POLITICAL TRIALS

4 Feb. 1980 — 29 Feb. 1980

Reasons for visiting a doctor other than the nearest, or the outpatients department of Livingstone hospital in Port Elizabeth were strongly linked with dissatisfaction with treatment given by a closer doctor.

Factors related to the satisfaction with treatment included, in addition to whether there was relief of pain, the background of the doctor. (A Zulu doctor in Port Elizabeth was felt to be particularly good, and the present Sunland doctor who is able to speak Zulu was felt to be sympathetic).

A thorough examination and a decisive recommendation was preferred, and the colour of pills was also sometimes felt important (red ones are very popular: see Harriet Ngubane's comments on colour symbolism in Zulu medicine in Ref.8.) Patients usually expected to be given an injection.

There seemed to be more dissatisfaction with local doctors in Kirkwood than in Sunland, although there was a greater choice of practitioner; of the 32 Sunland respondents, 8 made subsequent choices but these were usually the clinic; in Kirkwood, though the proportion making subsequent choices (5 out of 15) was not significantly different, there was a greater tendency to go to Uitenhage or Port Elizabeth for further treatment.

One of the causes for dissatisfaction with doctors' treatment in general was explained by some teachers: people believed they were being given inferior medicine as blacks. The fact that the district surgeons spent R500 and R1 000 respectively on drugs for indigent black patients while a much smaller number of white district surgeon patients use drugs worth R2 - R3 000 per month suggests that this is so, at least as far as 'state' patients are concerned, and with the much lower fees for non-white private patients it would seem possible that cheaper medicines are tried initially. One doctor said that he does this and tells his patients to come back if they do not improve; but a large number would not do so, either because of transport and financial difficulties or because it is not done to tell a doctor his treatment is ineffective; it is more common to try a different doctor.

Quality was also felt important in regard to clinics although no choice was possible here. Residents of Bontrug complained that their clinic had few medicines and that the nurses were lazy. Some tried to go to

the D.C. clinic, but the black sister there would turn them away if she knew they came from the municipal area.

Distance and Cost

Nearly 37% of consultations in the sample (excluding facilities to which patients were later referred) required a journey of over 20 km, although the modal group was the one which travelled less than 5 km to the point of primary health care (34% of the sample).

Atteridgeville Terrorism Act trial reopens

Pretoria Bureau

THE terror trial of a Post reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 38, and eight young men and youths from Atteridgeville, resumes before Mr W F Krugel in the Pretoria Regional Court today.

The hearing was postponed last month at the close of the State and defence cases.

Mr Mkhwanazi, Mr Jeremiah Majajadi, 23, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 18, Mr Lebogang Christy Momone, 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 to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The State alleges that they enticed, encouraged and persuaded several Atteridgeville youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and return to overthrow the Government.

The State also claims that they conspired to entice and encourage other youths in Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News buildings last May to receive military training outside the country so as to endanger the security of the State.

Several defence witnesses denied that they had posed for photographs so that Mr Mkhwanazi could publish a story with the photographs after they had skipped the country.

They said the photographs would be published after they had been arrested by the Security Police.

This, they said, was the only way of exposing police detentions without trial. Detentions had taken place before June 16 every year because the police did not want the 1976 Soweto riots to be commemorated.

Witnesses also denied that military training, skipping the country or recruiting others for military training outside SA was discussed at Post's Pretoria offices last May.

consultations*

can

beth is relatively cheap at R1,50 to R1,75 (about 4,50 per

people were able to travel by train. Nothing was paid for trips from Addo or Sunland to Kirkwood as all these trips were the result of referral and were by ambulance or taxi hired at the expense of the authorities. However, public transport is poor in the area; those at Bersheba, Suurberg and Zwelitsha, if they hired transport, had to pay private cars, though most from Zwelitsha walked. The cost of transport would, of course, be greater at night, and this was important for those going to deliver at Sunland clinic. At Bersheba, the cost of reaching facilities

6. Accessible foci of health knowledge in the community are needed, and these could be found in some form of primary health worker. Such workers should be as typical of their social group as possible, although it may be necessary to require literacy of a trainee. (If possible, they should be chosen by the community). This is to ensure that they are readily approachable and can thus ensure that appropriate care is sought in cases of emergency, as well as providing ongoing education and care.

They can be trained in basic principles of hygiene, nutrition, maternal and child care, as well as elements of first aid, use of medicines sold in shops, and the recognition of ailments which require the services of a nurse or doctor. Training of such workers has been instituted in several southern African countries and in South Africa with considerable success.

A preliminary goal might be the training of sufficient workers so that no person lives more than 5 kms away from either a health facility or a primary health worker.

Material on the training of nurses for clinical roles is available from the:
Primary Health Care Resources Centre,
University of Witwatersrand,
c/o Baragwanath Hospital,
P O Bertsham, 2013, South Africa.
The Resource Centre also provides materials on training lay health workers.

References:

1. Areas where farming is the main source of income - with few exceptions, it is of white-owned farming areas which meet this qualification, 'homeland' areas derive the bulk of their income from the remittances of migrant labourers. (See, e.g. BENBO Economic Revue for the respective territories).
2. 1970 Census Report no. 020508.
3. Farm Labour in South Africa: Ed. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy & Delia Hendrie, Phillips, 1977.
4. Name altered to conceal the identities of individuals.
5. Department of Statistics 'Report on Deaths 1968-71' no. 070303.
6. Thorough surveys for casefinding have been organised in the last 5 years in most neighbouring districts - the speed with which the work can be done depends great on the volunteer.
7. Department of Statistics 'Census of Health Services' 1972.
8. Harriet Ngubane 'Body and Mind in Zulu Medicine' Academic Press 1977.
9. R. Scott 'Health Services in the Graaff-Reinet Area'. Paper for Conference on the Economics of Health Care, September 25-29, 1978.
10. Source: Divisional Council of Diaz, Uitenhage.

APPENDIX I

The Suurberg Area

The Suurberg area is reached by a winding mountainous road north from Addo. Much of the area is under the Department of Forestry but the rest is farmed, owned mainly by absentee landlords who visit once a month or less. The area is nearest to Addo (29 km), 100 km from Somerset East and 37 km from Pat

The Suurberg Inn
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120 children and t
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whose area Suurberg
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coughing badly. I
treatment at Woodwa

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the difficulty is

It was a picture of protest, court told

Pretoria Bureau

THE nine accused in the Atteridgeville terrorism trial posed for photographs with raised, clenched fists as a sign of protest against detention without trial, defence counsel told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

Mr A Wilson, SC, said the raised fists were not intended to imply that the accused would leave for military training.

He was appearing on behalf of Post reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 38, and eight Atteridgeville youths who are facing charges under the Terrorism Act. Mr Mkhwanazi, Mr Jeremiah Majatatladi, 23, Mr Ronald Mamoepa, 18, Mr Lebogang Mokoene, 18, Mr Petrus Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Leeuw, 18 and a 16-year-old youth have pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel.

The State alleges they enticed, encouraged and persuaded several youths to undergo military training outside the country and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means. It is also alleged they conspired to entice and encourage other youths in Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building last May to receive military training so as to endanger the security of the the State.

Mr Wilson said the photographs were intended to be published with a story if some of the accused were arrested before June 16 last year.

He said evidence of some of the State witnesses was unreliable. Some had admitted in court they were afraid of being detained by the Security Police, while others had said they had turned State witnesses because they wanted to be released.

Mr Wilson said one witness had been told by police that he would spend many years on Robben Island and his previous convictions would be taken into consideration if he did not give evidence for the State.

He said it could not be proved that the accused wanted to go for military training. The State witnesses had not said so voluntarily until words were put into their mouths by the prosecutor.

The prosecutor, Mr H Windeboer, said the court should reject the evidence of the accused and accept that they posed for photographs with raised fists becuase they knew they would be leaving the country for military training.

He said only those who had previously been arrested should have had their photographs taken and it was strange that those accused who had never been arrested should have posed for photographs if their intention was not to leave the country illegally.

The hearing continues today.

There is thus naturally a tendency to wait until the illness is certainly severe before seeking help. Five years ago, a child was suspected of flu

Court hears of pressure by police

DEFENCE counsel at the Pretoria terror trial has said it was "quite clear" that police pressure had been brought to bear on a State witness.

In his argument in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday, Mr A Wilson SC, representing eight of the nine accused, said the truthfulness of many of the State witnesses — who may not be named in terms of the court order — had to be doubted because of this pressure.

Mr H Wildenboer, the prosecutor, said in his argument that it was clear that military training was the intention behind the taking of photographs of several of the accused at the **POST** newspaper offices in Pretoria in May last year.

ACCUSED

The State alleged that the photographs were taken so that they could be published after the young men had left the country to train as guerillas.

The nine accused, all from the black township of Atteridgeville in Pretoria are: Mr Jeremiah Kkokong Majatladi (23), Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (38), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Mr Lebagang 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 17-year-old youth.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for guerilla training, or recruiting others to undergo guerilla training outside South Africa.

Mr Wilson conceded that recorded conversations between two of the accused, following a police phone tap, did contain references to the "armed strugggle," but denied that any of the accused had known about a scheme to have them leave South Africa for military training.

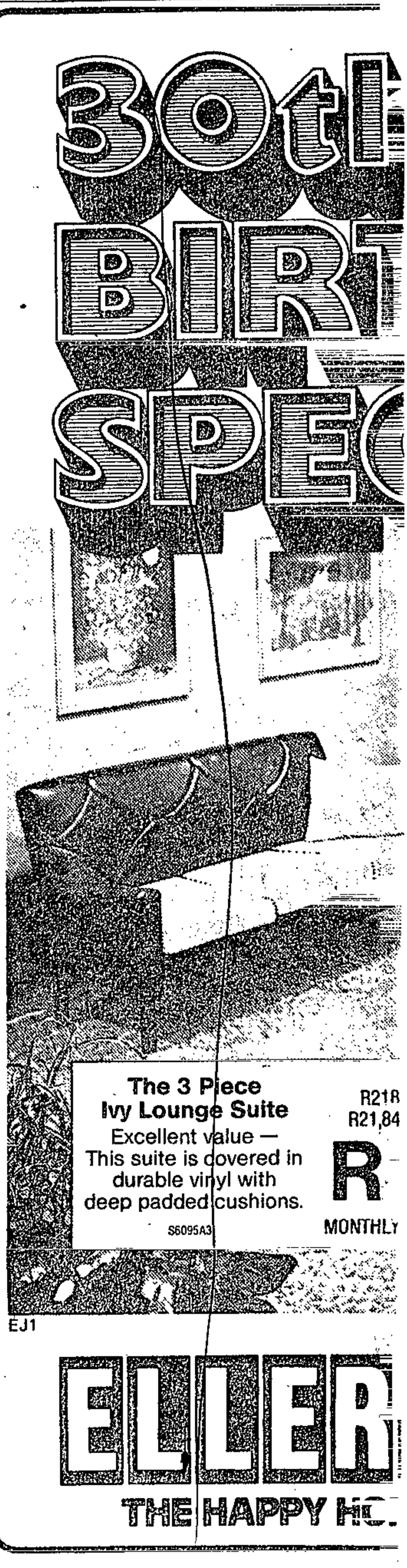
PHOTOS

Although several of the photographs before the court as exhibits did show some of the accused with clenched fist salute, Mr Wilson said it was quite natural the photos should show "gestures of defiance," because the purpose of the pictures was their publication in the event of any of the accused being arrested.

Mr Wilson further contended that it was unlikely the photographs would have been taken if the accused were to leave the country for military training, as it would make them easily identifiable to security police on their return.

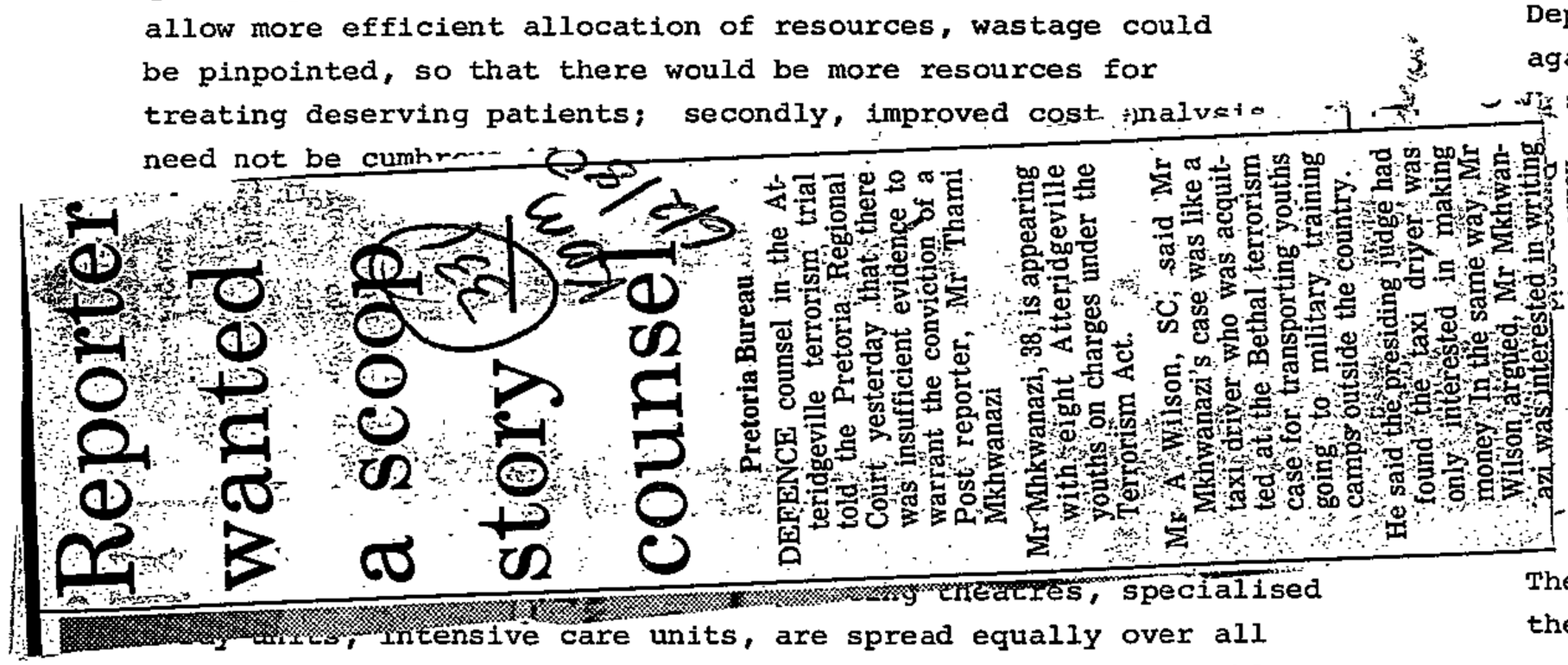
Mr Wildenboer said even though much of the State's case rested on the credibility of former "accomplices" of the accused who had turned State evidence, he regarded them as being reliable.

The trial continues today.



Budgeting by area of responsibility would allow more detailed analysis - whether the deficit was due to wastage, fall in staff productivity, large increases in the number of prescriptions in a particular department. Although the pharmaceutical records can tell how much of each type of drug was prescribed, they cannot say in which department it was prescribed, even though the outpatient departments have a separate dispensary.

Since no separate figures are kept for each department, it is not known how much it costs to run an outpatient department. While there are difficulties in allocating fixed costs and in spreading wages and salaries where some staff work partly in outpatient departments and partly in the main hospital, it would appear possible to keep separate records of variable costs. The official viewpoint [6] argues that the aim of hospitals is to treat patients, not count costs, and since elaborate cost systems are expensive to operate, the opportunity cost of an efficient cost system would be patients not treated. Staff already complain of the number of forms that must be filled in. This would appear to be an inadequate explanation as, firstly, improved cost analysis would allow more efficient allocation of resources, wastage could be pinpointed, so that there would be more resources for treating deserving patients; secondly, improved cost analysis need not be cumbr[illegible]


Reporter wanted a scoop story and counsel

Pretoria Bureau

DEFENCE counsel in the Atteridgeville terrorism trial told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday that there was insufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of a Post reporter, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi

Mr Mkhwanazi, 38, is appearing with eight Atteridgeville youths on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr A Wilson, SC, said Mr Mkhwanazi's case was like a taxi driver who was acquitted at the Bethal terrorism case for transporting youths going to military training camps outside the country.

He said the presiding judge had found the taxi driver was only interested in making money. In the same way Mr Wilson argued, Mr Mkhwanazi was interested in writing

[illegible] theatres, specialised [illegible] units, intensive care units, are spread equally over all inpatients. Average costs per inpatient day are not comparable

between hospitals as no account is taken of case-mix, or quality of care provided. The average cost per outpatient attendance is estimated by dividing the average cost per inpatient day by three on the assumption that three outpatients cost the same to treat as one inpatient. This seems rather an arbitrary procedure.

The average cost per outpatient attendance at the Day Hospitals is more reliable as no inpatients are treated. However this figure still overestimates the average cost of treating general outpatients since the total costs include the costs of minor surgical operations, a twenty-four hour maternity service, and of home visits, none of which is a usual outpatient department activity.

(3.) Health indicators.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases, the cause and age of death by race group, and mortality figures are published in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cape Town. More detailed analysis of perinatal and maternal mortality rates are to be found in the Annual Reports of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, UCT/CPA. A caution against using these [illegible] the Day [illegible] change [illegible] rition, [illegible] eral. [illegible] the [illegible] Deaths [illegible] Hospitals [illegible] had no [illegible] Day [illegible] is [illegible] nd [illegible] of the Day Hospitals.

and general demand for the production of reference books or travel documents outside the employment and occupation situation, i.e., on the street, and it will be possible to repeal the statutory provisions declaring refusal or failure to produce a reference book or travel document to be an offence."

Mrs Duncan said Pretoria and Bloemfontein were probably chosen as "guinea pigs" because both were situated close to BophuthaTswana.

"Obviously, blacks from the homeland move regularly in and out of these cities and it is much more difficult to demand passes from them to check if they have been in the area for longer than 72 hours.

"I would not regard the announcement as a tremendous relaxation until the major areas like Johannesburg and the Vaal Triangle, far from the homelands, are included," Mrs

The trend in the perinatal mortality rate is considered as the quality of obstetric care does have an effect on this rate.

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Witnesses' reliability questioned

DETENTION in solitary confinement was affecting the memory of one of the state witnesses, defence council in the Pretoria Terror Trial said.

Mr J F Coaker SC, for one of the nine accused in the Pretoria Regional Court, said yesterday that a number of cases had shown this type of imprisonment had a negative effect on memory.

He said there were numerous inconsistences in the evidence of the state witnesses — who may not be named in terms of a court order.

Mr Coaker recalled how one of witnesses had alleged in court that the police had started to make friendly gestures toward him while he was in detention. The witness had said this was aimed at persuading him to give evidence as a state witness.

The nine accused, all of Atteridgeville, Pretoria are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (38), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Mr Lebagang 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 17-year-old youth.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Mr A Wilson SC, representing the other eight accused, had earlier supported Mr Coaker's criticism of the unreliability of the State witnesses.

Both counsels said the onus was on the State to prove that the photographs taken of several of the accused at the offices of **POST** newspaper on May 25 last year, were connected with military training outside South Africa.

The defence maintained that the purpose of the photographs was only that they could be used if any of the present accused were ever arrested.

The intention of Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, the **POST** reporter accused in the case, was that of obtaining a scoop and not to recruit terrorists, said Mr Wilson.

The defence's argument is scheduled to end today.

Table 11 Contrast of Operation of Two Large Hospitals, 1974

	White Hospital	Black Hospital	
	8,89	16,77	12,91
	0,62	1,69	1,69
	2,92	4,55	4,55
	1,05	1,05	1,05

ng Edward VIII, both in Durban.

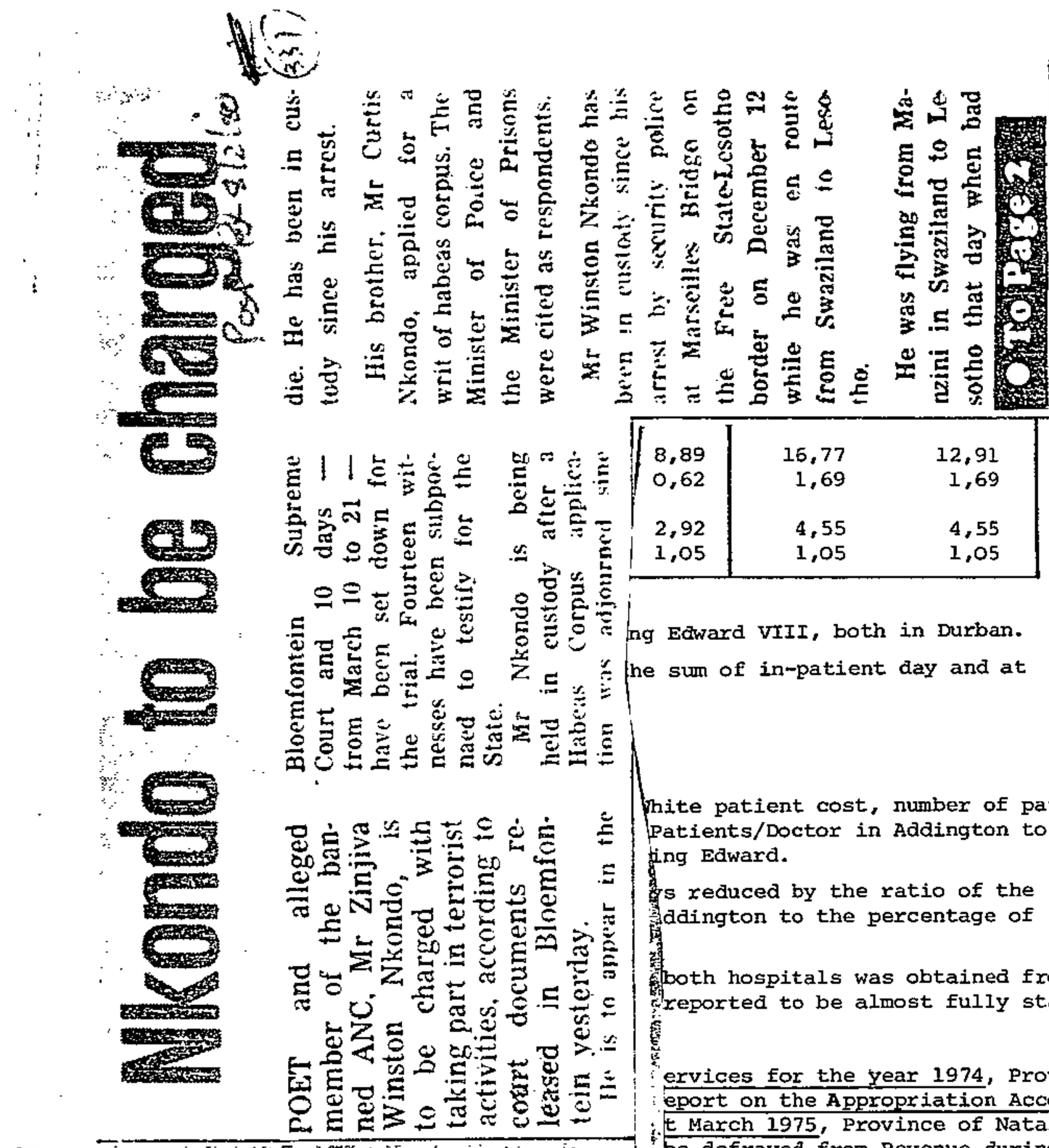
he sum of in-patient day and at

hite patient cost, number of patient
Patients/Doctor in Addington to the
ing Edward.

s reduced by the ratio of the
ddington to the percentage of

both hospitals was obtained from
reported to be almost fully staffed.

ervices for the year 1974, Province
eport on the Appropriation Accounts
t March 1975, Province of Natal,
be defrayed from Revenue during
the year ending 31st March, 1974, Province of Natal.



Nkondo to be charged

Pg 4 12/5/76

POET and alleged member of the banned ANC, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, is to be charged with taking part in terrorist activities, according to court documents released in Bloemfontein yesterday.

He is to appear in the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein from March 10 to 21 — and 10 days have been set down for the trial. Fourteen witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify for the State.

Mr Nkondo is being held in custody after a Habeas Corpus application was adjourned sine die. He has been in custody since his arrest.

His brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The Minister of Police and the Minister of Prisons were cited as respondents.

Mr Winston Nkondo has been in custody since his arrest by security police at Marseilles Bridge on the Free State-Lesotho border on December 12 while he was en route from Swaziland to Lesotho.

He was flying from Manzini in Swaziland to Lesotho that day when bad

Otto Page 2

Nkondo

From Page 1

weather forced the aircraft to land at J B M Hertzog Airport in Bloemfontein.

The Government of Lesotho lodged a protest with the South African Government on Mr Nkondo's detention and the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Charles Molapo, were to discuss the matter.

Mr Nkondo fled to Swaziland in 1977. He had been arrested in Johannesburg in 1975 and was later released after being held in solitary confinement for 55 weeks. — Sapa.

Some indication of the quality of services received can be gained from an analysis of hospital operating costs. In general, costs per patient day vary positively with the proportion of services provided to whites: for example, in 1969/70, costs per patient day in Natal Provincial hospitals predominantly for whites, were R16 per day, whereas in hospitals for blacks, costs were R6 per patient day.[27] All the variation in costs between black and white patients cannot immediately be attributed to a lower quality of service. The composition of the hospital case-mix has been shown to influence the level of hospital costs,[28] and higher rates of hospital utilisation have been shown to result in lower unit costs[29] although this must be associated [illegible] e quality of service provided to nal hospital staff have historically which has lowered the salary and white hospitals and this contri- ck hospitals.

ese various influences, the operat- ender broadly similar services are ls, salaries and wages were the day, and were about 65 per cent of lary costs per patient were 43 per cent, the cost of provisions 37 per cent, and the cost of medical supplies 64 per cent, of the costs per patient of the same items in the white hospital. Total operating costs per patient in the black hospital were 42 per cent lower than for the white hospital, and the level of bed utilisation in both was similar to the national average. In order to examine the effects of the differing quality of service in the black hospital, its costs were recalculated under two different sets of assumptions. In terms of the first assumptions, patient costs of food and medicines are assumed to be equal to those in the white hospital, and the number of patient days is reduced to achieve this. Other costs were treated as they had been under the first set of assumptions. The results of these adjustments is to increase costs per patient day by 78 per cent and 62 per cent. Both sets of assumptions try to examine the effect on costs in the black hospital of offering services of the same quality as in the white hospital. Although the results are necessarily crude, it appears that the quality of service accounts for between 57 per cent and 45 per cent of the differences in these hospital's costs. The remaining differences are largely attributable to wage differentials between black and white staff in the two hospitals.

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)						566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
						278 0.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
		100%		100%		140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

.icted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South
r in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Terrorism trial: Shot
'Silence boosts
the State's ca

Own Correspondent
The State's case against two of three accused in the Pretoria terror trial was strengthened by their not having given evidence in their defence, said the prosecutor.

Speaking on the final day of argument in a Pretoria regional court, Mr H Wildenboer said this was the only conclusion that could be reached by their choosing to remain silent.

He defended the inconsistencies in the evidence of the State witnesses which had been pointed out by both defence counsel, saying that the differences existing in their testimony was only human, and that taken as a whole their evidence showed that they had been enticed to undergo military training outside South Africa.

The nine accused, all of the black township of Atteridgeville in Pretoria, are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Maatladi (23), Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (38), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Mr Lebagang 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 17-year-old youth.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Judgment will be given on March 11.

The phrase "skip the country" had been used in tape recordings the police had made in a phone tap at the offices of The Post newspaper in May last year, and yesterday the court heard argument as to whether this necessarily meant military training being involved.

Throughout the trial the defence has maintained that it was never the intention of the accused young men to undergo military training, but the State says this can be the only inference drawn from their having their photos taken.

AKGUS 8/2/80 DEN

Bomb at court: Case postponed

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A MAN appeared briefly in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today for allegedly having participated in terrorist activities. He was alternatively charged with attempted murder.

His appearance followed the discovery of a bomb in a Supreme Court toilet on May 15.

Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, 26, no address given, was not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

The hearing was postponed to March 4 by agreement because the defence advocate, Mr B Kies, had died and the instructing attorney, Mr A Omar, was ill.

Mr Nqubelani is to remain in custody.

The bomb, found in a toilet in the Supreme Court building by a cleaner, Mr Joseph Pietersen, was allegedly of Russian origin.

Mr Justice Burger sat with two and Dr Fourie, Mr F W Kahn, SC, assessors. Professor H J Erasmus appeared for the State. Mr A M Motala, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Mr Nqubelani.

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THE ARGUS, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8 1980

Riot paper: Four win appeal

'AN APPEAL by the Ministers Fraternal against a Regional Court conviction involving contraventions of the Publications Act was upheld today by the Acting Judge President, Mr Justice J P Watermeyer.

The conviction arose from the publication by the Ministers Fraternal of two papers after violence broke out in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga over the Christmas weekend of 1976.

The two papers — 'The Role of Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976' and 'Message for 1977 — To Those in Authority and to White South Africa' — were produced by four clerics — David Russell, Patrick Matolengwe, Moses Moletsane and Dick O'Riordan, and by Russell's secretary, Dorothy Clemmshaw.

No appeal was entered against, Mr Russell's conviction for possession of 31 copies of a paper entitled 'The Role of Riot Police' after it had been prohibited, but his sentence was reduced by Mr Justice Watermeyer to a fine of R75 (or 14 days).

TERMS

Of the paper Message for 1977, the judge said: 'What this court has to decide is whether this document or any part of it is so clearly harmful to the relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic, or prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order, and that its mere production constituted an offence.'

He said the language used in the document was quite moderate. 'It is basically a criticism of Government policy, its stated aim is the achievement of reconciliation between the races, it calls attention to various issues for the purpose of contributing towards peaceful relations, and although it embodies a criticism of racial discrimination that criticism is not pointedly directed at all whites, nor does it encourage any form of violent action.'

POOR

In the riot police paper, the judge said there could be no doubt that a normal reader would gain a very poor impression of the Riot Police, 'more particularly because the compilers of the document express their firm belief in the truth of the allegations.'

'On the other hand, if the allegations, or even some of them, are true, it would be in the interests of the general welfare, peace and good order that they be communicated to those in authority so that they could be investigated and their recurrence prevented,' he said.

The judge went on to say that he felt the State had failed to prove that the four appellants had the necessary intention to contravene the Act when they produced the document.

The Magistrate, he said, had taken 'a leap which was not justified on the evidence' when he 'found that the appellants had foreseen the possibility that they would convene the Act in publishing the papers.

METHOD

Mr Justice Watermeyer felt it was 'very probable that the appellants deliberately, and perhaps unfairly, gave the allegations greater publicity than was necessary' in sending the documents to the Press.

'But in modern times this must be accepted as a legitimate way of calling attention to a matter of public concern in the hope that such publicity will influence those in authority...'

Interviews with blacks were carried out with the
her. Residents of the urban locations were inter-
n road from town, and farm workers' families were
spanning yard or in the doctor's queue. It was
e largest proportion of the rural people had come
new doctor who had just taken up residence and
in the town; thus there was no possibility of
ample in the limited time available.

were interviewed, 36 from the location close to
rms. They gave information on 77 people from the
ed at least 89 illnesses. Behaviour in relation
as noted in each case.

acy is claimed for the result. All that can be
udy is the range of possibilities for obtaining
dorp for the various groups of residents, and some
antered by the sick.

ities consulted first for each ailment,

had clearly gone to the nearest doctor
outside doctor first, although in 9%
first to the hospital. This must often
the complaint. Seventeen percent said
treatment or merely endured their pain,
er form of treatment. However, the
t, endured, or went to indigenous prac-
been considerably greater than reported.
ber of 'consultations' were treatment by
In fact, there was only one urban
eliminary consultation with, and possibly
e was the rule among rural respondents.
her treatment was sought. The importance
alth care is thus considerable.

(6) Thorough surveys for casefinding have been organised in the last five years in most neighbouring districts -- the speed with which the work can be done depends greatly on the volunteer.

STAR 8/12/80

Appeal succeeds

CAPE TOWN—An appeal by the Ministers Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga against a regional court conviction involving contraventions of the Publications Act, was upheld today by the Acting Judge President, Mr Justice J. P. Watermeyer.

The conviction and appeal arose from the publication and distribution by the Ministers Fraternal of two papers after violence broke out in the three black townships in 1976.

Entitled "The Role of Riot Police in the Burning and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976" and "Message for 1977 — to Those in Authority and to White South Africa," the two papers were produced by four clerics — David Russel, Patrick Matolengwe, Moses Moletsane and Dick O'Riordan and by Mr Russel's secretary, Dorothy Cleminshaw.

No appeal was entered against Mr Russel's conviction for possession of 31 copies of "The Role of Riot Police" after it had been prohibited, but his sentence was reduced to a fine of R75 (or 14 days).

Security policeman 'smacked me'

r.m. 9/2/80 331

Court Reporter

A FORMER terrorism trial accused told a Durban Regional Magistrate yesterday he had been 'very disturbed' when he was arrested by a security branch policeman soon after he was acquitted in the trial.

And, he claimed, the officer had smacked him in the face and told him his 'cleverness had come to an end.'

Before Mr J P du Plessis were Mr Penuel Maduna, 26, and Mr Kwenzekwakhe Elijah Mlaba, 26, who have pleaded not guilty to assaulting W/O Colin Robertshaw by kicking and hitting him on July 16 last year after he had arrested Mr Maduna on a charge of assault.

The alleged assault took place as W/O Robertshaw was taking Mr Maduna to the Somtseu Road Police Station adjoining the magistrate's courts.

Mr Maduna claimed W/O Robertshaw had struck him in the face after arresting and handcuffing him. He had then taken him outside to go to the police station.

A group of black youths had moved towards them and he had shouted to them. The youths were chanting and singing and had clenched right fists raised.

He claimed that W/O Robertshaw had grabbed him by the handcuffs and struck him across the face several times.

He said he had screamed in pain and the youths had shouted and protested at this.

He said he remembered kicking out, but had not aimed any kick at anyone.

'I could not say where W/O Robertshaw was kicked, if he was kicked at all.'

The trial was adjourned until March 31.

Mr V van Vuuren appeared for the State and Mr G Mxenga for both accused.

Sisulu appeal today

THE appeal against a nine-month jail sentence imposed on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

Mr Sisulu, who is also the News Editor of SUNDAY POST, was convicted last August after refusing to answer questions in the Pretoria Magstrate's Court. The questions related to the investigation of charges under the Terrorism Act against Thami Mkhwanazi who was in detention.

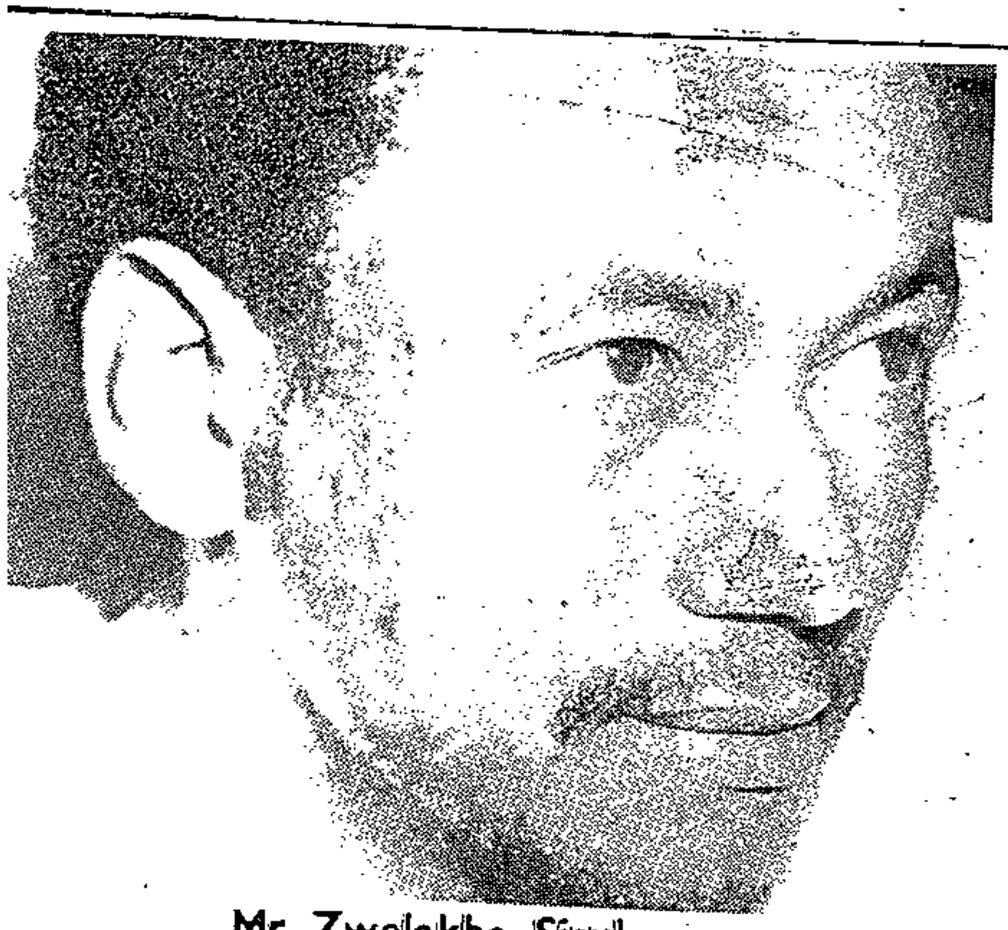
Mr Sisulu was subpoenaed to answer questions relating to two phone calls allegedly made to him by Mkhwanazi.

One of the calls allegedly involved the disruption of the Kallie Knoetze-John Tate fight in Mmabatho, while the other allegedly involved the intended flight from South Africa of a group of youths.

The hearing was held in camera and Mr Sisulu was represented by Advocate Jean Brinslin who was instructed by Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneke.

Mr Sisulu was allowed bail of R200 pending the appeal.

Advocate Ismail Mohamed will join Advocate Brinslin for the appeal today.



Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye yeentlanganiso zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwive-i ephèlileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegî ababafundi kwe - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Bellvill Technical College, Peninsula Training Colèege. Ababafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwano kunye nabo [illegible]

Mbonjeni in court

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THE Terrorism Act case against top Soweto actor, Bingo Bentley Mbonjeni resumes in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

Mr Mbonjeni, who is due to appear with a relative, Mr Monty Archibald Mzinyathi, is charged with furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

They will appear before Mr G Steyn.

The State alleges that Mr Mbonjeni participated in terroristic activities by harbouring and assisting Mr Mzinyathi on his return from the Soviet Union, where he is alleged to have undergone military training during 1977.

The State also alleges that Mzinyathi, being a militarily trained member of the ANC, had returned to South Africa with the intention of overthrowing the Government by armed struggle.

The two were detained in April last year when teams of security policemen raided their Eldorado Park home.

Sisulu appeal is postponed

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POST Correspondent

THE hearing of an appeal against a nine-months sentence imposed on the news editor of Sunday POST for refusing to answer certain questions in court, was yesterday postponed.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was sentenced last year for his refusal to answer questions in connection with offences under the Terrorism Act.

The offences concern two alleged telephone calls between Mr Sisulu and Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a reporter on POST in Pretoria who is at present being held in custody with eight others charged with recruiting youths to undergo military training outside South Africa.

One call allegedly involved an article on attempts to disrupt the Tate-Knoetze fight at Mmabatho.

In terms of an appeal against Mr Sisulu's conviction made on August 6 last year, his defence said the magistrate had erred in findiing that there was no just cause in entitling Mr Sisulu to claim privilege against giving self-incriminatory evidence.

The defence also said the magistrate did not afford Mr Sisulu the choice of addressing the court in mitigation before sentence was passed, and that the sentence "in the circumtances was severe and had produced a sense of shock."

Mr Sisulu is the president of the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa).

While the date for the hearing is being fixed, Mr Sisulu has been granted bail of R200.

