symbolically identified with those (military) structures. Therefore, it is unacceptable for me to be a non-combatant. But I am willing to perform service of national interest under civilian direction."

Moll said he had 225 days of obligatory service left before completing his military commitment. But he was willing to spend a full 365-day year, at minimum subsistence pay, in work in the national interest under civilian direction, anywhere in South Africa.

Moll said he could speak Xhosa and was willing to work in either Transkei or Ciskei. The Ciskeian Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, after being approached on his behalf by Sir Richard Luyt, were both prepared to take him into service in their departments for at least a year.

He added he had made this clear to certain Defence Force officers before the trial began. He did not want to be a martyr, but if the court held that his reasons for refusing to do military duty were not good reasons, he was willing to take the punishment imposed.

In taking his decision to refuse military service he had been influenced by Calvin's teachings on the relationship between church and state.

Calvin's criterion that everything else had to be tried before making war "has influenced me very strongly, because there has not yet been a round-table conference of black and white leaders in South Africa.

tempts at negotiation with black people in order to avoid or avert the present war. Thus the present war is certainly not the last resort, and on the basis of Calvin's teachings I must decline to participate."

Mr Farlam: When did you come to the conclusion set out in your letter of October 19. — In 1976 and 1977, by a combination of prayer, bible study and reading of theologians, and also by the deliberations of the Students' Christian Association in regard to social justice.

Mr Farlam: If the circumstances were to change and it becomes plain it would be a just war, what would you do. — I would be willing to bear arms.

Answering Lieutenant Mills, the prosecutor, Moll said the war he had refused to fight was the one the South African government and South African Army were waging war against the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the South West African Peoples' Organization.

Major Dempers, the president (in a startled tone): The South African Army against the African National Congress. — Yes, that is correct.

Asked by Major Dempers if some of the views he had stated in his letter of October 19 were not purely political ones, Moll replied: "No, in that religious views always have political implications... the NGK once took a resolution condemning migratory labour, which it did on the basis of its religious beliefs, and in the same way I have made a political judgment based on my religious beliefs."

Moll said he had sent open letters stating his views to various newspapers and students because "there were other young men in dilemmas similar to my own, and a felt a responsibility of ministry towards them".

Asked by Major Dempers to define the term "national interest", Moll said it was "the interest of the people of South Africa as a whole".

Survival

Major Dempers: Is survival one of those interests. — Survival is one of those interests.

For those people "who are oppressors or part of the oppressive structure" the chances of survival would be "very slim" if people like Sam Nujoma (president of Swapo) got their way. Moll conceded, and so would the chances be of any ordinary member of the public, "but the chances of people involved in oppression would be even slimmer. They will thus have brought judgment on themselves.

"In the Old Testament, whenever Israel ever became unholy (the Israelites) were judged by God by having other nations attack them and defeat them in battle. I think there is a certain similarity between Israel and South Africa now".

Mr Farlam: You said attempts had not been made to exhaust peaceful attempts to save this country. Why did you say that. — My basic concern is that peace must be brought about and preserved in South Africa because war is the greatest destroyer of human rights, therefore I engage in a peaceful action of conscientious objection, because I would like to see change come by peaceful rather than violent means.

Mr Farlam: Have you seen any signs of intransigence on the part of the government. — Yes, I have seen signs of intransigence... black organizations have been banned and not talked to. Other black leaders have been imprisoned.

Mr Farlam: Would it have been possible for you to have left this country when these differences arose. — Yes, I could very easily have left.

Mr Farlam: Why did you not do so. — I decided to remain out of a loyalty to the peoples of South Africa, a patriotism which exceeds the boundaries of colour and class and because I want to be part of the solution rather than the problem.

Summing up

Summing up the prosecution's case, Lieutenant Mills said there was no doubt that Moll was a member of the Cape Flats Commando, was liable to service and had disobeyed his call-up instructions. It appeared the defence would try to submit that the "good reason" (as cited in Section 126a of the Defence Act) for Moll's refusal to do service should be interpreted in the widest possible sense. However, the term "good reason" was not defined in the act.

The act provided for an exemption board and reasons for exemption, and provision was made for exemptions for religious reasons, but the Baptist faith was not a denomination of which the tenets forbade participation in war.

Therefore Moll's objections did not fall in the ambit of the act's section 67, which related to religious objections.

"Our courts do not administer a moral law... and it is not the courts' duty to question laws passed by Parliament".

There he submitted that the defence had failed to establish a "good reason" for Moll's refusal to do military service.

Mr Farlam said Moll was prepared to serve the country "as hard and as arduously and longer than anyone else... in my opinion it would be monstrous not to regard it as good, and I say it is a monstrous suggestion that a person should be forced to serve against the dictates of his conscience... I submit that in this case the court can make one finding only, and that is that Rifleman Moll feels he is doing right, and God wants him to do it..."

Finding Moll guilty, Major Dempers said the material facts were common cause. The question the court had to decide was whether

Moll had good reason to disobey his call-up instructions. The court could not accept Mr Farlam's arguments about "good reason".

The Defence Act specified a number of reasons which would be good reasons, but "the court must be satisfied that the procedures envisaged in the Defence Act were followed, and this court is satisfied the procedures were not followed, and basically what has happened is that you have taken the law into your own hands".

Fined R50

Moll admitted two previous convictions for failing to obey a call-up instruction. On December 28, 1977, he was given a three-month suspended sentence by a civil court, and on September 21 this year he was fined R50 by a military court.

The prosecutor, Lieutenant Mills, called for a maximum sentence of 18 or 24 months, depending on which of two separate clauses of the Defence Act was used as a basis for determining the punishment.

He said the defence of South Africa was paramount and so was the maintenance of discipline in the Defence Force, and by refusing to do his duty Moll had "gravely undermined" both.

The fact that he sent open letters showed he had sought publicity, and the fact that he telephoned Captain Wright on November 19 to ask when action would be taken against him showed he had intended to defy authority.

Mr Farlam pointed out Moll had already been in detention for 12 days and called for a light sentence, such as "a moderate period of detention of about 10 days, or even a stiff fine.

He disagreed with the call for a maximum sentence for Moll "simply for failing to report.

"The court has already found that the accused was sincere... the court can't punish him severely for following the dictates of his conscience". Moll had received compassionate sentences after his earlier convictions, Mr Farlam said, and there was "no reason why the court should depart from that approach and take a harsh line".

After a short adjournment to consider sentence, Major Dempers told Moll he could not be treated as an ordinary religious objector "because of the clear and explicit wording of the act in this regard... the Defence Act abounds with provisions which show how the legislatures bends over backwards to accommodate people with objections to service in a war.

"The court does not have much sympathy in your case, and has decided that 18 months' imprisonment would be appropriate in your case".

The president of the court was Major H W Dempers of Army Headquarters, Pretoria. Sitting with him were Major W A van Zyl, of 82 TSD, Cape Town, and Lieutenant W C Kloppers of Western Province Command Headquarters. Mr I G Farlam, instructed by Buchanan, Boyes and Sampson, represented Moll. Lieutenant D Mills prosecuted.

Terror: Two sentenced

DURBAN. — Two men were sentenced by Mr T L Blunden in the Regional Court here yesterday to five years each for contravening the Terrorism Act by inciting or assisting people to leave South Africa for military training.

Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese, 26, and Themba Patrick Nxumalo, 26, both gave clenched fist salutes as they left the courtroom.

Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka, 27, who was charged with them, was acquitted.

Ngobese, Nxumalo and Eric Fanavele Mlaba, 22, were ac-

quitted of a charge of attempting to leave South Africa during November and December 1977 for military training.

In a judgment lasting nine hours, Mr Blunden said all except one of the State witnesses were accomplices, who had been in detention. This made the State case more difficult to prove.

He found that, according to the evidence, Ngobese had incited three people to leave South Africa. Nxumalo had assisted by contributing money to people who intended leaving. Sapa

A	C		B	
	F	M	F	F
0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
152	1170	809	3472	715

NAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00

and of procuring another witness to collect and deliver the explosives to Rondebosch.

Two parcels containing 86 sticks of dynamite, 15 detonators and fuse were delivered to the Johannesburg hotel. Police got wind of the plot and removed the parcels. They substituted similar parcels, containing bricks.

After his release Mr Tarshish, who was still subject to a banning order, applied to the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for permission to leave Cape Town so that he could travel to London and join his fiancée, former French lecturer Miss Gillian Jewell, to whom he had been engaged throughout his prison sentence.

His sole surviving relative at the time, Mrs Ethel de Keyser, was at one time secretary of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Mr Tarshish was a former wholesale merchant.

Dynamite plotter dies in London

By ROGER WILLIAMS

MR JACK TARSHISH, who was jailed in 1963 under the Sabotage Act for his part in a plot to bring a parcel of dynamite to Cape Town from Johannesburg in an airliner, and who was released from prison 12 years later, has died in political exile in London. He was 58.

Mr Tarshish, who suffered from a heart condition and also from narcolepsy, a disease which causes the victim to fall asleep without warning, was found guilty in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, by Mr Justice Diemont of conspiring to obtain explosives, fuse and detonators which were delivered to a Johannesburg hotel.

He never actually possessed the explosives, but the judge found he was guilty of conspiring with a person who appeared at the trial as a witness, in obtaining the explosives and delivering them to Cape Town.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,10	0,05	0,05

lay, December 5 1979 3

Salutes as terror men leave the courtroom

DURBAN. — Two men were sentenced by Mr T L Blunden in the Durban Regional Court yesterday to five years imprisonment each for contravening the Terrorism Act by inciting or assisting people to leave South Africa for military training.

Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese, 26, and Themba Patrick Nxumalo, 26, both gave clenched fist salutes as they left the courtroom after being convicted of inciting or assisting people to leave South Africa during 1977.

Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka, 27, who was charged with them, was acquitted.

The court found the only evidence against her was of one witness whose testimony was not accepted.

Ngobese, Nxumalo and Mr Eric Fanavele Mlaba, 22, were acquitted of a charge of attempting to leave the Republic during November and December 1977 for the purpose of military training.

In a judgment lasting nine hours, which began Monday morning and ended yesterday, Mr Blunden reviewed the evidence given since the trial began in November last year.

He said that all except one of the state witnesses were accomplices who had been in detention.

This made the state case a more difficult one to prove.

He found, according to the evidence, that Ngobese had incited three people to leave South Africa. Nxumalo had assisted by contributing money to people who intended leaving.

Dealing with the charge that the three men had attempted to leave South Africa for military training, Mr Blunden said the evidence showed they had discussed this and had resolved to leave.

There was no evidence that they had put their resolve into action.

Passing sentence, Mr Blunden said he did not intend imposing more than the minimum sentence of five years. — Sapa

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Military objector jailed

Defence Reporter

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student, Mr Peter Moll, 23, was sentenced by a court martial yesterday to 18 months' detention after being convicted for the third time of failing to report for military service.

Moll, of Avenue Road, Mowbray, has 48 hours in which to lodge an objection.

Convicting him, the president of the court martial, Major H W Dempers, said that the court found Moll had not acted within the bounds of 'good reason' as stipulated in the Defence Act.

'You have taken the law into your own hands,' he said.

'GOOD REASON'

Earlier, Mr I G Farlam, instructed by Boyes and Buchanan, argued that Moll had failed to respond to his call-up for 'good reason.' He was genuinely prepared to serve for longer than a national serviceman for subsistence remuneration and, in addition, more arduously. He had a willingness to serve his country, but had a religious objection.

To force him to act against this conscience would be 'monstrous.'

CHRISTIAN

However, Mr Farlam said, South Africa was a Christian country, the founders of which came here in great danger to their lives because of their conscience. Moll believed himself right as he interpreted his action as being what God wanted him to do.

Evidence was that Moll had completed his initial service of one year. This he had followed up with a period of Commando training. In 1977 he changed his outlook and became a conscientious objector to participating in what he termed an 'unjust' war.

Moll said that he would be willing to perform an alternative service in the national interest under civilian direction. He had been influenced by Calvin's criteria for a just war. All the paths to a revolutionary settlement in South Africa had not

been exhausted and on this basis he had declined to participate.

A Baptist minister, the Rev John Wilton, of the Claremont congregation, said that the Baptist Church — of which Moll is a committed member — did not prescribe conscientious objection to its members, however, it respected those members of its community who ascribed to this view. This did not mean that the church was committed to objection.

DEFENCE OF SA

Lieutenant D Mills, for the SADF, said in respect of sentence, the defence of South Africa was paramount as was discipline in the Defence Force. Moll had sent open letters to newspapers and students with the intention of challenging and provoking the SADF. This was not the sort of action expected from a serious Christian.

As it was Moll's third conviction, Lieutenant Mills asked that the court make an example of him and apply the maximum sentence provided for — 18 months detention.

MITIGATION

Mr Farlam, in mitigation, said that Lieutenant Miles had asked for the 'sky, the moon and the stars' in his submission. 'Why punish a man for the courage of his convictions,' he asked.

'Is it a terrible crime to follow the dictates of your conscience?'

What was needed, Mr Farlam added was a compassionate approach.

Major Dempers said in passing sentence that he could not accede to counsel's request to treat Moll in the same way as religious objectors.

This was because his church's tenets did not prescribe to conscientious objection.

Major W A van Zyl sat as senior member with Lieutenant W Kloppers as member.

Mr Farlam was assisted by Dr James Moulder, of Rhodes University.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

disregarded. The government is urged to understand that in the present circumstances of this country conscientious objection can indeed be based on genuine religious and moral convictions. The signatories plead with the government to regularize the position of conscientious objectors through the provision of alternative, non-military forms of national service. In the meantime, they urge the government, in dealing with conscientious objectors such as Mr Peter Moll, sentenced yesterday, to exercise the humanity and clemency which should be characteristic of a Christian society. Amen.

Conscientious objection

called to elicit the appropriate United Party policy.

THE APPEAL on conscientious objection by a number of distinguished leaders of the Christian church in South Africa, as published in our news columns today, deserves to be taken very seriously. The church leaders, including Cardinal McCann, Archbishop Daniel, Archbishop Hurley and Bishop Philip Russell, are men of weight and stature in the community whose considered views in this delicate question of conscience cannot be summarily brushed aside. In a country which professes Christian rather than authoritarian Marxist standards, the claims of the individual conscience cannot be

ILIC DISEASES

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
1	0,16	0,04	0,06	0,06
2	0,05	0,03	0,04	0,04
3	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,04
4	0,56	0,34	0,36	0,36
5	2,68	2,32	1,91	1,91
6	7,51	6,16	4,10	4,10
7	0,69	0,58	0,45	0,45
8	809	3472	715	715

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
1	1,68	2,31	1,96	1,96
2	1,08	1,02	1,29	1,29
3	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02
4	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,07
5	0,42	0,24	0,61	0,61
6	1,28	1,04	1,44	1,44
7	0,26	0,22	0,33	0,33
8	307	455	530	530

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6.