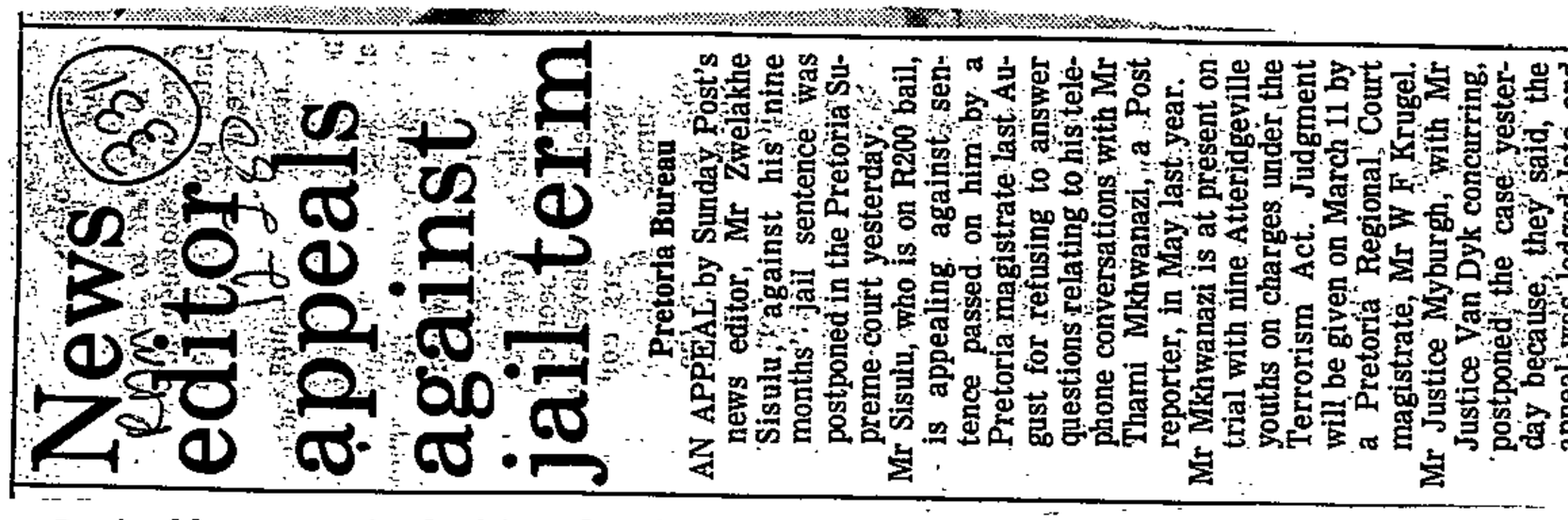
Yesterday's delay was caused by the relevant documents not being filed in the correct order for the Pretoria Supreme Court hearing.

Meanwhile dates for the Zinjiza Nkondo and Sechaba Montsitsi applications have not yet been set, according to instructing attorney, Priscilla Jana.

The Nkondo application deals with his arrest by the South African Police while in transit to Lesotho and being a refugee, and the Montsitsi application deals with the jailed student leader's right to civil action despite the expiry of the period within which he could claim.

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.



News editor appeals against jail term

Pretoria Bureau

AN APPEAL by Sunday Post's news editor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, against his nine months' jail sentence was postponed in the Pretoria Supreme court yesterday.

Mr Sisulu, who is on R200 bail, is appealing against sentence passed on him by a Pretoria magistrate last August for refusing to answer questions relating to his telephone conversations with Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a Post reporter, in May last year.

Mr Mkhwanazi is at present on trial with nine Atteridgeville youths on charges under the Terrorism Act. Judgment will be given on March 11 by a Pretoria Regional Court magistrate, Mr W F Krugel.

Mr Justice Myburgh, with Mr Justice Van Dyk concurring, postponed the case yesterday because, they said, the appeal was lodged late and because they did not have time to read about the case.

The date of the next hearing has yet to be arranged.

The telephone conversations concerned a statement about seven youths who were to leave the country for military training and an article on attempts to disrupt the John Tate-Kallie Knoetze fight in Mmabatho last year.

According to papers before the court, Mr Sisulu, who is also president of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), was appealing against his sentence on the grounds that the magistrate erred in applying Section 204 of Act 51 of 1977, alternatively, that the Act was irregularly applied. (Under the Act an accused is obliged to answer all questions, including those incriminating him).

He further claimed that the magistrate erred in finding that Section 203 of Act 51 of 1977 was not applicable. (This section of the Act entitles an accused to answer only questions that do not incriminate him).

A further claim was that the magistrate was wrong in finding there was no just cause entitling Mr Sisulu to claim privilege against self-incrimination and that the sentence was severe and produced a sense of shock.

The court proceedings which led to Mr Sisulu's conviction were held in camera and therefore cannot be published.

Mr Sisulu was represented by Mr Ishmail Mohammed SC, and Mr J P Birrell, both instructed by Messrs Malu leke, Moseneke and Seriti.

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 programme is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly [illegible] because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular end-

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.

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 car	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V. .	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Hansard No 2 Quest. Col. 30 12/2/80

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Internal Security Act

27. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

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(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act during 1979;

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(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) 34

(2) (a) (i) 2

(ii) 12

(iii) 1

(b) 7

(3) 3 for 14 days
1 for 21 days

(30 were summarily charged)

CAPE TIMES 13/2/80

Court told of plot to murder top SWA men

WINDHOEK. — Evidence would be led that Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, had planned an urban terrorist movement to assassinate prominent people; among them the former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn and Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Mr Donald Brunette, the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, said he would call a witness who would say he had attended a meeting at which Mr Williams had tried to form such a terrorist movement.

Mr Brunette said Mr Williams had claimed all these prominent men had been Masons. The meeting had allegedly taken place in the Gross Herzog Hotel here.

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty before the Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, and two assessors to a charge of murder.

He also pleaded not guilty to eight charges of attempted murder and a tenth charge in terms of the Terrorism Act. He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of illegally possessing an M-26 hand-grenade.

The hearing is a sequel to the death of a Windhoek pharmacist, Mr John Rees, 42, who was killed when a hand-grenade was thrown through a window of the Masonic Lodge here. Another man, Mr Wolf Buerger, was seriously injured in the blast on June 26 last year and twelve others escaped with minor injuries.

Masons who were present on the night of the explosion testified yesterday.

A security police explosives expert, Lieutenant J T Theyse, told the court if the hand-grenade had landed in a different position, or had exploded while flying through the air, more of the Masons could have been killed.

One of the Masons in the hall at the time of the blast, Mr F W Gouws, said one of the Masons was telling a joke when the window was broken before the hand-grenade was thrown through it.

Mr Gouws said he had not seen anything come through the window but he had heard someone shout: "Duck, they're shooting."

Mr Williams sat motionless, with his arms folded, throughout the hearing. He brought a notebook into court with him.

The hearing was adjourned until today. — Sapa

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a Fattis & Monis efektri
be kukugxothwa kwaba-
othwa kwaba basebenzi
zama ukwenza uphando
.i yay. kusetyenzwe
o bazifunayo zinga-

ka alishuni) obizwa
weyo bebesayinile
o ngemeko ezibetele
luthethwathethwano
ngabo bethathe indawo
.

imbileyo ngamagoduka
uyele emphandleni aba
gokuba bangabantakwabo.
zame ukubohlula abe-
benzi balile ukwahlulwa,

yimbelileyo. Kwenye
kho abafundi base
bavela kwezi zikolo
U.W.C., Newat, Bellvill Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi
bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis
ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de baphinda baqeshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abanfundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebonakalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwe Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowa umgumphathi wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwe ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivela kwabo bamNyama. Abaphati bale Fem baqeshe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile.

Nguban' uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvaliso zilandelayo: Record - self raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal; Fattis & Monis icecream,cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni, spaghetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River.

Terror case defence wants a commission

Counsel for two men charged under the Terrorism Act today asked that a Johannesburg regional magistrate set up a commission in Lesotho for vital evidence.

The defence advocates, Mr C R Mailer and Mr M Basslian, said there were people prepared to testify that one accused was in Maseru while he was allegedly undergoing "terrorist" training in Russia.

Mr Archibald Monty Mzinyathi (24) of Soweto has pleaded not guilty to charges of being an African Natiional Congress member, undergoing terrorist training in Russia during 1977 and returning to South Africa as a terrorist.

He was appearing with Mr Bingo Bentley (43) of Eldorado Park, charged with harbouring or concealing a terrorist from the police.

Mr Mzinyathi alleges that security police assaulted him in the "waarkamer" (truth room).

The State alleges that Mr Bentley drove Mr Mzinyathi to Salpeuterkrans Farm near Leslie in the Eastern Transvaal "to hide from police" and also kept him in his Eldorado Park home.

"When I was questioned by a magistrate I saw him as a white man and thought it was a conspiracy of white people," Mr Mzinyathi told the court.

The court also heard that the magistrate who questioned him on confessions made to security police was casually dressed and travelled to John Vorster Square afterwards in a police car.

The hearing was postponed to February 18 for the State to oppose the application for a commission to be held in Lesotho.

Appearances: Mr G Steyn was on the Bench, Mr A Hattingh appeared for the State and Mr Mailer and Mr Basslian were instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates.

Cops beat me up - claim

(331) p37 7 13/2/60

Mr Bingo Mbonjeni.

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

AN accused in a Terrorism Act Trial alleged in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that he was assaulted by security police officers during his interrogation on the tenth floor of John Vorster Square's "waarkamer" in April last year.

Monty Archibald Mzinyathi, who is appearing with Mr Bingo Mbonjeni Bentley, was giving evidence

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before Mr Gert Steyn.

Mzinyathi is charged with participating in terroristic activities during 1977 in that he received military training either in Odessa, Moscow or somewhere in the Soviet Union.

Mbonjeni faces charges of harbouring and assisting Mzinyathi on his return to the country. Both have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mzinyathi told the court that on his arrest in April last year together with his parents, his wife, his two children, one aged five weeks, and a relative, he was taken to John Vorster Square where they were placed in different rooms. He was ordered to undress and had his hands handcuffed. He said he was also made to squat with a broom stick inserted between his arms and knees.

He said he was forced to drink a substance that the police referred to as "gedokterde koffie" (drugged coffee) which had an effect on his body — especially the head which had also been covered with a wet sack.

As a result of the assault, he said he lost consciousness. He then found himself in another room when he regained consciousness.

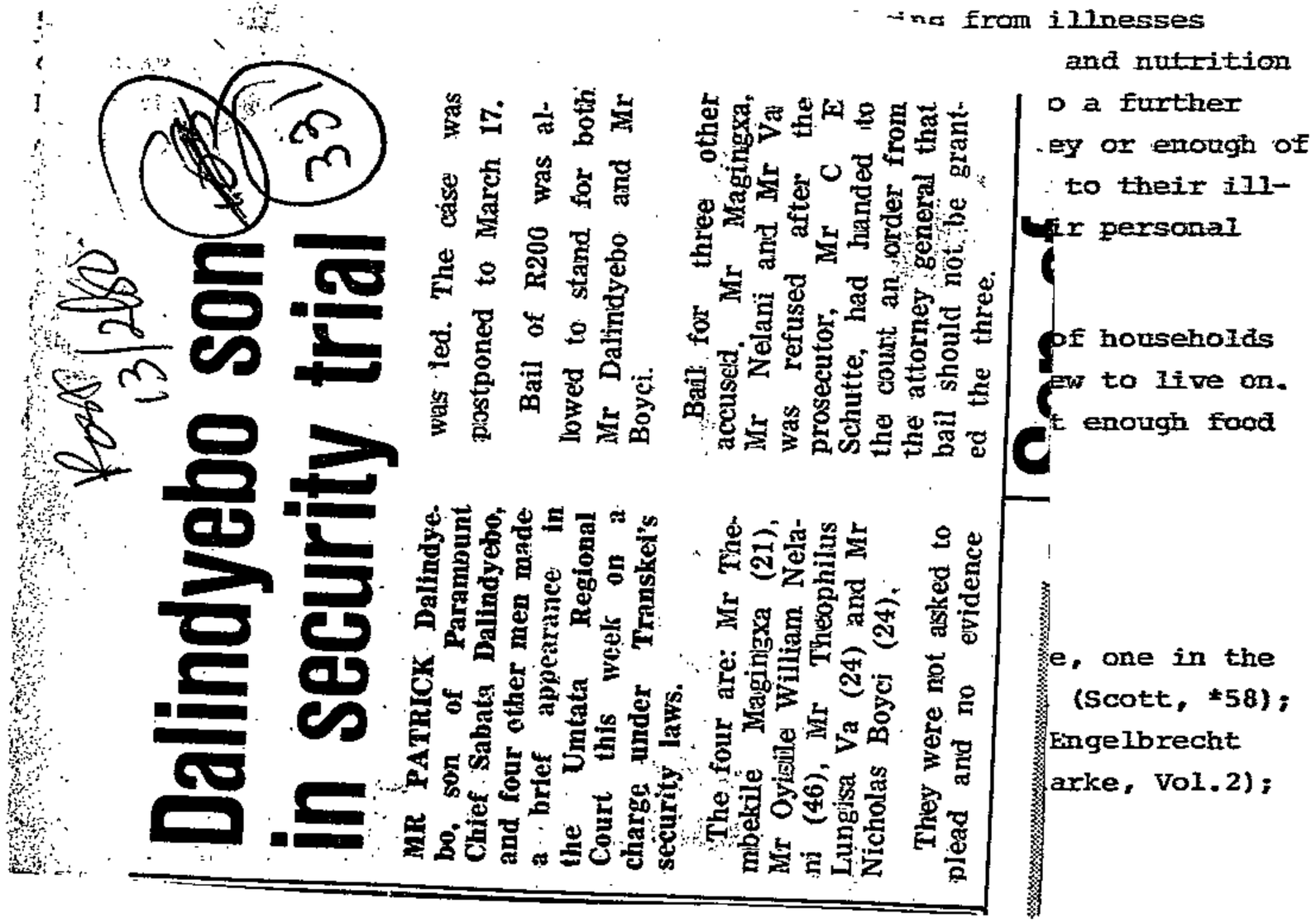
Asked by his counsel, Mr C R Mailer, what he understood by "waarkamer", Mzinyathi said: "I understand a bit of Afrikaans and the word means "Truth-room". He said a Lieutenant Bouwer was one of his assailants.

The case continues today.

if infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Transkei, between 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday).[10]

Morbidity among Blacks showed elements both of a pattern of poverty-related conditions typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to modern Western consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence). Such problems as V.D., alcoholism and problem drinking (which is extremely prevalent) reflect a degree of social disintegration, rather than merely 'western' consumption patterns. In 'homelands', the disease spectrum shows a greater predominance of poverty-related diseases: excessive gastro-enteritis, malnutrition, TB and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

Analysing health-relevant features of society in the Ciskei, Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham (*67) find that lack of education is a major problem affecting both employment and compliance in health matters. They also note that health services conditions contribute to poor patient education; 38% of hospital patients did not know what was wrong with them, and only 21% knew [illegible]ck, although at a conservative estimate between [illegible]ing from illnesses and nutrition o a further ey or enough of to their ill- ir personal of households w to live on. t enough food e, one in the (Scott, *58); Engelbrecht arke, Vol.2);



Dalindyebo son in security trial

MR PATRICK Dalindyebo, son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, and four other men made a brief appearance in the Umtata Regional Court this week on a charge under Transkei's security laws.

The four are: Mr Thembekile Maginqxa (21), Mr Oyisile William Nelani (46), Mr Theophilus Lungisa Va (24) and Mr Nicholas Boyci (24).

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed to March 17.

Bail of R200 was allowed to stand for both Mr Dalindyebo and Mr Boyci.

Bail for three other accused, Mr Maginqxa, Mr Nelani and Mr Va was refused after the prosecutor, Mr C E Schutte, had handed to the court an order from the attorney general that bail should not be granted the three.

Within South Africa many rural areas are served only by district surgeons (under the State Health Department) and by hospitals in large towns (under the Provinces). In the Cape, Divisional Councils are responsible for rural health services. They run fixed or mobile clinics staffed by from one to four nurses, which provide a comprehensive health service; they refer all but minor ailments to District Surgeons. The Cape Province also runs a Day Hospital in Graaff-Reinet which, in turn, runs a clinic in a rural area: it is not known how frequently the provincial administration takes on clinic work. In many areas SANTA (the S.A. National TB Association) has a vital role in case-finding, treating and immunising for TB. These facilities serve all population groups. The services of district surgeons are provided for indigent patients who have obtained a magistrate's certificate and on payment of 50c. Certain White groups, e.g. prison and railway employees, pensioners, etc. are seen free.

In homelands the health system is based on a sprinkling of former mission hospitals, many of which run outlying clinics. These are visited by a mobile team or staffed permanently, usually by only one nurse. Mobile teams also deliver TB treatment to stopping points in Transkei and Ciskei. One clinic may serve populations of several hundreds to 10 000 or so. Gazankulu also uses health centres where deliveries can be carried out and where a community health nurse is based. There is an increasing emphasis in the clinics on health promotion, nutrition education and child welfare clinics are the rule. However, the extent of preventive and community work is limited by the nurse's curative load as well as her training and motivation which, in an isolated setting, is often poor.

In South Africa it appears that the integration of preventative and curative health services occurs only in rural areas, even in some farming areas where different levels of health authorities are involved. The determining factors are probably the dispersion of population, the severity of health needs and the shortage of doctors.

In Swaziland, a decentralised system also obtains with both public and private hospitals linked to a network of clinics which provide both curative and preventive services. In addition, there exist in urban areas public health centres providing maternal and child care; the clinics are mainly rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services, Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by Ntiwane (*39). The RHV works at a village level and has mainly preventive

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Court told of gift-wrapped dynamite

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A security policeman told the Supreme Court here yesterday that the man accused of murdering a Freemason, Mr John Rees, had told him he was a member of the military wing of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which aimed to sow urban terror.

Constable Boudewyn Jacobus Malan Wagener, a member of the security branch of the SAP in Pretoria, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Daniel Williams, 21, a civil servant in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Williams, who is appearing before the Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Frans Badenhorst, and two assessors, is charged with murder, eight counts of attempted murder and another of participating in terrorist activities.

He has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The trial is a sequel to the death of Mr Rees, a father of three, who was killed when a hand-grenade was thrown through a window of the Masonic Hall on June 26 last year.

Constable Wagener told the court Mr Williams had joined him while he was drinking at the Grossherzog Hotel on April 6 last year. He was on leave in Windhoek. Constable Wagener said Mr Williams, who had been a schoolfriend of his, had an HNP flag in his hand.

Mr Williams told Constable Wagener that he and others were organizing an urban terror group similar to the Irish Republican Army (IRA). The group constituted the military wing of the HNP. They already had a machine-gun and some hand-grenades, which they had got from relatives in the army.

The group planned to kill the former administrator of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, and other black leaders.

Mr Williams said this was because the people he named had "sold the white people out to the kaffirs", Constable Wagener told the court. Mr Williams told him the Freemasons were responsible for this.

Constable Wagener and Mr Williams then went to another hotel, where Mr Williams showed the policeman his pistol and Constable Wagener showed him his.

Another witness, Mrs Katherina Frederika Williams, Mr

→→→→ To page 2

A

From page 1

Williams' sister-in-law, told the court Mr Williams had visited her at her home on the night of the grenade attack.

Her husband, an army lieutenant, was doing military duty at Oshivello.

At a later stage while she was giving evidence, the two assessors left the court while the judge heard evidence which he had to decide to admit or not.

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette, for the State, asked Mr Williams about military equipment at her home.

She said she knew there were firearms in the wardrobe and her husband carried a hand-grenade with him wherever he went.

Mrs Williams said that on June 7 last year, she gave a stick of dynamite wrapped in gift-paper to a Mr Jan Steenkamp at a wedding.

The next day, a Lieutenant Thysse of the security police searched her home. She did not know that Mr Steenkamp, who had slept at her house the previous night, had left a hand-grenade in his jacket pocket.

Mr Justice Badenhorst will give his ruling at today's hearing on whether or not the evidence is admissible.

Accused tells of cops' 'conspiracy'

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

MR MONTY Archibald Mzinyathi, accused of participating in terroristic activities, told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday that he believed security police and another magistrate had conspired against him during his detention in April last year.

Mr Mzinyathi was being cross-examined by Mr A Hattingh, for the State, on his second day in the witness box before Mr G Steyn. Appearing with him is Mr Bingo Bentley, Soweto's top actor.

The State alleges that he received military training in the Soviet Union which would have been of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Mr Bentley is accused of harbouring and assisting him on his return. Both have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Mzinyathi told the court that he was taken to a person dressed in a safari suit and who the police had said was a magistrate. There he was told to make a statement which was taken on tape.

On completion he, together with two security policemen and the magistrate shared the same car to drive back to John Vorster Square where they went up to the 10th floor.

He said he believed the man to whom he made a statement had been organised by the police to masquerade as a magistrate. This was because he had seen him (the magistrate) walk into one of the offices at John Vorster with the police.

He told the court that he could not tell either the magistrate or the doctor who examined him that he had been assaulted because he was scared they would furnish the police with this information, who would in turn continue to assault him.

SWELLING

He further told the court that he had noticed Mr Bentley being brought to the room he was in. Mr Bentley had a swelling on his face of which he (Mzinyathi) did not know the cause.

Asked by his counsel, Mr C R Mailer, if he knew the prosecutor wa in possession of a copy of the doctor's report o his examination, Mr Mzin yathi said he was no aware.

Mr Mailer: "Do you know that doctors are not to divulge informa tion about their patients?"

Mr Mzinyathi: "Yes, know".

Mr Mailer: "Did the doctor give you any treatment?"

Mr Mzinyathi: "I wa given an ointment to rub on my neck and some tab lets."

The trial was postponed to Monday when judg ment would be given on an application by the de fence to have evidence o other witnesses in Leso tho heard on commission.

Chief guilty on security charge

UMTATA — Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, a former Transkei Cabinet Minister was yesterday given a suspended sentence of twelve months after he was found guilty in the Regional Court on a charge under the Public Security Act.

The presiding magistrate, Mr D B Muir suspended the sentence for three years.

Moshesh had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr Muir said Chief Moshesh had convened meetings of his Basuto tribe "as an embittered man" during July and August last year.

A suggested clandestine alliance with Lesotho in the event of trouble in Transkei would have had the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state to which Chief Moshesh owed allegiance.

good".[2] The initial staff at Pholela consisted of a medical officer in charge (Kark himself), an African medical aide, an African nurse and five African health assistants.

The health strategy followed at Pholela was described by Kark as follows:

> 'The only social unit in which there was any advanced degree of communal responsibility was the family group. Our health work was therefore directed towards the adoption of progressive health measures by individual families".[2]

1 year sentence for Chief Moshesh

Chief Jeremiah Moshesh

TRANSKEI'S former roving ambassador and cabinet minister, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, was yesterday sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment after he was found guilty in the Umtata Regional Court on a charge under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The sentence was suspended for three years on condition he does not contravene Sections 2 and 3 of the Act.

He had pleaded not guilty.

The court found that Chief Moshesh, 45, now a member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, made verbal statements which were intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the State, or aimed at the subversion of the sovereignty of parliament or constitutional independence of Transkei.

MEETING

The statements were made at public meetings at Ponseng School on July 25, 1978, at Klein Jonas School on July 29, 1978 and at Mpharane, the chief's great place in Matatiele district in September 1978.

The court found he told his people at the meeting that after his absence from them for 15 years, he had broken away from the Transkei Government because it was dishonest.

He had said the Transkei Government arrested innocent people and detained them at random.

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1.

(c) he keeps progress notes in each family file;

(d) he observes individuals and their families in their homes, noting their developmental histories, attitudes, beliefs, etc. and records his findings in the family file.

2. He helps to make the socio-medical diagnosis of the family by reporting on the environmental findings at the home.

3. He carries out certain parts of the family treatment, for example, a nutrition or sanitation demonstration.

4. He plays a large part in the health-education programme.

5. He is able to apply first aid, knows how to vaccinate against smallpox, and how to collect specimens for laboratory examination.

6. He knows how to use social agencies in order to get assistance for the people.

It can be easily understood from these duties, that the health-assistants played a crucial role in collecting the vital community statistics, so badly needed for a proper assessment of the Health-Centre Service upon the local community. Furthermore, the vital role they played as far he promotive and preventative health service aspects were concerned, ed to be of fundamental value.

r ten years, in 1952, a full Progress Report of the impact of the la Health-Centre Service upon the local community was published by and Cassel.[3] According to this report, the intensive health ser- for the people living in a certain area had been gradually extended the years to embrace finally some 8 500 people.

medical officers were each taking care of some 3 000 people in a ed curative and examination) for of the nursing rried out by the he progress report n achieved in the ox, scabies, sive nutrition programme for mother, child and family carried out by cooking and gardening demonstrations, the establishment of a seed-buying co-operative society and a daily market. The report closed with a description of the changing mortality rates in the intensive area. From these figures, it is clear that a great reduction in the mortality rate, especially the infant mortality (from 27,5% in 1942 to 10,06% in 1952) had been achieved.

The final conclusion was that the great success which was achieved among the people in the intensive area was mainly due to the health-education

Judgment reserved on Terror Act appeal

MR JUSTICE BROEKSMA reserved judgment in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday on an application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division by two Robben Island prisoners who were sentenced in the Regional Court, Cape Town, in 1978 for inciting, encouraging, aiding or commanding 12 Guguletu youths to receive training which could endanger law and order in South Africa.

The two men, Mountain Qumbela and Matthews Lumko Huna applied for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court last year.

As a result, Qumbela's sentence of 10 years was reduced to six years. Huna's sentence of 10 years was not changed.

CONVICTION

Mr D B Knight appearing for the two men, applied for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against the judgment of Mr Justice Broeksma and Mr Justice van Winsen delivered on December 18 last year, which confirmed Qumbela's conviction of a contravention of the Terrorism Act.

He also applied for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against the judgment delivered on the same date which dismissed Huna's appeal against conviction and sentence for a contravention of the Terrorism Act.

Mr N J Treunicht appeared for the State. Mr D B Knight instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg appeared for the two men.

Axing made Moshesh bitter says magistrate

UMTATA — Former Cabinet Minister, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh became an embittered man following his dismissal from the Cabinet, the magistrate said here yesterday when he found him guilty on a charge under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Regional Court magistrate Mr D. B. Muir said it was in that spirit he convened the meetings of his Basotho tribe and he sentenced Chief Moshesh to 12 months in prison, conditionally suspended for three years.

The suggestion to seek a clandestine and unofficial alliance with Lesotho in the event of trouble in Transkei clearly was one which would have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the State to which one owed allegiance, Mr Muir said.

Chief Moshesh, as a chief of his tribe, openly associated himself with the suggestion to seek alliance with Lesotho."

Mr Motlatsi Moshesh, uncle to Chief Moshesh, in his evidence had told court that in September 1978, he had discussions with Chief Moshesh, who had instructed him to tell meetings the Transkei Government was not treating the Basotho well and that the Basotho people should rely on Lesotho.

Mr Muir said the minutes of the meeting to which reference had been made, confirmed Mr Motlatsi Moshesh was the spokesman in announcing the suggestion with Chief Moshesh present to assist him if necessary.

"As I have indicated these minutes must be accepted as reflecting the true position," Mr Muir said. "This close association, or should one say participation in the announcement, constituted the actus reus on the part of Chief Moshesh, sufficient to render himself liable in terms of Section 2 of Act No 30 of 1977."

At the previous hearing it was alleged Chief Moshesh, had made statements that were subversive and he subverted the authority of state and disseminated views or doctrines subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

In his judgment Mr Muir said it was not disputed Chief Moshesh had addressed a series of meetings of his subjects during 1978.

CHIEF MOSHESH

The subject of his address concerned his relationship with the governing party, referred to as the Transkei National Independence Party.

The other subject was the actions of the Security Police in arresting his people and his own discontent at the treatment meted out to him by the Transkeian Government.

Mr Muir said it may be added that Chief Moshesh, was up to the time of his dismissal from the hierachy of the government a member of the Cabinet and subsequently a roving ambassador for Transkei and he convened these meetings as an embittered man to explain to his people his position and to inform them of the reason he had resigned from the TNIP and why he had joined the opposition. — DDR.

Cape Times
16/2/90

Appeal for release of women

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Own Correspondent

LONDON. Two South African prisoners have been adopted by the British-based human rights group, Amnesty International.

They are Ilona Kleinschmidt and Jackie Bosman, who are serving sentences for refusing to give evidence against Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The voluntary groups which have adopted the two women will urge the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to release them. They will do so on the grounds that the women have been "unjustly imprisoned".

Ms Kleinschmidt and Ms Bosman were jailed in December for three and four months respectively. They refused to give evidence in a case in which Mrs Mandela, wife of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was charged with breaking her banning order.

Amnesty will also press for the lifting of Mrs Mandela's banning orders.

Permission to gather evidence is refused

By Mike Overmeyer

A Johannesburg regional magistrate in a terror trial yesterday refused permission for an accused to gather "vital" information on commission in Lesotho. Defence counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Dates and events gathered on commission in Maseru would be "vital" to prove that Mr Archibald Monty Mzinyathi did not make security police statements freely and voluntarily, Mr Gert Steyn, the magistrate, said.

"But without the veneer of observing the conduct and demeanour of witnesses (on commission) I won't be able to assess their reliability in this trial," Mr Steyn said.

Mr Mzinyathi faced charges of being a member of the banned African National Congress, participating in terrorist activities and undergoing Russian training.

His co-accused and stepfather Mr Bingo Bentley, who starred as the soft-hearted shopkeeper in "e'Lollipop," faces charges of harbouring and concealing a terrorist from the police.

The defence team, Mr C R Mailer and Mr M Bassilian, said there were people prepared to testify before a commission that Mr Mzinyathi was in Maseru and not undergoing terrorist training in Russia.

Mr Mzinyathi said he was a refugee in Maseru with a monthly allowance from the Ministry of the Interior and had also been in hospital after an accident in June 1977, when he was allegedly supposed to have been in Odessa and Moscow.

The hearing was provisionally postponed to February 22 for the appeal to be lodged with the Supreme Court.

Mr Gert Steyn was on the Bench. Mr A Hattingh prosecuted. Mr Mailer appeared for Mr Mzinyathi. Mr Bassilian appeared for Mr Bentley. Defence counsel were instructed by Mrs Jana and Associates.

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... only the grossest in- ...iteria of 'value' are ...ular objective is, ... uncertain, because of ...icular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of ...be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. ...also be differences of judgement which cannot ...r agreement on the relative valuation of different ...e fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive ...rs may not be differentiated.

...of decisions are now taken with no further analysis ...steps involve a way of systematically valuing the ...ogrammes to render them comparable to one another.

...od 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 ante-natal & 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

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, February 20, 1980

Argument continues in terrorists' appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeal of nine men against their convictions and sentences under the Terrorism Act continued in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The men were convicted in the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg on July 15, 1977 and sentenced to jail terms ranging from seven years to life.

They are Themba Harry Gwala, Anton Ndodo Xaba, John Vusimusi Nene, Vusimusi Truman Magubane, Matthews Mokholeka Meyiwa, Azaria Ndebele, Zakhele Elphas Mdlalose, Joseph Ntuliswe Nduli and Cleopas Melayibone Ndhlovu.

The appeal is being heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, sitting with Mr Justice Wessels and Mr Justice Galgut (Acting Judge of Appeal).

Mr B Law SC, for the appellants, said much of the evidence led by the defence relating to ill-treatment was disputed by the police and various other witnesses.

It was clear, he said, that the trial court accepted that various forms of ill-treatment took place among the witnesses detained from November 30, 1975 to the end of March, 1976.

Mr Law said it was obviously undesirable that the police involve themselves in assaults or ill-treatment of those who were so vulnerable. The police had duties in terms of the Police Act to maintain law and order, not to break it. There was, therefore, the strongest possible motive to deny assaults or ill-treatment.

He recalled the dismissal of appeals by Nduli and Ndhlovu against a finding that the Natal Supreme Court had jurisdiction to try them, even if they should have been taken into custody on Swaziland soil. They were apprehended on March 25, 1976 between Pongola and Piet Retief.

In the present appeal, he said, the key questions were whether or not Nduli and Ndhlovu had been kidnapped from Swaziland and, if kidnapped, whether this had been authorised by the South African Government.

As a result of evidence led in the original trial, it was submitted that the police had been instructed to apprehend the "Swaziland contacts", Nduli and Ndhlovu, whether they were on the Swaziland or South African side of the border.

It was argued that the trap was set on the assumption that the contacts would actually be on the Swaziland side. Thus, there was clearly a distinction between the present and earlier appeals. In the previous appeal it was not disputed that they were arrested and ordered to be detained by a Colonel Dreyer on South African soil.

The State argued that Col Dreyer merely instructed his men to entice the Swaziland contacts over the border. Thus, one of the main issues to be decided was whether the police plan was that of enticement or of kidnapping.

Mr Law contended that according to State evidence, it was clear that there was no enticement plan. The evidence pointed to a police plan to capture the Swaziland contacts whichever side of the fence they were on.

It was submitted that the trial court erred in holding that Nduli and Ndhlovu were apprehended on the South African side of the border. It ought to have found that they were caught on the Swaziland side and that such apprehension was authorised by South Africa. — Sapa.

ANC suspects will face terror charges

Argus 21/2/b

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—Two suspected members of the African National Congress are to face charges under the Terrorism Act, the police said.

It is believed that the two — both South African-born and in their early 20s — had crossed from Swaziland.

Their capture by Durban Security Police averted a sabotage attempt on a strategic target in the country, the police think.

They would not elaborate on what the target was, as follow-up operations, which could lead to more arrests, were still in progress.

It is not thought the two were linked with the group that burned down a store in the Ingwavuma district at the weekend. Here, the suspects were renegade Mozambique soldiers.

The two were thought to have been trained in African National Congress camps in Angola for about two years and 'operative in the field for a few years.'

Their capture resulted in police uncovering an arms cache which contained guns, explosives, ammunition and detonators.

Brigadier Charles Lloyd, OC Natal Command, said today he was hoping that the Mozambique Government would establish a stable situation on its side of the border in response to the note sent by the South African Government.

'And when they do, we will revert to normal and the northern Zululand area will no lonnger be regarded as a zone where the military are in charge,' said Brigadier Lloyd.

Captives to face Terror Act charges

DURBAN. — The two African National Congress terrorists arrested near Durban would be charged under the Terrorism Act, a police spokesman said yesterday.

But no charges had yet been draw up and no date set for the court appearance he said.

Police said that the capture of the two men, by Durban Security Police, averted a sabotage attempt on a strategic target in the country. Police will not elaborate on what the target was, as follow-up operations, which could lead to more arrests, are still in progress.

It is thought unlikely that the two terrorists were linked with the terror group — thought to have comprised mainly renegade Mozambique soldiers — which burned down a store in the Ingwavuma District of Natal at the weekend.

Police said indications were that the men — both in their early 20s and South African-born — had crossed into South Africa from Swaziland.

They were trained in ANC camps in Angola for about two years and had been "operative in the field for a few years".

Their capture led to the discovery of an arms cache of guns, explosives, ammunition and detonators. — Sapa.

Judge queries policeman's evidence

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RDM 22/2/80

WINDHOEK. — The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday questioned evidence by a security policeman at the Masonic murder trial in Windhoek.

Interrupting argument for the State by the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, Mr Justice Badenhorst asked whether the court should not be careful of evidence given by Mr B J J Wagner.

Mr Wagner testified earlier that the accused in the trial, Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, had told him that he and other people were forming a terrorist group to assassinate prominent politicians in SWA and had already obtained weapons for their cause.

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Badenhorst and two assessors to a charge of murder, eight charges of attempted murder and an alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

He has pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal possession of a hand grenade.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said that Mr Wagner, after hearing Mr Williams' claims, had told his father and his commanding officer. But nothing had been done about the claims.

Yet, after the explosion, Mr Justice Badenhorst said, when Mr Wagner had seen Mr Williams' fingerprints on a document in connection with his arrest, he had believed Mr Williams was guilty of the act.

Mr Wagner had told the court he knew Mr Williams was guilty, otherwise his fingerprints would not have been on the document.

"If he can say this, can he not just as well have said other things that weren't true?" Mr Justice Badenhorst asked.

Mr Brunette said earlier Mr Williams' evidence had been vague and not trustworthy (onbetroubaar).

Mr Brunette said Mr Williams's reason for keeping the hand grenade had changed since he brought it back from the operational area as a souvenir.

Mr Williams had never given a satisfactory explanation of why he had kept the grenade when he believed the police might search his rooms. He was aware it was an offence to be in possession of the weapon.

Closing argument for the defence, Mr Johan Els, said there was no single item of evidence that could point to the possible indentification of Mr Williams as the man seen running away from the Masonic lodge on the night of the explosion in Windhoek last year.

Mr Wagner had initially said he believed the claims two months later when he heard of the attack on the lodge, and later said he had also believed them at the time they were made. Mr Williams' claims that he had been pulling Mr Wagner's leg were borne out by his evidence, Mr Els said.

His statements regarding the forming of a terrorist group would have been serious were they true, yet Mr Wagner's father — a security policeman — and Mr Wagner's commanding officer had not attached much importance to them.

Mr Els asked for Mr Williams' acquittal on the main charges as well as on the first alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Justice Badenhorst reserved judgment until 2pm today. — Sapa.

Steve Biko mentioned at Mohapi hearing

Post 22.2.80

'Cops had good terrorism case'

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THE senior security police officer involved in the interrogation of Mr Mapetla Mohapi in August 1976 believed he already had a good Terrorism Act case against the black consciousness leader at the time of his detention.

Captain Petrus Albertus Schoeman, now in the CID stationed at Meadowlands, Soweto, gave this evidence under cross-examination yesterday in the R35 000 "suicide note" damages trial.

Mr Mohapi was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act early on July 16, 1976. On August 5 he was found dead in his cell at Kei Road Police Station. Police allege he hanged himself with two pairs of denim jeans.

Captain Schoeman said he had had a case against Mr Mohapi under Section Two of the Terrorism Act, for helping people to leave the country for military training.

He did not agree with Mr A B M Wilson, SC, for Mrs Nohle Mohapi that Mr Mohapi should have been charged and brought to court if there was a case against him.

Captain Schoeman said he had not had evidence of the people who left the country and no statements had been taken sworn. Statements in other cases, he said, incriminated Mr Mohapi.

No one mentioned in statements written by Mr Mohapi during interrogation had been charged. One person, Steve Biko, had died and another had left the country.

Captain Schoeman said the security police had hoped "to get closer" to Steve Biko through interrogation of Mr Mohapi.

He conceded that the statements Mr Mohapi had written prior to his death had not told the police anything new nor incriminated anyone.

"This interrogation was at a very early stage. We could have got important things later," Captain Schoeman said.

Mr Wilson: You became dissatisfied with Mohapi's answer. He was not giving you the concrete answers you want-

Mrs Nohle Mohapi . . . suing

Post
22/2/80
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Captain Schoeman: I dispute that. There was no haste to get a statement: He could take his own time.

Captain Schoeman said Mr Mohapi could have been interrogated until he made a statement to the satisfaction of the police.

Mr Wilson said Mr Mohapi had been interrogated for some months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act on a previous occasion and had instituted an action against the Minister of Police for damages arising from an assault.

"This is not the sort of man you would expect to commit suicide within a matter of weeks," he said.

Capt Schoeman, who had been one of Mr Mohapi's interrogators in his first detention, said he had not expected Mr Mohapi to commit suicide.

The hearing continues.

Williams acquitted of lodge murder

WINDHOEK. — The Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday found Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, not guilty of murder, attempted murder and of an alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Williams was found guilty on an alternative charge of illegal possession of a hand-grenade. He was sentenced to 18 months suspended for five years.

Williams initially pleaded not guilty to all the charges, but during the hearing changed his plea to guilty of possessing a hand-grenade.

His appearance was a sequel to a hand-grenade attack on a Free Mason Lodge here last June, in which a man was killed.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said the allegation that Williams was involved in the hand-grenade attack could not be justified. If Williams had been responsible for the blast he would have ensured that he had had an alibi.

The witnesses who had seen a man running away from the lodge had been unable to identify Williams as the man.

In mitigation on the charge of possessing a handgrenade, the defence counsel, Mr Johan Els, said Mr Williams was 19 when he smuggled the grenade from the army. In addition, he had spent nearly a year in custody awaiting trial. — Sapa

SWA Masonic lodge death: man acquitted

WINDHOEK. — The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday found Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, not guilty on charges of murder, attempted murder and an alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Williams was found guilty of possessing a handgrenade and given a suspended sentence.

He initially pleaded not guilty to all charges but, during the course of the hearing, changed his plea to guilty of possessing a handgrenade.

His appearance was a sequel to a grenande attack on a Freemason lodge in Windhoek last June, in which one man was killed and another seriously wounded.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he regarded the charge on which Williams had been found guilty in a very serious light.

He had continually issued warnings from the bench about the illegal possession of weapons, but it seemed his remarks had fallen on deaf ears.

"When a handgrenade is carried around in such a manner," Mr Justice Badenhorst said, "We have tragedies like that which occurred on June 26."

In his judgment, Mr Justice Badenhorst said, the allegation that Williams was involved in some way with the grenade attack on the lodge could not be justified.

If Williams had been responsible for the blast at the lodge, he would have ensured that he had a readymade alibi, as he had done when he had painted swastikas and slogans on the lodge building, Mr Justice Badenhorst said in his judgment.

When Williams had painted slogans, he had told a friend, Miss Katharina du Toit, to tell anyone who inquired that he had been at her flat that night.

But after the explosion, he had been afraid the police would search his rooms for the handgrenade because of anonymous telephone calls to Miss Du Toit, enquiring after him.

Williams had known Miss Du Toit was prepared to cover for him to an extent, yet he had not told the police after his detention that he had been at her house — which would have been easy for him to do.

Regarding the charges in terms of the Terrorism Act, Mr Justice Badenhorst rejected Williams' evidence that he had been pulling a security policeman's leg when he told him he was forming an urban terrorist group to assassinate prominent SWA people.

But Williams' claims had to be judged in the light of what he had done to further them in the two months between the time he had made the claims and the attack on the lodge.

The police had found only the handgrenade, a pistol and bullets. He had been entitled to have the pistol and bullets at his home.