Soweto man fined for ANC magazines

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO teacher was yesterday found guilty in the Johannesburg Regional Court of being in possession of literature of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Jaconia Babsy Matabane, 32, of 2207A, Meadowlands, who appeared before Mr J F F Verwey, was convicted for being in possession of two copies of Sechaba magazine (the official organ of the African National Congress of South Africa), eight copies of Workers' Unity pamphlets and one copy of the Mayibuye pamphlet. He had pleaded not guilty.

Matabane was acquitted on a count of being in possession of 30 ANC "Amandla" and 18 "Matla" stickers. He was sentenced to R120 or 60 days imprisonment and to a further two months suspended for five years.

Evidence before the court was that Matabane was visited at his brother's house by Lieutenant D J Greyling and Lieutenant A Grobelaar of the Soweto Security Police on August 27 last year.

The two officers removed the ANC publications from a wardrobe after conducting a search. According to evidence, Matabane confirmed that the documents were his and signed for them. Lieut Greyling had said that they conducted similar searches virtually every night.

In mitigation of sentence Mr M. Basslian, for the accused, said Matabane was a first offender. If convicted he might lose his job as an employee of the Department of Education and Training, which would in itself be enough punishment.

Mr Verwey said he would give Matabane the benefit of the doubt on the count of being in possession of the 48 stickers. He said it was difficult to pass sentence in such a matter because the accused did not distribute the pamphlets and as such society was not harmed. He said it was sometimes suggested that people in possession of such material were associated with the ANC.

Mr A Hattingh appeared for the State. Mr M. Basslian, instructed by Mrs Pricilla Jana and Associates, appeared for the accused.

Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	<u>12,24</u>	<u>7,26</u>	4,70	<u>5,18</u>	<u>12,59</u>	<u>7,51</u>	<u>6,16</u>	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

Military court jails Moll for 18 months

Defence Reporter

PETER GRAHAM MOLL, 23, a conscientious objector from Mowbray, was yesterday sent to a military prison for 18 months after a military court found him guilty of failing to report for military service.

It was the third time in two years that the slightly-built trainee actuary, a member of the Cape Flats Commando, had been convicted of ignoring his call-up orders because of his objection to military service in any capacity.

Moll, in battledress, had been in detention for 12 days after being arrested by military policemen for failing to report for duty for a three-week training camp.

The sentence, one of the heaviest handed down for an offence of this kind in recent years, came after a day of legal argument and extensive theological evidence, with Moll telling the three-man court: "I believe the present war to be an unjust one ... even as a non-combatant, I would still be making a more or less direct contribution to the war effort".

Members of Moll's family — his father is a Transkeian regional magistrate — were in the tiny temporary courtroom when sentence was handed down by the president of the court, Major H W Dempers of Army Headquarters, Pretoria.

- Full reports, page 5 and 7
- Church view, page 7
- Leading article, page 12

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45
NO.	399	315	198	159
	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
	<u>5,48</u>	2,78	<u>5,45</u>	2,93
	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
	3792	3146	3472	2593

Freed Island

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Post
By W.E. MOTEAPI

men

held

again

TWO SEBOKENG township men, Mr Andrew Ratshumo and Mr Ariel Hlanyane, were detained by the Security Police on Tuesday morning — less than three days after their release from Robben Island.

They appear in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court today on charges of sabotage, the same charge they faced when they were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each last year.

Their conviction and sentences were set aside by the Transvaal Supreme Court last week and a retrial by a different magistrate was ordered.

The two, and another, former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Mr Jimmy Mabaso, were released from Robben Island on Saturday and arrived back home on Monday morning.

The three had already completed 18 months of their five year sentences when the Supreme Court ordered a retrial.

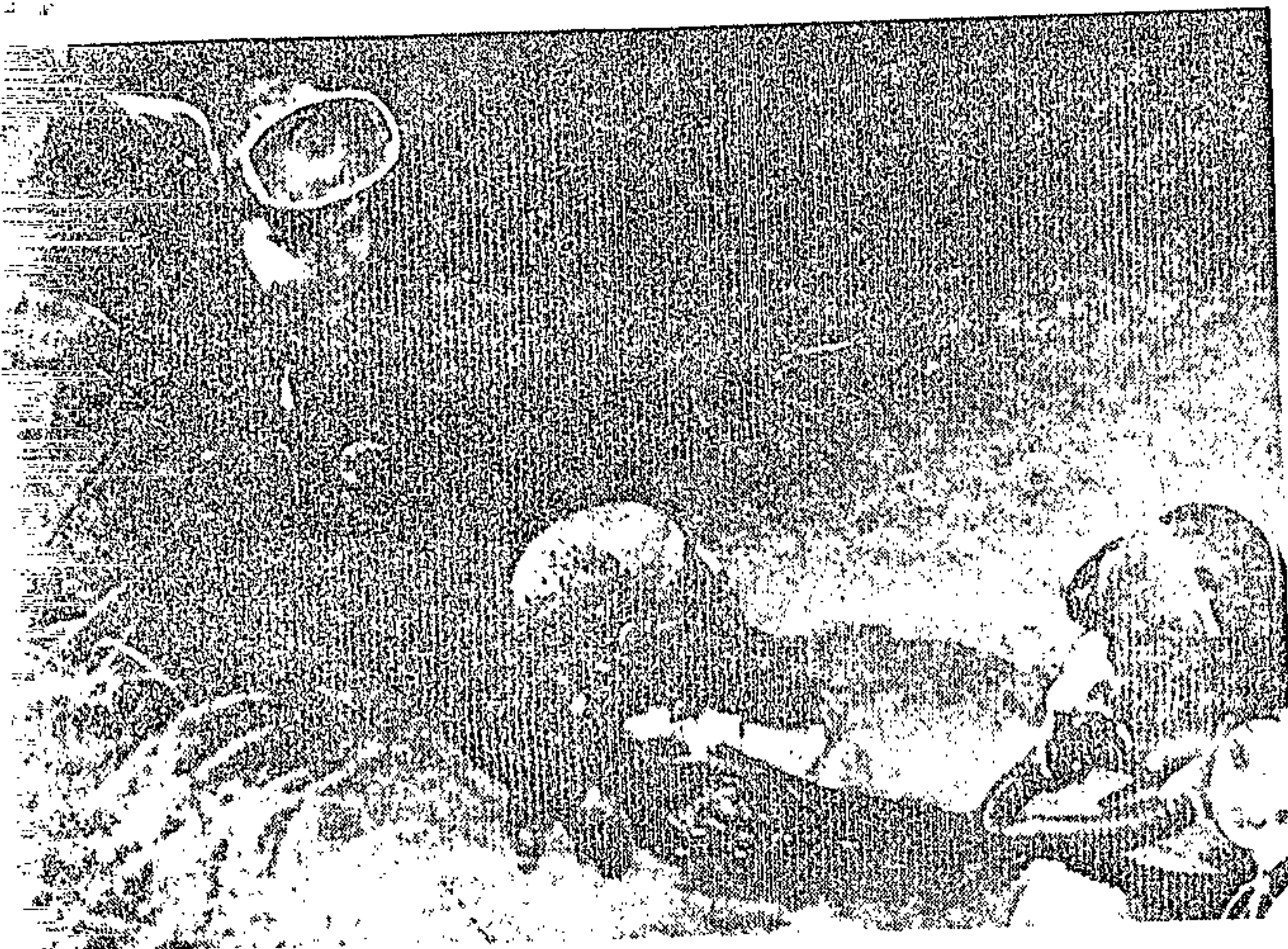
Sabotage

Ratshumo (20), Hlanyane (20), Mabaso (21) and three other men were charged with sabotage when the State alleged that they made petrol bombs and set out to destroy two Sebokeng schools.

The Police Press Liaison Office yesterday confirmed that Ratshumo and Hlanyane had been re-arrested and that they would be appearing in court today.

POST learns that the men were arrested at their homes on Tuesday morning — the day after they arrived home from Robben Island.

A smiling Jimmy Mabaso after his release from Robben Island. The two men who were freed with him face the same charges in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court today.



A police diver looks tired after bringing the body of Mr Mthongwa to the surface yesterday afternoon. See story on Page 2.

2 jailed in Terror Act trial

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TWO men were found guilty of inciting others to leave the country for military training and were sentenced under the Terrorism Act in the Durban Regional Court this week to five years each.

ITHEMBISO Ernest Ngobese (27) and Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26) appeared before Mr T L Blunden. The offences were alleged to have taken place during November and December 1977.

They were acquitted on the charge of having tried to leave the country for military training.

Mr Eric Mlaba (22) was also acquitted of trying to leave the country for military training. And Miss Sibongile Kubheka (27) was acquitted of having incited others to do so.

Ngobese and Nxumalo were given the minimum sentence of five years.

Delivering judgment, Mr Blunden said the State witnesses had all been accomplices, except one, and had been in detention, some in solitary confinement.

This had made the State's case more difficult to prove, but the evidence of some of the witnesses had meshed and had been corroborated to some extent.

He said it was obvious Ngobese had become involved in the dispatch of three boys to Johannesburg en route to Tanzania.

The State had not, however, proved that Ngobese had attempted to leave South Africa for a reason other than to flee from the police he thought were going to arrest him.

Nxumalo had assisted others to leave the country and had tried to encourage Ngobese to undergo training outside South Africa.

must be guarded against Mr Blunden said.

Ngobese, Nxumalo and Mr Mlaba had claimed they had intended leaving the country — but to further their education and not for military training. They said they wanted to leave the country illegally so they could fall under the auspices of the United Nations.

In acquitting Miss Kubheka, Mr Blunden said the evidence on which the State had relied for its case had been "a disaster."

Mr Mlaba and Miss Kubheka were freed after judgment and sat in the gallery while sentence was passed on Ngobese and Nxumalo.

Before being taken down to the cells, the convicted pair raised clenched fist salutes to which the gallery responded with shouts of "amandla." — Sapa.

Although Nxumalo and two others had studied a map of Southern Africa to seek a route to Tanzania and had discussed receiving military training there, they had never put their resolve into action.

Mr Mlaba would have left the country if everything had gone according to plan, but the State failed to show that his intention was to receive military training.

The words "phuma" (go out), "take a line" and "jive" had been used with enhanced meaning to describe leaving the country.

When used among people familiar with their added meaning, these words could mean "to leave the country for military training," but the danger of misunderstanding arising from use of these words

CARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough.

DTA call to free 60 on Robben Island

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Moves to free about 60 South West African political prisoners interned on Robben Island — including the 'father figure' of Swapo, Herman Toivo ya Toivo — have been set in motion here.

The plan is to secure their release and repatriation to the territory in terms of an amnesty proposal passed at yesterday's session of the National Assembly.

First indications of the move came from the vice-chairman of the DTA, Mr Kuaaima Riruako, who called in the Assembly for the Robben Island detainees to be included in the granting of such an amnesty.

NOT ENEMY

Mr Riruako said afterwards the move was designed to prove to them 'that we are not the enemy of the people.'

He said representations on their release had already been made to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Asked how such an amnesty would be effected and possibly when, Mr Riruako said it would be 'offered to them,' adding that he hoped some progress would be made by the next Assembly sitting in February.

He said such an offer would include Herman ya Toivo.

'The release would kill Sam Nujoma's Swapo and he will have no ammunition (of political detainees) to present to the outside world. It would be like pulling the mat from under his feet,' Mr Riruako said.

Wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appetizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat — and add flavour — soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

By IKE MOTSAPI

PARENTS of Mr. Elias Jimmy Mabaso, former president of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council and the Students League who was released from Robben Island three days ago, have not seen him since Tuesday and are worried.

Mr Mabaso (21) of 1410A White City Jabavu was released from Robben Island six days ago with

Mabaso's folk worried about his whereabouts

two other students from Vereeniging after their five-year sentences for sabotage were set aside by a Transvaal Supreme Court.

The two students from Vereeniging are Ariel Manyane

and Andrew Ratsoemo. The two were rearrested on Tuesday and appeared in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Sabotage Act.

Mr Mabaso disap-

peared from home on Tuesday night after saying he was visiting friends at Pheleni, said his brother, Leonard.

"He has not returned ever since and his disappearance has puzzled

us," said a worried Leonard. Leonard added that security police visited their home on Wednesday looking for his brother who was not in. He said they left saying that Mr Mabaso should see

Colonel Muller at Protea Police Headquarters in Soweto.

Major F W Bull from the Johannesburg division of the Police Liaison Department, said the police had nothing against Mr Mabaso. He said police "just wanted to say hello to him".

He added that this was a normal practice "when political prisoners are released."

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Post 1/2/79

Ex-island prisoners re-appear on charge of sabotage

By ERNEST NKABINDE

TWO Sebokeng students who were released from Robben Island at the weekend made a brief appearance in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with sabotage.

Ariel Sephiri Hlanyane (20) and Andrew Thabiso Ratsomo (20) were not asked to plead. They appeared before Mr A C Viljoen and the case was postponed to December 20 for hearing.

No further particulars were furnished in the charge sheet.

Their appearance comes two days after they were released from the island where they served 18 months of their five-year sentence each. Also released with them was Elias Jimmy Mabaso (22),

former president of the banned SSRC.

Hlanyane and Ratsomo were rearrested on Tuesday morning — a day after they arrived at their homes.

The three were convicted last year after being found guilty of sabotage, but their conviction and sentences were set aside by the Transvaal Supreme Court after Mabaso had appealed against the sentence. The court also ordered a retrial of the case by a different magistrate.

It was found that there

had been gross irregularities in the proceedings during the earlier trial and that the magistrate who presided had not explained the charges to the accused.

BOMBS

The State had alleged that they made petrol bombs and set out to destroy two Sebokeng schools.

The Hlanyane and Ratsomo families who were present in court yesterday expressed their bitterness at the arrest of their sons.

"The short happy reunion turned sour when police arrived at our homes to fetch them again," said one member of the Ratsomo family.

THE
PETA

THORNYCROFT PAGE

SAM GOLDBERG is dead. But he lives on.

One of the characters in the sell-out play, "Cincinatti", was based on Sam, who died in Johannesburg this week.

Sam was a listed person under the Suppression of Communism Act. This means he was not able to be quoted in life — and the ban on anything he said continues after his death. I cannot tell you what he said to me or anyone about anything at any time.