Williams' statement that he was forming a terror group which was to be a military wing of the Herstigte Nasionale Party was "clearly something he had sucked out of his thumb".

The judge said this was borne out by the evidence of a State witness, Mr George Friedrich, who had testified that he had tried to form a Weerstandsbeweging but it had never got off the ground.

The HNP leader, Mr Sarel Becker, had refused to support Mr Fredrich's plans for a branch of the WWB, the court had heard. — Sapa.

24/2/80
(331)

SUNDAY TIMES, February 24 1980

TEN IN

TEN people are expected to appear at a treason trial in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, shortly.

Their appearance will be a sequel to the Silverton bank siege on January 25, the recent discovery of a massive arms cache in Natal, and the capture of two African National Congress saboteurs near Durban.

Exhibits likely to be shown to the court will include many sophisticated Russian weapons — machineguns, pistols, handgrenades and ammunition — explosives and forged documents.

Although the 10 — all believed to be black — were detained in different parts of South Africa, they will be charged together because it is alleged they were all involved in the same orchestrated terror campaign to overthrow the Government.

All are believed to have undergone military training in Mozambique and most of them to have crossed into South Africa via Swaziland.

Most of the group will probably be charged with high treason, but the final decision must still be taken by the Attorney-General.

NEW TREASON TRIAL—

By NEIL HOOPER

Most are former students from Soweto who left South Africa after the 1976 riots and were colleagues of the three terrorists killed in the Silverton siege — Wilfred Madela, Humphrey Makhubo and Steven Mafoko.

Madela and Makhubo first tried to return to South Africa in January last year, but were arrested in Swaziland a few kilometres from the Oshoek border post.

They were carrying revolvers, ammunition and Russian grenades, and were charged with carrying unlawful arms. At their trial they said they were on their way to South Africa on a mission for the ANC. They were both sentenced to one year in prison.

After the Silverton siege, in which two white hostages died, it is believed the Security Branch started a nationwide search for any known colleagues of the three terrorists.

Within five days of the siege, the Security Branch revealed that it had arrested a number of trained terrorists who had infiltrated South Africa and had also uncovered an impressive arsenal of terrorist weapons.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, made the disclosure on January 30, saying that several of the terrorists were being held in connection with the Silverton siege and the attack on the Soekmekaar Police Station by three terrorists on January 4.

The interrogation of these terrorists is believed to have provided the Security Branch with sufficient information to unearth further caches of terrorist arms and make further arrests.

A major breakthrough was disclosed by the police in Durban last weekend with the announcement of the discovery of massive terrorist arms caches in northern Natal.

The police described the discovery as the biggest cache of weapons and ammunition of communist origin ever discovered in the country.

This was followed by the attack on a trading store in Zululand by a gang of 10 terrorists using a RPG-7 rocke launcher.

The tracks of the gang le back across the border to M zambique, 40 km away.

On Wednesday it was di closed that the Securi Branch had captured tv ANC saboteurs near Durb and averted a sabotage tempt on a specific and i portant target in the counti

Two security trials resume

Post 25.2.80 (33)

TWO trials under the security laws resume today — one in the Kempton Park Circuit Court and the other in the Vereeniging Regional Court.

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

The one in Kempton Park involves four Soweto students who are charged under the Terrorism Act.

They are Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Collin Makgalo Kotu (21), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19).

They appear before Mr Justice D J H le Roux.

The four, all members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), are alleged to have participated in terrcrist activities in that they committed acts of arson, malicious damage to property, attempted murder and public violence.

They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The Vereeniging trial involves two Sebokeng students who were released from Robben Island after serving 18 months of their five-year sentence each for sabotage.

PRBSIDENT

They are Ariel Sephiri Hlanyane (20) and Andrew Thabiso Ratsomo (20).

Also released with them was Elias Jimmy Mabaso (22), former president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRS).

The three were convicted in 1978 after being found guilty of sabotage, but their conviction and sentence 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.

The court had found in their case that there were gross irregularities in the proceedings and that the magistrate who presided had not explained the charges to the accused.

The State had alleged that they made petrol bombs and set out to destroy two Sebokeng schools.

SSL: mother tells of girls' arrest

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Post
26.2.80

By CHRIS MORE

THE FUNERAL service in honour of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko was recalled yesterday at the resumption of the trial of four former Soweto Students' League (SSL) members in the Circuit Court, Kempton Park.

Appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (21), Mr Simon Mashego (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19).

They have pleaded not guilty to charges of malicious damage to property, arson, taking part in terrorist activities and attempted murder.

A State witness, who may not be named, testified that two of her daughters had been arrested after attending the funeral service in honour of Mr Biko.

However, she knew only when they were arrested that they had attended the service.

She had been informed about the arrest by Mr Kotu who also gave her money for their release.

She told the court she accepted the money because she was a poor woman, but did not tell her daughters where the money came from.

The witness said she had problems with her daughters and that she had on occasion chased them from her home because they had attended funerals, night vigils and wakes associated with the student movement.

She denied under cross-examination by defence counsel, Mr G Farber, that she had allowed Kotu to sleep at her home for three months.

She recalled the night she had invited Mashego and two other youths to shelter at her home because it was raining.

She said she did not know Mashego then, but knew one of the youths.

The three spent the next night at her home as well because "they said they wanted to wash their shirts which were soiled by rain the previous night."

Mr Farber is instructed by Mr George Ledwaba, who replaced Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheng as instructing attorney. Mr J H Henning is prosecuting.

The trial continues.

Soweto mother tells of student meeting

(331)

RDM 26/2/80

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A SOWETO mother yesterday said in the Circuit Court in Kempton Park that she once ejected a former alleged student leader from her house because she disliked his association with her daughters.

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence for the State before Mr D J H le Roux 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, the mother of a former State witness, told the court that Mr Kotu visited her house during 1976 and 1977.

On one occasion on her return from work, she found several boys and girls, including Mr Kotu, in her house with her two daughters. She said she chased the young people from her house because she was against the idea of her daughters allowing their friends in the house in her absence.

Afterwards she asked her daughters what had been going on in her house. She said that Mr Kotu who was near the gate interrupted and said to her elder daughter that if ever he was arrested he would point her and her mother out to the police.

Under cross-examination by Mr G Farber, for the accused, the witness said she was con-

and in perfect condition. Because no one else has to handle them until they are unpacked at the other end. And that really counts when you're in the food business. Containerisation really pays us."

Like Epic Oil Mills, many companies in South Africa have discovered how much containerisation pays for them.

They know that con-

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.

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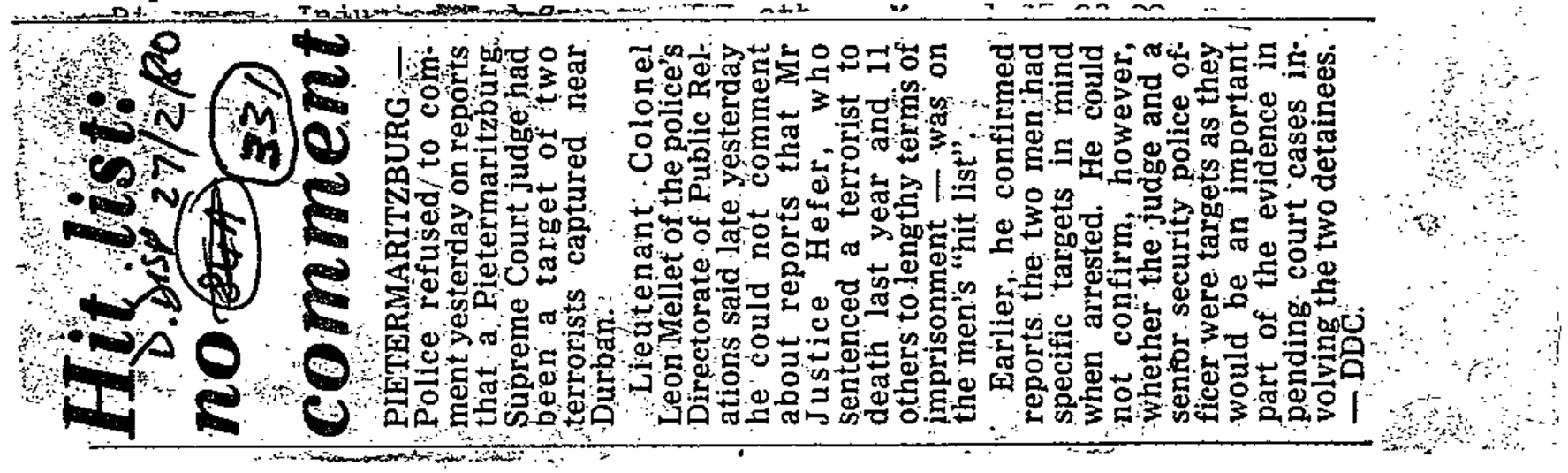

Hit list: no comment

PIETERMARITZBURG — Police refused to comment yesterday on reports that a Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court judge had been a target of two terrorists captured near Durban.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet of the police's Directorate of Public Relations said late yesterday he could not comment about reports that Mr Justice Hefer, who sentenced a terrorist to death last year and 11 others to lengthy terms of imprisonment — was on the men's "hit list".

Earlier, he confirmed reports the two men had specific targets in mind when arrested. He could not confirm, however, whether the judge and a senior security police officer were targets as they would be an important part of the evidence in pending court cases involving the two detainees. — DDC.

Actor Bingo in court

Post 23.2.80

331

● From Page 1

with a Lt Bower and a black policeman known as Panga. Lt Bower instructed Panga "to warm me up".

He was then instructed to stand in a half-squatting position. Whenever he lost balance, Panga hit him with a rubber baton.

He said: "Lt Bower left the room and on his return he asked Panga why I was not warm yet. He pointed to Panga that I was overweight and that he wanted to see me reduced when he had finished with me.

"I was made to stand on a chair with my eyes closed while holding a car tyre above my head. Each time I lost balance I was hit with a rubber baton.

PANGA

"It was at this stage that Panga warned me to tell the truth or else I would die like Mamashila," he said.

He further said Panga told him he was "a stop station", even the whites at John Vorster Square knew it.

He said: "I became scared and told Panga that I was prepared to co-operate with him. At this stage a Lt Huysteck and other white policemen arrived and I was later taken to a magistrate to make a statement."

Mr Mzinyathi is represented by Advocate C R Mailer and Mr Bentley by Advocate M Basslian instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates. Mr A Hattingh is prosecuting.

(Proceeding)

Statement contested in KP trial

By CHRIS MORE

AN ACCUSED in the Kempton Park Terrorism Act Trial was yesterday called to the witness box when the defence contested a confession allegedly made by him after his arrest.

Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21) was called to the witness box by Mr G Farber over a statement he made on February 2, 1979, the date on which he was arrested.

The defence contested the statement on the grounds that it was not made voluntarily, but was made under duress and that there was a promise of release from detention if it was made.

This trial-within-a-trial occurred when Mr Mathabe, Mr Collin Kotu (21), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19), former members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) appeared again before Mr Justice D J H le Roux on charges of taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively sabotage, arson, malicious damage to property, attempted murder and public violence.

They have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr Mathabe said in his evidence-in-chief that he was assaulted several times by a number of police.

ASSAULTED

On three occasions a wet canvas bag was pulled over his head and he was assaulted.

He collapsed three times as a result of the assaults with a canvas bag over his head

The assaults were carried out by police in Soweto.

During the assaults he said, he could not see his assailants.

Although he could not see he was able to differentiate between kicks, blows delivered with fists and an instrument "like a sjambok".

He said he and Mashigo were later taken to Vereeniging, but were warned before leaving by a Warrant Officer de Beer to co-operate.

Failing this he would be called to make them co-operate.

In Vereeniging a Major Steyn told him that if he co-operated he would leave and be released, but if he did not he would be detained indefinitely.

Maj Steyn then told him he would be taken to a magistrate where he was to make a confession.

Mr Mathabe claimed Maj Steyn told him to tell the magistrate he had instigated people to boycott the community council elections, to destroy all Government property and the propertly belonging to people suspected of collaborating with the police and that of informers.

The trial continues.

Ex-Island men get four years

331 Post 28/2/80

FOUR Sebokeng men, two of them former Robben Island prisoners, were this week jailed for 18 years in the Vereeniging Regional Court after being found guilty of sabotage and conspiracy to sabotage.

Andrew Ratsomo (21) and Ariel Hlanyane (21), who were released from Robben Island during November last year after their five-year sentences were set aside by a Transvaal Supreme Court judge, were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment for conspiracy to sabotage.

Two years of their sentences were suspended for five years.

Samson Thinane (45) and Solomon Mopofu (25), who are serving eight years' imprisonment for another case of sabotage, were each sentenced to five years.

The five-year sentences will run concurrently with the eight year sentences they were serving.

The four men pleaded guilty to the charges before Mr P J Kotze and were represented by advocate J Cumberland.

The State did not lead evidence. Advocate Cumberland handed in statements made by the accused in which they accepted committing the offences.

In a mitigation plea, Hlanyane told the court that they petrol bombed Moqhaka and Sizanani Secondary Schools in Sebokeng during November 3, 1977 in protest against the system of Bantu Education, which they did not like.

In passing sentence, the magistrate said he was satisfied with evidence before the court. He said the burning of schools was a serious offence as the schools belonged to the community.

Banned priest jailed for 12 months

CAPE TOWN. — Banned Anglican priest David Russell was yesterday sentenced to an effective 12 months' jail by a Parow Regional Court Magistrate after being convicted of 11 contraventions of his restriction order.

Russell's counsel said he would study the judgment and its implications before deciding whether to appeal.

The Magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, saying Russell acted in "open defiance of law and order with no sign of remorse," sentenced him to three months' jail for failing to report to the Wynberg police and suspended an additional 12 months on this count.

Russell was also sentenced to nine months on counts connected with attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown in December.

A further 24 months was suspended for five years.

He was sentenced to three months, suspended for five years, on two other charges — staying in a Rhodes University hostel and attending a social function in Grahamstown.

The magistrate said that, instead of giving definite answers to questions, Russell had indulged "in [illegible] forms of [illegible]evasion".

Instead of approaching the Archbishop of Cape Town and discussing the implication of the visit to Grahamstown, Russell had operated "along certain defined lines" and his actions had been clearly planned.

"Instead of asking the Wynberg Chief Magistrate for exemption, you wrote him a letter informing him of your intention to visit the Synod.

"You were in any case convinced that any such appeal would be refused and you were determined to go."

The magistrate said he was legally entitled to "soften the blow" by suspending part of the sentence, but there were still degrees of seriousness and he would act accordingly.

The magistrate said he had been unable to find the remorse which warranted a lesser sentence.

He felt a stiff sentence was warranted and necessary.

Individuals opposing the State must face the consequences.

331 Post 24/2/80

'Cops did not know accused'

TWO Soweto Security Police officers went on assignment to arrest people they did not know and they did not know why they were arresting them, the Kempton Park Terrorism Act trial court heard yesterday.

This emerged in evidence in a trial within a trial where four former members of the Soweto Students League (SSL) are appearing before Mr Justice D H le Roux.

They are charged with participating in terroristic activities or alternatively sabotage, arson, malicious damage to property, attempted murder and public violence.

The four — Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Collin Kotu (21), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19) have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The trial within a trial is a result of a confession made by Mathabe which the defence contests on the grounds that it was not made voluntarily but, was made under duress and a promise of release from detention was made.

Lieutenant W Minnaar, attached to the Soweto Security Police told the court that before the arrest of the accused they had no interest in the SSL. He said, however, a file on the SSL in which a picture of Mathabe was contained was kept by the police.

He could not say if the file was on the SSL or Mathabe as he (Mathabe) had appeared in the article announcing SSL affairs.

Lt Minnaar said on arrest Mathebe was calm and did not show signs of fear, restlessness or that he was worried. He said Mathabe was well

Captain A Grobbler, also attached to the Soweto Security Police, said at the instruction of a Colonel Visser he joined the team of police who were to arrest people in Soweto on the morning of February 2 1979. He was not fully informed on the people or their activities.

He denied that he played a part in the arrest of Mathabe although he was a member of the team that went out to arrest him. Later that morning he had helped to write notes on the history of the arrested people and take them in for photographs to be taken.

He said before the arrest he had no interest in the SSL and even if any names were given on the night of the arrest they would have meant very little to him.

Another police officer attached to the Vereeniging security police, Lieutenant A Steyn told the court he was sent on February 2 to fetch people who had been arrested in Soweto.

(Proceeding)

SP captain tells of dawn swoops

331
RDM
29/2/80.

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO Security Police captain yesterday told a Circuit Court in Kempton Park how ten houses were raided in just over two hours and how two of the accused, among others, were detained.

Captain Abraham Grobler, stationed at Protea, was giving evidence 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 accused are Mr Kedibine Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

All have pleaded not guilty to taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Captain Grobler was giving evidence at a trial within a trial to establish whether a confession allegedly made by Mr Mathabe in a statement to a magistrate, was admissible.

Captain Grobler told the court that at about 1am on February 2 last year, he and other policemen spoke to Mr Kotu at the Protea Security Police offices. Mr Kotu agreed to take them to certain places.

He said Mr Kotu appeared calm and relaxed. He did not notice any swellings on his face.

Reading from his entry notebook, Captain Grobler told the court they left Protea travelling in several cars accompanied by Mr Kotu.

They raided several houses, the first at 3.20am, and arrested eight people.

Under cross-examination by Mr G Farber for the defence, Captain Grobler said at Protea he took Mr Mathabe and the others to be photographed, but denied assaulting Mr Mathabe.

He said Mr Mathabe appeared calm. Later the policemen each took the detainess individually into their offices to take dowm their life histories. He said while he was interviewing Sophie, she was crying.

Lieutenant Willem Mienaar, also stationed at Protea, said his role in the raid was to assist the Vereeniging Security Police in finding those people they were looking for. He did not know why Mr Mathabe and the others were being sought.

He told the court he had no interest in the SSL at the time. He said Mr Mathabe denied his own name and also tried to hide under a bed when they raided his Klipspruit home. He said he could recognise the clean shaven Mr Mathabe from a picture he cut out of a Johannesburg newspaper.

The hearing continues today.

TOTALITARIANISM

GENERAL

1 April 1980 — 25 April 1980

Teachers vital to Broeder policy

Star 1/9/80

327

No, Mr Punt Janson, English-speaking parents would not prefer Afrikaans-speaking teachers "with a good command of English" (to quote your words) to overseas teachers to fill the vacancies in English schools.

Ten or 15 years ago they might have, and certainly 35 years ago under the Smuts administration they would not have minded, but today they most certainly would object.

For it has become abundantly clear that the Broederbond is using Afrikaans - speaking teachers to indoctrinate schoolchildren

Afrikaner teachers have been infiltrating English schools at an alarming rate, taking posts which could be filled by better qualified married English women teachers or immigrant teachers.

The Broederbond will never succed in its sly plan. For the majority of English-speakers will resist it to the end,

Highly qualified migrant teachers would not only improve English standards, and standards of other instruction too, but their presence would foil the sinister Broederbond master plan to Afrikanerise a nation which set out in 1910 to become a South African nation, not a sectional volk.

If readers think my submissions too strong. let them read "The Super Afrikaners," which tells us that one fifth of the Broederbond membership — 2 424 of its 12 000 — are teachers.

Douglas Alexander
Berea.

CAPE TIMES 1/4/80

Three-day fast by military objectors

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele are planning to fast for three days from Thursday to protest against their solitary confinement in the Pretoria detention barracks.

At the same time, a vigil will be held in two Cape Town churches.

Individuals concerned about their solitary confinement have released the following statement:

"As fellow Christians and other concerned people we protest against the action of the SA Defence Force in yet again putting Peter Moll and Richard Steele into solitary confinement. Peter is now in solitary confinement for the fourth time, and Richard for the second.

"The cells confining such prisoners have a floor space about the size of a large double bed. They are provided with a mattress, a water bottle and a chamber pot. Besides this they are allowed only a Bible. They are given only two half-hour periods of exercise outside their cells a day.

"The SADF has sentenced both men to detention for refusing to do military service. Their refusal was based strictly on grounds of Christian conscience.

"Why then are the authorities repeatedly sentencing them to solitary confinement? The charge is that they refuse to wear the regulation army uniform which the SADF requires ordinary military prisoners (but not some other conscientious objectors like the Jehovah's Witnesses) to wear.

"They have refused to wear this because could identify them completely as part of the SADF, and they were sentenced to detention in the first place precisely because they refused to be so identified.

"To wear these uniforms would thus compromise the basic principle for which they are suffering. The SADF, however, insists that they have no right to be conscientious objectors and is trying to insist that they are members of the army as much as any soldier is.

"The basic problem is that the law as it stands does not recognize the right of anyone to refuse military service on conscientious grounds. Ultimately what is needed is a change in the law to allow such conscientious objectors to do alternative non-military forms of national service as in other, civilized countries.

"Until the Minister of Defence consents to such change, we earnestly appeal to him and the military authorities to stop the folly of such repeated punishment in solitary for the same "offence".

"Peter and Richard have asked us to pray for those in command at the detention barracks. They will be fasting for three days, from April 3 to 5, to protest against their confinement. The fast will end in the celebration of Easter Sunday. By then Peter will have ended his present statutory maximum period of 14 days in solitary and Richard will have a few days left.

"Some of us are planning to fast with them. We are also planning a vigil in Cape Town over the period of the fast. This will be held in St George's Cathedral in town and in the the Congregational Church, Belmont Road, Rondebosch.

"We call on all others who are concerned to share in this vigil by spending time, no matter how short, in one of these churches over that period.

●The vigil will at the two venues be held from 6 pm tomorrow till 6pm on Saturday.

A spokesman for the defence Force last night said they did not want to comment on the private activities of soldiers in detention.

The 70 signatories to the statement include Professor A Paul Hare, Dr I P Toms, Dr Margaret Nash, Dr Mary Ellis, the Rev E Ashcroft, the Rev David Cook, the Rev Roy T Barker, the Rev Louis Bank, the Rev D S Bax, the Rev David Profit, the Rev J Dixon, the Rev C J Gregorowski, the Rev N S Mayall, the Rev B J Woods, and the Rev M Rowe.

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1/4/80

THE ARGUS, TUESI

Vigil for two fasting objectors

A VIGIL will be held in two Cape Town churches from Wednesday to Saturday in support of a three-day Easter fast by two students imprisoned for refusing to do military service.

Peter Moll and Richard Steele, who say they are objecting because of their Christian principles, have been sentenced to several periods of solitary confinement while in detention because of their stand against anything military, including their refusal to wear the military punishment overall.

From April 3 to April 5 they will take no food to bring their situation to the attention of the authorities.

The Cape Town vigil will be held from 6 pm on Wednesday until 6 pm on Saturday at the Crypt Chapel in St George's Cathedral and the Rondebosch Congregational Church in Belmont Road, Rondebosch.

Mr Steele's parents, Mr John and Mrs Dorothy Steele of Kempton Park, said their son had written that he and Mr Moll 'did not enjoy being in conflict with the authorities, nor do we believe the situation is enjoyed by the authorities.'

Publication - UCT man in court

ARGUS 1/4/80

MR Richard Stevens, 36, no address given, today appeared briefly, for the second time, before a Cape Town magistrate on a charge of possessing a banned publication at Malmesbury on March 21.

Mr Stevens, a co-director of the Centre for Inter-group Studies at UCT, was not asked to plead.

No evidence was led. The hearing was postponed to May 29 for trial in the Regional Court, Cape Town.

Mr Stevens was warned to appear.

Mr R H Peckham was on the Bench. Mr N Jones appeared for the State and Mr R Vassan for Mr Stevens.

Fairly good
despite some
minor misconceptions.

#11
15.

tot die ewe belangrike gesprekke oor ander fasette van die Wes-Kaapse multidimensionele uitdagings - soms genoem problematiek - sou dit die kroon span op die verwagtinge wat aan hierdie verslag gestel was.

'n Woord van dank -

aan 'n groot aantal kennisse en vriende van die BEO, asook hul organisasies, wat met opoffering en geduld meegehelp het op velerlei wyses; hul spesifieke bydraes sal hulle wel kan erken in hierdie voorlopige verslag.

Hoofstuk 2 van die verslag steun swaar op literatuurverwysings - direkte vertalings uit die oorspronklike bronne verklaar sommige van die meer kontensieuse stellings in daardie deel van die voorlegging.

Besondere erkenning moet [illegible] d aan mnr. Neville Riley, Direkteur, Tegnie[illegible] van die Kaapstadse Stadsraad vir die basiese i[illegible]heidsindiensneming in die metropolitaanse g[illegible]kbaar gestel het vir ver-werking deur die I[illegible] van hierdie verslag.

Hierdie inligting, [illegible]at deur ander persone en instansies verstre[illegible]gemaak van die agtergrond-kennis waaruit bev[illegible]uit het, maar is vanweë die versoek om han[illegible]ulikheid nie volledig in hierdie verslag

Decision later in assault trial

Court Reporter

JUDGMENT in the trial in which two former terrorism trial accused are appearing before Mr P J du Plessis in the Durban Regional Court, charged with assaulting a Security Branch policeman, was yesterday reserved until April 11.

Mr Penuel Madunga, 26, and Mr Kwenzekwakhe Elijah Mlaba, 26, have pleaded not guilty to assaulting W/O Colin Robertshaw by kicking and hitting him on July 16 last year after he had arrested Mr Madunga on a charge of assault.

Both had been acquitted earlier that day in a terrorism trial.

The alleged assault took place as W/O Robertshaw was taking Mr Madunga to the Sontsen Road police

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

13110

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
135656C	BAITJES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F		3	135656C
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F		1	154249M
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(-50)	1	156762U
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)	1	162343K
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CUPIDO	116120	DRAMA I	F		3	154826P

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Increasing danger to free Press in SA—Cillie

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The free Press was a cornerstone of our civilisation, Professor P.J Cillie, professor of journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, said today.

Addressing the university's autumn school on the Press in Modern Society he said the Press in South Africa was finding itself in increasing danger.

"Danger and freedom of information and discussion and criticism are never easily friends. Danger requires regimentation and regimentation is an enemy of freedom," he said.

In the last few years what could have been normal tension which always exists between authority and a free Press, had developed into confrontation and crisis in South Africa, Professor Cillie said.

"In the future we will not only have to try harder to reconcile danger and freedom to maintain the balance, but there is a complicating factor

"We have as a country undertaken, in a threateningly dangerous situation, to bring about reforms. It is along the whole front of our human relations. It is a situation we do not know.

"We have no precedents or extensive experience to guide us," he said.

By far-reaching internal renewal South African civilisation would become strengthened to become unbeatable and it was not only the Government which was faced with unknown circumstances but also the Press.

UCT

(185) 327

Mandela motion is stopped

2/4/80 BD

UMTATA — The Transkei Government yesterday dissociated itself from the campaign for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

A motion calling for the House of Assembly to align itself with the campaign for the release of the jailed African National Congress leader was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

As soon as Mr W. Dweba of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party tabled the motion calling for Mr Mandela's release, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, called on the Speaker to rule it out of order.

Chief Matanzima said the motion was out of order because it duplicated a motion passed by the House of Assembly in 1977 calling for the release of all Transkeians detained on Robben Island under South African security legislation.

He said his government's attitude to the campaign was that Mr Mandela's release was an issue that should be negotiated between the governments of Transkei and South Africa.

"What my government will not countenance is to be seen to be drawn into the campaign by organisations and newspapers in South Africa," he said.

These organisations were ill-disposed to the Transkei Government because when Transkei made a "positive" call for Mr Mandela's release in 1977 they had failed to support it.

Chief Matanzima said he agreed with the leader of the KwaZulu homeland, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who had said he considered the timing of the campaign to be politically ill-conceived.

The Speaker upheld the Prime Minister's objection to the tabling of the motion.

In an interview with the Daily Dispatch after Parliament adjourned, Chief Matanzima said his government would not tolerate an organised move in Transkei in support of the Mandela campaign, although individuals were free to sign the petition for Mr Mandela's release should they wish to do so.

He said Transkei was a separate state and would discuss the issue with the South African government.

Asked whether the government had made any progress on the issue since the 1977 motion calling for negotiations over Mr Mandela's release, he said: "We haven't tried it with the present Prime Minister of South Africa."

It was "for the Cabinet to decide" whether negotiations would be reopened soon, Chief Matanzima said. — DDR.

1. An intensive group management or representative management approach where acceptability research, family and way of life, education and the non-farm use of resources should receive more attention than is the case in the commercial sector, and

2. an improved information system through the media, published works and extension services. Particular attention must be paid to the motivation aspect in this regard.

Diagram 1 adapted from Lampher shows these contrasts between farm management for the commercial and traditional farming sectors.

In regard to agrarian extension a somewhat similar approach was advocated by Benalcazar when he said:—

"extension services should take into consideration the following suggestions:

(i) to teach groups and not individual farmers, in order to lower operational costs;

(ii) to use mass communication media, especially radio, to reach as many farmers as possible at the same time;

(iii) to select simple and more profitable techniques which can be easily understood and followed by farmers;

(iv) to prefer medium size owner operators;

(v) to use local leaders as extension agents to get acceptance of new ideas and facilitate communication between farmers and technical people; and

(vi) extension agents should teach small farmers how to organize in cooperatives or any other societies to facilitate introduction of new techniques."

It ought to be clear that in traditional agriculture in its present form there is little room to apply effective farm management practices. The nature of the total farm management problem is technical, structural-instituted and administrative. The first step in the right direction ought to be a deeper understanding of the true predicament of the traditional smallholder, which is the dominant type of production unit in the traditional sector (Hunter).

The willingness of the farmers to accept changes is determined by social and economic as well as technical factors, and a better knowledge of the limitations within the farming system will improve the chances of identifying the real problems and of implementing acceptable innovations.

One way to win the confidence of the rural community is to demonstrate well known practical innovations. A logical second step may be to tackle the land tenure problem.

To modernize and make production more effective the new Black States may choose between:

(a) the establishment of state farms and/or projects;

(b) organizing of collective farms; and

(c) the encouragement of capitalistic farm practices by the more enterprising members of the farming community (Richards et al.).

In all three of these cases a high degree of farm management is applicable. Experience elsewhere has shown that such reform of the land tenure system must be done on a large scale to give the necessary demonstration effect. Isolated state development projects, small collectives or co-operative farms or a few progressive farmers cannot effectively change the general picture of rural backwardness.

Development programmes such as the "Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Project" undertaken by the U N in Lesotho where modern agricultural technology with the use of

DIAGRAM 1

OBJECTIVE OF FARM MANAGEMENT WORK

Help farm people to make better or more successful decisions

	Teach Facts	Teach Skills
Business Facts		Decision-making Ability
COMME		L FARMERS
Business record analysis	Resource organization and planning	ement tive — Improved education, information system and extension service

Russell aide freed

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, who was taken into custody here on Friday after refusing to pay a R100 fine for the possession of two banned publications, was released after friends and relatives had paid her fine.

Mrs Cleminshaw, 57, secretary of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment or a fine of R100 for possessing the publications, "I write what I like," by Steve Biko, and "The Rioters Digest", published by the Michaelis students society at the University of Cape Town.

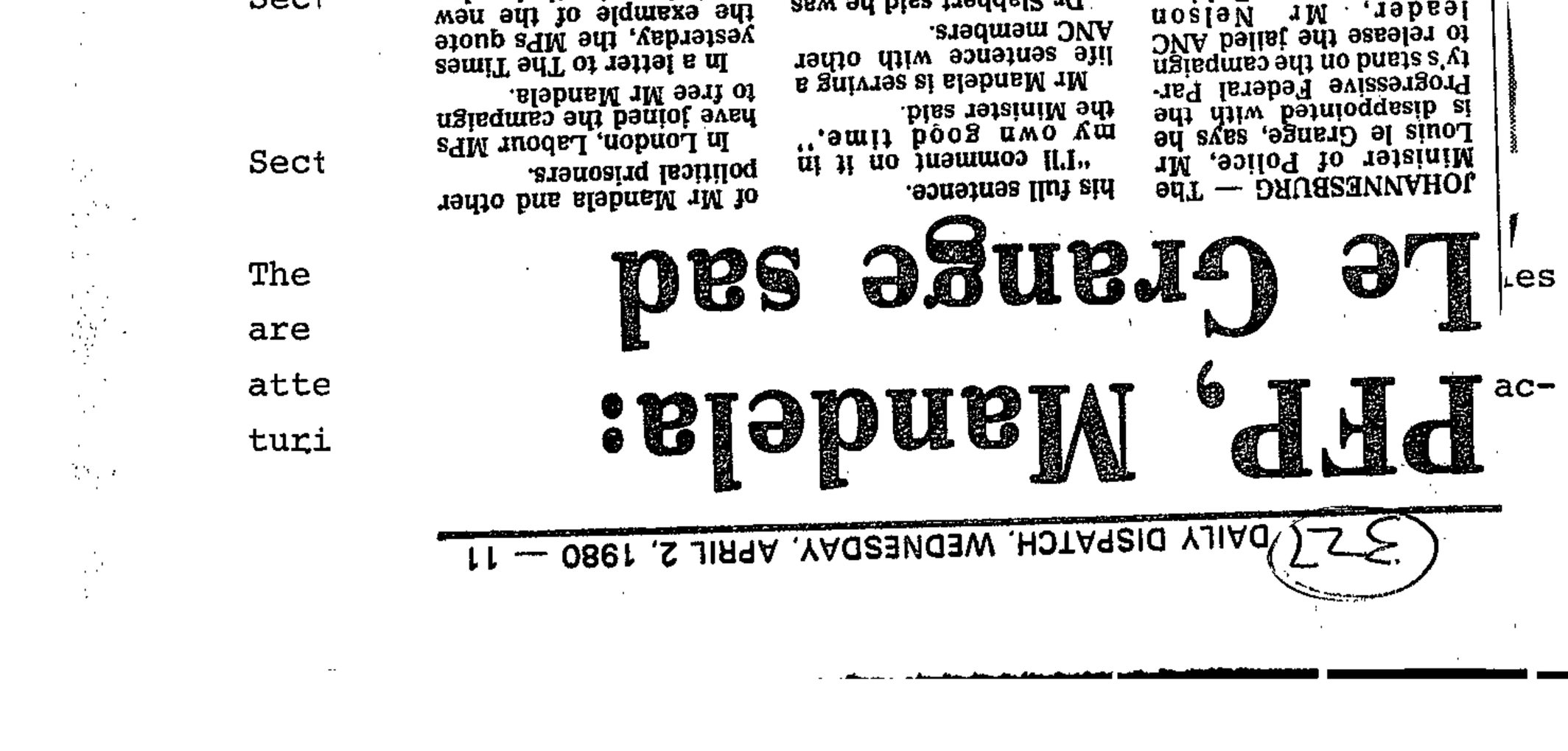
She had claimed in evidence that many people who tried to take an intelligent interest in South African affairs had banned books on their shelves.

Mrs Cleminshaw said yesterday people had put up the money because they felt she had made her point and should leave jail to consider an appeal against the sentence. — SAPA.

(g) The ideological criticism

According to the Marxist doctrine, capitalism is sustained by the continuous existence of a surplus fund of labour created inter alia by rural reforms isolating individuals from their sources of production; the commodisation of labour and the (capital intensive) capitalistic method of production. The surplus labour force created in this manner serves to keep the demands of the active labour force in check and is a reservoir for cyclical peak activity labour requirements. As they partly originate from a rural environment which can no longer offer them a livelihood, their urban incomes must of necessity be a minimum; as a group this section of the labour force is in a continuous state of poverty.

The capitalistic entrepreneur can only afford to maintain part of the surplus work force. At a given stage the state intervenes with relief in various forms. According to the Marxist views, the capitalistic production system developed



DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1980 — 11

PFP, Mandela: Le Grange sad

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, says he is disappointed with the Progressive Federal Party's stand on the campaign to release the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, from Robben Island.

"I am disappointed that the PFP has now — through one of its senior representatives, Dr Alex Boraine — publicly sided with Mandela and his friends," Mr Le Grange said yesterday." It seems that Dr Van Zyl Slabbert has confirmed he has not got much differences with Dr Boraine on this."

Mr Le Grange was reacting to an Afrikaans newspaper report which said it was expected that he would make a statement in which he would take a strong stand against Mr Mandela's release and that he would refer to the fact the ANC leader would have to serve his full sentence.

"I'll comment on it in my own good time," the Minister said.

Mr Mandela is serving a life sentence with other ANC members.

Dr Slabbert said he was surprised that Mr Le Grange had expressed his disappointment now. "My party's position has been very clear since we adopted our new constitution.

"On the national convention question, we have made it clear it should be determined who the effective political leaders are and negotiate with them on a basis that they reject violence and subversion and try to find a constitutional solution by peaceful means," Dr Slabbert said.

More than 22 000 signatures have been collected so far for the petition, launched three weeks ago for the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners.

In London, Labour MPs have joined the campaign to free Mr Mandela.

In a letter to The Times yesterday, the MPs quote the example of the new Zimbabwe in their plea that Mandela should be released to play his part in the politics of South Africa.

In their letter the MPs state: "It is now 16 years since Nelson Mandela and a number of others in the leadership of the African National Congress in South Africa were sentenced to life imprisonment.

"During these long years they have been held in a maximum security prison."

"How much longer will Nelson Mandela and his associates have to languish on Robben Island ," — DDC.

The Star

Thursday April 3 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

If you would like to read our censors' thoughts, what with embargoes, bannings, unbannings, appeals, expert and minority reports, a new booklet — and this page — may help you. JAAP BOEKKOOI analyses the latest trends on the "Burger's Daughter," "Magersfontein" and other rulings which have created about as much new confusion as they cleared of the old.

Baring the flaws of our literary guardians

Star 3/4/80

NADINE GORDIMER, still cynical after the unbanning of her seventh novel, but smiling at her Parktown home after winning her second CNA Award.

BRIEFS

Republiek van Suid-Afrika — Republic of South Africa

Direktoraat van Publikasies
Directorate of Publications

Telegramadres / Telegraphic address FILCEN

Privaatsak/Private Bag X9069

Tel No 21-1000

KAAPSTAD/CAPE TOWN : 8000

Mr Raymond Tucker
P O Box 7571
JOHANNESBURG
2000

Verw Ref No P79/6/73

1979 -7- 16

Dear Mr Tucker

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 : PUBLICATION
"BURGER'S DAUGHTER"

In response to your telephonic request of 10 July 1979, I have to inform you that the committee's reasons for declaring that the above-mentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47(2)(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Publications Act, 1974 were as follows:

A. THE TREATMENT OF THE THEME IS UNDESIRABLE

The publication is a political novel. The theme is black consciousness and organizing for the coming black revolution.

The events take place in South Africa, France and England - mostly in that grey area where white radicals and left-wing intellectuals [illegible]

The official document banning "Burger's Daughter" plus its "crude report" which enumerated all the novel's, and its author's, misdemeanours.

which rhyme with bit and luck; a Jung quotation about God using the bathroom; others talking about dumb Dutchmen, and a lot of quotations about communism and marxism, which is not surprising since the book deals with the life story of communist Lionel Burger's daughter, Rosa.

Anonymous

The committee was also greatly upset about Miss Gordimer's characters using phrases, like "Amandhla, Awethu" (Power to the People), "Uhuru for Azania," names like Luthuli, Xuma, Mondlane and Fischer, and some choice nasty words used for the fuzz, in this case the SAP.

The impression from the readers' report is that here was a band of men and women anonymous, who nitpicked their way through the pages, almost like little boys looking for four-letter words in a book found in daddy's drawer, to find every piece of offence, without taking into account the context or characters.

It was no wonder that when the Publications Appeal Board appointed three literary experts, one of them, Professor P J H Titlestad, found the committee of readers had "not begun to read the novel," and lambasted them for the "crudity" of their report which had deeply shocked him.

Political

"I am compelled to comment that this report is an example of the kind of reading that the very existence of censorship system inevitably creates the tendency towards, and which must be guarded against with the greatest rigour," he added.

In her chapter, "What the Book is About," Nadine Gordimer carefully takes the censor's thoughts, misreadings and biases apart.

She shows that although "Burger's Daughter" is a political novel "it explicates the effect of politics on human lives, and, unlike a political tract, does not propagate an ideology."

The theme of the novel, she says, is human conflict. This conflict is between the desire to live a personal, private life, and the rival claim of social responsibility to one's fellow men — human advancement.

Miss Gordimer's outline is broad, but where the original censors nitpicked, she hits back. Several times she shows the readers' committee has not read, and quoted, correctly, or quoted merely selectively.

Customary

Phrases like "thick Afrikaners," a quotation from Jung, a sentence on how "kaffirs" have to eat whites' half-rotten fruit and others were all taken from passages of irony, rhetoric, heated polemics or even from a book not banned in South Africa.

At other times a so-called "communist phrase" was used to expose such a catch-phrase; and about a Black Power phrase like "Amandhla, Awethu," she writes: "Anyone who has ever attended a political trial in South Africa has heard it as it is the customary salute from blacks . . . when prisoners leave the dock."

Nadine Gordimer makes no excuses for sentences in the book which, the Readers' Committee found, placed the police an an "extremely unfavourable light."

'Superior'

"Once again," she writes, "it has not needed any fiction writer to bring this about . . ." and then continues that "bloody white bastard / police bastard" were "commonly used epithets in South Africa. . . . Suppressing them in print will not unsay them."

One of the shortest reports in the Taurus book is that by one of the literary experts appointed by the Appeal Board to analyse "Burger's Daughter," Dr Rialette Wiehahn.

She calls the novel "literature of superior quality," but adds that communism or black consciousness is not its theme.

"The author has been far more specific. 'Burger's Daughter' is Rosa Burger's story, and it is her personal dilemma rather than a general political issue which constitutes the thematic interest."

The readers' allegation that Rosa's story was being used as a pad to launch an attack on South Africa "relegates Burger's Daughter to the realm of mere propaganda literature."

Also, the readers' finding that in the novel "the whites are the baddies, the blacks the goodies," points, according to Dr Wiehahn, to "the over-simplification that is inherent in propaganda but has no place whatever in serious literature."

Society

It is obvious from all the violent charges against "Burger's Daughter" that the difference between the country's authors and our book banners is in the last analysis a very simple one.

It is that authors regard it as their point of integrity to portray society as it is, or as they see it. And that censors, like the three monkeys, prefer not to hear turmoil, see turmoil, or speak turmoil (except in what Professor Titlestad called their "crude report").

Both Professor Dugard and author Gordimer

3/4/80

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It's obvious that the little red book about The Thoughts of Chairman Mao is still verboten in South Africa, but now for a simple R1 you can buy a book that gives all the Thoughts of Chairman Lammie — surnamed Snyman, and his Gideons' Band of censors.

In this 74-page mini - encyclopaedia of the censors' thoughts, prejudices, loves, hates and nitpickings, the flaws of the country's literary guardians are bared in the most illustrative detail.

The book is the complete case history of Nadine Gordimer's embargoed - banned - unbanned latest novel "Burger's Daughter" and as such is titled "What Happened to 'Burger's Daughter,' or How South African Censorship Works."

It is a sort of anti - censorship combined effort by the author, Professor John Dugard of the Law Faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand and Taurus Publishers, who consist of Wits Afrikaans Department academics Professor Ernst Lindenberg, Dr Ampie Coetzee (foremost expert on jailed and banned Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach) and John Miles, whose own novel "Donderdag of Woensdag," was banned last year.

therefore treat the "Burger's Daughter" unbanning with a healthy dose of cynicism.

In his analysis of recent PCB rulings, and reading the Thoughts of Chairman Lammie (recently retired) and his band of guardians, Professor Dugard finds these "are only the top of the iceberg," and quotes the experts in finding that the readers' committee "has not read accurately, has severely distorted by quoting out of context and . . . stands convicted of bias, prejudice and literary incompetence."

Unpleasant

"If this arbitrary approach is employed by a committee when it is on its guard, how much more arbitrary is it likely to be when dealing with the work of a relatively unknown writer, in particular a black one?" he asks.

And Miss Gordimer takes up a similar theme when she writes of the sinister implications of the banning - unbanning process "with a wide-eyed demonstration of 'fairmindedness.'

"There is the unpleasant suggestion that those among us, who are uncompromising opponents of censorship . . . can be bought off by special treatment accorded to our books.

". . . No ban on any black writer's work is likely to be challenged by the director's own application to the Appeal Board."

Shock

The book has given Nadine Gordimer a unique opportunity to answer back every allegation made about her and her novel in the now famous "reasons" given last July for the banning of "Burger's Daughter."

Remember how the readers' committee appointed under the Publications Act reported how they had gone through Miss Gordimer's latest novel and found one shock after another?

They accused her of using Black Power cliches, of exploiting the country's black-white dichotomy, of "using facts in a one-sided manner to propagate communist opinions," and of giving "no credit" to the good things done in South Africa, such as in the developing sports policy.

Other sections of the committee's report highlighted other naughty bits from the novel: four-letter words of an excremental and propagational nature

3/4/80

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1971	J.A. Döckel & J.A. Groenewald	Die vraag na voedsel in Suid-Afrika./ The demand for food in South Africa. Agrekon 9(4). 1970. 15–20.
1972	W.L. Nieuwoudt	Faktorsubsidies en sekere beleidsimplikasies. / Factor subsidies and certain policy implications. Agrekon 11(3). 1972. 5–8.
1973	J.A. Döckel	Die invloed van die prys van water op sekere verbruikskategorieë. The influence of the price of water on certain water demand categories. Agrekon 12(3). 1973. 17–22.
1974		Geen Toekenning nie / No award.
1975	P.H. Spies	Koste-voordeelontleding in die landbou-sektor. Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Ekonomie. 43(2). 221–232.
1976	W.L. Nieuwoudt (Joint paper with J.B. Bullock and G.A. Mathia).	An economic evaluation of alternative peanut policies. American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 58. 1976. 485–495.
1977	M.D. Nel & J.A. Groenewald	Die effek van die varkvleispryssiklus en voerpryse op optimale skedulering in vark-produksie. The effect of the pig meat price cycle and feed prices on optimal scheduling in pig production. Agrekon 16(2). 1977. 1–9.

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1980 — 9

Press in increasing danger says Cillie

CAPE TOWN — The Press in South Africa was finding itself in a situation of increasing danger, Prof P. J. Cillie, Professor of Journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, said here yesterday.

Addressing the university's autumn school on the role of the press in modern society, Prof Cillie said: "Unless the Press and the authorities came to their senses, a greater disaster could strike the Press and thereby our civilisation, of which a free press is a cornerstone.

"Danger and freedom of information, discussion and criticism are never easily friends. Danger requires regimentation, and regimentation is the enemy of all sorts of freedom," he said.

In the past few years, what could have been considered "normal tension between authority and free press, had developed into confrontation and crisis in South Africa," he said.

"In future we will have to try harder to reconcile danger and freedom to maintain a balance — but there is a complication.

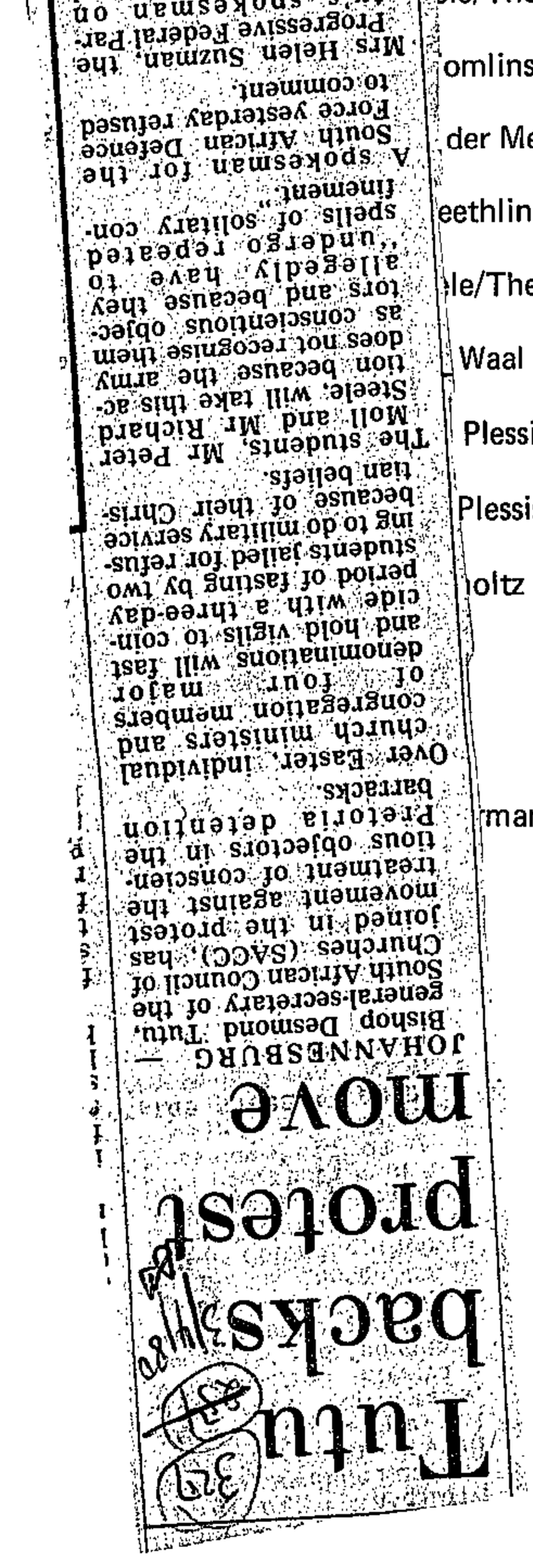
"We have as a country undertaken, in a threatening and dangerous situation, to bring about reforms along the whole front of our human relations. It is an unfamiliar situation. We have no precedents or extensive experience to guide us," Prof Cillie said.

It was by far-reaching internal renewal that the defensibility of South African civilisation could be strengthened, and it was not only the government which was faced with unknown circumstances, but also the Press.

Prof Cillie said dissent over the nature and tempo of reform tended to be heated and disruptive when it took place in circumstances of peril to the nations. The country's whole structure could be shattered. — SAPA.

VOORSITTERS EN PRESIDENTE / CHAIRMEN AND PRESIDENTS

1962 – 65	Tomlinson
1966 – 68	Havemann
1969 – 71	an Wyk
1972 – 74	Scholtz
1975 – 76	lattingh
1963 – 64	de Swardt
1965 – 66	ele/The Hon. D.C.H. Uys
1967 – 68	omlinson
1969	der Merwe
1970	eethling
1971	le/The Hon. H.S. Schoeman
1972	Waal
1973	Plessis
1974	Plessis
1975 – 76	oltz
1977 – 78	rmann



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VOL. 178] PRETORIA, 3 APRIL 1980 [No. 6939

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 768 3 April 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LIST/LYS P80/20

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/2/160	*Lady and the Champ, The*	Pat Booth	(a)+(b)
P80/2/161	*Arena*	Norman Bogner	(a), (b)+(d)
P80/2/166	*Not made of Stone*	Dr K. Heslinga	(a)
P80/3/13	*Joy of Gay Sex, The*	Dr Charles Silverstein and Edmund White	(a)
P80/3/130	54 *Models Colour Playing Cards*	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)

No. 769 3 April 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 1 April 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 25 (2) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval on review by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) as applied by section 25 (2) (b), of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 21 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/3/21	*Carrie (TV Version) and Trailer*	United Artists Corporation (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 768 3 April 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 769 3 April 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 1 April 1980 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op hersiening deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (2) (b), van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/3/21	*Carrie (TV Version) and Trailer*	United Artists Corporation (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

CAPE TIMES 3/4/80

Vigil begins for fasting objectors

~~254~~ 327

Staff Reporter

A 72-HOUR Christian vigil in solidarity with conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele began in a Cape Town church at 6 pm last night.

The vigil, held last night in the Congregational Church, Belmont Road, Rondebosch, will also be held at the St George's Cathedral, Wale Street, from 6 am tomorrow.

The move is in sympathy with a three-day fast — which begins today — by the two conscientious objectors, at present in solitary confinement in Pretoria detention barracks.

Both men have been sentenced to solitary confinement before during this period of detention imposed for refusing to do military service. The issue which has placed them there again is their refusal to wear the regulation army uniform worn by ordinary military prisoners.

A statement by 70 Christian sympathizers which was published in the Cape Times on Tuesday said that Jehovah's Witness objectors were not required to wear the regulation uniform.

"They feel they would be identifying themselves with the South African Defence Force against their will if they wore the uniform," said the Rev Douglas Bax, a minister at the Rondebosch Congregational Church."

The vigil at the two venues will end at 6pm on Saturday April 5.

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY APRIL 3 1980

Church hits out at lifting of book ban

Religion Reporter

COMMENTING on the lifting of the censorship ban on Etienne Leroux's book, Magersfontein, O Magersfontein, the Ned Geref Kerk has reiterated its dislike of the book and reaffirmed its support for the censorship system.

Die Kerkbode, official organ of the Ned Geref Kerk, says that since the book was banned in 1977, 'there has been no talk of a ceasefire because the fight about the banning of the book was hardly completed when the SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns awarded it the Hertzog Prize.'

The editorial article added that the Church had voiced its protest against this award. 'Many church councils, presbyteries and even synods, youth and women's organisations and cultural organisations, raised their protest.'

TWO YEARS

After the expiry of the two-year period laid down by law, the publishers had again submitted the book to a committee of the Publications Board, which recommended that the ban should not be lifted.

The publishers took the matter to the Appeal Board, which lifted the ban.

'This decision has been loudly applauded in some circles. Some allege that a great injustice to Afrikaans literature was corrected by this action.

A MOVEMENT

'But what does cause concern is the fact that some are interpreting the lifting of the ban as a movement away from the censorship system. One can but hope this is an interpretation of the Appeal Board's action, and not the direction in which that board is moving.

'If that were so, then the Church could not be silent in this matter, but would have to raise its prophetic voice.'

CAPE TIMES 4/4/80

4 Appeal Board men from Tukkies

(327)

By LEON BEKKER

THE four academics who serve on the Publications Appeal Board's advisory "panel of experts" are all from the University of Pretoria.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, announced the names of three new members of the panel this week, making a total of 10.

Of the three, two are academics, and both are from the University of Pretoria. They are Professor Nicolas Sabbagha and Dr Rina Pretorius.

Professor Sabbagha has retired, but was a professor in English at the university. Dr Pretorius is a lecturer in Afrikaans.

The other two academics on the panel are Professor Dr Alewyn Grove and Professor Dr Anna Neethling-Pohl.

Professor Grove was the chairman of the Suid Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, and the head of the Department of Afrikaans at the University of Pretoria.

Professor Neethling-Pohl was a professor in drama at the university.

The other members of the panel are:

Mr Jacobus Malherbe, a retired regional magistrate, Mr Desmond Abernethy, the retired headmaster of Pretoria Boys High School and the Progressive Federal Party's provincial council candidate in the Waterkloof constituency in the last election, General Gideon Joubert, a retired Commissioner of Police, the Rev Petrus van der Merwe, of the Ned Geref Kerk, Mr Carl Fuchs, a retired director-general of the SABC and Dr Casper Venter, of the Gereformeerde Kerk.

The panel is composed of people who are designated by the Minister of the Interior to serve on the board when it hears appeals against censorship decisions.

In terms of the Publications Act, the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor J C W van Rooyen, must nominate two of the 10 members of the advisory panel to sit with him to hear an appeal.

SA pays Shell for Salem oil cargo

CAPE TIMES 4/4/80

55 280 327

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From page 1

get loan facilities in South Africa to buy the Salem. Volkskas Bank furnished him with a credit letter enabling him to borrow R12,3 million for the ship. The transaction was carried out by the Marine Midland Bank of London who, in turn, guaranteed the money to the ship's owners, Pimmerton Shipping Ltd of Monrovia, Liberia.

● Volkskas Bank admitted issuing the credit letter for the purchasing of "commodities", but said it was unaware it was to be used for the Salem deal.

● Captain Georgoulis and the chief engineer, Mr Antonio Kalomiropoulos, were extradited from Senegal to Monrovia and have been charged under a section of Liberian law covering the licensing of ship's officers.

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Shell International Petroleum Company Limited has accepted a "substantial sum" from the official South African oil purchasing agency, SFF Association, as the agency's full settlement for crude oil which the tanker, Salem, discharged in Durban in December.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Consumer Affairs, last night forbade the press to publish the actual sum paid to the company.

This is the first time the port at which the Salem secretly docked to discharge part of her cargo before being scuttled off the west coat of Africa, has been officially named. Till now the press had been restricted to references of "an African port".

Shell statement

In a statement from Shell International in London, the company said:

"Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd (Shell) and the official ... [illegible] ... nation of 25c for each entry to ST ... TO CORRECT ... 3 000

company which owned the tanker, for compensation for the light crude oil. Mr Soudan's Oxford shipping company is centred in Monrovia, Liberia, but also operates from an office in Houston where Mr Soudan is executive vice-president of American Polomax International.

Other developments were:

● The captain of the Salem, Mr Dmimitrious Georgoulis, was named as master of a Greek ship, the Alexandros K, which sank mysteriously last year after being diverted to Lebanon where her sugar cargo was sold while en route to Saudi Arabia.

● Two senior Scotland Yard investigators arrived in South Africa at the end of February to probe a possible local link in the saga. They said, as far as they could establish, that no South Africans were involved in anything illegal.

● The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, published a report in February saying that Mr Soudan attempted to

➡➡➡➡ A To page 2

- in die Staande Komitee behoort veral ook die D
raad verteen
aansporing
stelling by
wegadministr
vragtariewe

nywerheid en handel met daarby 'n heeltydse adm
fasiliteit vir raadpleging deur individuele be

2.34

gesprekke prakties deurentyd aan die gang met die Spoorweg-administrasie hetsy deur individue of institusionele organisasies wat om 'n verskeidenheid van redes, wisselende van ekonomiese tot strategiese - en soms ook emosionele - oorwegings, pleidooie voorlê vir hersiening van tariewe; meestal spesifieke vragtariewe.

Die BEO verneem dat die sakegemeenskap van die Wes-Kaap groot waardering het vir di[illegible]e ontvangs wat hulle deurgaans van die ad[illegible] geleenthede ervaar.

Daar is egter beslis [illegible]e aan die Spoorweë se vermoë om uitvoer[illegible] taakstelling van bevordering van ekonom[illegible]ntralisasie.

Maar daar teenoor is [illegible] nyweraars van oordeel is dat h[illegible]r wyse gehelp moet word om die nadele va[illegible]d vanaf die belangrikste afsetgebiede t[illegible]verre die Spoorweë self nie instaat is c[illegible]ëring te onderneem nie, sal die regering[illegible]ie bekostiging daarvan uit die sentrale [illegible]dig sou wees.

Daar bestaan natuurli[illegible]nige verlaging van spoortariewe en toege[illegible]vervoer wat ook vir die terugwaartse roete[illegible]e P.W.V.-gebied na Kaapstad, sal geld, di[illegible]sie van die Wes-Kaap in gevaar sal ste[illegible]

Die BEO kan slegs aank[illegible]

- soos die Schumann K[illegible]soek voorgestel het - 'n Staande K[illegible]ing van Spoorvragtariewe aangestel w[illegible]e behoort in die oordeel van die BEO [illegible]iserende gesagsinstansie te wees nie, maar eerder 'n institusionele instelling wat geraadpleeg kan word, saamgestel uit genomineerdes van die Spoorwegadministrasie, die Beplanningsowerhede, en institusionele verteenwoordigers van landbou,

Listing badly

On January 17 a tanker, British Trident, spotted the Salem off the coast of Dakar on the bulge of Africa. She was listing badly in the calm seas but sending out no distress signals. Five minutes after the captain of the British ship spoke to Salem, there was an explosion and minutes later the 24-man crew of Salem headed for the Trident in lifeboats. She sank 30 hours later.

The resulting oil slick was 38 km long and 8 km wide — far smaller than would be expected from a tanker carrying a full load.

The giant marine insurance house, Lloyds of London, the underwriters, instituted an investigation into suspected fraud and piracy.

Then began a four-nation probe into the circumstances of her sinking.

Shell International issued a writ against Mr Fred Ed Soudan, a director of the tanker

On December 10 the ship sailed from a Middle Eastern port, bound for Genoa, Italy, where it was to deliver the oil to Pontoil Ltd.

Four days out of the port, the oil was sold to Shell Oil International in accordance with normal open market methods.

The ship then docked at a port — now named as Durban — and pumped ashore part of the cargo. The huge tanks were then filled with sea water.

The mysterious circumstances surrounding the scuttling of the Salem and the disappearance of her cargo of crude oil, have been part of an international fraud probe, involving police in eight countries.

Slipway closed for 'security'

Cape Times 4/4/80

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By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

A RULING by the South African Navy about the use of the Cole Point slipway at Simonstown, which has the effect of excluding the general public from this facility, has been taken largely for security reasons.

This has become clear in a statement by a senior spokesman of the SAN, in reaction to the dismay expressed by Cape small-boat anglers who have used the slipway for more than 20 years and who feel they should at least have been offered an alternative facility.

From Tuesday this week use of the slipway has by SAN directive been limited to members of the False Bay Yacht Club — who are the lessees — and of the SA Marlin and Tuna Club.

The naval spokesman said yesterday:

"Simonstown is after all a naval port, and movement of all small craft in the area is subject to naval control, for security reasons.

"The False Bay Yacht Club is the lessee of the Cole Point launching ramp, and one of the terms of the lease is that the use of the ramp is to be restricted to bona fide members of the club, and of the SA Marlin and Tuna Club.

"Nothing prevents members of the public from becoming members of these clubs."

Mr Hymie Steyn, president of the SA Ski Boat and Light Tackle Game Fishing Association, said earlier this week that the SAN directive was a major setback to all dinghy fishermen and ski-boaters. Small-boat anglers who had fished off the Bullnose at Simonstown for years had now lost the only safe launching place on the Western side of False Bay.

● The Cole Point slipway was built by the Simonstown Town Council, which relinquished control of it to the SA Navy in 1972.

Exclusion of the general public from use of this launching ramp has highlighted the urgent need for small-boat facilities on the Peninsula coastline, and boat owners are hoping more than ever that the investigations that have been ordered into potential harbours and launching places will be accelerated.

The Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson, when he announced last month the decision to go ahead as soon as possible with the Granger Bay small-boat harbour scheme, adjoining Table Bay docks, added that it had also been decided that the provision of further facilities in other parts of the Peninsula, such as at Hout Bay and Simonstown, should be investigated.

Church concern over censorship decision

Staff Reporter

DIE KERKBODE — the Ned Geref Kerk's official organ — says the church would have to "raise its voice prophetically" if the Publications Appeal Board's decision to lift the ban on the controversial Afrikaans book Magersfontein O Magersfontein! was an indication of a move away from the censorship system.

An editorial in the latest issue of the magazine points out that "many church councils, synods and youth, cultural, and womens organizations" had protested against the awarding of the Hertzog prize to the book.

Since the book was banned in 1977 "there has been no talk of a ceasefire because the fight about the banning was hardly completed when the SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns awarded it the Hertzog prize".

The church had voiced its protest against this award.

The decision to lift the ban had been "loudly applauded in some circles". Some alleged that a great injustice to Afrikaans literature had been corrected by the lifting of the ban.

"But what does cause concern is that the fact that some are interpreting the lifting of the ban as a move away from the censorship system. One can only hope that this is an interpretation of the board's action, and not the direction the board is moving.

"If this was the case, the church could not remain silent but would have to raise its prophetic voice," the Kerkbode said.

Ex-Nusas man faces N-blast site spy charge

4/4/80 (327)

[redacted]

N-blast site

FROM PAGE 1

vestigations or negotiations with a view to acquiring a site licence.

At the same time, during a visit to the Escom building, he is said to have obtained information and photocopies to send to the previously mentioned individuals and organisations.

It is also alleged that on September 19 he visited the Duvha Power Station near Witbank to obtain information.

On September 19 he visited Kriel Power Station and unlawfully and with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order obtained two drawings — a flow diagram of Camden Power Station and and an electric track diagram of Camden Power Station — the charges said.

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—An alleged ANC spy is said to have acquired information on 'the region where the Atomic Energy Board regarded it seismologically safe to explode a nuclear device in the Republic'.

This was revealed in court here yesterday when a former National Union of Students deputy president appeared briefly on seven charges under the Terrorism Act, with alternatives under the Atomic Energy Act and the Internal Security Act.

Dr Renfrew Christie objected to pleading to the charges on the grounds that he had been told of them only 45 minutes before he appeared in court.

His defence counsel, Mr Raymond Tucker, told the Court: 'My client is at a material disadvantage as he has had only about 45 minutes to discuss the matter with counsel.

Alternatives

'Since he is facing seven charges under the Terrorism Act, with alternatives under the Atomic Energy Act, the Internal Security Act and an alternative charge of theft of a document, I ask for a week's postponement.'

The Magistrate, Mr B J O van Schalkwyk, postponed the hearing to April 11.

The Attorney General asked that Dr Christie be remanded without bail, in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Dr Christie was detained on October 23 last year under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He holds a doctorate from Oxford University and was attached to the South African Labour and Development Research Unit at Cape Town [illegible]

decentralisation incentives elsewhere but in fact, quite the opposite, viz. the high concentration of activity in the centre of gravity of the South African economy namely the PWV area.

The BER recommends that representatives of institutions be appointed to a Unit for ing Potential Evaluation to form a forma rdinated programme of dynamic training in pra anagement.

The informal structure

In the context of useful ng, mention has already been made of the n of the informal structure.

(p) Co-ordination of sub ent objectives and points of view o es

In this context the word sed in management sciences becomes operativ ng on the basic reason for existence of t er to limit areas of interest, thereby obta cus on involvement in the primary activity.

Enquiries indicated prais regarding "mission" in some instances among and because of this, formulation of pol ation of planning was much less complicate r some of their colleagues elsewhere in

Unfortunately, the oppos untered, which often led to competitior f industrial deve-lopment by means of plea ats) of the in-stitutions concerned, wh were for granting of a variety of concessi ncrease a particular locality's relative attraction for industrialists.

A difficult but unavoidable obligation will be to arrange a round table meeting of all concerned for a discussion on the relative spacial deployment of economic development and growth in the Western Cape.

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

Drawing

It is alleged that between September 12 and September 18, 1979 he took from the library at Megawatt Park a drawing of the general lay-out of Koeberg and took a report entitled 'Public reaction to nuclear power and the influence of public relations techniques' and attempted to send them to Grinwala by posting each in a separate envelope to a C Needham in London.

The charges against Dr Christie allege that during this period he unlawfully and without the permission of the Atomic Energy Board transmitted information connected with in-

February 8, 1978.

Eriksson in a letter on legedly conveyed to

This information was al-

device in the Republic.

safe to explode a nuclear garded it seismologically ing the region where the quired information regard-

It is alleged that he ac-

Germany.

ain, Switzerland, and 1979, in South Africa, Brit- tween 1978 and October 23, to have taken place be-

The offences are alleged

cial), and to Horst Kleinschmidt.

Grinwala (an ANC offi- Gunner Eriksson, to Irene Exchange Fund, to Lars- ternational University South Africa's energy situation to the ANC, the in- formation on all aspects of ing to make available in-

He is accused of intend-

arrested.

ing industry when he was search into the coal min- He was working on re-

GOOD FRIDAY
Greenwood Park
9.00 a.m.: Pastor G. Chinnasami &
9.00 a.m.: Social Service.
R. Spink (Holy Communion)

2.7 Transport and railage tariffs

This input factor is a popular cause for major complaint as manufacturers find these costs too high to enable them to market their products on the largest single outlet in South Africa, viz the PWV area; relevant figures appear in table 2.6.

A BER survey showed that most local goods competing on northern markets fall within tariff classes 1 to 3; a surcharge of 66% is commonly applicable; cost of railage amount to 6% to 8% of delivered price of Western Cape products on the northern markets; reviews of tariff classifications of goods e.g. from class 1 to 3 have occurred, which implied that up to one-third had been paid in excess for a long time; the principles on which some of the classifications are based could be reconsidered with advantage; as a contributing factor to delivered costs, rail tariffs are decisive in the concentric tendencies towards the market in locational decisions of footloose manufacturing undertakings.

It should be borne in mind that in manufacturing goods with a high price elasticity of demand, the concentric tendency towards establishment at the main points of sale will necessarily be great and of particular importance is the fact that these locational considerations do not only apply to smaller undertakings.

A survey by the Cape Chamber of Industries showed that 53,5% of local firms rely on the northern markets for more than 40% of their sales turnover; manufacturers of less durable consumer goods market 70% to 80% of their products on the Rand [illegible] is surveyed indicated that those markets are [illegible] tance for their survival.

Against this [illegible] clear that [illegible] je tariffs are a decisi[illegible] cale for most industr[illegible] uring sector, is exceptiona[illegible] nportation costs and eff[illegible] ages to the Western

Books banned in Transkei (317)
UMTATA — In terms of a Government Gazette notice issued here this week and signed by the secretary for the Department of the Interior Mr M. Thus, the following books have been declared undesirable in Transkei:
Delta of Venus by Erotica Annaisnin, Fiona by Fiona Richmond, Wifey by Judy Blume, The world is full of married men by Jackie Collins and Super Celeste by Peter May.

6/4/80 327

1980

ion hit by a rocket

9. THE CHURCH STRUGGLI

28 January - 1 Febr

Since the 17th century, i
significant role in shaping
ways the Church continue:
the most dominant institut
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crucial issues facing our soc
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At the same time, the Chi
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This series of lectures is des
contemporary situation, to
the Church in South Afric
the Church in our country.

NE, APRIL 6, 1980 84A 327

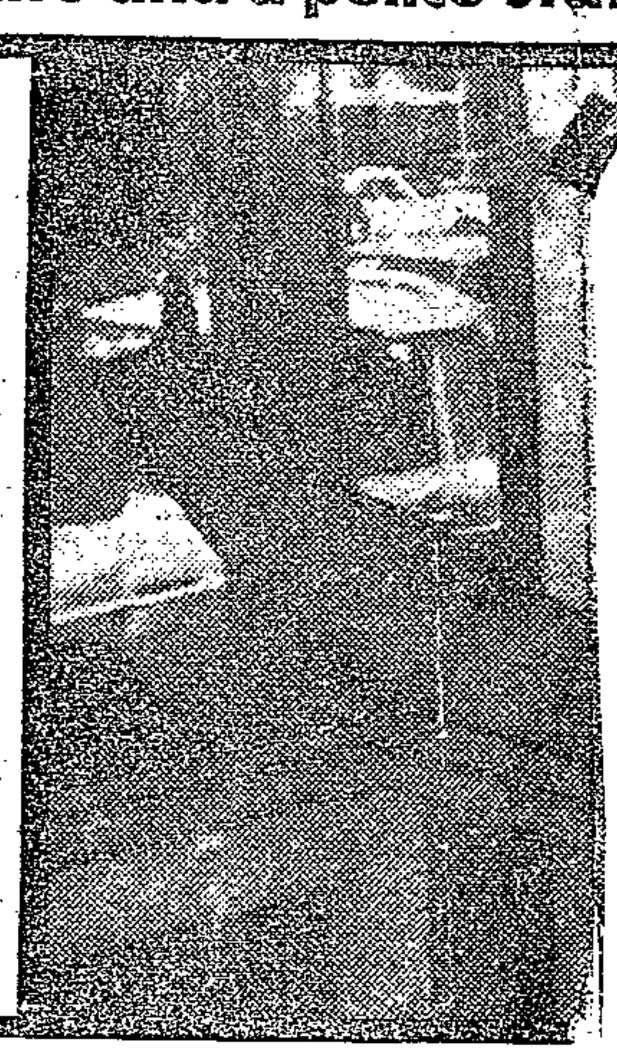
Booysens 1

A grenade in the gutter, a bullet-spattered cafe and a police station

LEFT: Vic Hall . . . he found a hand grenade in the gutter outside his house

RIGHT: Irmenia Martins . . . she had two bullets shatter her Cape window and door

FAR RIGHT: Rocket damage on the Booysens Police Station roof and bullet-holes spattered over the walls



Sunday EXPRESS

THE COUNTER TO TERRORISM

A PATTERN is being set. Four times in less than a year the targets have been smaller police stations at times when most of the men were away or asleep. The terrorists swoop in — with more firepower than skill in the cases thus far — and pepper the building indiscriminately before making a rapid departure. South Africa can be thankful that, despite the Russian rocket-launchers and AK-47s, nobody was killed.

In the four attacks so far, the police death toll has been mercifully low considering the viciousness of the attackers. Tragically, we cannot count on that always being so.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has referred to the fact that the Booysens raiders left behind leaflets demanding the release of Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela. The police have suggested that calls to free these men somehow led to the events of Thursday night. Yet it is important for South Africans to appreciate that it is not as simple as that.

The Minister himself warned the country long before the Mandela controversy arose that it could expect terror attacks to increase.

The strategy seems clear. It is to pick a relatively weak but symbolic target (policemen are associated with all the laws that Blacks hate) and literally to try to terrorise the occupants. In so doing, the attackers might very well seize upon some or other subject of topical controversy.

But their actions are clearly part of a longer-term plan, as warnings from the Prime Minister and others have rightly emphasised. The objective is to bring South Africa to its knees, we have been told.

Since governments cannot bow to pressure of this kind — and no sensible person would want them to — it is a tactic that can only succeed if and when the violence is so far advanced that the country can be said to be in a state of civil war and the government itself ready to talk surrender terms. This is what happened in Rhodesia.

It is what the Prime Minister was referring to when he spoke of the risk of "revolution" in South Africa.

The counter is to demonstrate convincingly to ordinary, peace-loving people that there is another way to achieve political ambitions. This, in a country where race relations have been allowed to deteriorate to an alarming degree, requires dramatic moves of reconciliation.

And these moves must be made from a position of strength. South Africa has the strength now.

If part of the intention behind the Booysens raid was to promote a campaign to free Mandela and others, then it will certainly have backfired. The Government will be more determined than ever now to stand firm. But, for the sake of a peaceful future, we dare not fall into the trap of thinking it is pandering to terrorism to make any conciliatory moves at all.

SUID–AFRIKAANSE TYDSKRIF VIR LANDBOU–EKONOMIE
SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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erie | 1979 | January

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Swapo joins Mandela call

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

THE president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, was among the thousands of people who this week added their support to the Free Mandela campaign.

Speaking from Lusaka where he attended a summit meeting with leaders of the Front Line states, Mr Nujoma said, "The imprisonment of Mandela is illegal. I fear that South Africa will continue to detain Mandela until the whole apartheid system is overthrown. It is clear to all peace-loving people that Mandela must be released." Mr Nujoma said.

The one-month-old campaign, started by SUNDAY POST, to free Mandela and other imprisoned leaders from Robben Island, and to allow those in exile to come back, has received massive support from all over the world.

The number of people who have signed the petition has grown in the last week to 30 905.

In the north-western Cape the Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Rt Rev Graham Chadwick, said in this week's issue of his church's newsletter that the Free Mandela campaign was a "real attempt to ensure peaceful change for South Africa.

Agriculture and Forestry, Rev W Xaba, who is a former member of the ANC, also came out in support of the campaign this week.

"I joined the ANC through Mr Mandela. If he can be released from jail I will be very happy."

The Editor of SUNDAY POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, has appealed to people who have petitions to send them in as soon as possible.

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SUNDAY POST

April 6, 1980

These stratagems only confirm one thing

CAMPAIGNS for the freedom of Nelson Mandela were for the release of a "terrorist" and not a political leader, and those who support it should realise this.

Such is the view of both the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, expressed after Friday's attack on the Booysens Police Station.

"Those responsible for the attack were trying for the release of Mandela and (Walter) Sisulu," their prepared joint statement said. (The attackers had left behind pamphlets calling for the release of the two men.)

The authorities, employing a devious combination of statement and implication, have attempted to connect the incident with the "Free Mandela" campaign, and in so doing have tried to suggest that the campaign, this newspaper, its editor, and all those who support them are responsible for inciting the attack.

It is true that the statement did not actually SAY it, but its wording left no doubt as to its meaning.

As a propaganda exercise, it is appallingly inept; the motives behind it being so transparent.

Firstly, the police must be feeling somewhat uncomfortable over the fact that two vans filled with smuggled weapons could avoid their security precautions, such as they are, and drive round the streets of the biggest city in the country.

It is to be expected, therefore, that they would want nothing more right now than to pinpoint blame, somewhere, anywhere, so as to try to avoid the full impact of any possible public censure themselves.

Secondly, white politics being as inbred as it is, in that whites usually ever only talk to the people they agree with, the statement was probably intended primarily for this country's minority of hardliners, which group both the Minister and the General identify with strongly.

This is the group both men wish to impress and maintain full credibility with, so they tell them what they most want to hear.

If this is all the effect the statement will have, it would be easy to dismiss with the lukewarm contempt that it deserves. But we fear that this will not be the case.

The statement, without making any direct accusation, cleverly associates the campaign, and therefore **SUNDAY POST**, with guerilla activities.

Because it was made by two respected members of the white community, it will be valuable ammunition for critics of the campaign in their enthusiastic attempts to prove that it has incited anti-South African feelings and that action should be taken against it.

The statement on its own is not enough to achieve this. But it adds considerable weight to a growing body of similarly contrived "evidence" against the campaign in particular and the black Press in general.

We look upon these strategems with mild amusement. They confirm yet again that the political initiative has been taken from whites, that they know it and are now wriggling in their discomfort.

EXACTLY a year ago today Solomon Mahlangu stood before the gallows and, with a smile, gave the salute of the African National Congress.

Moments later he was dead — hanged by the neck.

The execution of Mahlangu, convicted of murder for his involvement in the Goch Street shootings of June 1977, aroused a storm of international protest.

But although he died what many regard as a martyr's death, Solomon Mahlangu's story echoes that of thousands of others of his generation — the angry youngsters at the heart of the 1976 uprising.

Exactly a year ago ANC guerilla Solomon Mahlangu was hanged for his part in the Goch Street shootings, in which two white workers were killed. Here SUNDAY POST looks at the man, the movement he belonged to, and what he believed in.

Mahlangu, born in Sekhukhuniland in July 1956, grew up in Pretoria as the youngest of the six children of divorcee Mrs Martha Mahlangu.

He was the only one of the six to receive an education, and according to his mother was a loving and caring person.

But then in September 1976 he disappeared suddenly, without telling his mother where he was going.

He had in fact been recruited into Umkhonto we Sizwe (The Spear of the Nation) the military wing of the ANC which was formed in 1961 when the organisation felt that it had exhausted all avenues for non-violent resistance to the Government.

Along with many other young South Africans, Mahlangu received training at ANC camps in Angola and Mozambique.

He re-entered this country in the company of two of his fellow trainees, Mondy Motloung and the group's leader, Lucky Mahlangu.

Their first task was to hide the guns and hand grenades they had brought with them.

It was while they were waiting at a Johannesburg taxi rank for a car to take them to Soweto that a policeman, spotting their weapons, sparked off the chain of events that was to lead to the grim tragedy of Goch Street.

There can be little reason to believe that the subsequent killing of two white workers who were having tea in a nearby warehouse was a planned act of "urban terrorism".

Umkhonto officials have always made it clear that although the organisation sees armed struggle as the only way to freedom in South Africa, the loss of life is to be avoided wherever possible.

The tea-drinking workers were probably no more than the unfortunate victims of Mondy Motloung's fright and confusion.

When the policeman at the taxi rank saw the three guerillas' weapons, he fled, screaming for help.

Mahlangu said later that Lucky disappeared, never to be seen again. Mahlangu and Motloung, however, picked up their weapons and fled down Jeppe Street, looking for a place to hide.

Mahlangu said that he had been injured on the ankle, and that when the pair reached Goch Street, he realised he could run no further.

He fired three times into the ground to frighten off the people around him, then limped into a nearby warehouse.

Motloung followed him into the warehouse, and burst into a room where four workers were having tea. He opened fire, killing two of them before one of the survivors, Mr Peter Hartogh, beat him off with a curtain rod.

Mahlangu, who had been hiding among some boxes, said he heard Motloung screaming, and felt he had to surrender himself. He came out of his hiding place to find Motloung "full of blood and surrounded by policemen".

When the two men were brought to court in February 1978 Motloung, whose head was badly injured when he was arrested, was found to be mentally unfit to stand trial.

Mahlangu, who had killed no one, and who claimed that he had in fact not even pointed his gun at anyone that day, was sentenced to death as an accomplice in the shootings.