But Barney Simon, director of Johannesburg's Market Theatre immortalised Sam by basing one of the characters in "Cincinatti" on him. Barney told me this at Sam's funeral on Thursday. It was a Jewish funeral, which I am sure would have irritated Sam, as it certainly did one of his sons.

But the son who was upset that his father was planted in the traditional way wasn't at the funeral.

He was at Pretoria Central Prison, where he has already been for 15 years and where he is scheduled to remain for the rest of his life.

Dennis Goldberg was given a life sentence at the sensational Rivonia trial, where he and others like Nelson Mandela were found guilty of trying to overthrow the Government.

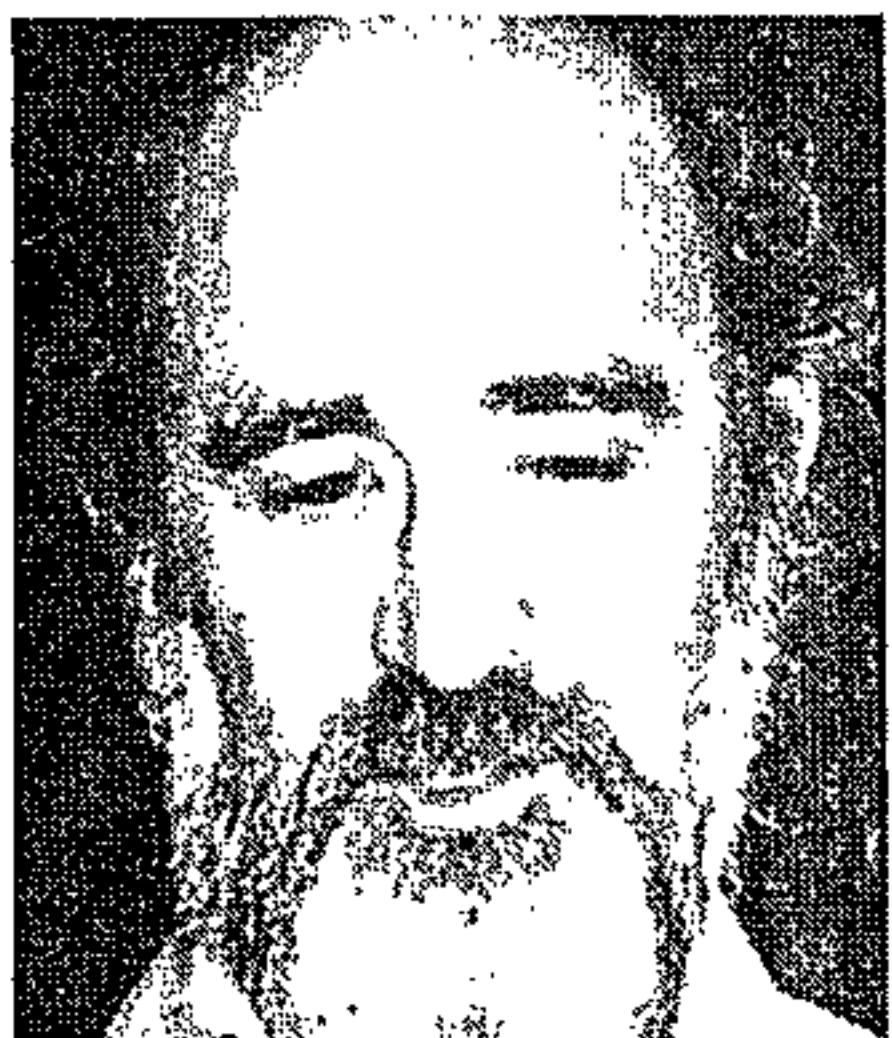
For 15 years Sam Goldberg, an atheist, visited his son whenever he could.

He last saw Dennis, the son he appeared to love so much, three weeks ago. He shouldn't have gone on that visit. He already had the pneumonia which killed him on Sunday.

Mid-way during his chat with his son the shrunken old man started coughing up great gobs of phlegm and was taken back to Johannesburg and admitted to hospital.

It was obvious he was furious at becoming ill. He seemed an-

Sam will never see his favoured son free of the traitor's brand



● Barney Simon
... graveside eulogy

gry as age and frailty restricted his movements.

As though he resented age standing in the way of his being part of a changing world.

For 11 years, a Johannesburg woman, Hilary Kuny, has been visiting Dennis Goldberg. She was probably closer to Sam than anyone in the world, other than the son he saw for only 90 minutes a month.

"I felt sad that Sam never

lived to see Dennis son freed. That must have grieved him," she told me.

More than 20 years ago there was a domestic row which led to an estrangement between Sam and his older son, a son who has asked not to be named because he believes he may be alienated from many people if the connection between him and Dennis Goldberg is made public. This son never saw or spoke to his father again, but he was at the funeral.

Dennis was the favoured son. He went to university to become a brilliant engineer. The older son also qualified professionally, but at his own expense and through UNISA.

The brothers were estranged from each other but the rift started healing about four months ago when they started writing to each other. This week the older Goldberg visited his politically committed brother in Pretoria Central. They hadn't met for 18 years.

Earlier this year Sam was admitted to the Jewish old age home.

For years he had remained, despite failing health, in a tatty Berea hotel where the food was frightful. He lived frugally, on his old age pension.

"We were so glad when he went to the home. He found the comfort he needed. There was someone to help him get in and out of the bath. They were terribly good to him there," Mrs Kuny said. For a long time washing his crumpled old body must have been agonising for Sam. He performed amazing physical contortions getting himself in and out of the hotel bath.

At the old age home, he seemed to enjoy his meals more than he had in years.

Conversation between political prisoners and their visitors is restricted. Certain subjects are taboo, such as politics. But it was politics which had absorbed Sam Goldberg throughout his life. His knowledge of history was immense. He read and read. All the librarians at the Johannesburg central library knew him and used to keep new books which they felt he would want to read aside for him.

Sam went to the library more than anyone else I've ever met, bus fare permitting of course. He knew many of the suburban libraries pretty well too. And the first person he got to know at the old age home was the librarian.

He was a life-long socialist and who tried various hare-brained money making ventures.

The day before he died, Hilary Kuny visited the desperately ill old man in hospital. "I knew he was dying because he looked so awful. He was having terrible difficulty breathing. But I felt sure he wanted to live desperately," she said.

"His will to live was so strong, I half-believed he would hold on. When I visited Dennis the next day I told him his father was critically ill, but I also told him I couldn't believe he wouldn't fight back, recover and carry on again. Sam always fought his illnesses with courage — determined, it would seem, to live."

Later that day, after she had learned of his death, the Department of Prisons allowed Mrs Kuny a special visit to tell the man who has now become her firm friend that his father had died.

She had asked for a contact visit for the occasion — normally visitors are not allowed to touch maximum security prisoners, they are separated by a glass screen. But no.

"When Dennis saw me he said: 'So it's all over'. He asked that his father have a cremation with no service," she told me.

"I wanted to just put my arms around him and give him a hug. But I couldn't so I put my hand to the glass, and he put his hand on to the glass. We nearly touched."

I didn't know Sam Goldberg. I met him only a couple of times.

His daughter-in-law, Esme Goldberg, lives in London,



● Sam Goldberg. Silenced — even beyond the grave.

where she went after Dennis was arrested. She is not allowed into South Africa to visit her husband, but her children come occasionally.

Sam, the cantankerous, solitary man, contrary as hell, also did a stint in jail. When he was well into his 60's he failed to notify the police of his change of address, and spent a few days in the Fort. He was let out ahead of his release date because he became ill.

He had a Jewish funeral because it was the only one possible at the time. He had left his body to medical research, but Mrs Kuny was told the doctors would not be able to use it because it was too old and debilitated. Getting a Jewish body

out of a Jewish old age home is very complicated, and arranging a private cremation is expensive.

But Dennis Goldberg's other request was carried out. A poem, chosen by him, was read at the graveside by Barney Simon.

Written by Berthold Brecht it was, all things considered, brutally significant:

*"Our forces were slight.
Our goal
Lay far in the distance
It was clearly visible,
though I myself
Was unlikely to reach it.
So passed my time
Which had been given to
me on earth."*

The things I just can't tell you . . .

AM unable, because of the of the country, to tell you following things about Sam

Where he was born.
Where he grew up.
Whether his mum was a Jew or a charwoman.
Where he was educated.
Whether he lived his youth in palace or a hut.
What he did as a young man, whether he was educated.
Whether he was ashamed or proud of his son in jail.
Whether he did or did not anguish about his son's incarceration.
And many other things about the stoic old man.
He was publicly listed in 1962 but has been silenced for 18 years.
Every sentence of this story has been studied carefully by the experts. I have had to examine and re-examine — and again — every single line in this report. To be careful that even indirectly, anything Sam Goldberg said is not

I can't tell you whether he or did not want to go to an old age home, whether he did did not believe his son would

one day be freed, whether he did or did not weep occasionally.

There are more gaps than facts in this story. And that's part of my responsibility and yours — unless the law is changed.

But people know people. Fill in your own gaps. They are the emotions, hopes and sorrows of us all.

It's a story that begins in the recorded history of this country, in a series of events that is remembered by everyone who was around to read newspapers in 1964 — 16 years ago, every year of which Dennis Goldberg, for one, remembers.

Those events culminated in the trial that frightened the Government into changing the laws to the degree that I cannot now tell you a whole lot of things about an old man who died last week.

I tried to get to the Minister of Justice to ask for permission to fill in some innocuous biographical details about Sam Goldberg, but I was unable to contact him.

I have been advised it would have been unusual for such permission to have been given.

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Reporter faces recruiting charges

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A Pretoria reporter, Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, will appear in the Pretoria Regional Court today with eight Atteridgeville youths on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mkhwanazi, a staff reporter for Post newspaper, and his co-accused, will be appearing for the second time in court since their detention by the security police last May. They appeared for the first time last month before Mr J H Bekker. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed until today.

The State claims that during May this year that Mr Mkhwanazi, Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Jeremiah

Kgokong Tladi, 23, Ronald Ephraim Mamoepe, 18, Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth, all of Atteridgeville, enticed, encouraged and persuaded several other youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and then return to overthrow the government by violent means.

They are also alleged to have conspired or attempted to exhort and encourage others at Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building in May this year to receive military training outside the Republic, and thus tamper with the maintenance of law and order in order to endanger the security of the state.

No leave to appeal

Aug 10/12/9

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BLOEMFONTEIN. — Sixteen men convicted at Bethal on charges of terrorism have been refused leave to appeal against their convictions.

Four applications for leave to appeal against sentences have also been refused by an Appeal Court here.

The men were sentenced by Mr Justice Curlewis in the south-eastern division of the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 26. — Sapa

Reporter faces ^{RDM} terror ^{10/12/79} charges ³³¹

Pretoria Bureau

A PRETORIA reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, will appear in the Pretoria Regional Court today with eight Atteridgeville youths on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mkhwanazi, a staff reporter for Post newspaper, and his co-accused, will be appearing in court for the second time since their detention by the Security Police last May. They appeared for the first time last month. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed until today.

The State claims that during May this year Mr Mkhwanazi and Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Tladi, 23, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Dekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth, all of Atteridgeville, enticed, encouraged and persuaded several other youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

They are also alleged to have conspired to try to encourage others at Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building in May this year to receive military training outside the Republic to tamper with the maintenance of law and order so as to endanger the security of the State.

MKHWANAZI IN COURT TODAY

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10/12/79

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

A POST reporter. Thami Mkhwanazi, and eight other Atteridgeville people will appear today at the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on Terrorism Act charges.

This will be their second appearance.

The others are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (22), Mr Ronald Mamoepa (18), Mr Lebogang Mokone (18), Mr

Petrus Senabe (22), Mr Andrew Phala (18), Mr Deacon Mathe (22), Mr Cornelius Leeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

The charge sheet lists six charges.

The men are represented by Mr T L Skweyiya, Mr A Wilson, SC, instructed by Mr Willie Seriti, and Mr M Besslian and Mr J F Coaker, SC, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana.

Plea for Bethal men on Isle fails

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday refused Zephania Mothopeng (66), former top Pan Africanist Congress member, Moffat Zungu (44), former Chief Photographer of The World, and 14 others leave to appeal against their conviction this year under the Terrorism Act.

Four applications for leave to appeal against the sentences imposed have also been refused.

All had been sentenced by Mr Justice Curlew in a marathon Circuit Court trial at Bethal on June 26 this year.

The men are presently serving vary-

ing terms with Mothopeng serving 15 years and Zungu seven.

For convenience, the charge was divided into two counts.

The essence of count one was that certain of the men revived the PAC, one purpose being to send people away for military training to return to overthrow the Government or shoot the whites.

It was expressed in several forms, but the object was to create violence and bloodshed.

Count two was that the same deeds were done under the cover of an organisation called Young

African Christian (or religious) Movement.

Furthermore, the Kagiso youth were incited to riot in June 1976.

Mothopeng was convicted on both counts and jailed for 15 years on each, the sentences to run concurrently.

He was refused leave to appeal against both his conviction and sentence.

John Ganya, Mark Shimmers, Bennie Ntoele, Michael Khala, Julius Landingwe, Zolile Ndindwa, Zungu and Goodwell Moni, who were convicted on count one, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions.

Hamilton Keke, convicted on an alternative to the main

charge — of taking part in activities which furthered the aims of a banned organisation — was refused leave to appeal against his conviction.

Michael Matsobane, Johnson Nyathi and Daniel Matsobane, convicted on count two, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions and sentences of 15 years, 10 years and 12 years respectively.

Themba Hlatwayo, Mothlagesi Thlale and Rodney Tsoletsane were refused leave to appeal against their convictions on count two.

All the men, with the exception of Keke, who received a suspended sentence of five years, are on Robben Island.

— Sapa.

16 men refused leave to appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court has refused 16 men, convicted at Bethal on charges of terrorism, leave to appeal against their convictions.

Four applications for leave to appeal against sentences imposed have also been refused.

The men were sentenced by Mr Justice D J Curlewis in the South-Eastern Local Division of the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 26, 1979.

They were charged with contravening Section 2 (1)(a) of Act 83 (f) 1967. For convenience, the charge was divided into two counts.

Count 1 was that some of the men revived the Pan-Africanist Congress, inter alia, for the purpose of sending people out of the country for military training to return to overthrow the Government.

Count 2 was that the same things were done under the cover of an organisation called Young African Christian (or Religious) Movement and that the Kagiso youth were incited to riot in June 1976.