His lawyers immediately began the battle to save his life — a battle that was to

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Anniversary of the death of Mahlangu —a son of our land

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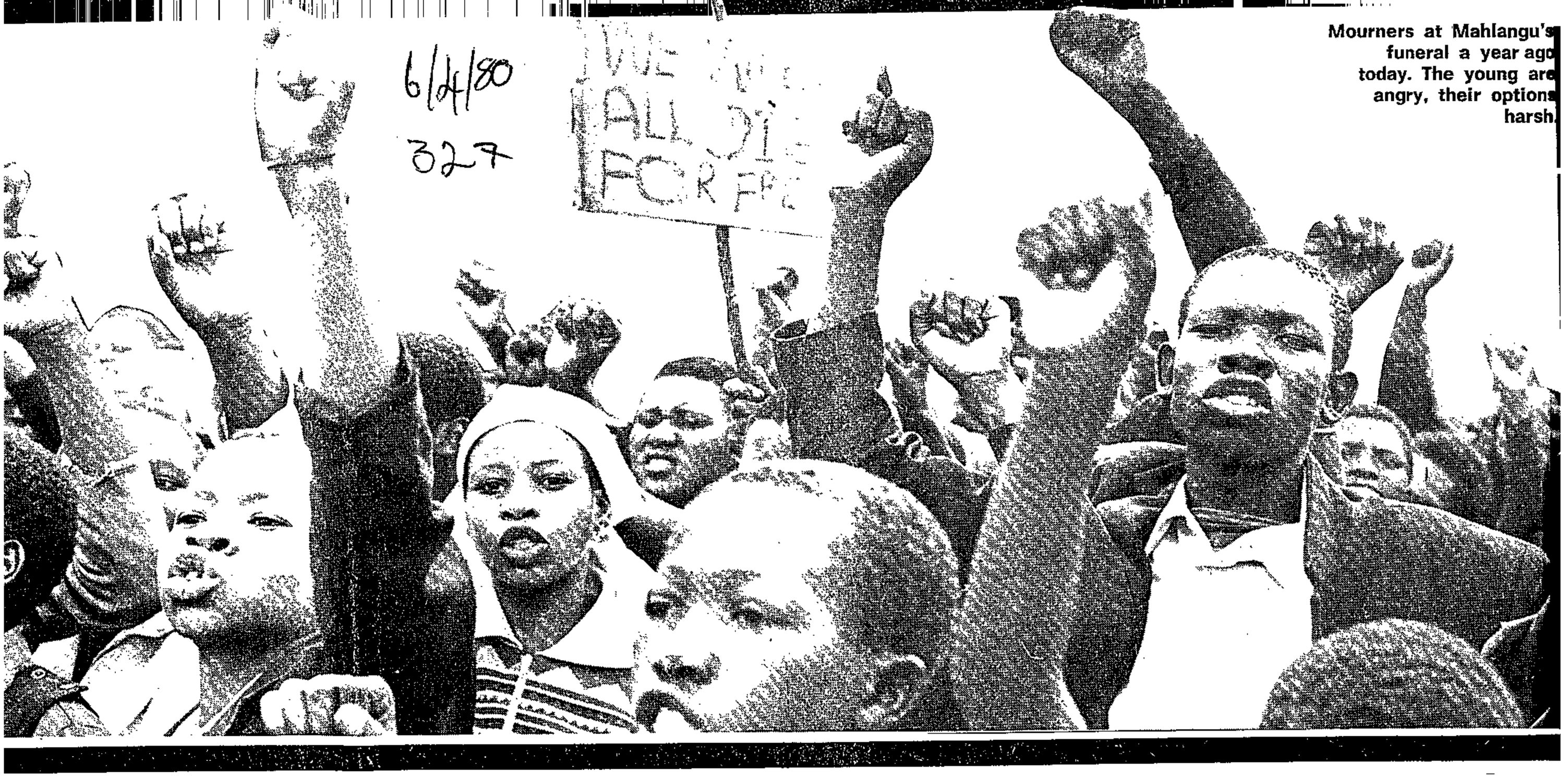

Mourners at Mahlangu's funeral a year ago today. The young are angry, their options harsh.

A mother sobs for her son.

'Solomon did not kill why must he die?'

lrag on for more than a year as the condemned man sat waiting in he death cell in Pretoria.

Mr Justice Theron, he man who sentened him to death, reused him leave to ppeal, as did the ppeal Court in Bloemfontein.

In July 1978 the British Anti-Apartheld Movement launched an urgent campaign to stop the hanging, mounting weekly pickets outside South Africa House in London.

In November 1978, when Mahlangu had already spent more than 250 days in Death Row, his lawyers applied for a retrial. But the application, heard again by Judge Theron, was refused. The judge said such that granting the appeal would amount to "an abuse of the process of the courts".

Two months later, in January 1979, the campaign received another blow when the Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L Rumpff, rejected a petition asking for a retrial.

This left Mahlangu with only one option — a direct appeal to the then State President, Mr John Vorster. The appeal was made by his family that same month.

Said his brother Steven: "All I know is that Solomon did not do the actual shooting of the two whites. Why must he now carry another man's responsibility? I hope the State President will pardon him."

With two days to go before the execution was due to take place, no reply to the petition had been received from Mr Vorster's office.

On April 5, with one day to go, the British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen and President Carter of the United States appealed directly to Mr Vorster, and Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger said that any request for clemency would have to be submitted to his department in writing.

That night friends and family kept an all-night vigil as the General Secretary of the SACC, Bishop Tutu, flew to Cape Town in a last minute bid to get the Government to change its mind.

But it was of no avail.

Early on the morning of April 6, Solomon Mahlangu kept his date with the hangman.

"He died like a soldier," said his mother afterwards. "His last words were: 'Do not worry about me but worry about those who are suffering. I have done my bit of contribution'."

Mahlangu's body was buried secretly by the Department of Prisons, but his name lives on — as a symbol not only of the harsh justice of apartheid but of a new mood amongst young South Africans that their own lives might well be the price they must pay in the struggle for the freedom they long so deeply for.

● A ceremony for the unveiling of Mahlangu's tombstone will be held in Mamelodi this month.

BLACK EYE

The Mandela band wagon

I'M GETTING quite confused about the Free Mandela campaign. I was always under the impression that **SUNDAY POST** had started it, but it appears I'm completely wrong.

Gatsha Buthelezi, who first hailed the campaign and the next week dissociated himself from it (when a politician is confused, he's REALLY confused) now claims that he started it.

But he's got a rival: In the Transkei Legislative Assembly this week George Matanzima got up and said that Transkei had in fact first made the call as far back as 1977.

And because it had made the call three years ago, he saw no reason to support the present campaign.

The Citizen newspaper, which is doing its best to drive the campaign to an early death (a page one headline this week was "Mandela won't be freed" — quoting a senior Government source, and you can take your Pik which source that was) claims that Beeld started the campaign.

Myself, I think that what really started the campaign was just plain commonsense. No country in its right mind would leave its leader in jail for 16 years.

Have a bash

IF YOU'RE one of the country's hundreds of thousands of unemployed and you have a bit of rural experience behind you, here's your chance to cash in on Mlungu's most recent strange undertaking.

There is apparently a plague of dassies (rock rabbits) in the millionaire holiday resort at Plettenberg Bay and the authorities there have just come up with what they consider the best way of dealing with it.

I quote from a newspaper report this week. "A survey found that a young black armed with a knobkerrie is the only effective method to control the dassie plague, Mr Barry Stroebel, a town councillor, said."

I wonder if they'll pay by the scalp.

Mandela's the key to peace in our land

3RA HHH S. Post 6/4/80

SIR — Kindly allow me space in your dynamic newspaper to express my view concerning the Government's handling of matters affecting our very existence.

It is upsetting how the Nats are unwilling to learn or accept the fact that they cannot go on imposing things on us without proper consultation with us.

Throughout the years, Nats have been passing one piece of legislation after the other on us, despite our strongest protests, and there is little hope that they will deviate from this irresponsible course.

After they were voted into power some 30 years ago, they went about their task ruthlessly.

This is what they did:

● They exploited the South African ethnic diversity, to their own advantage by further dividing us, while they encouraged unity among whites, irrespective of language or cultural differences.

● Imposed the bantustans on us, disregarding our protests, which they silenced by imprisoning all those who dared raise a murmur.

● At the expense of our leaders, most of whom are languishing

13 PSMEM TO TELL A TALL STORY (R Cent

14 TELL A TALL STORY (R Cent

that the black urbanite cannot be wished away, they are now going to play on the fallacy that the urban blacks' aspirations are different from those of his cousin who lives in the rural areas and whose aspirations, they would argue, can be accommodated in the Bantustans.

My appeal to my people is that we must fight this division with every might at our disposal.

We demand equal rights in our country. There has been this hint about a new constitution which would include urban blacks against their brothers in the Bantustans.

I can assure the Nats that this tactic won't work. Urban or rural, the people of this country demand a stake in their fatherland, both politically and economically. Any constitution which aims to defuse the explosive situation in our country must take this into account.

The time to do these things is now. They urged their friend Smith to negotiate and release the patriots of his country. Why can't the Nats do the same?

TRUE AZANIAN
Ga-Rankuwa.

ders.

● The people in the rural areas are literally discarded as they are cut off from the main country with its wealth, and have no employment opportunities and no recreation.

● Introduced the most hated system of Bantu Education, which was aimed at maiming the black man's reasoning so as to make good Bantustan "leaders" out of us.

● Imposed their language on our children which was among the causes of 1976 riots which left several hundreds killed.

They proceeded beyond our borders and attempted to impose Bishop Muzorewa on our brothers in Zimbabwe, but to their shock, he was beaten shamefully. I believe he will now resign to take his rightful place — behind the altar.

The only constitution that will guarantee peace and harmony in our troubled fatherland will have to be drawn up by our authentic leaders, not the sell-outs who have been imposed on us. Our people have rejected these imposed leaders.

Our leaders, particularly Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo, should either be freed or be granted amnesty so that they can participate in the decision-making of this country.

behind the civilised world, are up to a new trick.

This time, after realising

THEY'VE TAKEN AWAY NELSON MANDELA'S FREEDOM FOR LIFE, BANISHED HIS WIFE AND KEPT HIM FROM HIS CHILDREN FOR 17 YEARS, YET THEY CAN'T BREAK THE WONDERFUL FAMILY BOND

THE LOVE LIVES ON!

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AFTER nearly 17 years the love bond between Nelson and Winnie Mandela is as strong as ever.

So strong, in fact, that they both want another child — a son. But the Mandelas are kept apart without even being allowed to touch hands.

Nelson Mandela, former ANC leader, is on Robben Island. His wife Winnie is banished to Brandfort. But this week she was — for a while — in Soweto and as she packed — in another room — for her return to Brandfort her daughter told of an incredible love.

On her parents' relationship, Zinzi Mandela, 19, says: "Mummy last saw Daddy in February. Their relationship is very passionate, very deep, almost as though they forget about everybody who's around them.

"They just want to make the most of the little time they've got. I prefer to let mummy go alone because one tends to feel so left out.

"It's as if he's saying to her I'm making love to you with my eyes. They're still very much in love, that I know for sure."

When Winnie Mandela visits her husband it's never a contact visit. Between them is a partition, a portion of it glass which "only shows like a passport photo."

They talk through phones.

"There's no touching. She's never touched him since '63," says Zinzi.

"I find somehow that's what keeps her so young... their love and this determination she has to survive this long ordeal.

Zinzi with Winnie Mandela and one-year-old Zamaswazi

VIP PRINCE INTERVIEWS THE CHILDREN OF SOUTH AFRICA'S MOST CELEBRATED PRISONER

6/4/80

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"People would never believe mummy was over 40 now, she's somewhere around 46. I think it's because she has this ambition to have one more kid — a son. They both have. Dad is now 62. He will be 62 this year.

"There was this miscarriage between my sister, Zeni, who's 21, and myself."

On her parents' wish for a son, Zinzi says: "It's beautiful, one doesn't give up hope so easily."

Meanwhile, the "Free Mandela" campaign is growing.

Zinzi talks on the call for her father's freedom and says: "I feel that it's a personal desire that the family has always had, to have him home within the family circle. But then it's always been difficult for us, for our family pride, to go down on our knees and beg the Minister of Justice.

"I feel it's different when the people as a majority, the masses themselves, demand his release because it shows the people know who their true leaders are.

Leader

"I have always known that besides being my father he's my leader. So whatever the people want, I want, too."

"I feel it's such an honourable stand for the people to make and we do appreciate it.

"For such a long time afterwards for the people to still know who their leaders are shows the depth of the seriousness of the cause.

"The men on the island haven't been forgotten."

Zinzi's elder sister Zeni commented: "I appreciate the fact that the public have taken the initiative to take action.

"It's good to know that other people are also thinking of him. I'm the only one of the family to have a contact visit with him and that was two years ago.

"He was excited, very excited. It was the first time he met my husband."

"I hugged him, both of us were near tears. We were with him for about an hour, they served us tea.

"My elder daughter was six months and he was playing with her all the time.

presented so much of what I had imagined."

"I know that when daddy comes out he will try to capture those lost moments that we never had when we were children.

"To him we will always remain children and when he comes out we'll have to sit on his lap."

This week the Mandela family faced yet another parting. Winnie Mandela had stayed in Soweto on her way back from the Transkei. Now it was time to return to Brandfort. Accompanying her were her two small grand-daughters. Zaziwe who will be three in June and Zamaswazi who is one.

"They live with her, she's lonely, she's got nobody else," explained Zinzi.

Winnie Mandela left, said her daughter, with a little bit of sadness and nostalgia "Because in a normal society it would not have been necessary to leave her own home where she married her man and raised her children."

Zinzi said her mother had become harder especially after "this whole Brandfort incident. There is an element of hardness in her. She's a pillar of strength to us."

It was in 1977 that Winnie Mandela was banished to Brandfort. Zinzi recalls those first few days. "When we first drove into that location, we had this sense of despair. After a few days, when people began to see who we were,

Zeni Mandela — her first poem was about daddy leaving

The same

"To me he hasn't changed, he's still the same daddy. His spirit's always up. He's greying a bit."

Said Zinzi: "He still looks young and strong and we've seen him walk once and he's still got that young walk."

Zeni and Zinzi grew up in a world without daddy. Zeni was two when daddy left, Zinzi just 18 months.

As Zeni grew she used to recall to her mother the day daddy left.

"I was playing outside and a whole lot of police vans came and surrounded the house."

The very first poem Zeni ever wrote was about the day daddy left. The girls have been brought up never to shed a tear. Zinzi was too young to recall her father's going. She met him again when she was 16. "To me, when I first met him, he was a stranger in a way."

But he was as she had imagined . . . "and although I had not known him as a kid he still re-

then we started feeling a little more at home. It's always been our family motto to survive any position, any situation we find ourselves in.

"The black people were scared when we got there, they'd been warned this dangerous woman was coming along. In fact, she'd been labelled a communist."

"The black people in the location started being so curious, they wanted to know what kind of human being couldn't be spoken to. People started drifting towards the house to us.

"At first there was no electricity, no running water, no sanitation. Just these bare three rooms, you could still see the bricks. Now we've changed it. We've got it painted. There's still no electricity. We put one tap in the house ourselves. There's no sanitation, just a little plastic bucket with a little plastic seat over it which is changed about twice a week.

"We have a communal garden, we have planted a lot of vegetables. People just come with plastic bags and help themselves. I've also made a small library there."

Zinzi has recently taken her A Levels. Her sister is married to a Swazi prince. The family ties are strong, you can feel the warmth they draw from one another. The bond is there.

I'm sure I shot one!

6/4/80 (327)

Curious onlookers stand outside Booysens police station, scene of South Africa's latest terror attack. Vic Hall (centre) picked up a grenade from the gutter outside his house and bullets thudded into the house of Irmenia Martens (left). See the drama in pictures on Page 3.

~~874~~ 6/4/80 (327) Sund Tribune

NE, APRIL 6, 1980

BATTLE OF BOOYSENS: CONSTABLE SAYS: I HIT TERRORIST

FROM PAGE 1

Two Russian RPG 7 rockets hit the roof of the building and at least one grenade exploded harmlessly in the grounds during the attack which started at about 1am and lasted between five and 12 minutes.

No serious injuries were reported on the police side, although the building was damaged. Sections of the roof were blown out by the rockets — hand-held anti-tank weapons which are increasingly being used by terrorists all over the world — windows were shattered by the blasts and bullet-holes spattered the walls.

Constable van Zyl had just returned to the station in his own car after investigating a complaint and was able to shoot at one of the vehicles used by the terrorists at close range.

He reported that it was a low bakkie, probably a Toyota, and he was sure he must have hit the driver. He managed to fire twice through the driver's door with his service automatic, a 9mm Parabellum.

Police are already searching for a white Valiant and a yellow Kombi in which the terrorists are thought to have made their getaway.

Vehicles were moving slowly past, their occupants firing at the station. Other terrorists were on foot, (including the two who fired RPG 7 rockets at the roof of the station) Constable van Zyl said.

At least three white policemen and probably two blacks were on duty when the station was attacked. The whites were a sergeant and two constables — including Constable van Zyl.

The other constable — who did not give his name — said he managed to get off about five shots from his service revolver at the rocket holders. His vantage point was the charge office — at the front of the building and to the right of the entrance.

Constable Van Zyl said just before one a.m. he had received a complaint about a possible theft. The police patrol van was out and his destination was nearby so he took his own car.

He was about to turn into Booysens Road (the site of the police station) two roads away to the north when he heard firing.

He had done his bush training so he knew what was going on. He saw this bakkie standing at the next robot pointing away from Booysens Road. They were firing at the police station. That was when he fired the first shot through the driver's door.

He had a suspect in the car. The suspect started kicking up a "helluva row" and the constable pushed him down and drove on. When he was almost directly opposite he fired again at closer range. He was sure he must have hit him.

Constable van Zyl said he saw a Valiant following the bakkie from which shots were also fired at the station. After his second shot, both cars took off on the road leading to the Soweto highway.

When he got back to the police station it was enveloped in a huge cloud of dust. He heard from his sergeant that the vehicles had moved slowly past firing all the time, while others fired on foot.

The Sunday Tribune was also told that a white sergeant had just parked his patrol van outside the station and had walked inside when the attack began. Four bullets hit the body of the vehicle and its five occupants.

Mr Hall said he was woken by the noise of the attack but saw nothing as he and his family stayed inside. But the next morning he found a hand-grenade in the gutter where the two vehicles had been standing. He said he called police who found one more in the gutter and two in the grass among empty beer cartons.

Mrs Irmenia Martins, whose house was closest to the police station, said the family was woken by the blast. "I wanted to go and have a look by my husband who was in the army in Angola for three years, knew what was happening and told us all to get down.

"The verandah light was on and my husband went to switch it off. Unfortunately the switch is near the one for an inside light, and he switched that on by mistake, then he switched both off.

"I think they must have noticed all this because that is when the bullet came through the window next to the door."

The bullet bounced off the hall wall into the children's bedroom but no-one was hurt. It is possible that Mrs Martin's account is incorrect and that the bullet was fired by police at the terrorists. It came from the direction of the police station.

Police have linked the attack with the current campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela.

"Those responsible for the attack were trying for the release of Mandela and (Walter) Sisulu," Minister of Police Louis le Grange and the Commissioner General, Mike Geldenhuys said in a statement.

"They will be hunted down. We are confident that we will find them. They will then have to take full resonsibility for their actions."

The call for the release of the Robben Island prisoners was reportedly made in pamphlets dropped by the terrorists at the scene of the attack.

© Viv Prince reports: A

By PETER FABRICIUS

A YOUNG SAP constable — involved in the Booysens police station shoot-out — believes he wounded one of the gunmen.

Constable John van Zyl's account also makes it plain that the attack on the police station — the fourth of its kind in South Africa in the last two years—was mounted by a bigger force than earlier reports suggest.

The call for the release of the Robben Island prisoners was reportedly made in pamphlets dropped by the terrorists at the scene of the attack.

© Viv Prince reports: A senior police officer said yesterday: "We have been expecting these attacks because there have been some before and so we are as prepared as to be humanly possibly can be."

He said there was an armed policeman in front of the Booysens Police Station but he had to run for protection.

With an attack like this unless you have men hidden somewhere around the police station you cannot hit back effectively."

On the question of fortification, the senior police officer said: "If you want absolutely to secure a police station you'd have to build some sore of fort round it and it's a public building. You can hardly go and build double-storey walls round a police station."

"We have strengthened as far as we can and we will continue to strengthen.

"With an attack like the one at Booysens you'd have to have some kind of armoured steel around it to stop the rockets going in . . ."

Alarm system could have brought help

(327)
Sunday Express
6/4/80

From Page 1

between seven and 10 minutes. Why were no reinforcements able to reach Booysens until after the attack?

● Is there an alarm system to alert other police stations or the Anti-Terrorist Unit of such an attack? If not, do police intend installing such a system?

● Were the attackers wearing the brown overalls reportedly worn by members of the African National Congress when they attacked Orlando and Maroka Police?

● Were hand grenades or other weapons found near the police station after the attack?

A Sunday Express probe into possible ways of making police stations less vulnerable against terrorist assaults shows that an alarm system that might have brought reinforcements to Booysens Police Station — or any other police station in Johannesburg — within minutes would cost only about R7 500.

This would provide an immediate, push-button alarm system that would alert police headquarters of an attack on any of Johannesburg and Soweto's 26 police stations.

If such a system had been operating at Booysens early on Friday, when the first rocket slammed into the station, police on duty could have pressed a button, triggering an alarm at Flying Squad headquarters in Brixton — or in the headquarters of any anti-terrorist Flying Force.

Minutes later — potentially before the end of an attack that, like Thursday's, lasted between seven and 10 minutes — reinforcements could be on the scene.

The Johannesburg Flying Squad can follow up calls from the city area in double-quick time, even through traffic. Since there is almost no traffic on the roads at 1am, when Thursday's attack started, reinforcements could theoretically have responded even faster.

But after the attack, police reinforcements arrived at Booysens only once the terrorists had fired three rockets and 150 AK-47 rifle rounds and driven off into the night.

Mr Ray Horsley, manager of a Johannesburg alarm installation company, told the Sunday Express a central board, able to identify which station had raised the alarm, could be set up at a central point for about R1 000.

Setting up a simple push-button alarm would cost an extra R250 for each of the 26 stations.

"The central board could have a hooter alarm and a flashing light to identify the police station," he said.

Similar systems, with the alarm call channelled through the Post Office telecommunications network, were used at a number of banks.

A radio alarm system would have other advantages.

It would allow roadblocks to be organised in double-quick time in case of an attack. It would also make it extremely difficult for terrorists to stage a lengthy attack on police stations since they would know that reinforcements could be expected very swiftly.

Political Correspondent John

Terror rockets killed only the night silence

By BARRY LEVY

IT WAS the "quietest night in years" but it thundered into a roar as rockets and machine-guns were aimed at Booysens police station.

It was also a night that turned the peaceful dreams of neighbourhood residents into nightmares.

The sound of shells ripping into the station, a garage and nearby house put an end to their sleep.

Mr Aldino Martins, a resident whose house was hit by bullets, told the Sunday Express how he had to crawl on his hands and knees to the room where his two children lay screaming and crying from shock.

Mr Martins also dashed to turn off his blazing porch light.

"But in my panic," he said, "I switched the outside light on and off several times. Seeing this the guerrillas suddenly turned their guns on me. A window was smashed and one bullet lodged itself in the wall just above my head.

"My children, aged 11 and 13, were screaming and crying from fright. Gunfire and flashes of light from the explosions seemed to be coming from everwhere and I had to crawl into their room on my hands and knees to give them comfort.

"I've never seen such a terrible happening in my life, it was absolutely frightening."

Another neighbour, Mrs Dolores Potgieter, said she was suddenly woken up by a loud bang.

"My first reaction was to jump out of bed and run to the safety of my 11-year-old. But the truth is I was so paralysed from shock that I could not move until the explosions and gunfire were over.

"My husband and I just lay there as we heard one shot after another. I had read about the attacks on other police stations but I never expected it to happen as close as this — in the suburbs."

Mrs Elizabeth du Plessis, whose house is directly opposite the police station's barracks, told me that "only the other night friends and I had been discussing this kind of thing".

"We all agreed that some day this kind of terrorism would hit the Booysens police station too — but I never imagined it would be so soon."

Mrs Du Plessis, who was awake when the shooting began, said: "The noise was so loud I thought it was all happening in our own backyard. My husband made me switch off all the lights and then I ran to my young son's room to see if he was safe."

An off-duty policeman from Mafeking, who was sleeping in a back room of a house, said:

"The attack came as a shock. If I was in Soweto I wouldn't have been so surprised, but over here one never expects it. I only got to the scene after the shooting was over."

Yesterday curious onlookers came to see the damage while Black and White policemen patrolled the building with R1 rifles and machine-guns.

A constable told me of the "deadly silence" that pervaded the station until he knocked off duty at 11pm on Thursday night.

"It must have been the quietest night we've had in years," he said.

As electricians worked to rewire damaged electrical fittings, the acting station commander dismally surveyed the damage and did his best to avoid journalists — but he did say that the men had oped off the moment the police returned the fire.

The captain, who refused to give his name, said he was one of the officers called to the scene.

"I was not shocked by the incident," he said. "When you've been in this business you learn to expect anything."

6/4/80

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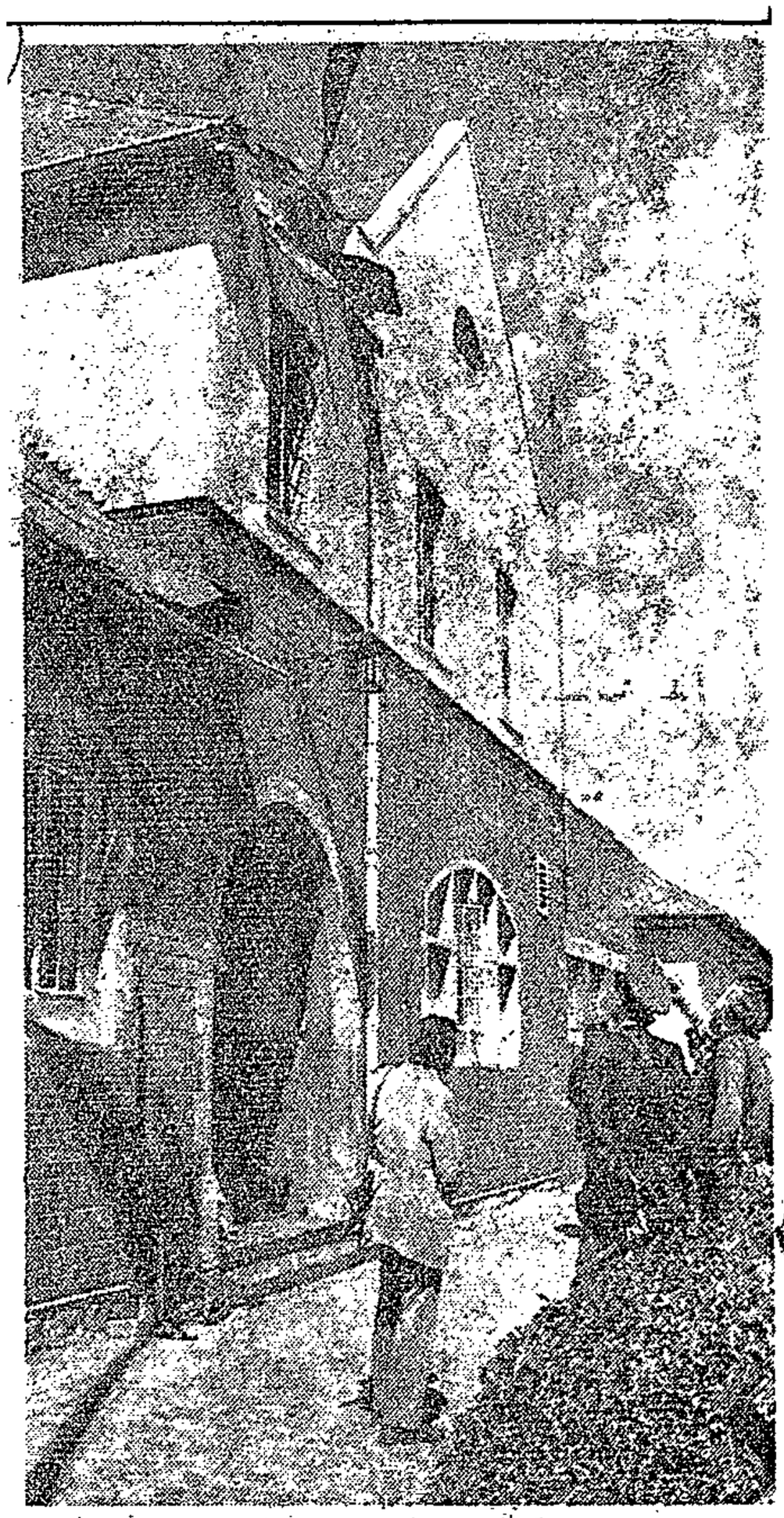

● The Booysens police station ... a rocket punched its way through two walls and exploded in the roof.

Matisonn writes from Cape Town that Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, said yesterday inadequate alarm systems and the shortage of police would have to be overcome to combat attacks like the one on Booysens.

"In this age of electronics surely communications between neighbouring police stations should be looked into very closely indeed to ensure the speedy follow-up of these actions."

The police force was considerably strained around the country, Mr Swart said.

"Police are understaffed and the force is strained to the maximum. With inadequate staff it is more difficult for them to act, but there will have to be a new look at what steps possible to be on the alert for similar attacks.

"Even reservists are often engaged in anti-terrorist preparation away from the urban areas.

"They volunteer to do internal police work, yet it seems they spend more time in the bush preparing to fight terrorists than in policing the urban areas."

● **Golden chance on the terrorist trail — Page 8**

Sunday Express

MORE THAN A MILLION READERS

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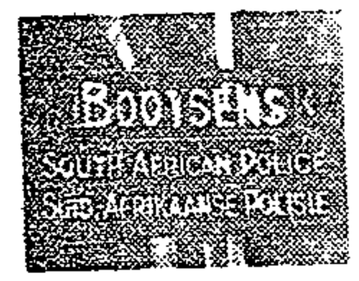
EXCLUSIVE

A night at a disco — then terror. These four teenagers — Andy Fraser, Larry Snyman, Flora Fraser and Lillian Giarratana — were on their way home to Turffontein in their bakkie after a night at a Johannesburg disco when they drove straight into the terror attack on the Booysens police station. According to them they chased after the golden Valiant used by the attackers, but lost sight of it.

POLICE SECRET PLAN TO BEAT TERRORISTS

(327) (S4ff) 6/4/80 Sunday Express



Defence of stations will be improved, says General Engels

THE police have a secret plan against terrorist attacks on police stations.

This was revealed to the Sunday Express yesterday by the deputy Police Commissioner, General F L C Engels, who is heading the investigation into Thursday night's rocket and grenade attack by terrorists on the Booysens police station in southern Johannesburg.

General Engels would give no details of the plan except to say: "It will improve our stations' defences against these terrorists."

He was tight-lipped about all police precautions against attacks — "we would like to inform the public if they are worried, but that would also inform our enemies".

"I cannot tell you what weapons we have and what precautions we have taken."

By DAVID NIDDRIE

However, he said the stations were equipped with heavier weapons than police sidearms.

"It depends whether there is a chance to get to them. Obviously we don't keep rockets in the charge office, we can only do so much to prepare for these attacks."

Asked if police planned to fortify police stations with sandbags and high wire fencing, as had been done at Moroka and Orlando stations — two earlier targets of armed attack — he said even these fortifications would not stand up against rockets.

"We can't protect our police stations any better than they are against that kind of attack without putting armoured steel walls around them," he said.

I was told one of the RPG rockets fired at Booysens Police Station on Friday morning went straight through two of the building's walls before blasting part of the station roof into the air.

If the powerful rocket had exploded when it slammed into the police station's 22,5cm external wall, or the 10cm inside wall, it could have done extensive damage.

General Engels, head of the police investigation into the attack, said the rocket had "punched" its way through both walls before exploding in the station roof.

"Police stations are public buildings. If we fortify them any more people won't be able to get in.

"Our stations are as well protected as they can be. Policemen will just have to be more alert," he said.

Other questions put to Gen Engels by the Sunday Express, but which he refused to answer, were:

- What weapons, other than personal side-arms, are kept at Booysens and other stations and how accessible are these in the event of an attack?
- The Johannesburg Flying Squad is able to be on the scene of a crime anywhere in the city in minutes. The attack lasted

To Page 2

Undertakings

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Inkatha next Govt, says exile

NM 7/4/80

African Affairs Reporter

A DURBAN journalist and author of international fame who fled South Africa and has lived in exile overseas for the past 20 years is back home as the result of secret negotiations between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and the South African Government.

Mr J Ngubane

The former vice-president of the defunct Liberal Party in South Africa, Mr Jordan Ngubane, was welcomed by Inkatha members when he landed at Louis Botha Airport on Saturday.

Among the people who met him was his brother, Mr R Ngubane.

Mr Jordan Ngubane is to be the editor of the Nation, the mouthpiece of Inkatha. He will be based at Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu.

Predicted

At a Press conference at the airport, Mr Ngubane predicted that Inkatha would form the next Government of South Africa.

He recalled his dramatic escape from South Africa, after receiving news that he would be served with a banning order within four hours.

Without the knowledge of his family he had driven to Swaziland where he stayed for nine years 'under the constant watchful eye of the South African police'.

Mr Ngubane said he had feared that he would be abducted by South African agents and brought back to South Africa. He was advised to apply for British citizenship, which was eventually granted.

Opposed

Before leaving South Africa, Mr Ngubane edited the Indian Opinion and Inkundla newspapers.

Both journals were widely read and were opposed to Government policy. He was a staff member of Ilanga and the World.

While in Washington he lectured on apartheid.

News that he would be allowed to return to South Africa came as a surprise to him and he was taken aback when Chief Buthelezi told him that the Government had agreed to his return from exile.

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Pro-Mandela challenge

The great debate in South African politics is now taking place outside the precincts of Parliament.

It is between those who want an egalitarian society and one individual state and those who are prepared to accept nationhood on ethnic grounds.

There were reportedly 30 000 Ciskeians loyal to Chief Lennox Sebe at the annual congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party who are pressing their leader to go for separate statehood for their people.

Transkei, Bophutatswana and Venda are already independent. It seems unlikely now that they would give up their autonomy voluntarily.

If Ciskei joins them in independence the late Dr Verwoerd's concept of separate development will have advanced considerably.

And Mr P. W. Botha's plan for an eventual constellation of Southern African states will also be a step nearer — at least within the borders of the former Union of South Africa.

But against this drive for ethnic self-identification and self-rule, stand a few million urban blacks, many of the Indian population, most of the Coloured people and also the Zulu people under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

These groups, although not politically united, have a common purpose — equal citizenship with whites and majority rule, or at least power sharing through a single Parliament.

They have no established leader acceptable to all elements of the loose amalgam. They tend, therefore, to seek identity with proved opponents of white authority who have suffered the consequences of refusing to compromise with such authority.

Hence, more and more, the name of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned for life on Robben Island, is mentioned at their gatherings.

It happened again at the national executive committee meeting of the Labour Party in Durban at the weekend. The Labour Party, representative of Coloured people, is now also claiming Nelson Mandela as its "natural leader".

This may surprise Mr Mandela himself, who led only the African National Congress before he went to jail. His following must have grown considerably since that time.

So much so that there is now a massive move to persuade the government to set him free.

The motivation is both political and humanitarian. In its political context, however, it represents a challenge not only to white authority but also to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and even Kwazulu.

That is the problem.

Boraine challenges Nats on Mandela

Post 8/4/90 327

DR ALEC BORAINE, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, has challenged the Government to say whether it has had any contact on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela.

"Will the Minister of Police or his colleagues say whether they have ever talked to Mandela about the future of South Africa?

"They should at least do that. One wonders if it has ever entered the head of the Government to hold discussions with him on Robben Island," Mr Boraine said yesterday.

"If so, what was the outcome? Perhaps he's a very different man now from what he was 18 years ago," he added.

Dr Boraine, who has spoken in support of the campaign for Mandela's release, said a peaceful future lay only along the path of true negotiation with genuine black leaders who had credibility.

The failure of the internal settlement in Rhodesia showed how faulty it was to deal with black leaders favoured mainly by the whites.

He said he did not think Mandela was the only black leader but conversation with blacks convinced him that he was an important leader.

Negotiation, Dr Boraine said, implied give and take. A leader such as Mandela would have to accept, if he came to the conference table, that the outcome of negotiations might be rather different from what he set out to achieve.

He said Swapo guerillas in Namibia had been offered amnesty, while it was an open secret that the South African government had persuaded Rhodesia to release Mr Mugabe, Mr Nkomo, Rev Sithole and other nationalist detainees.

If the principle held true in these territories, why not in South Africa as well?

Meanwhile Mr Japie Basson and Dr Alec Boraine denied that the Progressive Federal Party is divided over the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mr Basson (MP for Bezuidenhout), said the party had at no stage become involved in the Nusas campaign for Mr Mandela's release and he was doubtful whether it would become involved and talk of a row over the matter remained no more than talk.

Dr Boraine said the Nationalist Press was merely trying to recover ground the party had lost during the parliamentary session.

He said his speaking in support of the release Mandela campaign was consistent with the belief of his leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, that all the country's true leaders of whom Mr Mandela was just one, would have to negotiate a peaceful future.

Mahlangu remembered

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

ABOUT 500 people converged on the Atteridgeville cemetery on Sunday morning to commerorate the death of Solomon Mahlangu, an ANC guerilla.

About a year ago Mahlangu was executed after being sentenced to death for his part in the Goch Street shootings in which two whites were killed.

Pamphlets stating that Mahlangu was a "martyr of the ANC" were distributed at the graveyard and in the township.

Freedom songs were sung intermittently after the last statement Mahlangu made before he died and was read.

Speaker after speaker said Mahlangu, in life and in death, was a man who symbolised ANC's aspirations for construction of peaceful existence in South Africa, and the determination to sacrifice women and children — black or white — to achieve the goal.

It was also said that Mahlangu went to the gallows in submission to his fate and that the black man should realise that time had come to follow this spirit.

A speaker said Mahlangu died as he lived, in the dark and shunned by all, the way of the "guerilla". He further said people responded to his testimony with the sure knowledge that life is cheap.

Helen Joseph 75 today

(327 C.T. 8/4/80.)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Helen Joseph, the first person ever to be placed under house arrest in South Africa, celebrates her 75th brithday today.

Mrs Joseph is a devout Christian, a gentle lady with a ready smile and a gay laugh.

But she is still a listed person and so may not be quoted.

She lives with her Alsatian, Quacha, and a tortoise-shell cat, Lolita.

Mrs Joseph has been banned, placed under house-arrest and jailed several times in the past 25 years.

Apart from the restriction on being quoted, Mrs Joseph may not hold office in any organization which has the remotest political connections. Because she is no longer banned, she is able to accept invitations as a guest speaker at universities.

geografiese eenheid by al die betrokkenes in die area te vergemaklik en te bespoedig.

3.4 Die organisasiestruktuur

3.4.1 Die komitee

Die komitee behoort hoofsaaklik, indien nie uitsluitlik nie, te bestaan uit spesialiste uit die ekonomiese en demografiese wetenskappe aangevul deur individue uit die ondersteunende dissiplines.

THE SADF announcement that a secret court martial is to begin today of a defence force sergeant on a charge of murder is not acceptable. Not even the name of the alleged murder victim has been made public in the official announcement, although the name of the accused is stated. Unless an adequate explanation is provided of this extraordinary proceeding, there will be a grave danger, nay certainty, of rumour-mongering and the spread of concern about conditions in the army. In the circumstances, the grounds for secrecy which are put forward — "reasons of state security" — will do nothing to allay concern. On the contrary. Under the cloak of "state security", the worst miscarriages of justice and the nastiest abuses of governmental power take place throughout the world, not only in the Republic. The Information scandal is only the most recent and notorious example.

Unfortunately, but hardly surprisingly, the public is inclined to assume the worst when a clamp of secrecy is imposed. A worrying aspect of this case is the non-disclosure of the name of the victim, coupled with the information that two similar cases may be tried in the same way. Two similar cases! Why does the SADF announcement not tell us now the name of the murder victim or victims and the nature of

Enough has been said to indicate that the present proceeding is untenable in the national interest. The onus is on the SADF to provide a satisfactory explanation.

But why a court martial? Murder is a common law offence. It is not only an offence against the military disciplinary code. Anyone on such a grave charge is entitled to be tried in the ordinary courts of the land. It would then be for the presiding judge to rule on the merits of an application for a hearing in camera. The application may be well founded. Is there any good reason why such a procedure should not be followed? No judge would turn down such an application, if the security of the state was genuinely at issue. And public anxiety would be allayed. The decision would be the judge's and not that of some military bureaucrat. The military bureaucracy is by no means infallible, as recent events have demonstrated.

But why a court martial? Many people will assume that this is another case of alleged maltreatment of a national serviceman, resulting in death. This, surely, cannot be so. A case of that sort would have nothing to do with "state security" and would surely be tried in public, like the others. Or are considerations of inter-group relations at issue? If so, there is all the more reason for disclosure.

the "similar cases"? Many people will assume that this is another case

Cloak of secrecy

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1980

The Cape Times

GENERAL NEWS

STAR 8/4/80 (327)

Lammie Snyman supercensor: 'I was a failure'

By Jasper Mortimer

The recently retired chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, says the censorship system "doesn't work."

The censorship committees and the PAB should be abolished he says.

An enlarged Directorate of Publications — at present only an administrative body — should decide whether a book is undesirable.

Appeals should be heard by a Cabinet Minister, perhaps in consultation with a few MPs — one being an Opposition member.

From his home yesterday a week after retirement, Mr Justice Snyman said his five-year term was "a failure."

He had failed to contain the flood of "permissive" foreign publications.

Most of them escaped notice because the Directorate acted only after a complaint was lodged.

"The Afrikaans author has reason to feel he has been discriminated against.

"Readers scrutinise the small number of Afrikaans books, but not the thousands of foreign publications."

After a complaint is male, the book in question is referred to a three-man committee selected from 250 people.

"You can imagine how many different committees you can chose from 250 people," said Mr Justice Snyman.

"This means there is no consistency in their decisions.

"Their different viewpoints make for a Tower of Babel situation."

He suggested the decision-making should be centralised to the Directorate, which should also be provided with the machinery to survey all publications in South Africa.

He knew the public supported his censorship because he had received numerous letters from various persons and groups.

As to support for censorship among blacks, he said:

"The black majority — I'm not referring to a few Westernised blacks — are inarticulate people who, I am sure are not interested in the whole matter."

"I found Coloured people very conservative. I found Indians not very, but most conservative. Of blacks, I have no knowledge at all."

It was for Parliament to decide if blacks should be appointed to the censorship boards.

In his time, he had to review only about 100 literary works.