Zephania Mothopeng was convicted on both counts and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on each, the sentences to run concurrently. He was refused leave to appeal against both his conviction and sentence.

John Ganya, Mark Shinnars, Bennie Ntoele, Michael Khala, Julius Landingwe, Zolile Ndindwa, Moffat Zungu and Goodwell Moni, who were convicted on count one, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions.

Hamilton Keke, who was convicted on an alternative to the main charge — of taking part in activities which furthered the aim of a banned organisation — was refused leave to appeal against his conviction.

Michael Matsobane, Johnson Nyathi and Daniel Matsobane, who were convicted on count 2, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions and sentences of 15 years, 10 years and 12 years respectively.

Themba Hlatwayo, Mothlageti Thlale and Rodney Tsoletane were refused leave to appeal against their convictions on count 2.

All the men, with the exception of Keke, who received a suspended sentence of five years' imprisonment, are serving varying terms of imprisonment on Robben Island — Sapa.

Terror trial man tells of SP offer

Pretoria Bureau

A STATE witness in the Pretoria terror trial yesterday told a regional court magistrate he was approached by the Security Police to be their informer.

The witness, who may not be identified, was giving evidence against a Pretoria reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, and eight Atteridgeville men who are appearing with him on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mkhwanazi, who is a reporter of the Post newspaper, Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepe, 18, Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth have pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel to enticing, encouraging and persuading several youths to undergo military training outside the Republic and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

They have also denied conspiring to encourage others at Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building last May to receive military training outside South Africa so as to tamper with the maintenance of law and order and to endanger the security of the State.

The witness said he was approached by a Major Mercantile to "spy" for him. He was also approached by another man to become a paid informer.

He told the court he had heard from one of the accused, Mr Jeremiah Majatladi, that Mr Mkhwanazi had said there was a man in Garankuwa who organised people who wanted to undergo military training.

Mr Mkhwanazi had asked the youths to pose for photos which he hoped to publish after they had left the country. He had had been told by the police that Mr Mkhwanazi was the most important accused in the trial.

Under cross-examination by defence counsel, Mr A L Wilson, SC, the witness said he understood the word "skipping" to mean leaving the country without a valid passport.

He admitted some youths had skipped the country to pursue further studies abroad or to run away from persecu-

The witness said he was also asked by a colonel to tell one of the accused, Mr Cornelius Leeuw, that he should make a confession or he would get hurt.

He was prepared to make a statement because he was detained and because he was also frightened of what might happen to him.

Terror trial in camera

A PRETORIA Regional Court magistrate has ruled that the case in which nine young men are facing charges of terrorism is to be held in camera to protect the witnesses.

Mr W F Krugel ruled that members of the Press who had proper identification may remain but that the names of all the witnesses may not be published.

Captain Frederick Nel of the Security Police and investigating officer in the matter told the court that one of the witnesses had been assaulted and threatened by several unknown youths.

He said this witness was one of two witnesses who were not being held in protective custody. Nine other witnesses were being held in protective custody.

Captain Nel said that in trials of this nature it was becoming increasingly common for State witnesses to be threatened and on occasion to be killed.

The accused are Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), of 136 Ramaputla Street, Atteridgeville; Thamsanqa Mkhwanazi (38), a reporter on POST of Moloto Street, Atteridgeville; Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (18), of Nduna Street, Atteridgeville; Lebogang Kristy Mokone (18), of 4, Tsantsi Street, Atteridgeville; Petrus Karel Senabe (22), of Molope Street, Atteridgeville; Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala (18), of 4, Ntlatleng Street, Atteridgeville; Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), of 121 Kudu Street,

Atteridgeville; Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18), of Ramokgopa Street, Atteridgeville and a 16 year old youth.

(Proceeding)

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accounting

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LIFO on working capital
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ngthening of the working

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

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Bethal trial 16 refused leave to appeal

11/12/79
DD

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court has refused 16 men convicted at Bethal on charges of terrorism leave to appeal against their convictions.

Four applications for leave to appeal against the sentences imposed have also been refused. One of the applications was from an East London man.

The gravamen of count one was that certain of the men revived the Pan Africanist Congress, inter alia, for the purpose of sending people out of the country for military training to come back to overthrow the government or shoot the whites.

Count two was that the same things were done under the cover of an organisation called Young African Christian (or religious) Movement and, furthermore, that the Kagiso youth were incited to riot in June, 1976.

Mr Zephania Mothopeng was convicted on both counts and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on each, the sentences to run concurrently. He was refused leave to appeal against both his conviction and sentence.

Mr John Ganya, Mr Mark Shinnars, Mr Bennie Ntoele, Mr Michael Khala, Mr Julius Landingwe, Mr Zolile Ndindwa, Mr Moffat Zungu and Mr Goodwell Moni, who were convicted on count one, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions.

Mr Hamilton Keke, of East London, who was convicted on an alternative to the main charge — of taking part in activities which furthered the aim of a banned organisation — was refused leave to appeal against his conviction.

Mr Michael Matsobane, Mr Johnson Nyathi and Mr Daniel Matsobane, who were convicted on count two, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions and sentences of 15 years, 10 years and 12 years respectively.

Mr Themba Hlatwayo, Mr Mothlagegi Thlale and Mr Rodney Tsoletsane were refused leave to appeal against their convictions on count two.

All the men, with the exception of Mr Keke, who received a suspended sentence of five years imprisonment, are serving varying terms of imprisonment on Robben Island. — SAPA.

**Broke ban
order, man
sentenced**

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1973

DURBAN. — A former re-
search officer for the Institute
of Race Relations, Govindsamy
Reddy, 35, was today sentenced
to 30 days (suspended for three
years) for contravening the
terms of his banning order.

Reddy, pleaded guilty in the
Regional Court here to contra-
vening the terms of the order
by holding a dinner party at his
home at Overport on June 8
this year.

A clause of his banning order
prohibits him from attending
social gatherings.

Passing sentence, Mr P J du
Plessis said he took into
account that Reddy was mar-
ried with two children and was
a first offender. The court also
took into account that this was
a social gathering and Reddy
did not attend for any political
motive. Sapa

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — COMPANIES
Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973

ss. 220-222

representations to every member of the company to whom
notice is sent, whether such notice is sent before or after receipt
of such representations by the company.

representations is not sent as aforesaid because it was received
in the director's default, the director concerned may (without prejudice
to the company) require that the representations be read at the meeting.

representations shall be sent out and the representations need
not be read, on the application of the company or of any other
person, if the Court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this
section are needless publicity for defamatory matter.

the company's or the said other person's costs on an
application to be paid in whole or in part by the director concerned,
as a party to the application.

shall be construed as depriving a person removed there-
from of any benefit which may be payable to him in respect of the termina-
tion or of any appointment terminating with that of director
or to remove a director which may exist apart from this

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

221. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or

Witness tells of meeting at Post

Pretoria Bureau

AN 18-year-old State witness told a Pretoria Regional Court magistrate yesterday that he had made a statement to the police because he wanted to be released from detention.

The witness, who may not be identified, was giving evidence for the State in the trial of a Post reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, and eight others, all of Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, who are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mkhwanazi, Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, Mr Ronald Mamoepa, 18, and a 16-year-old youth, all pleaded not guilty.

They are alleged to have enticed, encouraged and persuaded several youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The State also claims they conspired to encourage others to receive military training outside the country so as to tamper with the maintenance of law and order and to endanger state security.

The witness said under cross-examination by Mr A L Wilson, SC, defence counsel for eight of the accused, that he and others went to the offices of the Post in Pretoria last May to pose for photographs.

Mr Mkhwanazi, he said, introduced them to a man and said: "These boys are tired of being oppressed by the police and we want to protest about it by exposing it."

He also allegedly said "these boys" wanted to fight, as they were tired of police oppression, adding it was his duty to record it in the Press.

The witness said he and a youth called Joe had discussed skipping the country.

He said one of the accused, Mr Mamoepa, had said he was afraid of posing for photos because he would be detained.

The hearing continues today.

Alexandre Mombarris, who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison this morning was described by a judge at his trial as an active supporter and member of the ANC.

Mombarris, an Australian citizen of Greek extraction, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in 1973 by Mr Justice Boschoff, Acting Judge President of the Transvaal.

He was found to be an active member and sup-

porter of the banned ANC and was convicted on nine counts. In 1978, while in the maximum security cells at Pretoria Central, Mombarris went on a 12-day hunger strike.

Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee, who escaped with Mombarris were University of Cape Town graduates. They were sentenced to 12 and eight years respectively in the Cape Town Supreme

Aussie terrorist supports ANC

Court by Mr Acting Justice Nel in 1978.

They were convicted of taking part in terrorist activities which endangered law and order in South Africa.

Jenkin was a research worker at the Institute for

Social Development at the University of the Western Cape. Lee was studying for his MA.

At his trial Mombarris was said to have lived lavishly in South Africa before being arrested on the Botswana border.

He was said to have spent communist money from the ANC freely on his last and sixth courier trip to South Africa.

At the trial he was said to have reconnoitered the Transkei coast for possible landing spots and was

actively engaged in arranging transport for armed terrorists.

A police statement released this morning said Mombarris first made contact with the Communist Party in London in 1967. The communists based in

London were active members of the South African Communist Party.

He received instructions from them and visited South Africa several times to carry out their orders.

He was told to distribute ANC pamphlets in the early hours of this morning.

South Africa and to make a survey of the coastline and take photographs of possible landing places for small bands of armed terrorists.

6. South Africa. ACT 58 OF 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

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12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

* * * * *

'Picture taken of recruits'

A 16-YEAR-OLD boy told a Pretoria Regional Court magistrate yesterday that he and several others had their photograph taken in a newspaper office before they were to allegedly leave South Africa for military training.

The boy was giving evidence at the trial of nine Atteridgeville residents who have pleaded not guilty to contravening the Terrorism Act.

They are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), of 136 Ramapuputla Street, Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (38), POST reporter, of Moloto Street, Mr Ronal Ephraim Mamoepa (18) of 2 Ndu-ri Street, Mr Lebogang Christy Mókone (18), of 4 Tsantsi Street, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe (22), of Molo-lope Street, Mr Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala (18), of 4 Ntlatleng Street, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), of 121 Khudu Street, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) of 40 Ramok-gopa Street, and a 16-

year-old youth. The boy said it was never mentioned where they would go for military training.

He said a POST newspaper photographer took a picture of him and several others in the Pretoria News buildings in Vermeulen Street.

NAMES

He said Mr Mkhwanazi had arranged it and had said he would not force anyone to join the organisations they were going to. The names of these organisations were not mentioned.

The boy said Mr Mkhwanazi had said he was expecting a telephone call from Ga-Rankuwa.

They boy told the court that on May 23, on his way from the football

stadium in Atteridgeville, he met Mr Mamoepa and another witness. He said Mr Mamoepa asked him if he would join them because they had found a contact to go for military training.

The arrangement was that they should go into town the next day and have their photographs taken, so that when they left, the police would not bother their parents.

Under cross-examination by Mr A Wilson SC, the youth said he had been a student at the Dr W F Nkomo Secondary High School during May.

He later admitted to the court, under further cross-examination, that he had left school in March last year. He denied that he had been expelled. The hearing continues.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with infectious diseases. Infectious diseases have become less important as are increasingly related to cardiovascular diseases. 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a high mortality rate from deaths caused by infectious diseases. The mortality which is characteristically associated with the 'coloureds' appear to occupy a similar position to the whites and Africans, although it is clear that it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst

Trussed, beaten, court is told

Argus 13/12/79
331

Argus Correspondent
HERMANUS. — A Worcester man, Mr Frederick B. Phillips, 27, one of four accused appearing in the Hermanus Magistrate's Court on charges under the Terrorism Act, told the court yesterday how he was punched, sworn at and trussed up by security police in an attempt to make him talk.

Mr Phillips was giving evidence in a trial within a trial, to dispute the statement of confession submitted by the State which he allegedly made of his own free will while under arrest in June.

Mr Phillips, Mr Roger Schroeder, 25, James V. Issel, 45, and Mr Clarence Johnson are charged with endangering the law and order of the country by burning or damaging the Evangelistic Lutheran Church hall in Worcester in April 1978 or, alternatively, burning it with the intention of damaging the church's property. All four have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

WINDOW POLE

At one stage, Mr Phillips said, his hands were handcuffed behind his back with a long window pole threaded between his arms and back. A rope was tied from his neck, between his legs to his hands, forcing him to bend over forwards and preventing him from straightening up.

Mr J. Vermaak, State prosecutor, asked for an adjournment until today.

'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

LT 1412179 00
**Dutch 'adopt'
ex-Saso man**

AMSTERDAM. — The Dutch branch of the International PEN Club has "adopted" South African writer Strini Moodley, a prisoner on Robben Island.

The "adoption" is a side-line activity of the writers' club and means that the club's branch in the Netherlands will manage a campaign to keep Mr Moodley in the public eye and to speed up or secure his release.

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

A STATE witness in the Pretoria Terrorism trial said he was enticed by one of the accused to undergo military training arranged by the African National Congress outside the country.

The witness, who was warned as an accomplice and may not be named, was being cross-examined by Mr A Wilson (SC) at the trial of nine Atteridgeville men including POST reporter, Thami Mkhwanazi.

Witness tells of bid to get him for military training

They are Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Mkhwanazi, Ronald Ephraim Mamoepe (18), Lebogang Christie Mokone (18), Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22),

They are facing six charges under the Terrorism Act at the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

They have all pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel of enticing youths to undergo military training outside the country with the aim of endangering the security of the State.

The witness said on May 23, Mamoepe and a youth (who had already given evidence for the State) arrived at his home and told him that they have an offer for students who would like to undergo military training. Mamoepe would not name the country where training was to be obtained.

"Mamoepe said I should not ask questions as the whole matter was being handled by the ANC," the witness said.

He told them that he was still going to think about it and would tell them when he was prepared.

The following morning, Mamoepe and the youth arrived at his home and asked him to accompany them to

Mkhwanazi told him arrangements had been made for the youths to undergo military training and on their return, should overthrow the Government by force. (Proceeding)

The witness further said he was taken to POST newspaper office at the Pretoria News building where he found five youths with Mkhwanazi.

He was introduced to Mkhwanazi, who later, during a conversation, took names of all the youths and said they should come the following day for pictures.

Mkhwanazi told him arrangements had been made for the youths to undergo military training and on their return, should overthrow the Government by force. (Proceeding)

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2.3.4 Balance s

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Terror Act accused: police assaulted me

14/12/79
331

HERMANUS — One of four men appearing in the magistrate's court on charges under the Terrorism Act told the court he was punched and sworn at and trussed up by Security Police to make him "talk".