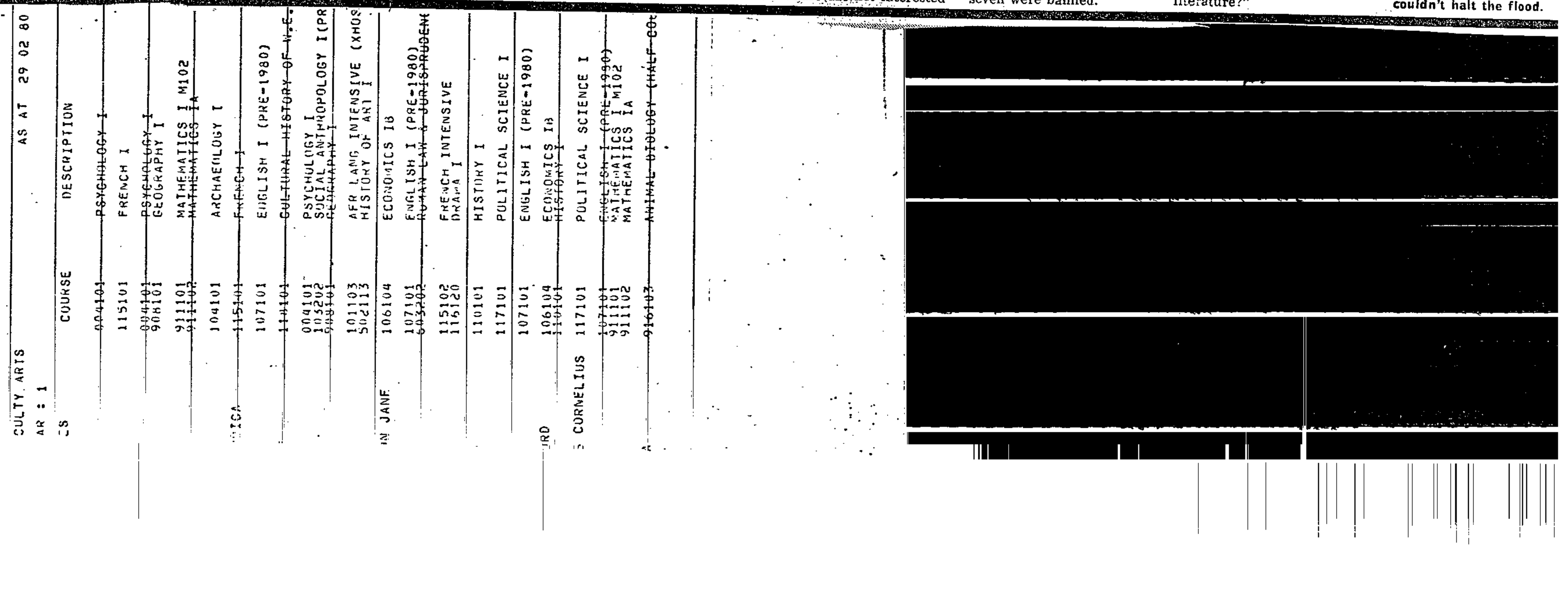
Of these, a mere six or seven were banned.

He judged a publication by two tests: whether it was likely to corrupt or deprave an immature mind, or whether it was likely to horrify or disgust.

"The State protects you against drugs and prostitution.

"Why shouldn't it protect you against permissive literature?"

Judge Snyman . . . couldn't halt the flood.



Mandela release backed

DURBAN — The national executive committee of the Labour Party gave support to the national campaign calling for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela "as he is the recognised leader of the black people."

Forty-six Labour Party delegates from all parts of South Africa attended the meeting here at the weekend.

The leader of the party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said the party would act as a catalyst to promote the solidarity of all groups of people who worked for constitutional change in South Africa.

The party supported the campaign, he said, because of "the changed position of South Africa and the press campaign that a constitutional plan for South Africa be negotiated with the recognised leaders of the people.

"And because of Mr Mandela's indisputable support as a recognised leader of black South Africa." — DDC.

See editorial.

STAR 9/4/80

Rhodesia to release ANC men

SALISBURY — Thirteen guerillas of South Africa's ANC movement are to be released from jail in Rhodesia before independence on April 18, a spokesman for the Governor, Lord Soames, has confirmed.

The spokesman was reacting to claims by Mr Archibald Ngcobo, leader of the newly formed Azanian Independence Movement, who said that inquiries were being made with the Rhodesian Ministry of Justice to discover whether the men would be released and possibly returned to South Africa.

While he was in Khami jail in Bulawayo two years ago, Mr Ngcobo said, there were 17 ANC guerillas imprisoned with him, but three or four of them had died. Some of them had been arrested by Rhodesian security forces as long as 14 years ago, he said.

section, consisting of 5 films and 5 lectures, will be
van Zyl of Witwatersrand University who recently
ıe U.S.A. studying ethnographic film. The cinéma
presented by Mr Freddy Ogterop of the Provincial
one of the most knowledgeable experts in this field.
ore comprises carefully selected films and lectures
st up-to-date information available in this exciting

FILM:

reveals one society to another may be regarded as an
n. Any film which reveals the texture of human life on as
ossible: the appearance of a people and their surroundings,
vities, the quality of their interpersonal relationships, the
ir society and their values, is not only a valuable historical
also increases society's knowledge of the present. There is,
shortage of this kind of film material in South Africa.
vill suggest some of the strategies and problems involved in
film-making.

The need for context. Film: *The Nuer* (70 min.)
Whole acts. Film: *Rivers of Sand* (88 min.)
History as it happens. Film: *Chulas Fronteras* (59 min.)
Backyard Ethnography. Film: *Daguerrotypes* (78 min.)
The local scene. Film: *Bushmen of the Kalahari* (50 min.)

OR a selection of local films

CINÉMA-VÉRITÉ

Some people think of cinéma-vérité, or direct cinema, as a modern version of candid camera, that is, recording life as it is lived by means of hand-held cameras and natural sound. It was, interestingly, a film style born out of technological developments and then evolved into a social concept. Largely applicable to documentary film-making, the phrase was coined to describe Jean Rouch and Edgar Morin's *Chronique d'un Été* and has since been applied to many films that employed the techniques without necessarily subscribing to the philosophy. The first 2 lectures in this series will explore the idea of cinéma-vérité as it emerged in France, Canada and the United States and the third will discuss possible applications to a relatively recent development, the committed, local-issue advocate.

Lecture One	The observer: The fly-on-the-wall approach Film: *Chiefs* (20 min.) or *A happy Mother's Day* (26 min.) *Running fence* (57 min.)
Lecture Two	The catalyst: Acknowledging one's presence Film: *The moontrap* (84 min.)
Lecture Three	The militant: Fighting the good fight Film: *It's ours whatever they say* (39 min.)

NOTE: Additional films related to this course will be screened each afternoon at 5.30 p.m. It is advisable to see as many of these as possible. Fee: 50c per session. The programme will be available in the final Summer School programme.

The organisers may change some of the film material listed above, depending on what is available from abroad.

ECONOMICS II 1980

David Rees
Room RL 499,Ext.442

MICROECONOMICS

The Microeconomics course will consist of 20 lectures. I shall be responsible for the overall management of the course. Guest lectures will be given by Jos Gerson (lectures 12-16) and Mike de Klerk (lectures 17 & 18). If you have difficulties or problems with the microeconomics section contact me. Note that Jos Gerson is the overall convener for Economics II though.

References:
Lectures are important. However, you will pass or fail Economics II on the basis of the reading you do. The major textbooks are:

Hirshleifer J., Price Theory (Prentice Hall)	HIR
Alchian & Allen, University Economics (Wadsworth)	AAU
Alchian & Allen, Exchange & Production (Wadsworth)	AAE

It is recommended that you buy at least one of these books, they are available at:

(i) Jutas
(ii) Technical Books
(iii) the Campus Bookshop

Other books you wil

Stigler, G. Th STI
Bilas, R.A. Mi BIL
Baird C.W. Pr st BAI
Pu
North D.C. & M s
(H N&M
Ryan W.J.L. & l R&P
Johnson H.G. & JOH

In addition:

If you have ma M. Henderson
and Quandt: Mi

If you are thi L.S. Shackle:
Expectation, E e time with -

A. Smith: The
A. Marshall: P
J.S. Mill: On

READINGS: fall int to the lectures

Class I: These are c Y ARE VITAL,
They are th ecture.
You should depends on you.
Class II: This is b most of it. If
If you take . The choices
you want to
and costs a

Censor attacks Snyman's proposal

(334)

Staff Reporter C.T. 9/4/80

A CENSOR yesterday said the South African censorship system had run into difficulties ever since it had been moved from Cape Town to Johannesburg.

In an interview yesterday, Mr A S A East, a censor for six years, said the majority of films were now censored in Johannesburg after a major film-distributing company complained that it cost too much to have their films flown to Cape Town to have them screened for the censors.

The Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria was dominated by Transvalers, and they were notorious for their "conflicting judgments," Mr East said.

"Cape Town censors are more objective and down to earth."

He described Transvaal censors as "right-wing".

He said the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, former judge Mr J H "Lammie" Snyman, sent guidelines to the country's 250 censors, and now that he had retired from the board, he criticized the very system he had created.

Mr Snyman was yesterday quoted in a newspaper report as saying the censorship system did not work.

He said the censorship committees and the PAB should be abolished, and be replaced by an enlarged directorate of publications. Appeals should be heard by a cabinet minister, with the possible assistance of members of Parliament, one being an opposition MP.

Mr East, however, said MP's were not special people, and he could not see how they were better qualified to judge the desirability of publications.

He proposed that all four provinces be equally represented on the PAB; and that the appellant should be able to take a case to the Appeal Court.

He also said that regional censorship might solve existing problems.

Ninety percent of censors are Afrikaans-speaking, he said, and he would like more English speakers to be represented.

Mr East said his experience as a censor convinced him that censorship was essential due to the "amount of filth and muck which emanates from the United States."

Nkondo calls for 'solidarity with Mandela'

MORE than 350 students at the University of Cape Town yesterday rose — many with fists clenched in the black power salute — when Mr Curtis Nkondo, former chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), asked them to pledge their solidarity with "all who demanded the release of Mandela'.

The meeting held under the auspices of the UCT SRC, heard Mr Nkondo — with his own fist raised in the black power salute — pledge solidarity on their behalf also with all political prisoners, black and white, and the return of "those in exile to be with us to plan a new, brighter, future for Azania".

The meeting was attended by UCT students and a large number of black students.

Mr Nkondo said throughout the years blacks had "bitterly complained of the unjustifiable odium which has been thrust upon them by the white racist regime".

Mr Nkondo said there were two kinds of liberation.

The first could be likened to the civil rights movement of black Americans — but in the South African context this "deceives and confuses."

It called chiefly for the removal of apartheid — but "I say, no — economic, industrial, technological and other factors will contribute to its removal. Apartheid is a non-issue."

CAPITALISM

The other kind of struggle Mr Nkondo said was, in fact, " the fight against capitalism."

"It seeks the unity of all blacks (Africans, coloureds and Indians) and the acquisition of political power for all blacks in the land of their birth.

"This does not in any manner threaten the right of whites to live happily in this country. It should be obvious to everyone that whites have as much right as anyone else to live," Mr Nkondo said.

'Frustration leads to violence'

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Post 10/4/80
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THE violence at the Booysens police station and other places recently found its roots in the frustration of a people who were losing hope in any Government promises of change, the senior vice-president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was reacting to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange's reported statement that those supporting the campaign to "free Mandela" from prison were involved in events such as the attack on the Booysens police station last Friday.

In a statement Mr Storey said:

"The SACC rejects this transparent attempt to discredit the campaign which has already drawn support from a wide range of responsible opinion.

"To suggest that major newspapers, churches and bodies such as the Black Sash should wish to see any escalation of violence in South Africa is absurd.

"The reason why this campaign which already enjoys the support of the vast majority of black people is gaining ground daily, is the very opposite." — Sapa.

Anglican Bishop joins 'Free Mandela' call

THE Anglican Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Right Rev Graham Chadwick, has given his support to the campaign to free the Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela.

In a statement to the Anglican diocesan newspaper Highway, Bishop Chadwick said: "I thank God that the Government is now speaking in terms of negotiating with black leaders. Black leaders with whom consultation takes place must be those whom black people can count on as leaders. High on the list of such leaders is Nelson Mandela.

"The campaign to free Mandela is, as the Sunday Post says, a real attempt to enable peaceful change for South Africa. As such it deserves our genuine support. — Sapa.

Attitude survey warns of increasing black anger

by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

The significant report of the Quail Commission, which was released in February, has now been published in book form. The 328-page report and appendices is essential reading for anyone who wants to get an overall picture of the situation in the Ciskei today.

I have argued in this column before that in its political recommendations the Quail report is a conservative document in that it does not reject the possible independence of the homelands as such. But that is not the report's real significance. Its importance is the incredible indictment of Nationalist Government policies.

Ever since it has been in power, the government has proclaimed separation and homelands as the answer to South Africa's racial problems. Yet, in this report, a unanimous finding of appalling living conditions inside one of those homelands has exposed the level of the government's apparent concern about life in these regions — a concern, one might add, that has been adequately reflected again in this year's budget.

In any event, the contents of that report have already been discussed in this column. What has not been looked at before, is the attitude survey tabulations which have been simultaneously published with the report.

This 196-table book contains the responses of both black and white people surveyed on behalf of the Quail Commission.

An assessment of the answers given by the people interviewed is included in an appendix to the actual report, but the tabulations enable one to assess them independently and to look at some of the issues which were not covered fully in Prof Lawrie Schlemmer's highly competent analysis.

In his analysis, Prof Schlemmer rightly warned about the increasing anger of black people, reflecting a dissatisfaction level parallel with the alienation found during the 1976 disturbances.

Sadly, little notice seems to have been taken in official circles of this finding and South Africa could pay dearly for it.

The tabulations show the particular issues that produced most dissatisfaction:

Black anger was highest on housing, wages and salaries, the implementation of law and justice and the political situation in South Africa today.

Somewhat lower dissatisfaction levels were expressed about educational facilities, recreational facilities, the possibility of the Ciskei's independence and changes in government policy.

On three levels, where black anger could so easily spark off more disturbances, the government, without doing much to its policies, could so easily do something if it wanted to — that is on housing, wages and justice.

The survey found that 42,2 per cent of the total sample of 700 Ciskeian-Xhosa were angry and impatient about the housing situation, while another 26,5 per cent were unhappy. In other words, 68,7 per cent were unhappy or angry about the housing situation.

Only 7,1 per cent said they were very happy, and 7,1 per cent were just happy, with their housing.

In anyone's language, this finding should send out urgent warning signals to those in authority that a far more urgent programme to improve the quality of housing should be undertaken than is the case now.

What is more, the greatest dissatisfaction with housing was expressed among those living in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other towns in the Eastern Cape outside the Ciskei, and among elite groups — some 76,2 per cent of the upper administration group were angry or unhappy.

A similar finding was made in respect of wages and salaries, where 45,1 per cent of the total sample were angry and impatient while another 27,1 per cent were unhappy. In other words, 72,2 per cent expressed a severely negative view of their wages.

The potential for strikes in these circumstances is vast. And the communist agitator could not wish for any more fertile ground for his or her activities.

It should surely mean firm and decisive action by the government to improve wage levels throughout the country. It seems quite obvious that unilateral action by enlightened industrialists to improve wages is not working, simply because most employers are not enlightened and have a solid track record of exploiting cheap labour to get as large profits as possible.

Although the free enterprise fanatics might be appalled at the prospect of minimum pay scales and government initiatives to remove the dissatisfaction with wages, no other body can do it — and South Africa simply cannot afford to sit by quietly in this situation.

That situation is even more precarious when one looks at the responses given by particular groups — 75,7 per cent of those between 25 and 34 years old, 71,3 per cent of those between 35 and 49, 73,5 per cent of those of 50 and above, 73,7 per cent of those in the upper middle class bracket, 82 per cent of those on the Rand and in Cape Town, 71,6 per cent of those in Port Elizabeth and the Eastern Cape, 73,8 per cent of urban people in the Ciskei, 87,5 per cent of upper professional groups, 85,4 per cent of the upper administration group and 73,5 per cent of migrants, were angry or unhappy with their wages.

It is, indeed, a highly dangerous situation for South Africa. The findings on the administration of law and justice are not any more comforting: a total of 39 per cent were angry and impatient and 22,8 per cent unhappy, a combined total of 61,8 per cent.

Parallelling the other issues, the anger was highest in the big cities: 89,8 per cent of those living in Johannesburg and Cape Town were angry or unhappy, 73,4 per cent of those in Port Elizabeth and the Eastern Cape, 83,4 per cent of the upper professionals, 71,4 per cent of the upper administration group and 71,4 per cent of the migrants.

Interestingly, a far less negative response was given in reply to this question by people living in the Ciskei — 40,4 per cent of urban Ciskeians and 44 per cent of rural Ciskeians were angry or unhappy with the administration of law and justice.

Clearly, the administrators of law and justice, the policemen, the administration board officials, the court officials and the security police, are as responsible for black alienation as industrialists and the government. But it certainly need not be the case.

Prof George Quail — the report of the Quail Commission on the Ciskei has now been published as a book, together with Prof Lawrie Schlemmer's attitude survey.

The response to the political situation today confirmed what any aware person might have expected: 62,3 per cent were angry or impatient, rising to 79 per cent of those living in Johannesburg and Cape Town and 87,5 per cent among the upper professional group.

The results have clear implications: among the big city dwellers and the better-paid groups, the alienation is higher and more dangerous.

This is the very group of people some wishful thinkers hope will be the bulwark of middle class defence against communism, but until their basic grievances are removed there is little possibility of them supporting the present system.

Among all groups there is a high degree of dissatisfaction. To ignore it, in today's climate, would be extreme folly.

● The Quail Report, Feb 8, 1980, 328 pages, R16, and the Quail Report, Feb 8, 1980, Attitude Survey Tabulations, 196 tables, approximately 400 pages, R21,50, both published by Conference Associates, P.O. Box 229, Silverton, 0127.

Border police on guard for any attack

10/4/80
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EAST LONDON — Police stations in the Border area have always been efficiently guarded to withstand any attack.

This was said by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, who was commenting on reports that police guards on stations around the country have been strengthened following the attack on the Booysens Police Station outside Johannesburg.

In a tour of police stations in Cape Town at the weekend it was found that the police had stepped up their defences. At one police station, a policeman had been placed in an empty lot across the road to watch the building.

The policemen on duty at the stations are armed with R1 rifles and submachine guns.

Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar, head of the directorate of public relations of the SAP, said that all police stations had been instructed to strengthen guards.

Meanwhile, an authority on guerilla warfare said yesterday South Africa might have to fortify its police stations along the lines of police stations in Northern Ireland.

Prof Jack Spence, a South African-born professor who teaches strategic studies at the University of Leicester, in Britain, said: "The attack might force the South African authorities to think seriously about following the Ulster practice of fortifying all police stations."

Prof Spence spent a few weeks as a visiting lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Before returning to Britain he said he thought South Africa might be entering the first phase of guerilla warfare, characterised by surprise hit and run tactics and an attempt by the political arm of the insurgents to establish its authority.

The last two attacks on police stations in the Johannesburg — Soweto complex have been directed at stations containing barracks. In both cases the barracks were damaged during the attack.

Asked whether he thought the purpose was to massacre sleeping policemen in a bid to inflict a heavy blow on police morale, Prof Spence said the barracks might have come under attack because they fell within the general target area.

In a recent publication the Cape Town-based Terrorism Research Centre identified police stations and policemen as a key ANC target. The centre's director, Mr Michael Morris, is a former security policeman.

"Since September 1977, apart from attacks on, or bombings of, police stations in South Africa, there have been a number of serious attacks on policemen or their families," the publication said.

"In 1979 the ANC killed five black members of the SAP and two black police witnesses and, in a grenade attack on the home of a police lieutenant at Ermelo, seriously injured five children."

After listing the number of arms uncovered by police in 26 different caches, the publication warned that sympathy in the black community for politically - motivated "gunmen and bombers" appeared to be on the increase.

"In South Africa, as it begins its journey through the 1980s, the support base and sympathy levels appear to be potentially increasing. The size of the crowds at the funerals of the Silverton gunmen is one indication.

In addition, one of the recent surveys (of black opinion) found massive discontent and anger among black South Africans, possibly higher than at the end of 1976 riots.

"The survey found that 72 per cent of Xhosas in the Rand and Cape Town urban zones and some 71 per cent of Zulus in Soweto were unhappy or angry with life in general — and that it was 'extremely dangerous' for South Africa to assume that its socio-political policies could be allowed to "evolve slowly and naturally". — DDR-DDC.

BRIG DU PLESSIS

SACC rejects the blame

JOHANNESBURG — The violence at the Booysens Police Station and other places recently found its roots in the frustration of a people who were losing hope in any government promises of change, the senior vice-president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange's reported statement that those supporting the campaign to "free Mandela" from prison were involved in events such as the attack on the Booysens Police Station last Friday.

"The SACC rejects this transparent attempt to discredit the campaign which has already drawn support from a wide range of responsible opinion," Mr Storey said.

"To suggest that major newspapers, churches and bodies such as the Black Sash should wish to see any escalation of violence in South Africa is absurd.

"The reason why this campaign which already enjoys the support of the vast majority of black people is gaining ground daily, is the very opposite.

"The violence at Booysens and other places recently finds its roots in the frustration of a people who are losing hope in any government promises of change.

"If the government is sincere about a new dispensation, it must provide concrete evidence that it is prepared to take black opinion and authentic black leadership seriously.

"The release of Mr Mandela after nearly 16 years in prison would provide one such evidence."

The Anglican Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Right Rev Graham Chadwick, yesterday gave his support to the campaign to free Mr Mandela. — SAPA.

Suid-Afrikaanse sake-instellings minstens ooreenstemmende belangstelling sal openbaar in uitbreiding van werkgeleenthede met gepaardgaande verbetering en vergroting van rendende finansiële beleggingsvooruitsigte in die Wes-Kaap.

Hierby moet ook in ag geneem word dat die spesifieke eenhede vir potensiaalondersoek van besondere projekte of aspekte, asmede die gespesialiseerde kundiges wat op sodanige eenhede gedien het, op voortsettingsbasis kan funksioneer as konsultante vir verdere ondersoek en/of implementering van 'n projek deur 'n voornemende ondernemer, waardeur laasgenoemde meetbaar op tyd en koste sal bespaar t.o.v. basiese voorondersoek van sodanige projek.

Hierna word voorbeelde verstrek van moontlikhede wat ondersoek regverdig; hierdie onderwerpe is voorbeelde van voorstelle wat geopper was tydens ondersoekonderhoude, die N G T sessies of die geslote vergadering waarna later verwys word.

Om 'n verskeidenheid van redes kan al die moontlikhede wat aangebied was tydens die voorondersoek, nie in hierdie voorlopige verslag opgeneem word nie - iedere voorstel wat ontvang was sal egter tereg gebring word by die betrokke gepaste instansie.

(b) <u>Die basiese kernbedrywe</u>

Met hierdie benaming word bedoel projekte van omvangryke aard wat op die huidige stadium van [illegible]miese ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika, vanweë [illegible]oorwegings en die omvang van die kapitaalbedrae [illegible]meerendeels ressorteer op die besluitnemingsterre[illegible]id- of semi-staatsektor.

Die projekte waarn[illegible] voorgaande verwys word, is deels ter oorko[illegible] leemtes in die fundamentele en strukturele[illegible]es-Kaapse ekonomie en andersyds ter onde[illegible]plaaslike basiese kern bedrywe van die toe[illegible]ierdie paragraaf verwys word.

Court martial continues

JOHANNESBURG. — The court martial of a Permanent Force sergeant on a charge of murder is continuing in Pretoria, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

Sergeant P J Scholtz appeared for the first time on Tuesday before a general court martial. Mr Justice D A Melamet, of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, is acting as president. The trial is being held in camera and the location of the hearing is being kept a secret.

Own Correspondent

(iii) Dinamiese werkverskaffingsburo's

'n Uitsonderlike verdienstelike suggestie, was dat arbeidsburo's wat op dinamiese grondslag funksioneer ietwat verwyderd van die formele burokrasie, tot stand gebring moet word.

Werkgewers sou by die buro's hul kwantitatiewe en kwalitatiewe behoeftes aan arbeidskragte kon aanmeld terwyl werksoekers by die buro's sou kon registreer.

Om registrasie by d noedig, kon bepaalde dis-
kwalifikasies voorg e-registrasie terwyl
voorkeur-aansprake v aan formele bewys van
registrasie as werkc die buro's.

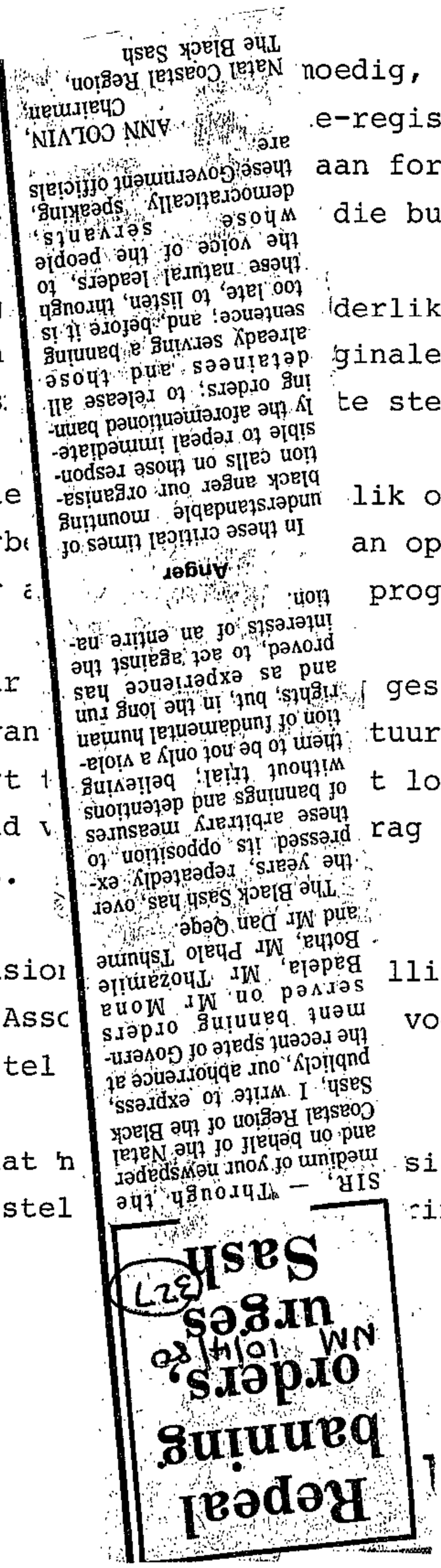
Die hoofdoelstelling derlik die kwalitatiewe
aspekte van vraag en ginale of periferele
deel van die arbeids te stem.

In die proses sal die lik ook die kwalitatiewe
behoeftes van die arb an opleiding- en opvoed-
kundige owerhede vir a programme waar nodig.

Die vereiste wat daar gestel was dat dié
buro's onafhanklik van tuur van die staats-
administrasie behoort t t logiese meriete en
skep die moontlikheid v rag van dié taak na
private ondernemings.

Intussen kan institusio llings soos bv.
The Cape Employers' Assc voorlopig praktiese
beslag aan die voorstel

Die BEO beveel aan dat 'n siaal-Ondersoek die
meriete van die voorstel insipiële sowel as
praktiese oogpunt.



Students support Mandela drive

CAPE TOWN — About 350 students at the University of Cape Town rose yesterday — many with fists clenched in the Black Power salute — when Mr Curtis Nkondo, former chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), asked them to pledge their solidarity with "all who demanded the release of Mandela."

The meeting, held under the auspices of the UCT SRC, heard Mr Nkondo pledge solidarity on their behalf also with all political prisoners, black and white, and the return of "those in exile to be with us to plan a new, brighter future for Azania."

Mr Nkondo said there were two kinds of liberation. The first could be likened to the civil rights movement of black Americans.

It called chiefly for the removal of apartheid — but "I say no economic, industrial, technological and other factors will contribute to its removal. Apartheid is a non-issue."

The other kind of struggle, Mr Nkondo said, was, in fact, "the fight against capitalism."

"It seeks the unity of all blacks (Africans, Coloureds and Indians) and the acquisition of political power for all blacks in the land of their birth.

"This does not in any manner threaten the right of whites to live happily in this country," Mr Nkondo said. — SAPA.

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VOL. 178] PRETORIA, 11 APRIL 1980 [No. 6952

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 811 11 April 1980

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 811 11 April 1980

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/11/126.....	*Anstandsbüchlein für Junge Mädchen* (*Exquisit Bücher Nr* 175)	P.L.....	(a)+(b)
P80/1/129.....	*Sexy*—Nr 35, 27/8/79; Nr 36, 3/9/79; Nr 38, 17/9/79; Nr 39, 24/9/79; Nr 42, 15/10/79	Erich-Pabel-Verlag K.G., Rastatt.....	(a)
P80/1/170.....	*Sechaba*—December 1979.....	African National Congress of S.A., Tanzania...	(e)
P80/1/172.....	*Marxism Opposes Individual Terrorism*.....	Leon Trotsky and Peter Taaffe.....	(e)
P80/1/173.....	*"Left-Wing" Childishness and the Petty-Bourgeois Mentality*	Lenin.....	(e)
P80/1/174.....	*New Perspectives*—Vol 9, 6/1979.....	*Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki*	(e)
P80/1/187.....	*Jana Shakti*—January 1980.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P80/2/12.....	1980 *Year of the Freedom Charter!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	African National Congress.....	(e)
P80/2/13.....	*Black Women in South Africa and the case of Winnie Mandela*	Winnie Mandela Solidarity Coalition.....	(e)
P80/2/20.....	*Workers' Unity*—No 17, January 1980.....	S.A.C.T.U., London.....	(e)
P80/2/26.....	*New Man and Woman*—Part 1, 2+4.....	Marshall Cavendish Partworks Ltd, London...	(a)
P80/2/35.....	*Forge, La*—Vol 5, No 2, Le 18 Janvier 1980...	La Forge, Montreal.....	(e)
P80/2/41.....	*Southern Africa/Black America: Same struggle/same fight*	Bill Sales.....	(e)
P80/2/43.....	*Nelson Mandela: "Wofür ich bereit bin, zu leben und zu sterben!"* (i.e. the translation in German of original title *"I am prepared to die"* which was previously found to be undesirable)/(d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel *"I am prepared to die"* wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is	Aktion Freiheit für Nelson Mandela, Bönnigheim	(e)
P80/2/44.....	*South Africa: The Press and the Politics of Liberation*	Chenhamo C. Chimutengwende.....	(e)
P80/2/47.....	*Apartheid Quiz*.....	International Defence and Aid Fund, London..	(e)

No. 810 11 April 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

No. 810 11 April 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P80/21

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/3/14	*Joy of Lesbian Sex, The*	Dr Emily, L. Sisley and Bertha Harris	(a)
P80/3/49	Marijuana Grower's Guide	Mel Frank and Ed Rosenthal	(a)+(e)
P80/3/85	*Heroes' Day*—December 16, 1979 (Pamphlet)/ Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P80/3/93	*Foreign Affairs Bulletin*—Vol 20, No 6, 21 February 1980	Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P80/3/99	*Solidarity*—Vol 1, No 3	Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa, London	(e)
P80/3/107	*Documentation*—11/12 November 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, FRG, Bonn	(e)
P80/3/112	*Angola: First Congress of MPLA*—Luanda, 4–10 December 1977 (State Papers and Party Proceedings Series 2 (1979) No 1	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P80/3/115	*Work in Progress*—No 11, February 1980	Editorial Collective, Braamfontein	(e)
P80/3/120	*Migration Today*—No 25	World Council of Churches, Geneva	(d)+(e)
P80/3/131	*Stalinism and Bolshevism*	Leon Trotsky	(e)
P80/3/158	*Varsity*—No 3, 1 April 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/3/159	*Varsity*—No 2, 25 March 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)
P80/2/159	*Wicked is my Flesh*	Stephanie Blake	(a)

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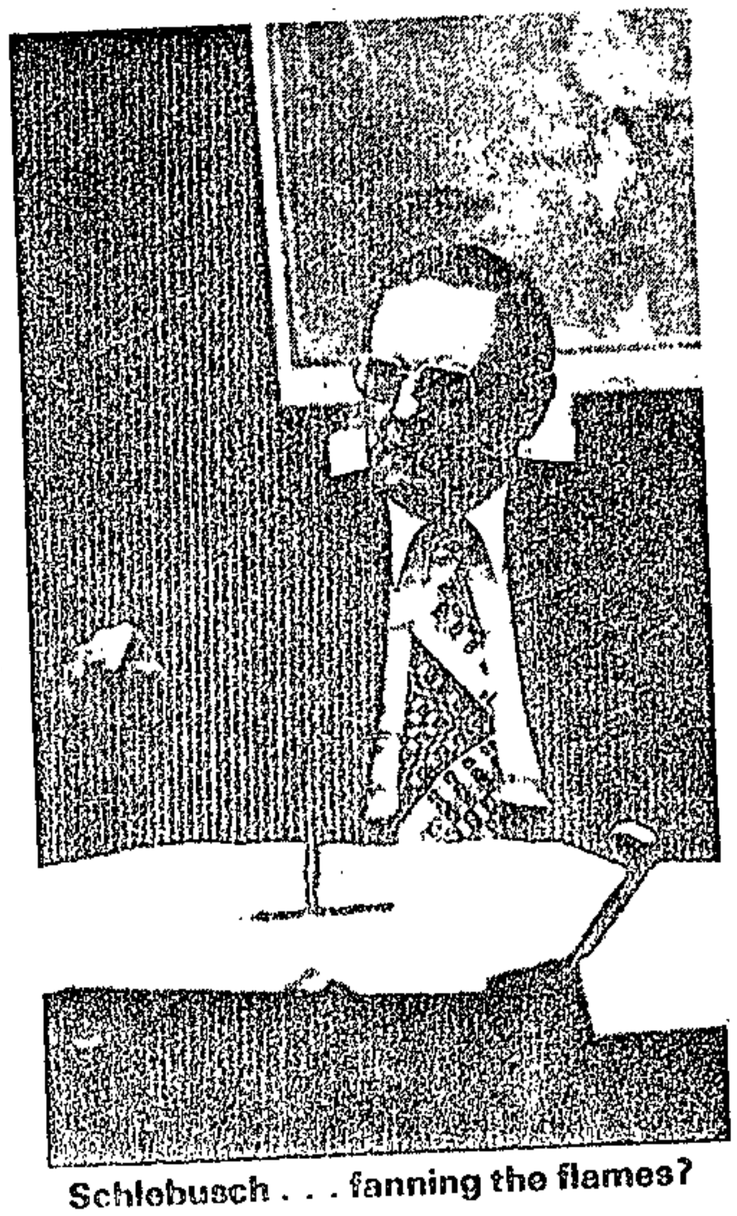


Schlebusch . . . fanning the flames?

new political future for the coloured and Indian people -- and possibly the urban blacks as well. And its suggestions are likely to fall on the liberal side of the Nationalist fence.

Here, then, would be a weighty enough issue on which the Nationalist dissidents grouped behind Transvaal leader Andries Treurnicht could take issue with the P W Botha faction. Fundamental political philosophy, and not schoolboy rugby, would be involved.

Last year's appointment of the commission, chaired by Minister of Justice and Interior Alwyn Schlebusch, followed the failure of the Coloured Persons Representative Council (CRC) and the SA Indian Council as effective media for coloured and Indian political expression. But a move away from the Westminster system had been bandied about by government ever since the Theron Commission on coloured people reported some three years ago.

Schlebusch has been hearing evidence from political parties and individuals with blueprints that have covered the entire political spectrum. He will have to come with a plan that draws the coloured and Indian people into the decision-making process without granting them equal representation with whites in the Assembly (a suggestion that might be the most equitable and obvious but which is still anathema to the Nationalists).

He is unlikely to propose anything approximating a resurrection of the CRC — disbanded last month. Nor is he likely to propose continuation of the all-nominated Coloured Persons Council, members of which are being appointed this month.

SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION
New constitution

The Schlebusch Commission, investigating a new constitution for South Africa, is due to table its interim report in the Assembly soon, possibly before the end of the month. And when it does, it could fan the flames of internal Nationalist bickering to new heights.

The reason: it will make proposals for a

Ethnic fission and fusion

from *The Politics of South Africa — Democracy and Racial Diversity* by US sociologist Howard Brotz, writing in 1977

South African political history, since the formation of Union in 1910, presents the following cycle. An Afrikaner prime minister is in power, seeking to pursue a moderate course between the extreme claims of British supremacy on the one hand and a return to republican independence on the other. He seeks his support among the moderates of both language groups who can be united on the principle of "South Africanism." This is the South African equivalent of Canadian "federalism," *vis-a-vis* provincial autonomy in general, but that of Quebec in particular.

Afrikaner nationalism, the South African counterpart to Quebec "separatism," then emerges politically as an extreme assertion of ethnic interests. It takes the form of a break with the regnant (ruling) prime minister and his party on the grounds that the interests of the Afrikaner people are being injured, neglected or compromised. The outstanding grievances are such that the leadership of the extreme group can easily make a case with enough of its following to become the parliamentary opposition.

In the course of time the extreme takes power. In doing this, the extreme, now the government, is compelled or induced to move towards the centre. This means, first and foremost, making a rapprochement with English-speaking voters. As the government becomes a centre in this respect, it then precipitates the rise of a new extreme of Afrikaner nationalism, which starts the cycle again. The new extreme splits from its parent and behaves very much as the latter did when it first arose.

That is clearly an interim measure and has been set up for only two years.

He is likely to plump, instead, for separate authorities for coloured and Indian people to function at a municipal level, with a body dealing with mutual white, coloured and Indian interests at a higher level.

But what sort of body? Botha has proposed a Presidents' Council to bring together bodies such as the Economic Advisory Council and the Scientific Advisory Council. This he believes is "a first step for the achievement of a solution for whites, coloureds and Indians". Botha has also spoken of "instruments for consultation" such as the Housing Commission, the Group Areas Board and the Transportation Board.

But Schlebusch will have to be a good deal more definitive than this. Vague suggestions of consultative bodies will not be good enough.

Another obvious solution is to propose a federal body to deal with common interests. But such a solution has already been rejected by Botha.

It is not clear whether Schlebusch will include urban blacks in his report. Government seems intent on giving them a body "higher than municipal status" and then lumping them under the homeland governments. But Schlebusch could include them in some sort of confederal relationship with whites, coloureds and Indians.

Of course, the Schlebusch interim report will consist only of proposals and government will have to react to them and decide which to accept and reject. But its significance is great, particularly because Schlebusch is a senior cabinet minister who is closely aligned with the Prime Minister and is an outspoken member of the party's verligte faction.

A possibility is that the interim report could be used to pave the way for radical political change at a constitutional level in SA — at least as regards the coloured and Indian people. Let's hope so.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Impossible facts

Southern Africa now has two proposed constellations of states, one to be centred on Pretoria, the other on Lusaka. And, as far as the *FM* can see, neither can succeed.

The Pretoria-based constellation would involve the independent homelands, the neighbouring black states, and would even stretch as far north as Zaire if PW Botha had his way.

But the election of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe has effectively ruined Botha's chances. Bishop Abel Muzorewa might have co-operated; but, unless Mugabe has a radical change of heart, he is unlikely to be at all interested in the Botha constellation. This means that Botha is left with only Transkei, Venda, BophuthaTswana and, possibly, an independent Namibia, as potential clients. Although Botswana and Lesotho are economically entirely dependent on SA, they would resist all attempts to be drawn in.

The reason for the reluctance is, of course, apartheid, a philosophy hated more in black Africa than communism. And removal of apartheid to much of black Africa means black majority rule over the whole of SA. Until that happens, co-operation is just not on.

Economically Botha's constellation would be highly practical. The sharing of skills, labour and raw materials would turn the Southern African sub-continent into a potential power of no mean proportions. It could feed itself, with enough left over for export; could create enough energy to supply its own needs; and could develop industry that would provide employment for most of its people.

But politically it is out.

The counter-constellation being formed by nine black-ruled southern African states (Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, and the government-elect of Zimbabwe) is also doomed to short-term failure — for exactly opposite reasons. Unlike the Pretoria-proposed constellation, it is highly practical politically. Economically, however, it must fail.

The counter constellation is regarded by analysts in SA and Britain as largely a reaction to Pretoria's moves. The nine want to prevent Pretoria's influence from stretching too far and they want to declare their independence of SA, they say.

But the hard economic reality is that at present all the nine states involved, with the exception of Angola and Tanzania, are economically dependent on SA. They rely on it for food, for technological aid and for outlets to export their raw materials.

History has laid down a communications and transport network that links these countries as a unit. The railway line that runs from the Zambian copperbelt, through Zimbabwe and Botswana, to SA cannot readily be replaced. Use of alternative export routes through Mozambique instead of SA is technically feasible, but South African skills keep the Mozambique harbours operating, and so even those routes are dependent on this country.

The other export alternative, Angola, is hampered by continual attacks on the Benguela railway line by Unita forces and is highly unreliable. The Tazara railway line between Zambia and Tanzania is stricken with bottlenecks and inefficiency. Breaking the present transport network and attempting to set up alternatives would be heavily expensive at a time when these states need massive aid for agriculture, mining and secondary industry.