Mr Frederick Phillips, 27, was giving evidence in a trial within a trial to dispute the statement of confession submitted by the state which he allegedly made of his own free will while under arrest in June this year.

Mr Phillips, Mr Roger Schroeder, 25, Mr James Vissel, 45, and Mr Clarence Johnson are

charged with endangering the law and order of the country by burning or damaging the Evangelistic Lutheran Church Hall in Worcester in April 1978 or, alternatively, burning it with the intention of damaging the church's property.

All have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Phillips said he was punched in the chest several times by two Security Policemen, called an abusive name and was not given food, water or an opportunity to go to a toilet during two days of questioning in June this

year.

He said a Security Policeman, a Mr McDonald, punched him several times in the chest, hard enough to make him stagger and fall over a heater in the room.

Mr McDonald also threatened to beat him to death if he did not talk, he said.

At one stage, Mr Phillips said, his hands were handcuffed behind his back. A long window pole was threaded between his arms and back and a rope tied from his neck, between his legs to his hands forcing him to bend over forwards and

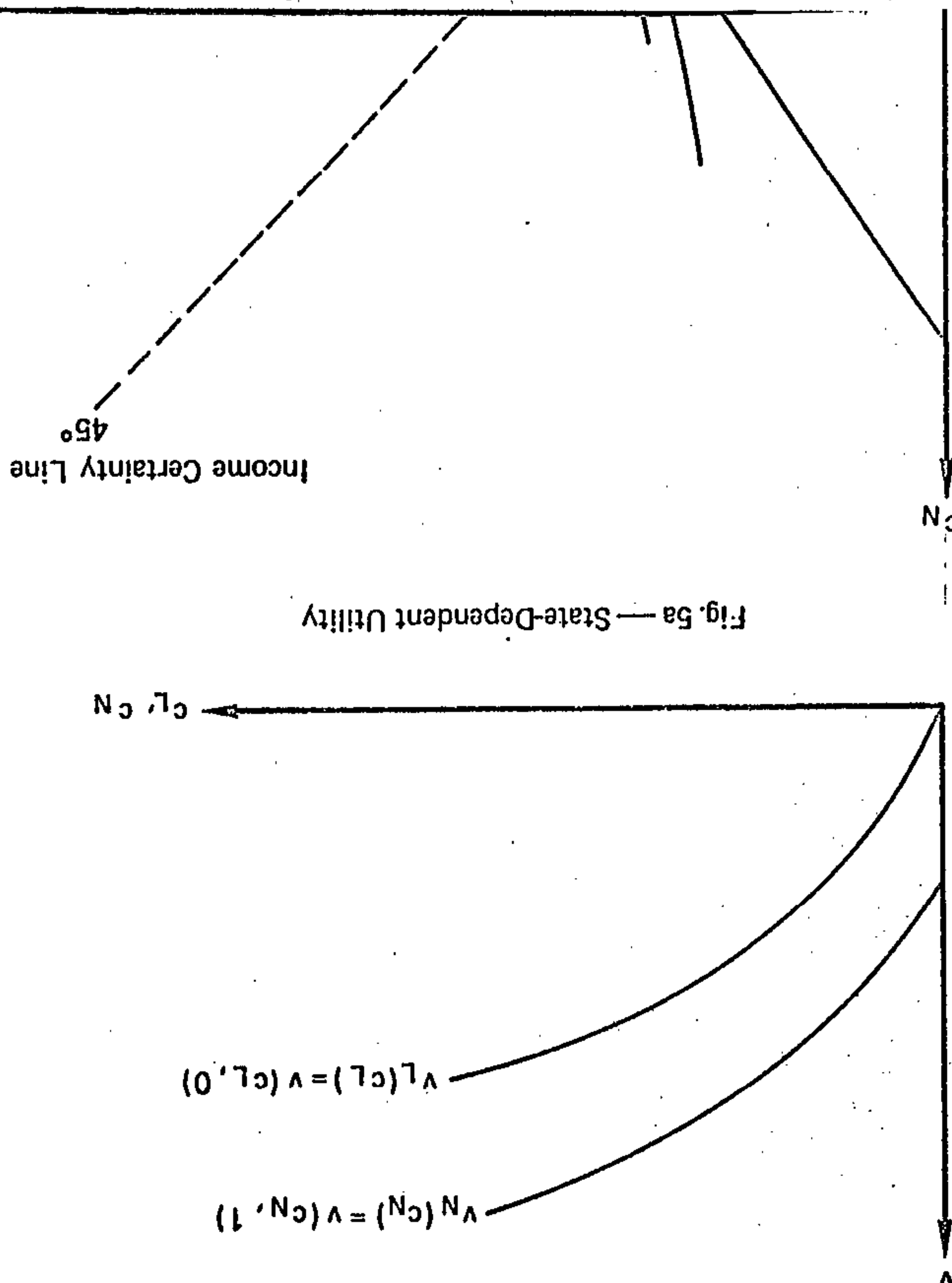
preventing him from straightening up. While in this position a man was brought in to identify him, he said, and he was questioned.

Mr Phillips said while in this position Mr McDonald kicked him.

"He asked me about the Lutheran Church hall and whether 'that long, thin pig of a friend' and I had burnt it.

"I thought I would not be able to stand the pain, I thought if he carried on he would kill me, so I said yes, it was us."

The case continues. — SAPA.



Banned literature acquittal

Aug 14 1979
331

transac THE plea of not guilty by the ex-media officer of Nusas to possession of banned literature was accepted by the State and he was acquitted after the first witness gave evidence in the Regional Court, Retreat today.

2.3.4 Balance

Hendrik Mr William Edward Gardiner, 22, no address given, was charged with being in possession of Repression in South Africa, published by Students for Social Democracy at UCT, and National Student No 2, June 1979 published by Nusas.

ions to Mr D F Irish, for Mr Gardiner, said the basis of Mr Gardiner's defence was that, although the publications were in his office, he did not know they had been declared prohibited.

being u A warrant officer admitted the proclamation prohibiting the publication was only gazetted a few days before the raid.

LIFO fo

assumir

meaning

inventory valuation.

ecure the tax benefit,
re clouded by accounting
e of the principle object-
entories are consistently
After the application of
inventory valuation,
ng prices, tends to become
y misstates the current

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Two women jailed after alleged 'banned' visit

JOHANNESBURG. — Two local women were jailed yesterday for refusing to answer questions in court about their alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said in Pretoria that Miss Jacqueline Bos-

man, 33, and Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt, 29, had been admitted to prison.

However, he declined to say in which prison they are to serve their sentences.

Miss Bosman faces four months imprisonment and Mrs Kleinschmidt three months.

Sapa

CT 14/12/79 (331)

Jailbreak: Warden charged

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A prison warden, Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 59, a sergeant in the Prisons Service, made a brief appearance in the magistrate's court here yesterday charged with helping three political prisoners escape from the maximum-security section of Pretoria Prison early on Wednesday.

Mr Vermeulen, of Karee Flats, Sanlam Park, Pretoria, appeared before Mr F J Mostert charged with aiding and abetting the prisoners' escape.

He was not asked to plead, did not apply for bail and will be held in custody. The hearing continues on January 10.

● No new developments were reported yesterday in the investigation into the escape of the three long-term prisoners.

An inquiry into the jailbreak continued after Alexander Moun-

baris was reported to have been seen parking a car in Cape Town. The man in the car was not Mounbaris.

Police believe Mounbaris, Stephen Bernard Lee and Timothy Peter Jenkin are still in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Cape Times correspondent reports from London that unconfirmed reports reaching the British capital last night claimed that at least one of the escaped prisoners had crossed over a border from South Africa.

Spokesmen for the African National Congress (ANC) firmly refused to discuss the matter. It was for furthering the aims of the ANC that Mounbaris, Lee and Jenkin were sentenced.

However, Mrs Diana Lee, mother of Stephen Lee, sounded happy when she was telephoned at her home in Devon.

"I am confident that they are now safe," she said in a voice

very different from the tense and worried tone she had used since the men were reported missing. She would not say more.

Mrs Helen Zamille, mother of Mounbaris, speaking from Paris, also sounded less anxious.

All she would say was: "I will not rest easy until I hear my son's voice."

It seems likely that some message has reached Europe concerning the whereabouts of the fugitives.

The ANC, still deeply angered by the "abduction" of an ANC passenger en route to Lesotho at the Ladybrand border post, would consider it imperative to keep the men's whereabouts secret if they know.

And if the mothers have had word, they too obviously have been instructed to disclose no details.

Terror trial witness refuses to testify

RDm
15/12/79 (331)

Pretoria Bureau

A 16-year-old state witness in a Terrorism Act trial in Pretoria refused to answer questions in court yesterday. His statement to the police was read to the court.

The witness was giving evidence against Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, a Pretoria reporter with Post newspaper, and eight Atteridgeville youths who face charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mkhwanazi, Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mammoepa, 18, Mr Lebogang Christy Mkone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, Mr Andrew

Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Eacon Sehibela Mathe, 22, and a 16-year-old youth have pleaded not guilty to the charges before Mr W F Krugel.

The State alleges they enticed, encouraged and persuaded several youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and then return to overthrow the Government violently.

The State also claims they conspired to encourage other youths to receive military training outside the country, so as to tamper with the maintenance of law and order and to endanger the security of the State.

The witness, a 16-year-old youth who may not be identi-

fied, would not answer questions by the prosecutor, Mr H. Windeboer, and would not proceed with his testimony.

According to the statement, which was then read in court, the witness said he met the 16-year-old accused at the entrance of Kalafong Hospital. The accused asked him to go with him to a meeting which was to be held at an Atteridgeville church.

He did not go to the meeting, but later met the accused at his home where the accused asked him to accompany him to Botswana for military training. He promised to leave with the accused when he had money.

The case was postponed to January 2.

ANC OFFERED TO TRAIN ME — WITNESS

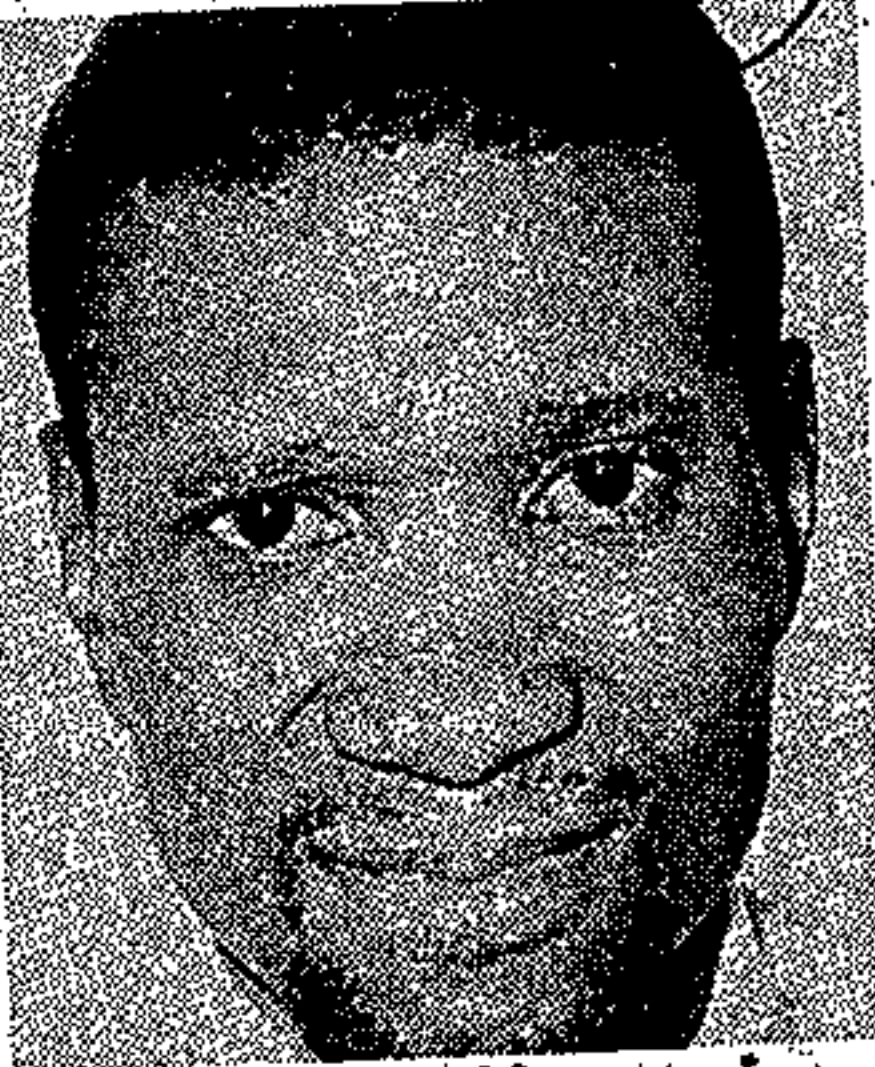
SUNDAY POST Reporter
THE Terrorism Act case
against Pretoria-based
SUNDAY POST reporter
Thami Mkhwanazi (28)
and eight Atteridgeville
men has been deferred
until January 2 next
year.

The men have been
charged for allegedly en-
couraging several youths
to undergo military train-
ing outside South Africa
with the aim of over-
throwing the Government.
All pleaded not guilty.

Appearing with Mr
Mkhwanazi before Mr W
F Krugel in the Pretoria
Regional Court on Friday
were Mr Jeremiah Kgo-
kong Majatladi (23), Mr
Ronald Ephraim Mamoe-
pa (18), Mr Lebogang
Christy Mokone (18), Mr
Petrus Karel Senable
(22), Mr Cornelius Ma-
pheti Leeuw (18) and a
16-year-old youth.

A State witness, who
may not be named, told
the court on May 23 this
year Mr Mamoepe and an-
other youth (who has al-
ready led evidence for
the State) arrived at his
home and told him of an
offer to undergo military
training outside South
Africa.

Mr Mamoepe did not
name the country but
said travel arrangements
were being organised by
the African National



Thami Mkhwanazi

Congress.
They left after he told
them he would think it
over.

The next morning Mr
Mamoepe and the youth
arrived and asked him to
accompany them to town.

He was taken to **SUN-
DAY POST**'s offices
where he found Mr
Mkhwanazi and five other
youths he did not know.
Mr Mkhwanazi told them
that travel arrangements
had been made for those
who wanted to undergo
military training outside
South Africa but did not
say where they would be
going.

The youths left **SUN-
DAY POST**'s offices but
were not told when they
would be leaving the
country.

The magistrate post-
poned the case because
he was going on holiday.

BOSS MAN

KILLED

RICK TURNER



© Rick Turner
... shot at home

A. Enfrans

16/12/79

331

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Assassin was chosen because
he had a personal grudge,
says SA refugee in Sweden

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

From Our Correspondent

STOCKHOLM — Alexander Lambert, the South African who fled to Sweden saying he was a secret agent in fear of his life, has named a man he claims is the murderer of the University of Natal lecturer Dr Richard Turner.

In a sensational interview with the Sunday Express this week, Mr Lambert made these startling allegations:

- That Dr Turner was murdered by an agent for the then Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

- That the man was trained to kill.

- That he was chosen for the task of killing Dr Turner because he had a grudge against the banned lecturer.

Although Mr Lambert gave the Sunday Express the name of the alleged killer, it is not being published at the moment.

Full details of Mr Lambert's allegations, including the name and other facts which the Sunday Express cannot yet reveal, have been passed to the South African Police, who immediately requested it when told about the claims.

A police spokesman said: "The police are very interested in any new information about the murder of Dr Turner."

Attempts to obtain comment on Mr Lambert's allegations from former Boss sources were unsuccessful.

Minister — BOSS fell under control of the Prime Minister's Office — said Mr Botha was on holiday and could not be reached.

He referred the Sunday Express to Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security.

Mr Coetsee, speaking from his farm near Bloemfontein, said: "Mr Lambert's credibility is at this stage a dubious factor. It is obviously being questioned by all and sundry and it appears that he is capitalising on the syndrome, common overseas, in which anything bad about South Africa is printable."

"Naturally, if the matter has been referred to the police, I have nothing further to add."

Mr Lambert has also given his information to a British national newspaper and it is likely to create a great stir if published.

The Sunday Express discovered this week that Mr Lambert has been visited in Sweden, where he has been granted political asylum, by prominent Johannesburg advocate Dave Soggot who, on behalf of Mrs Turner, asked him for any information he might have on the murder.

He is believed to have described the alleged killer, Mr K, to Mr Soggot as a tall, well-built man aged about 38, who was very friendly with a former Portuguese paratrooper.

Dr Turner, a political scientist and outspoken critic of apartheid,

BOSS blamed for killing

From page 1

was banned for five years by the South African Government in 1973.

In February last year, a few days before his banning order was due to expire, Dr Turner was shot dead while putting his eight-year-old daughter to bed. He died in her arms.

Police have made no headway with investigations into Dr Turner's death.

This week Mr Lambert said about the killer: "I know him well. Three days after the killing he came and told me how he had murdered Dr Turner by shooting him through his bedroom window."

According to Mr Lambert, the man is a trained killer who was considered the ideal assassin for Dr Turner because he had a grudge against him.

He described him as a

said, existed between the man and Dr Turner. He said the assassin's girlfriend had become infatuated with Dr Turner and had jilted the killer, who went off in anguish and disgust.

Later, said Mr Lambert, the man was enlisted by BOSS and became known to Mr Lambert, who alleged he was himself a field agent "trained to shoot to kill" by BOSS.

Mr Lambert says he has much more detailed information about Dr Turner's death, which he offered to sell to the Sunday Express for "more than £3,500". He says this is the amount he has been offered for the story by a German magazine.

"The full story will eventually be told in a book I am writing in which I tell of my 20 years as a BOSS agent. I will reveal a lot about BOSS activities," he said.

Mr Lambert said he was

keeping his address in Stockholm a secret because he was certain South African agents would try to kill him when they learnt he was writing the book.

Mr Lambert, 42, a Coloured, came into the public eye in October when Sweden's largest daily newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, announced that he had been granted asylum in Sweden and now wanted "to fight for a free South Africa".

He made several dramatic claims about his work, saying that he had kidnapped South African guerrillas from Swaziland and that he had infiltrated the banned African National Congress.

Namibian, South African and Rhodesian refugees in Sweden regard Mr Lambert's story with great scepticism, as his various revelations contained no new information for observers of apartheid.

He said he was

American envoy has name taken in night raid

By RUSSELL KAY

AFTER clearing a 1.5m wall in the dead of night, Security Police burst into a private dinner party at the home of a banned Indian intellectual in Durban and questioned and photographed the guests, including the American vice-consul and his wife.

The six-man raid took place earlier this year.

This week it resulted in Mr Govin Reddy of Overport being sentenced in the Durban Magistrate's Court to 30 days imprisonment, suspended for five years, for breaking the conditions of his banning order.

A report on the incident, which involved the American vice-consul in Durban, Mr James Bumpus, and his wife, a career diplomat who works with the US Information Service in the city, has been sent to the American Embassy in Pretoria and to the State Department in Washington.

Mr Bumpus' wife works under the name of Mrs Mary Reeber.

Mr Alan Logan, the American consul-general in Durban, declined to comment, saying the issue was too sensitive.

Also present at the dinner party, which was hosted by Mr Reddy's wife, Kasturi, was Mrs Fozia Turner, widow of Dr Rick Turner, the Natal University law lecturer murdered at his home in Durban in 1978.

Mr Alan Logan, the American consul-general in Durban, attended Mr Reddy's trial this week.

He declined to comment, saying the issue was too sensitive.

But the Sunday Express was able to piece together details of the astonishing raid by talking to Mrs Kasturi Reddy, 36, who is a nursing sister.

The Security Police:

- Scaled a 1.5-metre wall to get into the grounds of the Reddy home.
- Wore plainclothes and carried a camera and flashgun.
- As they entered the room one of the policemen lifted his camera and fired his flashgun at everybody in the room.
- Mr Bumpus and his wife had their food plates on their laps as the police entered.
- After firing his flashgun as he entered, the security policeman took another picture from the door — and then he and a second policeman walked into the room.

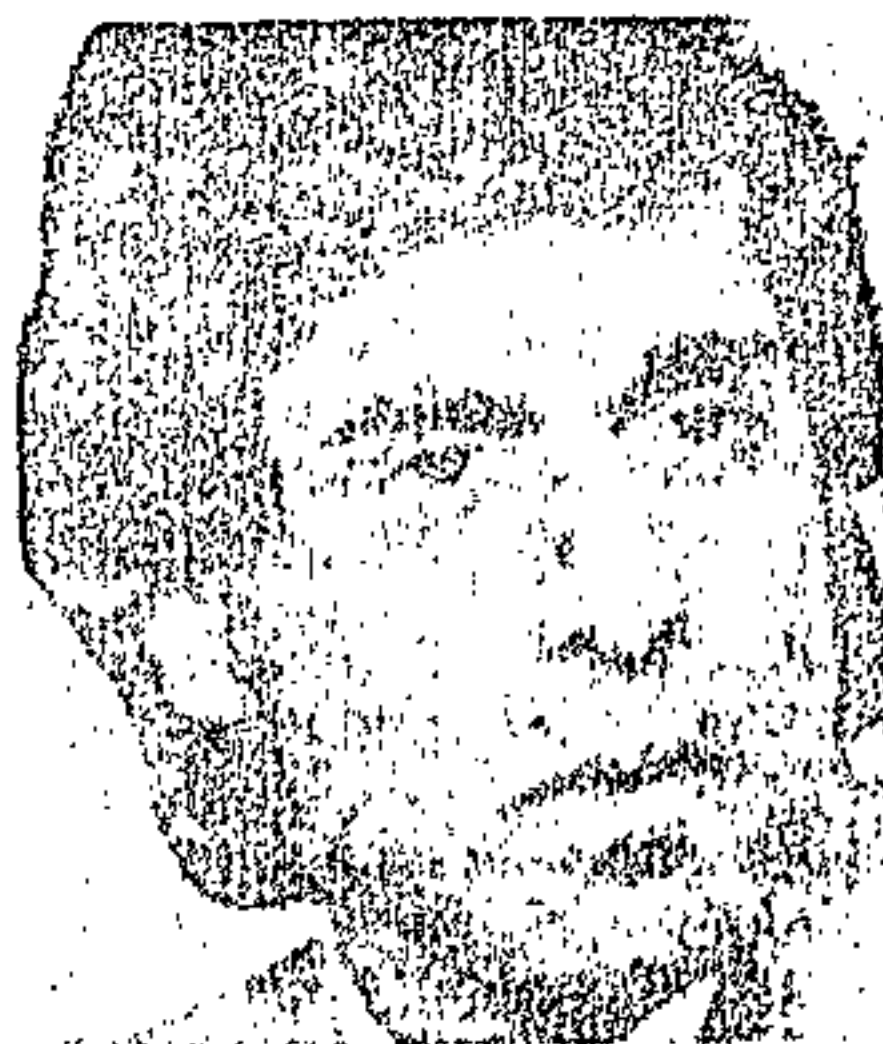
They walked about taking more pictures from different angles, and later took down the names and addresses of everyone present.

Other policemen then measured the distances between the guests in the room — to establish precisely where they had been standing or sitting when the policemen entered.

"The first thing I knew," said Mrs Reddy, "was when a man came through the door and lifted his camera and fired his flashgun at everybody in the room."

She said the policeman with the camera told her husband that he was a Lieutenant Major

SECURITY POLICE PHOTOGRAPHED DINNER GUESTS



○ Mr Reddy
... went upstairs

Pherson, and wanted the names and addresses of all present.

"I was stunned," she said. "And I think all the guests too were shocked. It came as such a surprise."

They asked Mr Bumpus and his wife for particulars.

"They didn't seem surprised when they told him who he was. They then asked my husband to accompany them into the garden."

"They told him he would be charged for breaking his banning order and was not to continue mixing with the people in the room. This, he was told, was against the conditions of his banning order."

"When he came back he told us he was going upstairs so he wouldn't be in the same room

as us, and that we could continue our party.

"Then the police left," Mrs Reddy said.

Yesterday Mrs Reddy said she was very upset at the way the Bumpuses had behaved since the raid.

"I haven't seen or heard a word from them since that night. They were supposed to be our friends — yet they never even came to the court where my husband was charged."

"Perhaps they thought it was quaint to associate with banned people — until the raid."

The US Consul-General, Mr Logan, in declining to comment, told the Sunday Express:

"I have arrived only recently and I would prefer not to comment. I do not want to make a statement as these are delicate issues. I would prefer to leave it with what you have."

The Reddys have entertained personnel from the American Consulate on previous occasions without mishap.

"We became very friendly with some of them while my husband was overseas," said Mrs Reddy. "When we came back we remained friendly and invited them to our home."

This is probably the first time in South Africa that a diplomat with political immunity has been questioned about his identity during a Security Police raid.

STIL OOM BILL SIT NOU SELF

RAPPORT 16/12/79 (331)

**Van
STEPHAN TERBLANCHE
PRETORIA**

DIE dogter van mnr. Francois (oom Bill) Vermeulen, die veteraan-tronkbewaar-der wat nou self in die tronk sit ná die ontsnapping van drie blanke terroriste, het gistermiddag haar kersgeskenke onder die verlate kersboom in haar pa se woonstel gaan haal.

Hy sou binnekort 'n kerspartytjie vir haar en die res van die kinders, kleinkinders, familie en vriende gereël het. Die dogter, mev. Estelle

van Biljon, van Witbank, was in tranes. Terwyl sy in die woonstel was, het sy 'n tronkbewaar-der gevra om die boodskap aan mnr. Vermeulen oor te dra: „Pappa, ons het jou nog almal lief.”

Net soos sy kollegas en vriende kan sy nie glo dat die stil, saggearde oom Bill iets met die ontsnapping van die drie mans te doen kon

gehad het nie. „Hy sou oor elf maande na negentien jaar diens afgetree het. As hy so iets gedoen het, moes hy bedwelm of van sy sinne beroof gewees het,” sê haar skoonpa, mnr. P. G. van Biljon van Pretoria.

Mnr. Vermeulen word daarvan beskuldig dat hy die drie terroriste, Alexander Moumbaris, Stephen Lee en

Timothy Jenkin, uit Pretoria se Sentrale Gevangenis help ontsnap het.

Daar is allerlei gerugte oor geld wat by die ontsnapping betrokke sou gewees het. Genl. Jannie Roux, Adjunk-Kommissaris van Gevangenis- se, sê hy het van R200 gehoor.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

order be divested thereof; and

ctions as to the rate of remuneration of the provisional judicial manager;

other directions as to the management of the company, or any matter mental thereto, including directions conferring upon the provisional judicial manager the power, subject to the rights of the creditors of the company, to money in any way without the authority of shareholders as the Court consider necessary,

and may contain directions that while the company is under judicial management, all actions, proceedings, the execution of all writs, summonses and other processes against the company be stayed and be not proceeded with without the leave of the Court.

(3) The Court which has granted a provisional judicial management order, may at any time and in any manner, on the application of the applicant, a creditor or member, the provisional judicial manager or the Master, vary the terms of such order or discharge it.

429. Custody of property and appointment of provisional judicial manager on the granting of judicial management order.—Upon the granting of a provisional judicial management order—

- (a) all the property of the company concerned shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Master until a provisional judicial manager has been appointed and has assumed office;
- (b) the Master shall without delay—
 - (i) appoint a provisional judicial manager (who shall not be the auditor of the company or any person disqualified under this Act from being appointed as liquidator in a winding-up) who shall give such security for the proper performance of his duties in his capacity as such, as the Master may direct, and who shall hold office until discharged by the Court as provided in section 432 (3) (a);
 - (ii) convene separate meetings of the creditors, the members and debenture-holders (if any) of the company for the purposes referred to in section 431.

430. Duties of provisional judicial manager upon appointment.—A provisional judicial manager shall—

- (a) assume the management of the company and recover and reduce into possession all the assets of the company;
- (b) within seven days after his appointment lodge with the Registrar, under cover of the prescribed form, a copy of his letter of appointment as provisional judicial manager; and

Verslae oor oom Bill

ss. 424-427

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN

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'n Kollega en buurman, mnr. Johan Pretorius, vertel dat hy mnr. Vermeulen Vrydag in die gevangenis gesien het. Dit was dieselfde dag waarop hy in die hof verskyn het en mnr. Vermeulen het teneergedruk gelyk.

Johan vertel dat mnr. Vermeulen reeds geruime tyd in die woonstel langs syne in Santlampark, Pretoria, woon. Hulle het soms bynekaar gekuier en in die maksimum-sekuriteitsafdeling van die gevangenis het hulle dikwels gesels.

„Ek kan eenvoudig nie glo dat dit dieselfde oom Bill is wat nou daar in die sel sit nie. Hy was so 'n plegsgetroue, saggeaarde man,” vertel Johan.