Why then propose such a constellation?

Deon Geldenhuys of the SA Institute of International Affairs sees the counter-constellation's importance in political terms. "It's an attempt to dissociate themselves from South Africa," he says. "It's a gesture. They are saying they don't want to become client states of SA. But if they do want to become totally independent of South Africa, I don't think it can work."

Dr Willie Breytenbach, senior researcher at the SA Foundation, explains that the counter-constellation is an extension of the front-line states' concept, with the addition of new members. "But orchestrating pressure against Rhodesia was easy compared with the task now facing them," he says. "Structurally, it cannot survive. There are too many factors against it. It must be seen as the manifestation of the hostile environment in which SA has to survive."

It seems, therefore, that the undoubted economic potential of which southern Africa is capable will have to wait a little longer until the political hurdles have been cleared.

Zimbabwe ANC men for Zambia

S-TIMES 11/4/80

119 273 327

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY—Members of the African National Congress of South Africa will be sent to Zambia on their release, a Government source said here today.

"Zambia has agreed to have the men. They should be released fairly soon now," the source said.

One source is adamant there are only 12 while a Ministry of Justice source insists there are 13 and the International Red Cross says there are a lot more.

The sources agreed they would be released before Independence Day, April 18.

They were arrested in the late 1960s in western Rhodesia while operating with a Zipra band.

PROFESSOR Wolfgang Thomas and his family in the city today. They are Elmar, 14, Mrs Birga Thomas and, in front, André, 7, and Patrick, 5.

Deported professor returns for Cape visit

PROFESSOR Wolfgang Thomas, former director of the University of the Western Cape's Institute for Social Development, who was deported from South Africa in 1977, this week returned to the city for the first time in three years.

He is at present head of the department of economics at the University of Transkei, and said today he had visited former colleagues at the three universities in the Western Cape.

'I have renewed my contacts with departments of economics and with others interested in development aspects,' he said.

'But the main thing is just to be back here for the first time in three years, and to see old friends and places again.'

'EXILE'

Professor Thomas returned to Southern Africa earlier this year, following the period of 'exile' in West Germany, and was appointed at Transkei's university with effect from March 1.

Professor Thomas and his family travelled to Cape Town after a visa was granted to him for the full period of the university vacation.

'I applied in the normal manner, and within a week the visa was granted,' he said.

Earlier this year, Professor Thomas was granted a four-day visa to visit South Africa while he was on his way to Transkei — his first return since the controversial deportation in March 1977.

In that year, security policemen arrived at Professor Thomas's Claremont home early on March 8, with a letter signed by the former Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, declaring him a prohibited immigrant.

His summary deportation drew widespread criticism from academics at both English- and Afrikaans-language universities, and from leaders of commerce.

At the time, the late German Ambassador, Mr H J Eick, insisted on the Government supplying reasons for the deportation, and a confidential report was handed to the embassy. No public explanation was ever given of the matter.

SERVICE

This afternoon, Professor Thomas was to attend the memorial service in the city for Mr Eick, who died recently following a long illness.

Later today the family will return to Transkei, via Port Elizabeth where Professor Thomas will visit colleagues.

Professor Thomas came to South Africa as a child and studied at Stellenbosch University, where he later lectured in economics. He also lectured at the UCT.

At the time of the deportation he had lived in South Africa for 22 years.

NIS head 'doubts' Labour man's claim

(327) (257) RDM 11/4/80

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Director-General of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) says he has doubts about a claim made by a senior Labour Party member, Mr Jac Rabie, that he was questioned by a NIS official over participation in the new Coloured Persons' Council.

"I know nothing about it and I doubt it very much," the NIS head, Mr Alec van Wyk, said yesterday. But he declined to elaborate.

Mr Rabie, who represented Reiger Park, Boksburg, in the defunct Coloured Representative Council, said this week that a Mr Pretorius, who identified himself as a NIS member, phoned him twice to ask if he would be prepared to serve on the new Government-nominated body.

His claim followed a similar one by another Labour member, Mr Fanie Theron, and accusations by the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, that the Government was using NIS to persuade Labour members to resign from the party.

The Leader of the Opposition and Progressive Federal Party spokesman on national security, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday he could not comment at length because he did not have any facts to back up the allegations.

But he added: "If in any way NIS in its activities tries to persuade or intimidate legitimate political movements or politicians to believe in a certain point of view, then it is more than reprehensible.

"It may be part of the legitimate activities of NIS to assess and evaluate persons or bodies which could affect national security, but I find it extremely difficult to associate this function with investigating members of the Labour Party," Dr Slabbert said.

Meanwhile, a PFP official, Mr Peter Soal, last night attacked the SABC for its "campaign" against the Labour Party.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the PFP's branch in Rustenburg, Mr Soal said the SABC commentaries were decidedly one-sided.

"Their campaign against the Labour Party is nothing short of scandalous and yet these people are seldom given the opportunity of replying," Mr Soal said.

At its quarterly meeting in Durban at the weekend, the Labour Party's national executive lashed out at the SABC, but in a news commentary earlier this week, the SABC again took Labour to task over its policies.

Minister's secretary in 'hostess' security probe

From Page 1

months later and who is now living in Johannesburg, was traced and asked what had happened.

She recalled the incident at the hotel that night, but said she had only been in the man's room for 10 to 15 minutes. She described him as about 35, of medium height and build, with short, wavy hair.

"He asked me what we should do and I suggested that we go dancing at the Raffles nightclub on the top of the hotel. It was about midnight."

According to Miss Stone, the man was very polite and pleasant. He said he did not want to go dancing as he was tired.

She said that after a brief discussion she asked him for her taxi fare home. He gave her R10.

"I left almost immediately."

Miss Stone said that soon after the incident she and Mr Bouillon had been questioned by security officials on two occasions. The second time, one of the men who questioned her had apparently travelled to Durban from Pretoria.

"They took me for a drink and I told them exactly what had happened. They seemed so sure that this man had told me something I was not supposed to know.

"They did not tell me who the man was, except to say that he was someone very high up in the Government. They seemed convinced that he had told me some secrets. That was what they kept asking me.

"They questioned me for about an hour. I told them I had not slept with the man and eventually they seemed satisfied," she said.

Miss Stone said the officials had questioned Mr Bouillon seperately. "He did not seem upset by what had happened. In fact, he was so proud that this guy could have telephoned his agency," she added.

She said that after questioning her, the security men had made her sign an "oath of secrecy" that she would not reveal anything that had been discussed between the various people concerned at the time.

She said that as far as she could remember, she was told she stood to face a fine or imprisonment or both if she discussed the incident with anyone. For this reason she had not told anyone except her mother about what had happened.

Mr Bouillon, interviewed at the Hollywood "travelling escort" agency premises near Durban's beachfront — together with his former wife Louise and his present wife, Nicolene — was reluctant to talk about the incident, although he insisted neither he nor his girls had done anything wrong.

He said the two Mrs Bouillons now ran the agency, and it was strictly above-board. Not only did the girls who worked for the agency as hostesses sign a contract that they would not indulge in anything illegal or immoral — such as sleeping with clients — but he also made customers sign a card stating they would not do anything illegal once they booked a girl out.

He recalled the incident at the Maharani Hotel, but said he could not remember which night it had taken place.

He confirmed there had been confusion about who had ordered the escort from the agency and that there had been a dispute about being put through to the room stated by the man.

"I decided to go up there with my wife and Vanessa anyway . . . after all, we had done nothing wrong. It was simply that this man had telephoned to book an escort.

"When we got there, I drove up to the third floor parking and we caught the lift up to the 30th floor. I stood at the lift, and my wife took the girl into the man's room, which was near the lift. He paid, and Nikki and I then returned to the agency.

"We had no sooner arrived back when Vanessa returned. She told us the man had propositioned her and she left immediately after he gave her R10 taxi fare.

"Soon after, I was questioned with Vanessa by a security man and after that another man, his boss, flew to Durban from Pretoria and questioned us again about the man who had made the booking.

"They did not say who he was, but they wanted to know what had happened that night, what the man had said to Vanessa and that sort of thing.

"Later they made us sign an official secrets document about what had been discussed. They never told me who the man was, but I knew he was obviously someone important."

Mr Bouillon said the agency had done nothing wrong, and the resultant publicity from the incident would be harmful to him and his girls.

He said he could not afford to be involved in any scandal and had spent several years building his agency up into a respectable service.

If he found that his girls slept with clients he would dismiss them immediately, and even telephone the police to report them.

Mr Bouillon said that of the R40 booking fee taken from clients, R10 would go to the escort.

Mr Hennie de Klerk, who was posted to Britain and arrived there on October 1 last year, is now political counsellor at the South African Embassy in London.

He said he had no comment to make and declined to hear the allegations.

Mr Pik Botha confirmed from Cape Town this week that he had received a report about the incident referred to by the "Mail".

He had requested the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to look into this.

Later Mr Fourie had reported back to him that he had fully investigated the matter and there was "nothing in it".

Mr Botha said that he was almost certain that Mr De Klerk's transfer to London had already been conveyed to him in about July — before this incident.

He added that the transfer was routine, and that if there was something in the allegation — that is, if Mr de Klerk had done something which required severe disciplinary action — then his transfer would have been cancelled.

Mr Botha confirmed he had been accompanied by Mr De Klerk on the trip to Durban, but said he could not possibly be expected to know the movements of his staff after completion of their official duties.

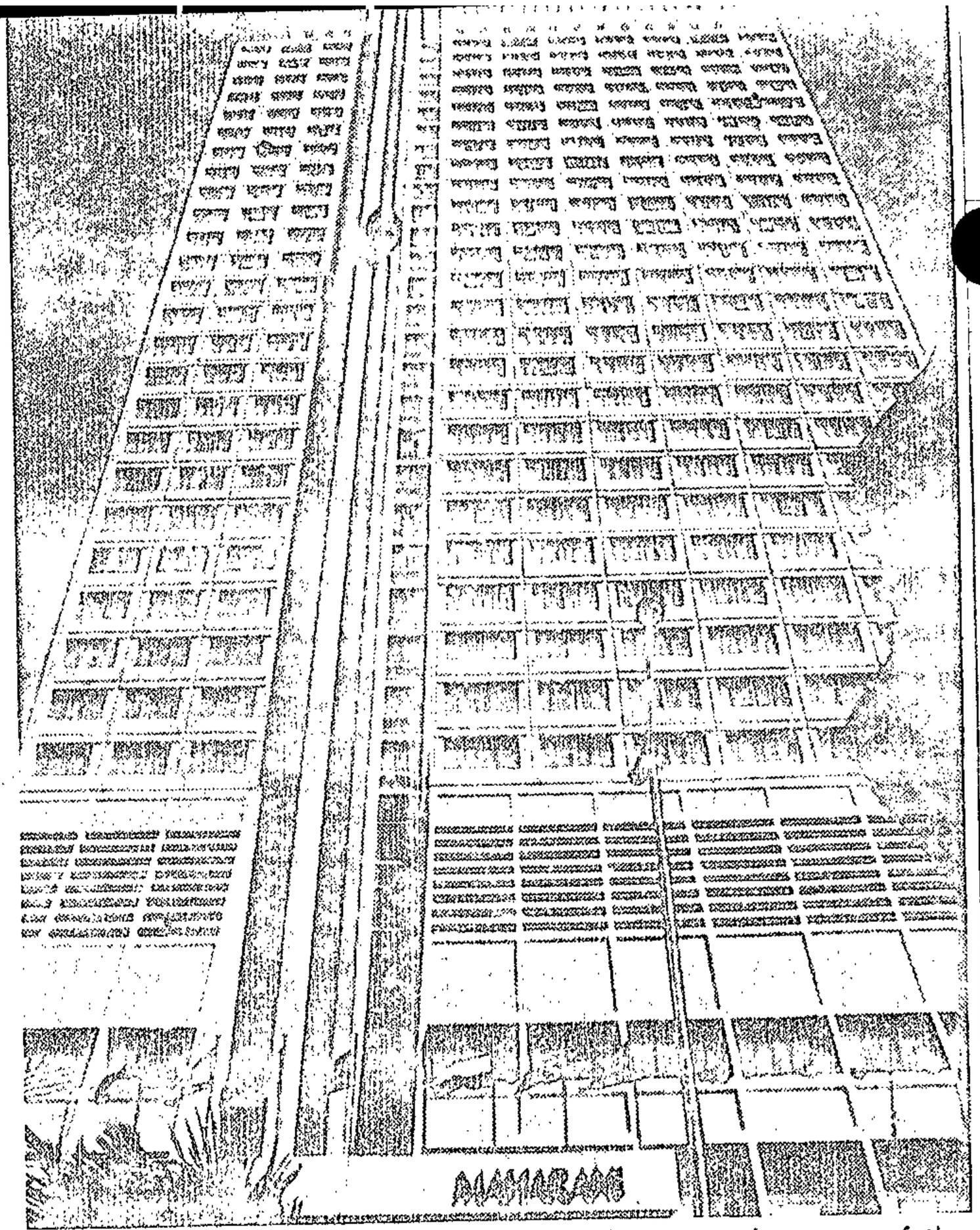
When he had heard the reports, he had referred them to Mr Fourie to investigate and the matter had been closed when Mr Fourie reported back to him that there was nothing in it that could be a threat to security.

Mr Fourie confirmed that Mr De Klerk's transfer had been decided during the department's normal transfer programme — this is done twice a year, in June and December.

This transfer would therefore have been approved in either June or July. He said that he could not comment on the investigation conducted into the reports about Mr De Klerk, and explained that DONS screened all transfer candidates.

Mr Alex van Wyk confirmed having thoroughly investigated the events in Durban and having questioned the people connected with the incident because of the possible threat of blackmail, or threat to security, that could result from the incident.

Having done so, he said, he had satisfied himself there was no threat to security, and had duly reported the findings of his investigation to both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.



Durban's Maharani Hotel — a penthouse there was the scene of the hostess incident which sparked a top-level security probe.

Minister's secretary in 'hostess' security probe

RDM 11/4/80

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Picture PRETORIA NEWS

Mr De Klerk, former private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE Department of National Security (DONS) secretly launched a top level probe into a midnight incident in the penthouse of a five-star Durban hotel last year involving an escort agency and the then private secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The escort agency is controlled by Mr Jacques "The Priest" Bouillon, a self-confessed ex-gangster and one-time South African vice king, who claims to have first introduced massage parlours to this country.

Exclusive Rand Daily Mail investigation by **MERVYN REES**

The head of DONS, Mr Alex van Wyk, conducted the investigation personally, because it was feared that a breach of State security might have been involved, and in view of the possibility that it could open the way to blackmail.

Mr Van Wyk told the Rand Daily Mail this week that after an exhaustive investigation, his view was that there had been no breach of security.

He said he had reported his findings to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha; and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

An investigation by the 'Mail' has revealed that the incident took place on the night of August 3-4 last year in the luxury penthouse of the five-star Maharani Hotel on Durban's beach front, where Mr Pik Botha and his private secretary, Mr J H "Hennie" de Klerk, were staying in adjoining suites after Mr Botha had addressed a political meeting in Natal.

The "Mail" investigation showed Mr De Klerk had telephoned the Hollywood Escort Agency after returning to the hotel late that night.

He gave the name "Barnard" and asked for an escort to be sent to his room on the 30th floor.

It was arranged that a 19-year-old red-headed hostess, who operated under the name of "Tanya" but whose real name is Vanessa Stone, would be sent to his room.

But before this took place, the escort agency phoned the hotel again and asked to be put through to "Mr Barnard". They were told that no such person was booked into the hotel, and the telephonist refused to put the call through to room 3002, the room number given by "Mr Barnard".

A discussion then took place with the hotel's night porter, who also said no such person was booked into the hotel.

He pointed out that the room referred to was occupied by an important person from a Government Ministry and that there were security officials on guard on the 30th floor.

Despite this, Mr Bouillon and his wife, Susanna "Nicolene" Bouillon, who is the proprietress of the escort agency, accompanied Miss Stone to the 30th floor of the hotel.

There were no guards there, and although there is no number on the door of room 3002, they found the door near the lift ajar, as "Mr Barnard" had said it would be.

The man then confirmed having called for an escort and paid R40 to Mrs Bouillon. She then left with her husband, leaving "Tanya" behind.

Miss Stone, who left the escort agency several

□ To Page 2

"Tanya" — the girl who arrived at the Maharani penthouse. In real life she is Miss Vanessa Stone, 19, a Johannesburg girl who left the agency several months after the hotel incident.

Lecture 16
Information, uncertainty and futures markets.

Class I: BAI 12, Hayek F.A. "The Use of Knowledge in Society"
AER 35 (1945), p.519-30

Lectures 17 & 18
Alternative property arrangements - a critique of the exchange economy

(i) Background reading
Hunt E.K. & Sherman H.J. : Economics: an Introduction to Traditional and Radical Views (3rd ed. Harper & Row 1978),Ch.4-6

(ii) Marxian economic theory
Hunt & Sherman ; Ch. 16
or Freedman R. (ed.): Marx on Economics (Pelican, 1961)parts II A & B
or Fine B.: Marx's 'Capital' (Macmillan, 1975),sections 3,4
or Roberts P.C. and Stephenson M.A.: Marx's Theory of Exchange Alienation and Crisis , (Hoover, 1973) Ch.2,3 & 5.

(iii) Comparati

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Class II: N&M
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Class II: Buch

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Ban on German
text of Nelson
Mandela work
POSSESSION of the German text of Nelson Mandela's publication
I am prepared to die ... is prohibited according to a notice in the
Government Gazette, public last yesterday

I'LL JOIN PW'S TALKS — CHIEF

Nats have abandoned * apartheid —Buthelezi

From Page 1

the latter should protest about the exclusion and demand involvement.

Chief Buthelezi defended his continued support for dialogue through Government-created channels such as community councils, saying these could be used for the benefit of the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

"The black man can do battle on the very fronts designed by Pretoria," he added.

One council could be

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he is prepared to serve on Prime Minister P W Botha's proposed council of states — the body at which leaders of a "constellation of states" (including independent homelands) would meet to discuss matters of "mutual concern".

Chief Buthelezi, speaking to over 8 000 Inkatha members at Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday, said that the National Party had abandoned its belief in apartheid, and announced that he had come to the East Rand for a mandate on whether to accept or reject Mr Botha's invitation to join the council.

He also hinted strongly that Inkatha would participate in the coming community council elections.

Under Mr Botha's proposals for the council of states urban black people participating in the council are to be treated as a separate group from rural black people, a move which observers believe is in line with the Nationalist Government's attempt to create an urban black elite.

Mr Botha has also said that although black, white and "brown" people would meet in the council to decide on matters affecting South Africa, the Government did not envisage a system of one man, one vote as black people would suffer under such a system".

National identities would be preserved, he said.

Speaking at yesterday's meeting, Chief Buthelezi said two fundamental questions had to be answered be-

SUNDAY POST

April 13, 1980

What do they want?

IT IS time that whites, not merely the Government, but the entire white community, were plainly asked just how serious they are about wanting peace in South Africa.

Let us imagine for a moment that our present situation is reversed, that blacks are ruling and that whites are fighting for their liberation from under the Government of, say, Nelson Mandela.

Let us suppose also that, as with the present rulers, Mandela's government will only deal with whites through representatives it personally approves of, which would possibly mean people like Helen Joseph.

Imagine further that because Prime Minister Mandela's government is growing increasingly keen (for a whole host of reasons, prominent among which is the desire to placate critics) to be seen to be introducing change in whites' favour, that it has hit on the idea of a white community council.

The first thing it does is to hold elections, for it must demonstrate the "freeness" and "fairness" of its intentions. But such elections could well be boycotted by the majority of whites, who by now may have grown suspicious of anything that the Government has had a hand in.

Nevertheless the rulers decide to proceed and, even on the basis of polls of less than 10 percent, install "indigenous leaders". They then present the whole package to the world as unchallengeable evidence of growing white self-determination in a now undisputably democratic South Africa.

How many whites today would willingly accept anyone like Ms Joseph, even if she had not been put in power under such dubious circumstances, as their "authentic", "representative" spokesperson?

It only needs a look to see how such people have been made to spend the last 20 years or so of their lives to find the answer.

It would not be unreasonable to expect, therefore, that every time Helen Joseph was quoted in a newspaper, projected on television, or interviewed on radio, that a little more fuel would be added to the growing fire of white grievance, because she would be seen to be masquerading as their authentic, elected representative when they did not regard her as such.

And, on the basis of experience, it is more than safe to speculate that the longer the Government delays in talking to the whites' "true" leaders. men such as Vorster, Mulder and Treurnicht, the more their discontent will multiply and threats of widespread civil unrest if nothing is done soon, will increase.

If there are any whites willing to concede the validity of this line of speculation, they must also concede the total insanity, politically speaking, of the attitude displayed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this week at Stellenbosch University.

When questioned on a wide range of issues, he became angry, evasive, accused a questioner of being ignorant, rebuked another for the way he allegedly chose to address a Prime Minister, and severely criticised the campaign to free Nelson Mandela.

Is this the behaviour of a man who still has the "political initiative" firmly within his grasp?

Is this the kind of attitude that certain whites, while maintaining they really want "peaceful change that is acceptable to everyone, the whites as much as the blacks and browns", expect of their most senior Cabinet Minister when dealing on issues that are crucial to future peace?

If so, then God help us all.

FREE MANDELA SAY TANZANIA AND KENYA

S. Post 13/4/80

(327) (163)

THE time has come for South Africa to release Nelson Mandela from prison, said Kenya's Defence Minister Robert Ouko.

He was commenting on the **SUNDAY POST** Free Mandela campaign, which has collected 42 013 signatures. A petition form for the campaign appears below.

"The time has come for South Africa to release from detention leaders like Nelson Mandela and others, lift the ban on yet other leaders and to spare the lives of those others, like James Mange, who are condemned to die.

"South Africa should be prepared to sit down with these Nationalists as equals in order to agree on majority rule for the two countries. Similarly we call upon South Africa to accept the UN proposals for Namibia's independence," Mr Ouko said.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has also supported the Free Mandela campaign. A presidential aide this week reaffirmed President Nyerere's attitude as expressed to the OAU in 1975.

The 1975 statement read: "If and when the South African Government decides to change its policies and wants to discuss the new conviction with the African people, it has no need to use free Africa. Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe and hundreds of other black South African leaders are either rotting away physically on Robben Island or in other prisons and places of restriction.

"When Vorster decides to release these men and women, to allow peaceful African political activity and to listen to what they say we shall know that justice might well triumph in South Africa without the bloodshed and fear."

SUNDAY POST this week received 5 000 signatures in support of the Free Mandela campaign from the Basotho National Party.

In a letter to **SUNDAY POST** editor Mr Percy Qoboza, the party's executive secretary, Mr Desmond Tsepo Sixishe, said:

"It is our genuine and considered belief that without direct negotiations with legitimate black leaders in South Africa, no comprehensive solutions to your country's problems can be achieved."

SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

MARNOC 28/9/1

Watchdog

STAR 14/4/80

Press role 'must stay'

CAPE TOWN — The "watchdog" function of the Press in protecting the "man in the street" against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty, should be retained, the Steyn Commission suggested in its reports on security matters tabled in Parliament today.

This retention was particularly necessary as regards the administrative and non-operational role of South Africa's security forces.

The extensive report, which proposed several legal reforms and contained suggestions which would facilitate the building of a better "trust" relationship between the buraucracy and the Press, was tabled after several months of evidence to the commission under the chairmanship of the former Administrator of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

● Page 2: Full reports.

The commission appointed to inquire into reporting on matters affecting the SADF and South African Police urged clear definition of the interests of newspaper, radio and television on the one hand and the SADF and SAP on the other.

Mr Justice Steyn said in his report that on principle, matters affecting national security should not be published.

Control of the sensitive release of information should be maintained through closer co-operation with the media rather than by the imposition of restrictive legislation. Rumour-mongering became rife if authorities reacted over sensitively to criticism and disclosures in the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn was in favour of disclosing malpractices, insofar as they did not include exposure of operational methods, equipment or actions which could compromise the security forces.

...not so much the expression of moral disapproval but the expected profit of support by the Third World."

Watchdog

Press role 'must stay'

From page 1

lead to a healthier relationship between security forces and the community it was designed to serve.

Restrictions on the release of information should be minimal only to safeguard national security.

Mr Justice Steyn added that the point of departure of any division of interests in a conflict situation was the attainment through co-operation between authorities and the media of a high level of free reporting which did not affect national security.

On the side of the authorities secrecy should be at a minimum. This was necessary to achieve an effective defence against any threat to the country and for effective retention of the security interest of the country and its people.

The commission recommended the streamlining of Defence/SAP and Press liaison to ensure a smooth-flowing relationship.

The recommendations include:

- The amendment of the Official Secrets Act of 1956 to restrict its sphere of application.
- An improvement in the internal communication and communication with newspapers of the Newspaper Press Union.
- An expansion of editorial representation on the SADF/NPU liaison committee.
- The refinment of the system of accredited military correspondents.
- That the liaison committee investigates issuing of media identity documents on a more selective basis.
- The introduction of operational information headquarters during crises like the Silverton bank siege.

The commission also recommended that the SADF and SA:P

- Improve their internal communications and;
- Expand their communication with media both in the information and discussion spheres.

The commission further recommends in its report the media improves journalistic professionalism and appoints only senior personnel to deal with "delicate" SADF and SAP matters.

A system of registration of foreign correspondents operative in South Africa should also be instituted, the commission recommends.

The commission also calls for a clearly formulated communication policy and plan for South Africa which would be an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Legislatory recommendations include the amendment of:

- The Police Act of 1958, to prohibit disclosure of methods of combatting terrorism;
- The armaments Development and Manufacturing Act to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability affecting the State's security interest:
- Section 118 of the Defence Act, of 1957, enabling the Press to fulfill its "watchdog" role without compromising the SADF.

Co-operation more fruitful than restriction

243
327
14/4/80
Argus

ATTITUDES could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information, rather than restrictive legislation.

This is the view of the Commission.

'The bureaucracy should not become over-sensitive when requests to the Press not to publish are ignored,' it said.

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce 'extensive restrictions' within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary co-operation with the Press, follow the 'via media' (way of the Press).

'Legislation cannot suppress attitudes.'

FRUITFUL

'The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful unison rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility.

'This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State, it merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting.'

In the present conflict-situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population.

'We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be

Steyn Commission

counter-productive, as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information.

The Government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the State. It had also declared that it was against covering up corruption or incompetence. 'Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it.'

Press freedom was dependent on accuracy, but this did not include the right to harm or prejudice national security interests.

ONSLAUGHTS

'The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from several sources. It is the commission's view and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised by legislation alone.

'Legislation can never be seen as a remedy for all political ills.'

The Government needed a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy in order to promote the strategy and neutralise the propaganda onslaught.

'Attitudes are not influenced by words alone, but by deeds.

'The commission had therefore tried to adjust existing legislation in its recommendations in order to achieve both objectives as effectively as possible.'

that the State had adequate legal protection and to ensure that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security.

The bureaucracy could liaise with the Press, and if their arguments were successful, agreement would be reached on publication. Should the material in question be published, it could then be ascribed to bad communication within the Newspaper Press Union rather than malice on the part of the Press.

BALANCE

'It is essential that a healthy balance be maintained between voluntary co-operations, which is preferable to both parties, and the enforcing of the law.'

Summarising findings, the report said that the maintenance of secrecy regarding certain basic security interests of the State was essential to ensure the State's proper functioning.

'A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the State (but) such entitlement must be practised in the interests of the State and not of the political party in power.'

NEED

There was an urgent need to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons acting on behalf of foreign principals within the Republic as well as funds sent into the country to promote such activities.

The security forces should strive towards optimal efficiency and skill in order to promote their reliability and credibility in the eyes of the public.

INSTITUTION

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the Defence Force into any party political issue,

Steyn Commission

as it could submerge the SADF in the party political whirlpool.

Equally, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had faulted.

State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security, and not only those laws affecting their own departments.

Moral persuasion or voluntary co-operation between the Press and security forces by way of liaison or otherwise could be fruitful and successful only when backed by appropriate and effective legislation.

'The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement and increases efficiency.

'As the State is there to the benefit of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be oversensitive to critical media coverage.'

AMENDMENTS

The commission recommended that the Official Secrets Act, the Defence Act, the Police Act, the Arms and Ammunition Manufacturing and Developing Act, and the Control and Management of Railways and Harbours Consolidation Act be amended.

Legislation should be introduced to enable the Government to monitor all propaganda and information activities locally pursued on behalf of foreign organisations, it said. — Sapa.

Steyn Commission

GIVE NEWS MEDIA MORE FREEDOM — COMMISSION

THE Steyn Commission today proposed greater freedom for the news media to report on defence matters.

Unauthorised exposure and reports should be forbidden where they could have an adverse effect on the preparedness and survival of the State, the fighting ability of its Defence Force, and the working ability and effectiveness of its arms manufacturing industry, said the report of the commission tabled here today.

The report said that the best possible arrangement had to be made when the interests of concerned parties were balanced.

It was necessary to involve the media to enlighten the South African population to the greatest possible extent in such a way that national security was maintained and promoted.

To achieve this it was necessary to renovate and expand the existing liaison machinery between the Government and the media. The internal liaison mechanism of the South African Newspaper Press Union also needed urgent attention.

The statuory enforcement of corrective measures should be done only in cases of serious and stubborn transgression of the law.

In normal circumstances the authority of the state stemmed from two elements, namely, the laws and the means to implement them. But for South Africa in its present circumstances this 'justinian' concept was not enough.'

A third, and probably most important, element which had to be added to maintain stability in the social and political order in South Africa was attitude.

The media was one of the most powerful instruments to promote the latter. A free, unafraid and informed but honest and basically loyal Press was a precious community asset.

This did not mean that the Government had to adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the Press or had to try to shape it into a propaganda medium.

An attitude of robust mutual respect between the Press and the authority was essential. This would facilitate the beneficial interaction between the two and promote public interest.

This would provide the compass course for South and Southern African nations towards a worthwhile future. — Sapa.

Steyn Commission

Curb on foreign agents urged

LEGISLATION aimed at monitoring propaganda and information activities undertaken by foreign agents was recommended by the commission.

This is one of several recommendations affecting legislation.

It also recommends that:

- The Official Secrets Act of 1956, be amended to limit its field.
- The Police Act of 1958 be amended to prohibit the unlawful disclosure of information about combating terrorism.
- The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act of 1968, be amended to guard the safety, effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affects the security interests of the State.
- The relevant section of the Defence Act of 1957, be amended to widen the jurisdiction of the disciplinary code to cover cases where a crime had gone unpunished because the offender left the security forces.

The commission made this recommendation 'to remove the sting from possible hostile propaganda based on unpunished crimes which have become non-punishable as a result of the fact that the offender has left the security forces.'

- Section 118 of the Defence Act of 1957 be amended to enable the Press to fulfil its 'Watchdog role' without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

The commission also recommends that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF, SAP and Railways Police anti-terrorist operations. — Sapa.

teyn Commission report

CALL TO RETAIN PRESS AS WATCHDOG

14/4/80

Argus

Defence Reporter

THE 'watchdog' function of the Press in protecting the 'man in the street' against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty, should be retained, the Steyn Commission suggested in its reports on security matters tabled in Parliament today.

Call to retain 'watchdog'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of restrictive legislation. Rumour-mongering became rife if authorities reacted over-sensitively to criticism and disclosures in the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn was in favour of disclosing malpractices, insofar as they did not include exposure of operational methods, equipment or actions which could compromise ation was the attainment, through co-operation between authorities and the media, of a high level of 'free' reporting which did not affect national security.

Secrecy

On the part of the authorities secrecy should be at a minimum. This was necessary to achieve an effective defence

This retention was particularly necessary for the administrative and non-operational role of South Africa's security forces.

The report which proposed several legal reforms and contained suggestions which would facilitate the building of a better 'trust' relationship between the bureaucracy and the Press, was tabled after several months of evidence to the commission under the chairmanship of the former Admi-

Lecture 16
Information, uncertainty and futures markets.

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AER 35 (1945), p.519-30

Lectures 17 & 18
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Lecture 20
The limits of libert

Class I: HIR Chap. 1
Class II: Buchanan J

Liberty (Chicago, 1975)

The communist mayor of Amiens, at the renaming ceremony on Saturday, made it clear that he wanted his townspeople to remember the "crimes of apartheid" every day they used the street, which leads to the university.

He stressed this through his guest of honour, Alexander Moumbaris, who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison last December.

Mr Moumbaris, who spoke for the ANC, said "we rejoice that a French town is honouring a young black martyr".

Mr Marchais has stated that he intends launching a nation-wide anti-Pretoria campaign, which will include demands for the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mozambique.

President Samora Machel of Africa, including talks with French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais after his first visit to black ANC members at the ceremony recalled that it coincided with the return to France of ing a young black martyr".

Moumbaris

ist on April 6, 1979.

hanged as a convicted terror-after the ANC member Solomon Mahlangu", named made, this time to the "Rue

A new pilgrimage will be ago.

there till only a few years made an annual pilgrimage Delville Wood and survivors were killed in July 1916 at thousands of South Africans Battle of the Somme. Many tre for troops fighting in the Amiens was a major allied cen-year.

gress hanged in Pretoria last the African Nationalist Con-streets after a member of renamed one of its main I battlefield, on Saturday the Delville Wood World War town of Amiens, 20 km from PARIS. — The northern French

Own Correspondent

French town honours ANC

(327)

Findings of Steyn inquiry likely today

RDM 14/4/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE report of the Steyn Commission into Press reporting on defence and police matters is expected to be tabled in Parliament today, when the House reconvenes after a two-week Easter recess.

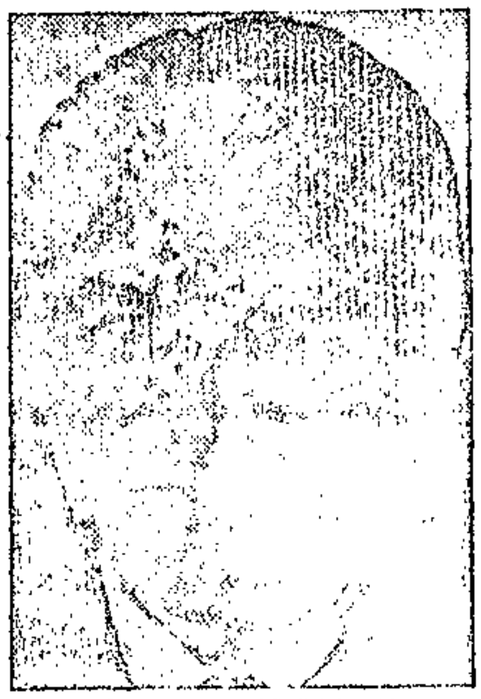
The commission, chaired by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa, is likely to recommend changes in Acts restricting Press reporting on police and defence matters.

While representatives of the departments involved have called for tighter restrictions, Press spokesmen have called for a relaxation of the laws controlling newspaper reporting in these fields.

The findings of the commission are certain to be discussed during the Budget debate, which begins today and during which MPs can raise any political issue.

This year's debate has aroused intense interest following disclosures that the Defence Force had drawn up a plan to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Government.

The Opposition is likely to question the Government on the matter and call for assurances that the Army is not encroaching in the political arena.



MR JUSTICE STEYN
... report expected

Another contentious issue that will be raised is the constitutional deadlock that has arisen, not only between the Government and the Opposition, but between the Left and Right wings of the National Party.

The Schlebusch Commission's report on the constitution is expected soon — and is likely to be an attempt at finding a balance between Opposition demands and Rightwing reaction.

After failing to drive Dr Andries Treurnicht out of the party on the mixed sport issue earlier in the session, the Government will be bound to consider his reactionary views and those of his strong Transvaal power base, on the constitutional issue.

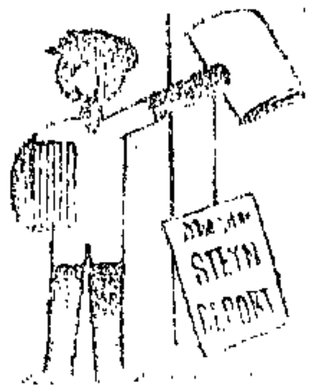
It is unlikely, therefore, that any fundamental changes will come about — unless the Prime Minister is willing to risk a serious split in the party.

Legislation arising from the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission will have to be pushed through this session, particularly as far as they affect the Senate. This body is likely to cease to exist at the end of the year, when its extended term of office expires.

The Information ghost will appear again when the full transcript of the evidence before the Erasmus Commission is released, following the excision of that evidence which is deemed, by the parliamentary select committee, to jeopardise national security.

It is widely believed that the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, will respond to the Erasmus evidence in a bid to clear his name.

The second report of the Wiehahn Commission into labour matters is also expected soon.



Terrorism reflects racial unrest

Black nationalism was often underplayed in South African politics, the Steyn Commission said.

"This is an essential factor which will have to be taken into account."

It could be expected that the forces of nationalism would seek and find any foreign source to promote political aims unless an acceptable political solution was offered.

The coming to power of previously unlawful organisations in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola had created an atmosphere in South Africa which strengthened the activities of undermining and revolutionary elements.

Terrorist activities sought to achieve the maximum psychological effect for that purpose terrorism relied heavily on the deliberate and non-deliberate support of the mass media.

In the South African situation the media had a heavy responsibility to ensure that through their news coverage of terrorist incidents, they did not promote terror and revolution.

The golden thread to survival

STAR 14/4/80

THE ASSEMBLY — The golden thread which would ensure survival and ultimate victory was good relations between the authorities, the news media and the various peoples of the Republic, Mr Justice Steyn says in his report.

"This golden thread must be woven with zealous hands and competent speed for the sake of us all" the report says.

While it was essential that the media should not over-emphasise the privilege of Press freedom it was equally essential that the authorities should not be over sensitive and secretive.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential

The population had a duty to inform itself of events and developments through the media in order to make citizenship more meaningful.

"In a democracy the State process is supported and strengthened by the participation of a properly informed and therefore knowledgeable public."

The report says that a basic analysis showed that the media reflected a predominantly favourable image and attitude towards the SADF and the SAP. — Sapa.

'Laws cannot suppress attitudes'

STAR 14/4/80

(327)

THE ASSEMBLY — Attitudes cannot be suppressed by law and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation the Steyn Commission said.

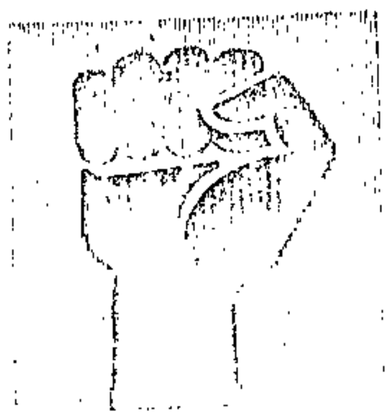
"The bureaucracy should not become oversensitive when requests to the Press not to publish are ignored, the commission said.

"Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce "extreme restrictions" within the framework of existing legislation it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary co-operation with the Press, follow the "media" way of the Press.

"Legislation cannot suppress attitudes."

"The security interests of the state in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful unison rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility.

"This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State if morals requires more



co-operation in respect of responsible

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil right of the population.

It was to not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be counter-productive as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information.

The commission had tried to advise existing legislation to ensure the State had adequate legal protection and that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security.

The Government had committed itself to an open administration and declared that it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence. "Officials must accept the lead, pursue it and give effect to it."

"A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the State and such entitlement must be practised in the interest of the State and not of the political party in power."

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not drag the defence force into any party political issue as it could submerge the SADF in the party political whirlpool.

Ironically, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had erred.

The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvements and increases alertness.

"As the State is there to the best of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be oversensitive to critical media coverage."

SA in multi-dimensional 'conflict situation'

Star 14/4/80

(343) (254) 327

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa is involved in a multi-dimensional conflict situation spurred on by Russian expansionism and a nuclear stalemate situation between the superpowers, says the report of the Steyn Commission, tabled here today.

The onslaught on southern Africa should be viewed against the Soviet Union's objective of world conquest, resulting in a conflict of interests between the USSR and the Western bloc, the report said.

Present tendencies pointed to increased freedom of action for Russia even outside her traditional sphere of influence.

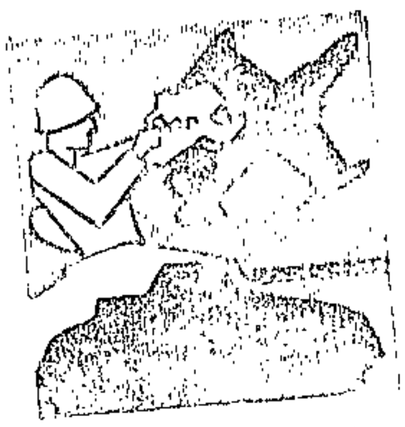
The contributing factors were Russia's "opened détente policy and the Strategic Arms Limitation treaties, which had neutralised the United States of America as a power factor.

Southern Africa had become the subject of strategic planning by the USSR, the United States and the Third World.

Their common objective was the replacement of the present constitutional dispensation with one which would be subservient to their respective ideologies.