„In sy werk was hy altyd baie streng. Streng teenoor die gevangenes en teenoor die mense wat onder hom gewerk het. Hy het nooit maklik met mense gepraat of vriende gemaak nie.

„Hier by sy woonstel het ook maar bitter min mense kom kuier. So nou en dan het sy dogter of sy seun kom kuier, en soms 'n man met 'n klein seuntjie. Maar andersins was hy baie eensaam,” vertel Johan.

Mnr. Vermeulen se jongste dogter is 'n klompie maande gelede in 'n motorongeluk dood. Sy ander dogter, wat

getroud is, woon op Witbank, en sy seun werk by die Spoorweë op Waterval-Boven.

In sy goed, maar eenvoudig gemeubileerde woonstel staan elke dingetjie netjies op sy plek. S6 ken sy enkele vriende hom. In die sitkamer staan 'n portret van hom, sy vrou, van wie hy geskei is, en sy kinders.

Hy is Vrydag van Pretoria se landdroshof af na die gevangenis gebring.

Volgens vriende het hy genoeg geld gehad om gerieflik te lewe. Dit het nooit gelyk of hy finansiële probleme het nie, hoewel mense praat van 'n familiedid wat „al sy geld uit hom probeer suig het”.

Mnr. Jan Myburgh, sy getroue huisvriend, was gister by die woonstel.

„Ek het net gou kom kyk of dit werklik oom Bill is wat in die moeilikheid is. Ek het sy naam oor die nuus gehoor maar ek kon nie glo dis hy nie,” sê mnr. Myburgh.

„Hy is so 'n saggeaarde man. Dit is al rede waaraan ek kan dink hoekom hy nou van die dinge beskuldig word,” sê hy.

Sy kollegas vertel dat mnr. Vermeulen nooit maklik met mense gesels het nie en bitter min geselsies met gevangenes aangeknoop het.

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CHAPTER XV

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT

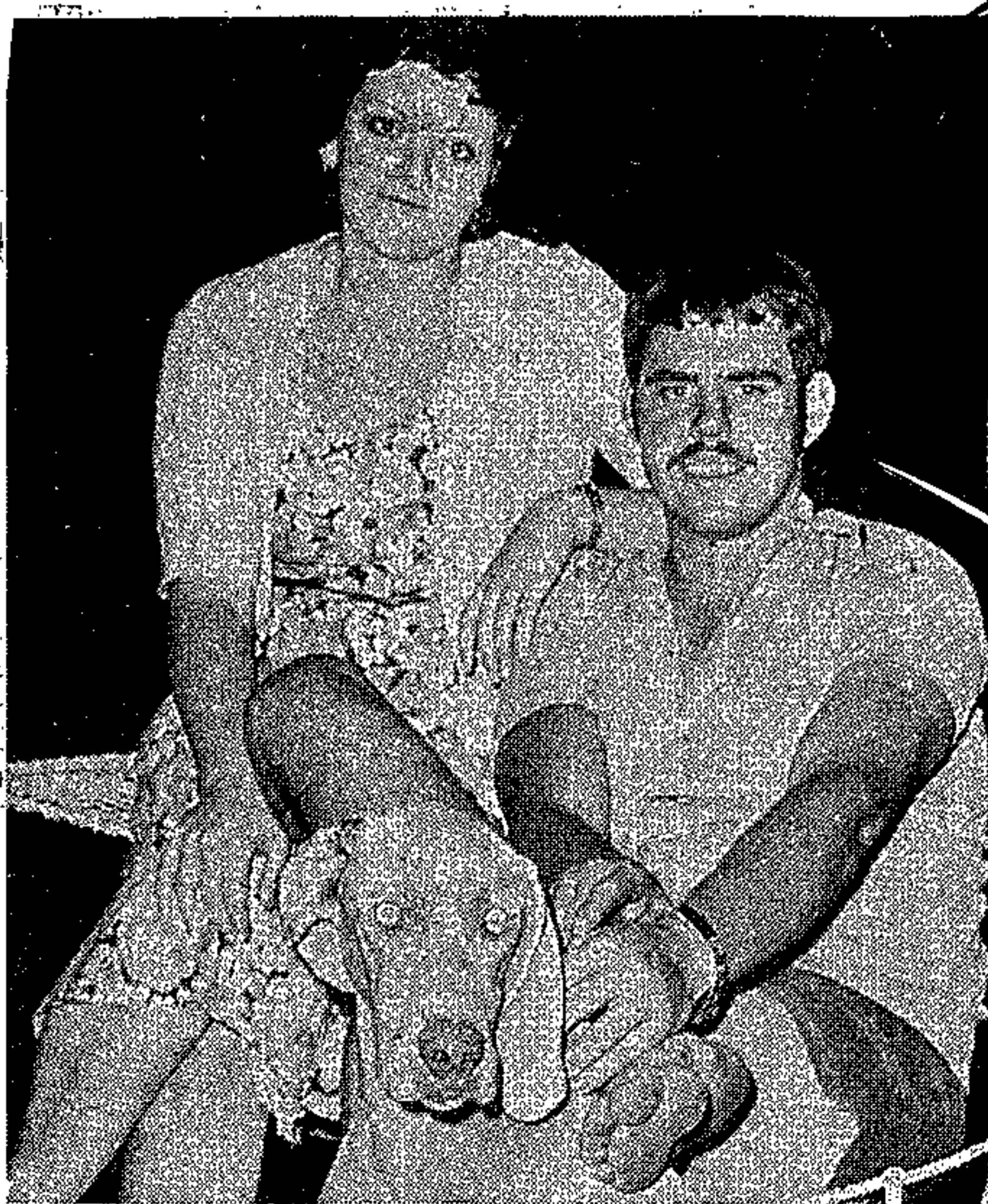
427. Circumstances in which company may be placed under judicial management.—

(1) When any company by reason of mismanagement or for any other cause—

- (a) is unable to pay its debts or is probably unable to meet its obligations; and
- (b) has not become or is prevented from becoming a successful concern,

and there is a reasonable probability that, if it is placed under judicial management, it will be enabled to pay its debts or to meet its obligations and become a successful concern, the Court may, if it appears just and equitable, grant a judicial management order in respect of that company.

(2) An application to Court for a judicial management order in respect of any company may be made by any of the persons who are entitled under section 346 to make an application to Court for the winding-up of a company, and the provisions of section 346 (4) (a) as to the application for winding-up shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to an application for a judicial management order.



LUCKY GROENEWALD en sy vrou, Elmarie, sit deesdae rustig op 'n plaas naby Groblersdal. (Foto: Martin Abendroth).

(n) in section 46, 51, 58, 80, 96, 98, 102, 271, 309, 356 or 357, to a fine not exceeding which the convention continues;

(m) in section 172, to a fine not exceeding which the convention continues;

(l) in section 215, to a fine not exceeding ten rand for every fine not exceeding ten rand for every meeting in respect of which the convention continues;

(k) in section 171, 200 (5) or 311, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rand;

(j) in section 204 or 245, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rand;

(i) in section 49, 50, 67, 68, 147 (2) (b), 112, 113, 131 or 179, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rand;

(h) in section 81, 93, 164, 166, 207, 211 or 212, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rand;

(g) in section 168, 183, 256 (b), 312 (4), 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BEWAARDER LUCKY: DAAR WAS NOG HULP

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM

LUCKY GROENEWALD, wat in Pretoria as bewaarder in 'n maksimum-sekuriteits-tronk digter Breyten Breytenbach help beplan het aan sy „eenkeer in 'n leeftyd“-ontsnappan, sê dié naweek dat die drie wit terroriste se ontsnapping uit die Sentrale Gevangenis in Pretoria hom dronkslaan.

Hy glo nie hulle sou met net een man se hulp so stil uit Pretoria-tronk se maksimum-sekuriteitsafdeling kon weggekom het nie. Met al die bewaarders wat snags werk en die honde wat opgelei is om dood te byt in dié deel van die tronk, kon dit net nie, sê Lucky.

Hy is twee jaar gelede, ná die Breyten-ontsnappan ont-

hul is, na die honde-afdeling by die Pretoria-sentraal-tronk verplaas voordat hy 'n maand of wat later as plaasbestuurder naby Groblersdal gaan werk het.

Op die plaas sê hy dié naweek aan RAPPORT hy kan nie begryp hoe die drie terroriste weggekom het nie.

Lopers — hy het in sy drie jaar as bewaarder gesien hoe gevangenes van 'n gewone rolpunte 'n loper maak wat die taaiste slot oopsluit — kon gehelp het, maar dit sou baie moeilik heelpad werk, met die bewaarders wat so gereeld snags patroleer, sê hy.

Wat vir Lucky, vandag 22 en getroud, verder dronkslaan, is dat die personeel wat by die maksimum deel gebruik word, uitsoekmanne

is.

Die maksimum-afdeling is nie dieselfde as die een 'n ent wes daarvandaan waar hy en Breytenbach snags oor die digter se ontsnappanle gepraat het en waaruit die moordenaar Frans Vontsteen ontsnap het nie. Net politieke gevangenes word aangehou in die deel waar dié wee ontsnap het — die eerste keer dat dit in dié deel gebeur.

Lucky sê die naweek op die plaas tussen Groblersdal en Loskop dat daaf goed onthou moet word in tronke is mense wat met mense werk.

Buiten Tsafendas, „wat te onnosel is“, probeer elke gevangene om 'n bewaarder ore aan te sit. Gevangenes soos Breyten en Moumbaris probeer alles met 'n ontsnapping, want hulle weet dis 'n

geval van „een keer in 'n leeftyd“ — hulle weet as die poging misluk, sal dit byna onmoontlik wees om 'n tweede ontsnapping te kry.

Daar is elke uur van die dag valkoë op 'n man wat probeer ontsnap het.

Van Moumbaris het Lucky die eerste keer gehoor in gesprek met Breytenbach. Breyten het hom gevra om 'n brief na Moumbaris te smokkel.

Hy het hom gewaarsku om langs die smokkelroete seker te wees dat die bewaarders wat hom help, weet wat hulle doen, omdat „Moumbaris so 'n moeilike man is“. Agterna het hy gehoor dat Moumbaris die bewaarders grys hare gee — hoe hy 'n bewaarder met sy bak kos gooi as hy net 'n halwe kans kry.

440. Cancellation of judicial management order.—(1) If at any time on application by the judicial manager or any person having an interest in the company it appears to the Court which granted a judicial management order that the purpose of such order has been fulfilled or that for any reason it is undesirable that such order should remain in force, the Court may cancel such order and thereupon the judicial manager shall be divested of his functions.

(2) In cancelling any such order the Court shall give such directions as may be

Bail plea put off

BY MALOSE
MATSEMELA

THE chief magistrate at Odi court, Mr P W van Niekerk, yesterday postponed a bail application for the five Ga-Rankuwa men facing charges under the BophuthaTswana Security Law.

The men, Mr Alpheus Mothipe (23), Mr Karabo Modibe (18), Mr Alpheus Kungwane (20), Mr Gerald Seabelo (20) and Mr Emmanuel Madihe (29) appeared early this month before Mr J C Knights.

They were not asked to plead. Their case was deferred until January 3. The application for bail was also postponed until January 3 when the men will be appearing.

They were represented by Mr Willie Serifi of Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneneke.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spices and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in braises, beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme before serving.

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ARGUS, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19 1979

SA has not used treaties in hunt for 3

By Hugh Robertson

THE South African Government has not invoked extradition treaties with neighbouring states in its efforts to recapture the three prisoners who escaped from the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison last week.

Official spokesmen confirmed today that no extradition proceedings had begun even though some lawyers believe the three men — Alexandre Moumbaris, 41, Peter Jenkin, 31, and Stephen Lee, 28 — were convicted of offences under the Terrorism Act which fall within the scope of the extradition treaties.

South Africa has extradition treaties with Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Rhodesia. Latest reports suggest that the three men are in Botswana awaiting flights to Europe.

19 COUNTS

Moumbaris was convicted on 19 counts under the Terrorism Act in 1973

and was sentenced to 12 years. Among other things, he was found guilty of arranging for the illegal crossing of South Africa's borders by armed terrorists — an offence which some lawyers feel is explicitly within the scope of all extradition treaties with neighbouring countries.

Jenkin and Lee were convicted on charges of having exploded pamphlet bombs, which is also thought to fall within the scope of the treaties.

RELUCTANT

Some diplomats suggest that the Government is reluctant to test the treaties in the case of 'political' offences because of the embarrassing position in which this would place neighbouring states.

Also, they say, if courts in neighbouring countries were to rule against the extradition of 'political' prisoners — even if the prisoners had been convicted of criminal offences — this could set a dangerous precedent in law.

pieces, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

Argus 19/12/79

331

CARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

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Promises to two accused — defence

Argus Correspondent

HERMANUS. — Minutes before he collapsed and died in Hermanus Magistrate's Court today, Mr B N Kies, for the defence, submitted that the confessions of two accused in a terrorism trial were inadmissible as evidence.

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Their statements were not made freely and voluntarily and they had been unduly influenced by promises made to them by their interrogators, Mr Kies submitted.

The hearing was adjourned and will continue on January 16.

The four charged under the Terrorism Act are Mr Frederick Phillips, 27, Mr Roger A Schroeder, 25, Mr James V Issel, 45 and Mr Clarence William Johnson, 24.

In his submission, Mr Kies said it was wrong to say a confession made before a magistrate was summarily acceptable.

He was objecting to the use of statements made by Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder before a Worcester magistrate in June.

Mr Kies said that in both Mr Phillips's and Mr Schroeder's statements it appeared that the accused had been unduly influenced.

As regards an alleged assault on the two accused, Mr Kies submitted that both gave evidence on a 'system of interrogation' which they had undergone before their appearance before the Magistrate.

Mr J. C. Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr J. Vermaak appeared for the State. Mr Kies was instructed by A. M. Omar and Co.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

Terror case: Police deny torture allegation

19/12/79
331

By LEON BEKKER

HERMANUS. — Two Worcester men who asked to make confessions to a magistrate had not been tortured or offered inducement, a security policeman told a Hermanus magistrate here yesterday.

Warrant Officer Henry MacDonald denied that he had forced Mr R Schroeder or Mr F Phillips to adopt the "aeroplane" position — an alleged torture technique.

Both men told the court last week they had been forced to adopt the "aeroplane" position while they were being questioned.

The two men are among four appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act following an incident in Worcester in which part of a church hall was damaged in a fire.

Warrant Officer MacDonald denied that any physical form of torture had taken place in his presence in the security police offices in the Sanlam Buildings in Worcester as Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder had

told the court.

"The accused expressed a desire to make confessions," he said. Under cross-examination by Mr B M Kies, Warrant Officer MacDonald also denied that he had offered one of the men, Mr Schroeder, R100 bail if he made a confession.

Warrant Officer MacDonald told the court, however, he was not present all the time while the men were being questioned.

Major Francois du Toit, commander of the Worcester police station, who was called to give evidence by the State, said he was never present when the accused was served with coffee poured into hollowed-out bread as the accused had alleged in court. If this had in fact happened it would be contrary to regulations.

Sergeant J Swart, a Worcester policeman, said in evidence that he occupied an office in the Sanlam Building next to the offices of the security police and that the partitioning wall between the offices was 2 in thick. He had a clear recollection that on the day of the

alleged torture he heard no shouting or anything unusual from the security police office.

In fact, in the 18 months during which he had occupied an office adjacent to the security police he had never heard a security policeman raise his voice or shout at anyone.

Questioned by Mr Kies, Sergeant Swart said the only loud noise he had ever heard from the security police office was laughter.

Mr Kies: The kind of laughter of a man being tickled?

Sergeant Swart: No the sort of laughter which would follow a joke.

Warrant Officer "Spyker" van Wyk said one of the accused had "very freely and voluntarily admitted to me that he had set the hall alight".

On a question by Mr Kies WO Van Wyk said he was known as "Spyker" everywhere.

The case continues today.

Mr G J Vermeulen was on the bench and Mr J Vermaak appeared for the state. Mr B M Kies (Omar and Company) appeared for the accused.

220-222

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221. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or

cher at Trafalgar high school.

331

managers.

He was banned for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1959.

a LL-B degree in 1961.

He was banned for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1959.

In 1961 a further ban was imposed which restricted him to the magis-

In 1961 - a further barrier was imposed which restricted him to the magisterial

terial districts of Wyn-
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• Apply *stipendium*.

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STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — COMPANIES
Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973
ss. 330-333

Former Ford workers on Riotous charge

By MONO BADELA
TWENTY FOUR Ford Motor Company employees detained by security police for two weeks for alleged involvement in the recent strikes appeared briefly in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They are alleged to have intimidated other workers on December 5

during the unrest at the factory.

They are Christopher Gqaleni (30), Bonakele Kulati (30), Tsitso Keli (30), Vuyisile Boxongo (27), Sipho Moni (28), Zola Ngqondo (25), Wheldon Buni (23), Sileli Mzoyana (23), Wandile Twebe (27), Simon Skoti (27).

Luvuyo Bikitsha (29), Mzwandile Dladla (28), Solomon Landule (29), Gordon Sogoni (24), Richard Nqam (34), Fundile Fontein (25), Mzimkhulu Myohe (26), Tem-

bile Jawula (32), Songezile Dongeni (28) and Mathews Mpongoshe (44).

No further particulars were available on the charge sheet and no evidence was led. The case was postponed for further investigation to January 29. Bail was fixed at R50 each under certain conditions:—

● That none of the workers enter the premises of Ford Motor Co.

● That they do not contact any State witness or interfere with them.

NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
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F								

B	M	F
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0,02	0,04	
0,11	0,13	
0,73	0,78	
4,61	5,01	
13,55	14,21	
1,14	1,20	
2390	1921	

NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
M								
F								

NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
M								
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21/12/79 (331)

Terror sentence reduced

THE sentence of a Guguletu man, convicted of contravening the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts, was reduced yesterday by four years in a reserved judgment handed down in the Supreme Court.

Mountain Qumbella, 48, and Mathews Lumko Huna, 27, both of Guguletu, were each sentenced to 10 years in the Malmesbury Regional Court in February 1978.

Both men were found guilty of encouraging, aiding or commanding 12 Guguletu youths to receive training which could endanger law and order in South Africa.

Mr Justice Broeksma, with Mr Justice van Winsen concurring, found that the magistrate had erred in finding that Qumbella was also responsible for canvassing and encouraging some of the youths to leave the country.

He had also erred in finding that Qumbella rendered actual assistance in regard to their departure.

Mr Justice Broeksma reduced Qumbella's sentence to six years.

Appeals by both Qumbella and Huna against their conviction were unsuccessful and Huna's sentence of 10 years was not altered.

Ford unrest: Former workers may be charged

RD 11 21/12/79
① 1404 ② 142 ③ 147 ④ 324 ⑤ 331

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

POLICE in Port Elizabeth are preparing dockets which could lead to charges being brought against about 20 former Ford workers detained after the recent unrest at the company, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Colonel Leon Mellet, of the SAP Directorate of Public Relations, was reacting to a Press report yesterday which said that some of the Ford workers would be charged "soon".

Colonel Mellet said the police were preparing dockets which

would then be submitted to the Attorney-General. It would be up to him to decide whether to bring charges against the detainees.

He added that reports that the men would be charged soon were "speculation" as it was not possible to say when the Attorney-General would make his decision.

Press reports have quoted Lt-Col Gerrit Erasmus, of the Port Elizabeth Security Police, as saying that police are "wrapping up" their investigations.

Twenty-one ex-Ford workers

were detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — which allows the police to detain people for 14 days without a warrant — shortly after all 700 Ford workers walked out of the plant last month.

Subsequently, nine of these men were released and a further eight detained.

Mr Thozamile Botha, leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, has said that "about 90%" of those detained are members of his organisation.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Disease System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to be directed at the control of any of the selected diseases. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

4 on sabotage rap

FOUR SEBOKENG men yesterday made a brief appearance in the Vereeniging Magistrate's court on a charge of sabotage.

Before Mr A C Viljoen were Ariel Hlanyane (19), Andrew Ratshumo (19), Abraham Thinane (43), and Solomon Phofu (25).

They face two counts of sabotage, alternatively arson and following the burning of two schools — Sizanani and Moqhaka Secondary Schools on November 1977.

No evidence was led and they were remanded in custody until February 25.

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Dr J Visagie, assistant District Surgeon, said Mr Kies had apparently had a brain haemorrhage.

Mr Kies leaves his wife, Mrs Helen Kies.

Mr Kies was the first black advocate to be admitted to the Bar in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

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Later he graduated with a Bachelor of Education degree, also at UCT, and became an English teacher at Trafalgar High School.

He was banned for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1959.

Mr H C Nel, president of the Cape Bar Council, said Mr Kie-

TOP SECRET

An important difference between the two

(continued)

The innocent party may elect to cancel the contract.

187	366	164	289	23	26	85	128	65+
0,15	0,44	0,18	0,47	0,15	0,00	0,13	0,18	
0,12	0,17	0,14	0,25	0,06	0,07	0,04	0,06	ALL
								NO.

1951	2858	2588	3270	282	337	6102	9332	NO.
1,24	1,37	2,22	2,87	0,79	1,22	4,90	1,12	ALL
6,19	9,32	10,49	20,07	13,42	16,15	7,89	11,52	65+

4 SUNDAY EXPRESS December 23, 1979

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Russians in Lusaka keep tight-lipped on escapees

KGB OFFICERS THOUGHT BEHIND SANCTUARY IN SAFE HOUSES

BY MARSHALL WILSON

THE Soviet Embassy in Lusaka which, it is claimed, has been involved in the escape of three political prisoners from Pretoria's maximum security prison more than two weeks ago, has refused to discuss its role.

While officials cautiously fielded questions from the Sunday Express through an interpreter this week, they gave no hint as to the whereabouts of Alexander Mounbaris, Stephen Jenkin and Timothy Lee. Neither would they confirm the men were in Botswana en route to Moscow via Paris, as is believed to be the case. "I am afraid we cannot com-

ment on matters such as this," — and that Russian KGB officers are controlling their movement on security matters. But there is a growing belief among journalists inside Botswana that the escapees are in fact being moved between several "safe houses" in Francistown to foil attempted abduction or assassination attempts.

Yesterday the distraught mother of Australian national Mounbaris told me from her flat in Paris: "I haven't heard any more since being told he was safe. I don't know where he is, but I wish he'd be home for Christmas. That would be a gift to look forward to."

While South African security police continue to monitor the borders with neighbouring states in a bid to net the escapees should they still be in the country, hope is fading fast. If reported recent sightings of men closely resembling the escapees are misleading, Mozambique is the next most likely country to which they could have fled.

Known former members of the banned SA Communist Party such as Joe Slovo and his wife Ruth are in Moputo — but are expected back home in Britain by Christmas. Their presence in Mozambique could be coincidental, but security officials believe they may be part of the pickup group sent to spirit the men out of the country should they have made good their escape.

Most puzzling to relatives and friends is that if they had managed to get out of the coun-

try, why has it taken so long to come to surface? It seems most likely the three fear a possible attempt by South African security agents to grab them back by force — or possibly assassination — hence the presence of Russians when the men were reportedly sighted in Francistown this week.

Judging by the uncertainty expressed by Mounbaris' mother from Paris, and the reluctance of Soviet officials to confirm the success of the escape, there may be an outside chance the men are lying low within the country because of the effectiveness of the security police blanket.

Post

24/12/79
RBS



331

● Kenny Mogami, one of the 11 Soweto students found guilty of sedition in April, is reunited with friends after being given a suspended sentence.

24/12/79



● Solomon Mahlangu, sentenced to death for his part in the Goch Street killings, was hung in April. Here his mother weeps at the news.

August 27/274
Banned
Robben
Island
man
in court

MR. Edward Joseph Daniels, who was placed under house arrest soon after being released from Robben Island, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town, today in connection with an alleged contravention of his banning order.

Mr. Daniels, 51, no address given, was not asked to plead and no evidence was lead.

He was released from Robben Island in November after serving a 15-year sentence, and was immediately served with a five-year banning order.

The case was postponed to January 10. Mr. Daniels was warned to appear.

Mr. B. Carroll was on the Bench. Mr. J. Latsky appeared for the State. Mr. S. E. Kawalsky of Frank, Bernadt and Joffe appeared for Mr. Daniels.

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RDM 28/12/79
**Ex-Island
 prisoner
 in court**

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A former political prisoner on Robben Island, Mr Eddie Daniels, who was released last month after serving a 15-year sentence for a conviction under the Sabotage Act, appeared in the magistrate's court yesterday.

Mr Daniels, 51, appeared on a charge of contravening his house arrest order. The order, effective for five years, was served on him immediately after his release.

The State alleged Mr Daniels broke the terms of his house arrest on December 22, at 11th Avenue 165, Kensington.

Some of the restrictions placed on Mr Daniels are:

- He may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district;
- He is restricted to his house from 6am to 6pm on weekdays and all day and night on weekends;
- He may not be with more than one other person at any time except for his immediate family and
- He may not go into any black area, university, factory, harbour or newspaper office.

Mr Daniels was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. He was warned to appear in court on January 10.

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Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 10.0%	148 10.0%	66 10.0%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)								
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)								
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

Daniels in court over ban order

Staff Reporter

A FORMER political prisoner on Robben Island, Eddie Daniels, who was released last month after serving a 15-year sentence for a conviction under the Sabotage Act, appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Daniels, 51, appeared on a charge of contravening his house arrest order. The order, effective for five years, was served on him immediately after his release from Robben Island.

The State alleged that Mr Daniels broke the terms of his house arrest on December 22, at 165 11th Avenue, Kensington.

Some of the restrictions placed on Mr Daniels are:

- He may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district.
- He is restricted to his house from 6 am to 6 pm on weekdays and all day and night on weekends.
- He may not be with more than one other person at any time except for his immediate family.

- He may not go into any black area, nor may he set foot on the premises of any university, factory, harbour or newspaper.

Mr Daniels was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. He was warned to appear in court on January 10.

Mr B Carroll was on the Bench. Mr J Latsky prosecuted. Mr S E Kawalsky appeared for Mr Daniels.

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Release ANC detainees, Britain urged

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

BRITAIN is being pressed to order the release of a score of South African ANC members imprisoned in Rhodesia for more than 10 years.

They were said to have been captured in actions near Wankie and Sipolilo in 1967 and 1968 and are believed to be serving sentences of 20 years to life in Khami maximum-security prison.

A roster of 18 names was quietly slipped into the UN Security Council discussions last week as sanctions were being lifted and British Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons was pledging his faith in a "free and independent Zimbabwe".

The matter is now being handled through Nigerian Ambassador Akporode Clark, it is understood.

Typical

A typical case history listed is that of Ralph Mzamo, sentenced to 20 years for entering Rhodesia with arms of war.

From the Transkei, he had previously worked in Port Elizabeth on the newspapers "New Age" and "Spark", both subsequently banned.

Fred Mzinzi, a former youth leader in Cape Town, is listed as having a death sentence commuted to life imprisonment following his capture in 1967.

Henry and Linda Ntsele are also listed as serving life sentences, while others named include Osborne Bophela, James Hermans, Isaac Maphoto, Natsho Masuku, Aubrey Mdledshe, Ernest Modulo, David

"Blackie" Molefe, Natsolene Ramashaba, George and William Tau and Marshall Vorster.

Joseph Bothwell Ndlovu is listed as held in Chikurubi prison, after having been presumed dead.

Three people on the list are thought to be dead. Two others are unidentified.

(Issue No. 7)

radio or television publicly announced directly or indirectly of the shares of the company which, if it becomes publicly known, may be expected materially to affect the price of the shares or debentures of the company and that information has not been publicly announced, they shall forthwith by resolution determine which officers of the company, whose names have not already been entered in the register under section 230, are possessed of that information in the course of names of such officers to be entered in the section 230, are

be false or recklessly makes any such statement in this section or who makes any statement in (3) Any director, past director, officer

occurring after the time of the public announcement the obligation imposed by this subsection on a by him or his agent authorized thereto contained in section 230 (1) (c) lodge with the (disregarding Saturdays, Sundays and public (2) Every such director, past director, particulars referred to in section 230 (1) (a) a written notice, dated and signed by him or

231, forthwith, (d) every officer who has been detected any director of the company; and (c) every person within one month of company; (b) every director within one month of month after the date on which (a) every director, past director, officer with a company by—

232. Duty of directors and others as to register (a) every director, past director, officer with a company by—

233. (1) Every director of a company who subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

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known, may be expected materially to affect the price of the shares or debentures of the

transaction of the company or of the affairs of the company, which, if it becomes publicly

of a company have knowledge of any information concerning a transaction or proposed

231. Directors to determine officers for purpose of register.—(1) When the directors

transmit to him within fourteen days after the date of such notice particulars of the entries

(3) The Registrar may at any time by notice in writing require a company to made in the register for such period as may be specified in the notice.

(4) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of this section or with any requirement of the Registrar under this section and every director and officer of such company who knowingly is a party to such failure, shall be guilty of an offence.