The methods employed ranged over the entire spectrum of action in the political, economic, military, psychological and ecological spheres.

The communist strategy was to bring about polarisation between whites and blacks.



The main instruments chosen for the task were the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

Externally the Soviet plan was based on a threepronged attack against South Africa.

It strove to isolate the country from the international community and to provide moral and material support to the ANC as a so-called national liberation movement.

Inside South Africa agitators singled out problem situations, effective blacks and organised campaigns aimed at demonstrations and, if possible, violence.

The United States employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressurise the South African Government into implementing reforms which would result in a black majority government.

Externally, the USA sought to discourage trade, sport, cultural and military links by other countries with South Africa.

The Carter Administration's ideological cry of 'human rights' served as an international platform to express moral indignation.

The aim is apparently not so much the expression of moral disapproval, but the expected profit of support by the Third World."

The USA's plan of action inside South Africa relied on direct involvement by official and private US institutions.

Psychologically, Washington aimed at promoting its political concepts for the Republic through a diversity of media and organisations such as the Voice of America, the Africa-American Institute (allegedly a CIA and State Department front organisation) and the American Committee for Equality in Sport.

STEYN REPORT

STAR 14/4/

'Give the Press as much freedom as possible'

THE ASSEMBLY — Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the general public or their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected, the Steyn Commission said in its report tabled in Parliament today.

Information exposing administrative malpractices,neglect and dishonesty — without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces — had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

The Government's protection capability, however, had to be left in a position where it could be strengthened if and when the threat against it increased.

Regarding the interaction between the Government and the media, the report said Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and community.

Over-sensitiveness to criticism, and to the announcement of important information was counter-productive and served only to create circumstances where rumours thrived and uncertainty created panic.

The meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This had to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

Analysis had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the Defence Force and the police.

It had become clear, however that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological considerations — objection. This points to a greater assault on the national service system.

From the investigation it emerged that of all media (27 newspapers) 20 percent had reported positively, 72 percent were neutral and eight percent were on the Defence Force.

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested 11 589 were positive, 48 212 neutral, and 4 838 negatively inclined.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated objective and factual reporting aiming to high credibility.

The 20 percent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the eight percent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as bad publication problems with pay and the delivery of post.

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continued basis — with emergency powers in times of crisis — and effective voluntary liaison.

The commission proposed greater freedom for the news media to report on defe

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and informing but honest and basically loyal Press was a priceless community asset.

An attitude of robust mutual respect between the Force and the authority was essential. This would facilitate the beneficial interaction between the two and promote the public interest.

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

The liaison mechanism between the Defence Force and the Newspaper Press Union was working well and should be expanded.

There was, however a serious lack of internal communication between NPU members and the Union.

Short circuits in the flow of information between newspaper editors and the journalists as producers must be eliminated.

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned the report said the recently formed SAP liaison committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist and the policeman on routine matters.

...ers with experience and competence."

The police said one of the serious problems encountered at the Silverton siege was the uncontrolled actions of journalists.

The commission found the Defence Force had good relations with the media but suggested a further streamlining could be considered, for instance the establishment of information and liaison mechanisms at centres closer than Defence headquarters in Pretoria — Sapa

'Govt needs information policy'

STAR 14/4/80 (254) (327)

THE ASSEMBLY — The commission has recommended a clear information and communication policy as part of the Government's national strategy.

Such a policy must aim to promote the national strategy and to neutralise the propaganda onslaught.

"It is the commission's considered opinion and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised through legislation alone.

"Legislation can never be regarded as a remedy for all political illnesses.

The Government needs a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy."

The State had the right to protect itself but it was essential to differentiate between State interests and political interests, especially with regard to organisations wielding the power of the State, such as the Police and the Defence Force, the Steyn Commission says.

"Both the organisations are above party political activities and in dealing with the media, their primary objective is the interest of the State.

"A partnership should exist between the media and the authorities so that they can co-operate in the interests of survival in South Africa."

A plan of action was necessary to deal with the provision of information in a proper and planned manner to the media.

This would not affect Press freedom but would rather be the realisation of it.

"Press freedom is in any event not an absolute phenomenon and a possible definition of it is that 'freedom of the Press is a facet of individual and personal freedom.'

"It is, therefore, not a special privilege of newspapers.

"South Africa is one of the few countries which boasts a free Press, one that is free from State control."

The commission said the media should be utilised to prepare the public for any eventuality which might arise in the southern African context. —

Mr Justice Steyn

15/4/80
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The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, April 15, 1980

The Steyn Commission report

Watchdog role of Press 'has to be retained'

(327) (251) (254) (243)

THE 'watchdog' role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the commission said.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable.

Attitudes

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty, without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

Rumours

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic was created through uncertainty.

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included:

- The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers;
- The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined;
- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis;
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank seige, for example;
- The media, on the other hand, should give consideration to raising the standard of professionalism, and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters;
- A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic;
- A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Legislation

Recommendations in respect of legislation include:

- Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism;
- The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard safety, effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the State;
- That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its 'watchdog' role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

Operations

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

Conflict

'The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry.

'Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom.

Holy cow

'Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community.'

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

'Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press.' — (Sapa)

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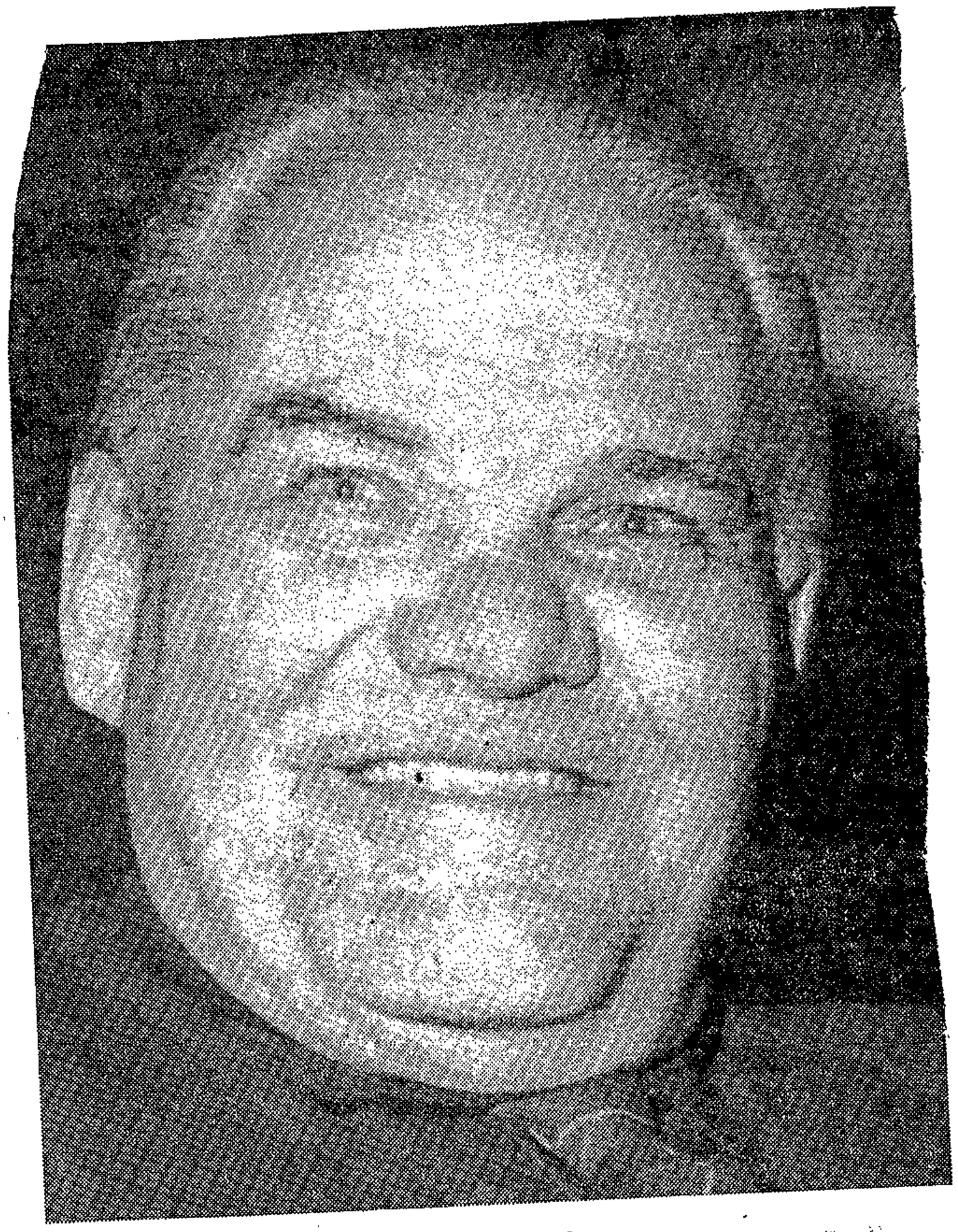

Mr Justice M T Steyn

The Russian strategy

NM 15/4/80 (327)

THE Soviet onslaught on South Africa was based on Russian strategy as manifested in Afghanistan and elsewhere, the Steyn Commission reported.

The internal manoeuvre strove to bring to power a pro-communist government through revolutionary means.

It sought justification for its action in traditional fields such as the lack of political representation, the elimination of oppression and in labour and academic institutions.

To attain its objective, the communist strategy was to bring about polarisation between whites and blacks.

The main instruments chosen for the task were the South African Communist Party and the South

Classic examples of the technique were the anti-passbook campaigns prior to the Sharpeville and Cape Town riots in the early 60s and the organised campaign against black education preceding the 1976 Soweto riots.

Radio propaganda was extensively used by the USSR in its psychological warfare against southern Africa.

'Radio Moscow and other satellite transmitters broadcast revolutionary sermons which sometimes border on the hysterical,' the report

tivities to front organisations.

Externally, the Soviet plan was based on a two-pronged attack against South Africa. It strove to isolate the country from the international community and to provide moral and material support to the ANC as 'a so-called national liberation movement'.

The Soviet psychological action exploited international forums such as Unesco to propagate its cause and to enhance the image of the ANC.

Inside South Africa, the psychological programme was based on the 'agitprop' pattern. Agitators singled out problem situations affecting blacks and organised campaigns, aiming at demonstrations and if possible violence.

Role of blacks' motivation

THE ASSEMBLY — Black nationalism was often underplayed in South African politics, the Steyn commission said. "This is an essential factor which will have to be taken into account."

It could be expected that the forces of nationalism would seek aid from any foreign source to promote their political aims unless an acceptable political solution was offered.

The coming to power of previously unlawful organisations in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola had created an atmosphere in South Africa which strengthened the activities of undermining and revolutionary elements.

The moving of key personnel of the banned South African National Congress to Maputo had heralded increased infiltration into South Africa and action against selected targets in the country such as the bank raid in Silverton.

Terrorist activities sought to achieve the maximum psychological effect.

For that purpose terrorism relied heavily on the deliberate and non-deliberate support of the mass media.

In the South African situation, the media had a heavy responsibility to ensure that through their news coverage of terrorist incidents they did not promote terror and revolution.

The United States of America employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressurise the South African government into implementing reforms which would result in a black majority government.

Unlike the Soviets, Washington did not rely on the violent overthrow of the present constitutional order in South Africa.

Externally, the United States of America sought to discourage trade, sport, cultural and military links by other countries with South Africa.

The Carter Administration's ideological cry of "human rights" served as an international platform to express moral indignation at South Africa, Moscow and other countries which did not comply with the USA's idealistic norms.

"The aim is apparently not so much the expression of moral disapproval, but the expected profit of support by the Third World."

The Soviet onslaught on South Africa was based on Russian strategy as manifested in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The internal manoeuvre strove to bring to power a pro-communist government through revolutionary means.

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Classic examples of the technique were the anti-pass-book campaigns prior to the Sharpeville and the early sixties and the organisation campaign against [illegible] education [illegible] riots. — SAPA.

assessing a person as known is that each person is guided to instead we assume we [illegible] than one person could push it for twice as long (long) why two people pacing a car can push it further plain, for example, [illegible] case jointly establish their strategy. The magic of [illegible] effort [illegible] step not be exstep still, [illegible] operator, you as rolling mill contact [illegible] of us operate a fishing boat, as helmsman, as engineer, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attending nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law pilot, operate on [illegible]. Two of us operate a product [illegible] of two of us, navigator and

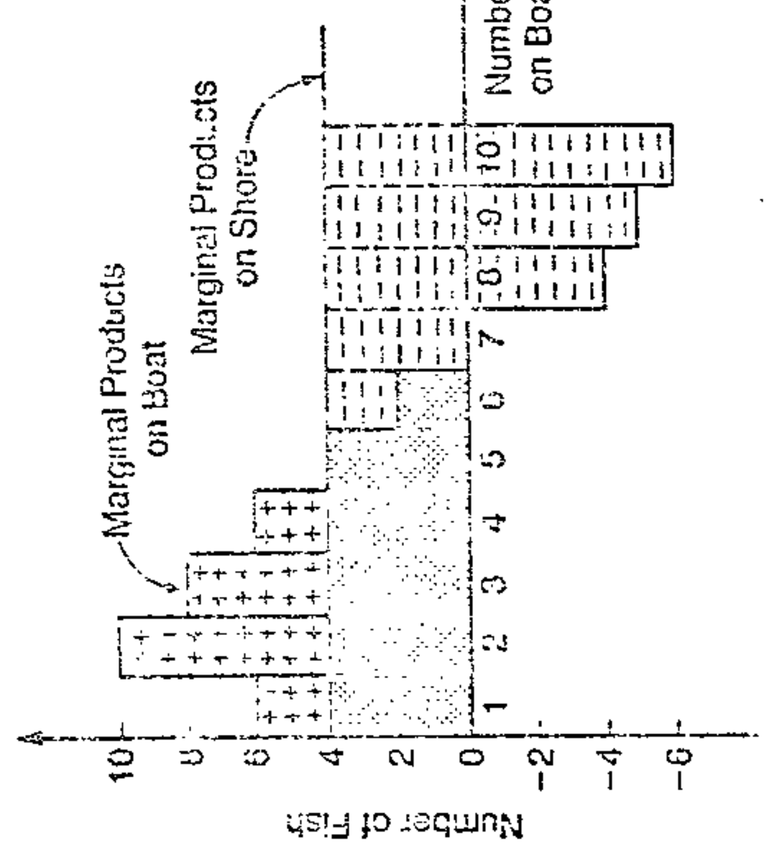

Figure 5-1. Marginal Products on Boat

The vertical bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on board the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fishermen on the boat, and the areas with minus signs the loss.

We examined aspects of human [illegible] in the preceding chapter; now we examine another source of enhanced output, [illegible] work. People work with other people or with [illegible] resources to jointly produce [illegible] of two of us, navigator and pilot, operate on [illegible]. Two of us operate a [illegible] step mill, [illegible] operator, you as rolling mill contact [illegible] of us operate a fishing boat, as helmsman, as engineer, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attending nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law case jointly establish their strategy. The magic of [illegible] effort [illegible] step not be ex-

Joint, Team Production

Transkei confiscates poster

UMTATA — Transkei Security Police confiscated a "Mandela poster" yesterday from the offices of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo, and held Mr Velile Tonjeni, a reporter there, for questioning for two-and-a-half hours.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who is also head of the Security Police here, said the poster was being regarded as banned literature as the African National Congress was banned in Transkei.

The poster, connected with a book, The Struggle is my Life, written by Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, was pulled down by a security policeman while Mr Tonjeni was being interrogated by Lieutenant Zolisa Lavisa.

Mr Tonjeni was taken by Security Police for questioning while interviewing the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, in the centre of Umtata.

Brig Ngceba said he had been told that similar posters had been found around the scene of the Booysens Police Station bombing in Johannesburg recently. As a result it had been decided that the poster in the Imvo offices had ANC connections and it was therefore "unlawful to display it."

He had also been told of an argument at the newspaper's offices between a Member of Parliament, Mr J. J. Matotie, who objected to the presence of the poster and some young men who allegedly boasted that Mandela was the true leader of the black people.

"Mr Tonjeni must make a statement as to where he got the pamphlet as the ANC is banned in Transkei," Brig Ngceba said.

Mr Tonjeni said the Security Police informed him they were looking for the DPP Youth League members who had argued with Mr Matotie about Mr Mandela.

He said the Security Police had questioned him about the argument and about where he obtained the poster of Mr Mandela.

He said he could not understand why they had confiscated the poster as Mr Mandela was not banned in Transkei.

He had kept the poster because he liked Mandela and supported his principles.

He told the Security Police he had got the poster from an Umtata attorney.

Mr Matotie confirmed yesterday there had been an argument between him and certain people who were attacking him for his stand against Mandela.

He had forwarded the matter to the Security Police who promised to deal with it.

Mr Matotie was a member of the ANC until his resignation in 1953. He later became Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ambassador to East London and was called a "sellout" by ANC sympathisers.

Attempts on his life resulted in Robben Island jail sentences for several men. — SAPA-DDR.

ployee to borrow single handed against the value of one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing against the security of one's house or other salable assets. The employer in effect becomes a financor of short-term "loans" to his employees when he retains them at the prestated (but otherwise too high) wages during recessions, while the employees repay by continuing to work during boom periods at lower wages than they could have obtained transiently elsewhere.

Employees who are more steadily valuable to employers over intervals of business fluctuations --for exemple, administrative, nonproduction, security, and maintenance staffs—are more likely to have job stability. Employees who have acquired special knowledge about this particular firm and whose replacement would involve new costs of familiarization are also more likely to be maintained. People who have worked with the firm longer will have more job security (seniority) since they have shown a greater probability of staying with the firm without insisting on transiently higher wages during transiently higher demands. Younger people just entering the market, still searching out career features, are less likely to remain employees of a given firm. An employer's ability to judge their future productivity is less than for "proven" employers, and hence the likelihood of such contracts will be lower.

Those who are self-insuring providers of services to the firm suffer greater fluctuations of income than do those whose income is insured by the employer. During recessions, losses of the firm will increase as the firm continues to pay employed inputs more than they are worth at that moment—but at other times earnings are larger because insured incomes do not rise as readily.

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Press vindicated

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Report calls it honest, fearless, well-informed

CAPE TOWN — The Steyn Commission report tabled in Parliament yesterday vindicated the South African press for its reporting on military and police matters.

The press — portions of which have suffered repeated accusations of partiality and lack of patriotism — was vindicated in resounding terms by the commission which also pointed out that in democratic states there was a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication.

But, the report adds: "A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it, a democracy wilts. With it, a democracy can come to full bloom.

"The South African press, which generally filfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly."

Among other things the report, which covers major and minor aspects of military and police reporting:

- Condemns the Defence Act's Draconian Section 118, which deals with the release or suppression of information on military matters, as "too widely and vaguely formulated," saying it creates "an atmosphere of uncertainty;"
- Suggests that the Minister of Defence be empowered to declare certain areas of defence information free from the necessity of clearance — an important switch in emphasis from present legislation;
- Calls for the speedy registration of all South African-based foreign journalists, news organisations and other bodies such as United States journalists, news organisations and other bodies such as the United States Information Service so that their activities can be "monitored" to prevent the dissemination of propaganda;
- Suggests a rewording — but not a change in intent — of one part of the Defence Act section which forbids incitement of any person to refuse to do military service;
- Tightens the release of information about the activitieis of the Armaments Corporation; and
- Restates the necessity for politically impartial behaviour by the South African Defence Force." — DDC.

Mixed reaction from Schwarz

CAPE TOWN — There was mixed reaction yesterday from the chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, to the Steyn Commission report.

Mr Schwarz welcomed some aspects of the report, but said the commission appeared to have exceeded its terms of reference in others.

Mr Schwarz and the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalling, MP, said the existing Section 118 went too far, and that the proposed law was "still too wide".

The proposed eight years' imprisonment or R15 000 fine for breaches of the Defence Act was "somewhat heavy" and the laws governing defence reporting never defined what "objectivity" was, they said. For this reason, they wanted to wait for the details of the proposed changes in the laws.

They welcomed the commission's attitude to the relationship between the media and the defence force.

Mr Schwarz said, however, the commission appeared to have gone beyond its terms of reference in suggesting amending legislation and steps to monitor the "propaganda activities" of foreign organisations.

He was cautious about the recommendation that the government was entitled to influence attitudes to further the interests of the state. History showed that state interests and government interests tended to become blurred.

While he supported the concept that the defence force should not become involved in party politics, the commission appeared to give no evidence to suggest press vilification of the defence force when it said the press was not entitled to vilify the force as an institution because one or more of its members had blundered.

"When senior officers act in a particular manner on behalf of the defence force, the Chief of the Defence Force must take responsibility and the Minister of Defence must take political responsibility.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and defence spokesman, said the report revealed a welcome understanding of the delicate balance between security requirements and the right of a democratic country to be informed by its media.

"It expects responsibility and rejects licence in reporting and also rejects bureaucratic cover-up in administrative and disciplinary action not connected with the security of the state.

"The test will be whether and how the government translates a far-sighted and balanced report into regulations and administrative procedure." — SAPA.

Steyn report, page 3

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Press 'watchdogs' are necessary

15/4/86

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The "watchdog" role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the Security Forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the Security Forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the Security Forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and Security Forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included:

- The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.
- The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined.
- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example.
- The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information. And discussion sessions between the media the SADF and the SAP should be expanded.
- The media, on its part, should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters.
- A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic.
- A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Recommendations in respect of legislation include:

- Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.
- The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and Operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the State.
- That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue Information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry.

"Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom.

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

"Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interest could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press," the report said. — Sapa.

They're a 'precious asset'

THE ASSEMBLY. — The commission proposed greater freedom for the news media to report on defence matters.

Only unauthorised exposure and reports on information and facts should be forbidden where they could have an adverse effect on the preparedness and survival of the State, the fighting ability of its defence force and the working ability and effectiveness of its arms manufacturing industry, the report said.

The best possible arrangement had to be made when the interests of concerned parties were balanced.

It was necessary to involve the media to enlighten the South African population to the greatest possible extent in such a way that national security was maintained and promoted.

To achieve this it was necessary to renovate and expand the existing liaison machinery between the Government and the media. The internal liaison mechanism of the South African Newspaper Press Union also needed urgent attention.

The statutory enforcement of corrective measures should be done only in cases of serious and stubborn transgression of the law.

In normal circumstances the authority of the State stemmed from two elements, namely, the laws and the means to implement them. But for South Africa in its present circumstances this "Justinian" concept was not enough.

A third, and probably most important, element which had to be added to maintain stability in the social and political order in South Africa was attitude.

The media was one of the most powerful instruments to promote the latter. A free, unafraid and informed but honest and basically loyal Press was a precious community asset.

This did not mean that the Government had to adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the Press or had to try to shape it into a propaganda medium.

An attitude of robust mutual respect between the Press and authority was essential. This would facilitate the beneficial interaction between the two and promote public interest.

This would provide the compass course for South and Southern African nations towards a worthwhile future. — Sapa.

Public servants

THE ASSEMBLY. — State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security and not only those laws affecting their own departments, the Steyn Commission report said.

Moral persuasion or voluntary cooperation between the Press and security forces by way of liaison or otherwise could be fruitful and successful only when backed by appropriate and effective legislation.

"The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement and increases efficiency.

"As the State is there to the benefit of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be oversensitive to critical media coverage." — Sapa.

Of 59 644 phrases . . .

THE ASSEMBLY. — Analysis had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force, the Steyn Commission said.

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the National Service system.

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20% had reacted positively, 72% were neutral and 8% were negative regarding the Defence Force.

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested, 11 589 were positive, 43 212 neutral and 4 838 negatively inclined towards the Defence Force.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20% positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the 8% negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force.

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continued basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests.

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared.

It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective.

At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with, as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as "terrorist", "freedom fighter" and "guerrilla". — Sapa.

A clear Govt policy needed

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into reporting of security matters affecting the SADF and the SAP has recommended a clear information and communication policy as part of the Government's national strategy.

In its report the commission says such a policy must aim to promote the national strategy and to neutralise the propaganda onslaught.

"The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from various quarters."

It is the commission's considered opinion and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised through legislation alone.

"Legislation can never be regarded as a remedy for all political illnesses.

"The Government needs a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy."

According to the report there is an urgent need for the identification of the propaganda and information tactics of persons operating in the Republic on behalf of foreign principals, as well as the monitoring of foreign funds aimed at promoting such activities. — Sapa.

Where one fault lies

THE ASSEMBLY. — As a general rule the South African Defence Force and the SAP should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the Steyn Commission said.

The commission found the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

The SADF said in evidence it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate.

In the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

Suggestions that the NPU should be made a statutory body could not be supported by the commission.

The liaison committee of the Defence Force and the NPU was working well and should be expanded to the advantage of both parties.

There was, however, a serious lack of internal communication between the NPU and its members and individual media should get their house in order in this respect.

"Clear short circuits in the flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the journalists as producers must be eliminated.

"The NPU will have to give attention to its internal lines of communication, and every individual newspaper will have to do the same.

"Consideration can be given to increasing the editorial representation of the NPU in the liaison committee. Matters discussed here are usually of an editorial nature and not management affairs.

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently formed SAP Liaison Committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue.

The present system of accredited military correspondents, which had been tested throughout the world, was necessary in the present situation, but should be refined.

"The responsibility for defence and police matters is regarded as a key position.

"Reporting on especially military matters can no longer in the present conflict situation be regarded as simply just a 'beat'."

The report called for continuity of reporters in military and police matters and the elevation of the status of such reporters to at least that of political correspondents so that there could be in-depth reporting with insight. — Sapa.

...me Press law changes may be made soon

STAR 15/1/80

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By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — At least some of the changes in the laws on reporting of Defence and Police news recommended by the Steyn Commission may be introduced to Parliament this session.

It is too early for the Government's intentions about the report's recommendations to be determined because the report is still being studied.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today it would not take long for the Government to establish its position.

He did not think the matter would require a white paper. An internal report on the Government's views about the proposed changes to the laws would be prepared for the Cabinet and the necessary decisions would then be taken.

QUICK MOVE

Mr Coetsee would not comment on the merits of the report but it is believed the Government is likely to place a high premium on improving relations between the press and the authorities on reporting security matters.

This being so, it is thought likely the Government will move fairly quickly to amend the laws at least partially along the lines suggested by the Steyn Commission.

Opposition MPs have welcomed the Commission's acceptance of the watchdog role of the Press, but have reservations about some of its recommendations.

Mr Harry Schwarz welcomed the Commission's statement that the Defence Force should be a national asset and should not become involved in party politics.

But he said the commission did not recommend adequate measures to deal with publications falling outside the authority of the Newspaper Press Union.

A matter of adjustment

THE ASSEMBLY. — Attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on cooperation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

The Steyn Commission reported this yesterday.

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce "extensive restrictions" within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary cooperation with the Press, follow the "via media" (way of the Press).

"Legislation cannot suppress attitudes. The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful unison rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility.

"This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State, it merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting."

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population.

"We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights.

"The commission had therefore tried to adjust existing legislation in its recommendations in order to achieve both objectives as effectively as possible." Those were to ensure that the State had adequate legal protection and to ensure that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security.

Summarising its findings the report said that the maintenance of secrecy regarding certain basic security interests of the State was essential to ensure the State's proper functioning.

The Government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the State. It had also declared it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence. "Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it."

'Nats must determine role of Mandela as a leader'

16/4/80/327

Parliamentary Staff

IT was the responsibility of the Government to determine the nature and extent of the leadership of Nelson Mandela, the former ANC leader, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Dr Slabbert was replying to a speech by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, during the second reading debate on the budget in which he criticised Dr Slabbert for his stand on the campaign to release Mandela.

Dr Slabbert's speech was frequently interrupted by a barrage of interjections from the Government benches and he had to resume his seat on several occasions as the Speaker appealed to the House to allow him a hearing.

Mr le Grange ruled out the possibility of the Government releasing Mandela, saying he was a communist who had not changed his views and was still in contact with the ANC and other subversive organisations.

Dr Slabbert said the campaign to release Mandela was not a PFP campaign and the PFP had not taken a party decision on the matter.

In private

He conceded that there were differences of opinion on the issue in his party but denied that these affected fundamental PFP principles.

Those who had spoken out over the issue had done so in their private capacity.

The PFP had never said Mandela was the only black leader of importance in South Africa. However, there were very strong indications that he was, and the PFP could not close their eyes to that.

If Mandela was a real leader of the blacks and he was prepared to negotiate at a national convention in an atmosphere of peace then his release could be crucial in averting bloodshed in South Africa, Dr Slabbert said.

Peace in South Africa depended on negotiation between whites and the true leaders of other population groups.

Dispensation

'The most important thing is for us to find a constitutional dispensation acceptable to all the people in South Africa,' he said.

Past actions of the Nationalist Government had shown that to releas someone convicted eve of high treason did nc mean one associate oneself with those views.

The question was ho further conflict and bloo shed could be averted i South Africa, he said.

'It was common practic in the world to review th sentences of political pris oners from time to time This could be done by judicial commission an he did not believe Man dela should be single out.

The National Part Government had itsel released people convicte of treason soon after com ing to power to create ar atmosphere of reconcilia tion between divide white South Africans.

SA's role

The same had beer done in Rhodesia in 1974 to avert further bloodshed in that country, and the South African Government had applied pressure on Mr Ian Smith for the release of Mr Joshua Nkomo and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

More recently the South African Government had offered total amnesty to any Swapo terrorists who laid down their arms.

If the Government found that Mandela represented a majority of blacks it should ascertain whether he was prepared to reject violence.

Government answer clear: No — Le Grange

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected all pleas for the release of Nelson Mandela from life imprisonment on Robben Island and said he would have to serve his sentence.

Speaking in the budget debate in the Assembly, the Minister said the Government's attitude to campaigns for Mandela's release was clear and could be stated in a single word — No.

Since Mandela's imprisonment on Robben Island there had been no indication that he had changed his viewpoint. He was still a communist and was still in contact with the African National Congress (ANC) and other anti-South African organisations.

Mr le Grange accused members of the official Opposition of siding with enemies of South Africa in seeking Mandela's release.

He rejected also the idea of a national convention at which black leaders such as Mandela could participate in working out a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

Denouncing Mandela, the Minister said the impression was being created that Mandela was a man who stood for peace and order. However, he was a proven and sworn communist whose aim was the violent overthrow of the Government.

He had joined the ANC in 1944 and served as vice-president and also as president of the organisation's youth wing.

Mandela and other leading communists had propagated a national convention and, together with Joe Slovo, Mandela had helped to form the militant wing of the ANC.

After leaving South Africa, Mandela had visited other countries in Africa and countries behind the Iron Curtain.

HAD TRAINING

He had undergone military training so that he could lead the offensive for the overthrow of the South African Government.

The Rivonia raid had proved that Mandela stood for the total destruction of the white man.

Mr le Grange expressed concern that the Sunday Post and other newspapers and organisations had asked for Mandela's release.

The calls had been followed up by 'virtually every English-language newspaper in South Africa.'

The official Opposition was now linking itself to international groups, some of which were out and out communists, who wanted Mandela released.

The Government took note of chosen leaders of peoples in every sphere, but would not recognise self-appointed leaders.

It was the Government's policy to create opportunities for real leaders to identify themselves.

Political spotlight falls on Mandela

16/4/80 Argus

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SIXTEEN years after his conviction on charges of treason and sabotage the former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, yesterday stepped — in name at least — into the full glare of the political spotlight when the campaign for his release was debated across the floor of Parliament.

Although Mandela was confined to the solitude of his Robben Island cell yesterday, where he is serving a sentence of life imprisonment, his presence in the Assembly was almost tangible.

As the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, observed at the beginning of his speech yesterday, the silence that reigned in the House while the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, spoke on Mandela showed that Parliament was dealing with the essence of survival politics in South Africa.

THE CRUX

The crux of the issue was how a constitutional dispensation acceptable to all South Africans could be arrived at. 'If Mandela is one of the important black leaders we cannot shut our eyes to that,' Dr Slabbert said.

Although the unemotional Mr le Grange gave an unequivocal 'no' to calls for Mandela's release — he refrained from saying never — Dr Slabbert prevented the issue from descending into the realm of confrontation,

View from the Gallery
by John Battersby

going out of his way to keep the dialogue open.

Mandela, Mr le Grange said, was a communist and the former leader of an organisation bent on the violent overthrow of the existing order in South Africa.

Confirming speculation that the Government had been in contact with Mandela Mr le Grange said that Mandela had not changed his views and was still in contact with the ANC and other subversive organisations.

Mr le Grange said he was concerned about the impression that had been created — even among some Afrikaans students — that Mandela was a man of peace. He then proceeded to set the record straight.

BORAINE

The Minister then tackled Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) for associating himself with the Mandela campaign by appearing on a Nusas platform last month.

Showing refreshing political maturity Dr Slabbert conceded immediately that there were differences within his party on the campaign to release Mandela, although these did not affect any basic PFP principles.

Dr Slabbert said it was the Government's responsibility to determine the nature and extent of Mandela's leadership among blacks.

If it transpired that Mandela was supported by the majority of blacks would the Government not even make the effort to recognise this and accommodate the fact in the interests of avoiding bloodshed in South Africa?

Now Dr Slabbert had the ear of the Government and the interjections subsided.

He rejected with contempt Mr le Grange's insinuation that because the PFP took this standpoint it was associating itself with the methods practised by the ANC and its military wing.

SWAPO

But Dr Slabbert had the Government looking really uncomfortable when he asked the Minister whether the granting of amnesty to Swapo terrorists meant that the Government supported Swapo.

And he touched on another very sensitive spot when he recalled that the South African Government had put pressure on Mr Ian Smith to release the Rev Ndabiningi Sithole and Mr Joshua Nkomo in 1974.

But his chef d'oeuvre was his reminder that one of the first acts of the Nationalist Government when it came to power in 1948 was to release several people who had been sentenced to death for high treason.

One could not escape the feeling that Mr le Grange, or his successor, might have to review the Government standpoint before too long.

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'Idealised leader'

NELSON MANDELA has become a 'mythical figure,' idealised by 'just about every black,' and blacks both inside and outside the country recognise him as *the* leader, according to Mr Ken Bosman, former ANC Youth League member.

Addressing a meeting organised by the Stellenbosche Aktuele Aangeleentheidskring (SAAK) last night, Mr Bosman, of Langa, said the Mandela he had known in Johannesburg was 'a powerful leader and very gentle.'

CONSULTATION

In recalling the objectives and strategies of the African National Congress in the years before it was banned, Mr Bosman said the organisation had always expressed willingness 'to work with people of all races.'

From the outset the tone had been one of negotiation, and once established — in Bloemfontein in 1912 — the ANC had sought consultation with the Government on key issues.

'Peaceful ways were always sought to persuade the Government to take note of the grievances of blacks,' he said.

In the 'Treason Trial,' it was 'proved that the charter of the ANC was not criminal, not communistic, not seditious, nor treasonable,' and all 156 leaders arrested in 1956 were acquitted.

QUESTIONS

At the time the ANC was led by Chief Albert Luthuli, and in spite of pressure from within the organisation Chief Luthuli refused to abandon the principle of non-violence.

'He was not awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for nothing,' Mr Bosman said.

In the first of a number of questions after his speech Mr Bosman was asked if it was true that Mandela was 'a self-confessed communist.'

He replied that Mandela had, at least up to the time of 'going underground,' shown no 'communist attachment.' Only those who worked closely with him after banning of the ANC in March 1961 could explain what had happened since.

Asked what the 'possible flaws in the ANC's analyses and ideology' could have been, Mr Bosman said; 'Insofar as the attitude was one of non-violence I approved and thought they were right.

'For this to have been completely right the other side would have had to listen. But the other side did not listen.'

Throughout the proceedings Mr Bosman emphasised he was giving his personal opinions and recollections, and was not speaking on behalf of anybody.

A report with two faces

RSM 16/4/80

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THE STEYN Commission's report on Press coverage of defence and police matter is a curious mixture of good and bad, of enlightened judgment and unsubstantiated tendentiousness. Thus it ranges from a refreshingly mature appreciation of the need to keep the public informed in a time of crisis, to a simplistic interpretation of international affairs and the frankly absurd assertion that some newspapers oppose Government policy out of a profit motive.

The welcome features of the report are that it accepts that the watchdog role of the Press is essential; that it is important to keep the public as fully informed as possible, especially in an escalating conflict situation; that it is wrong for the authorities to take the view, as they often do, that they should make as little information available as possible; that only information which genuinely affects the basic security of the State should be kept secret; and that the authorities are sometimes over-sensitive to Press reporting so that they withhold information which in fact has nothing to do with national security.

Most important of all, the report endorses the principle that restrictive legislation should be kept to a minimum, and that the authorities should rather depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information.

To this end the commission makes several important recommendations, particularly that the sweeping Official Secrets Act be narrowed; that Section 118 of the Defence Act should likewise be made less wide-ranging to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role; and that information centres should be set up at crisis points such as Silverton so that the Press can be properly informed of what is happening.

All this is excellent, and if implemented would go a long way to ensuring a freer flow of information in this country so that our people could be better informed during the bewildering and often frightening period of change that we are all going through in Southern Africa. The self-inflicted myopia of Rhodesians, and the nasty surprise they got when reality eventually burst upon them, should be a stark warning to us not to allow the same to happen here.

But having done this, the commision then unfortunately also makes some other suggstions which could have a completely contrary effect; which could in fact lead to official management of the news and negate the Press's "watchdog" role.

It calls for a partnership between the authorities and the media, and for the Government to formulate a communications policy as part of its "total national strategy". It then gives what looks like a definition of this national strategy by saying the country has embarked on a development process aimed at "a generally acceptable political and economic structure wherein all the peoples of South Africa may enjoy peaceful, dignified and mutually supportive co-existence".

Whether Government policy is in fact carrying South Africa towards such a goal is highly debatable. Millions of South Africans would hotly dispute it. Yet it is easy to see how these passages in the report could be seized upon to justify action to bring the Press into line with the Government's strategy for developing a particular "political and economic structure."

As for a partnership with the Government, we say no. Liaison, and a mutual acceptance of each other's functions, yes. But partnership with government never has and never should be the role of the Press. The very essence of its role stems from its independence. The moment it is perceived as a partner of the authorities it will lose public credibility as a watchdog and as an independent evaluator of the news. It will be seen, rightly, as an adjunct of the official propaganda machine.

Other criticisms flow from this. The commission's call for a "more refined" system of accreditation of defence correspondents, a "more selective" system of issuing police Press identity cards, and a register of foreign correspondents, all have one thing in common: they can lead to a system whereby reporters who displease the authorities, who find out too much, who are too critical, or who are simply resistant to publishing propaganda, can be put out of action by having their accreditation withdrawn or by being struck off the register. Which is another transparent way of managing the news.

Forgive us if we sound sceptical, but from long and bitter experience of the Government's attitude towards the Press, we have deep suspicions about which side of this ambivalent report the Government is likely to implement and which it will ignore.

causes alter the catch: good weather, few schools of fish in the area that day, etc., are causes no man can control. Secondly, members working as a team can shirk and affect the outcome, often letting others bear some of the consequences. Since performance is not perfectly predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know whether it is a team member's negligence or everyone's bad luck that altered the outcome from what was expected. To allow for, or to control, those forces, institutional and organizational arrangements have been developed. In the remainder of this chapter we shall consider responses to the unpredictability caused by sheer luck or nature. We examine the way shirking or opportunism by team members or agents is countered and brought under control in a later chapter on the business firm, one of whose main functions as an institution is to permit team production while controlling shirking and opportunism.

(1) In Scene One of our boat scenario, the three mutual sharing and controlling fishermen bore the risks of fluctuations in the amount caught.

(2) In Scene Two, with private-ownership rights and control, if the *crew* rented the boat for a total of 14 fish (2.5 for each of the five people on board) they bore the day's consequences of catching less (or the benefits of more) than expected. Alternatively, the *boat owner* could pay (assign to each of) the five people a wage of four fish. The boat owner is then an employer paying employees, and he bears the risk of the size of the total catch. With uncertainty of future performance, the allocation of risks depends on whether the boat owner rents his boat to fishermen or rents fishermen by paying them prespecified wages.

(3) Under the communal system (Scene Three of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on board. And the total social catch will, as shown earlier, be smaller because of overcongestion.

(4) Under the government authority (Scene Four of our scenario), payments could, in principle, be arranged exactly as with private-property rights. Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the risks of the size of catch. Or the government authority could hire the crew for an assured wage with risk borne by everyone via their government, according to the political system, taxes, and government expenditures. In general, without a good theory of what government agents really do, who will bear which risks cannot be predicted.

One thing that can be said is that under government control no member of the public can avoid bearing whatever that risk is in the government control system. If you do not like that contemplated risk, you cannot sell your share or interest to some other party. You can't sell your Interest in Yosemite National Park, the Postal System, or the Tennessee Valley Authority. If it is profitable (or subsidized) you gain (or lose) depending upon the tax laws and distribution of government services. The risks of changes in the values of various government-controlled resources are not open to convenient realignment in accord with "individual" attitudes toward risks of various resources, because shares in public or government property cannot be traded, except by geographic mobility (that is, by moving to another county, state, or country, depending on the geographic distribution of a given risk-bearing).

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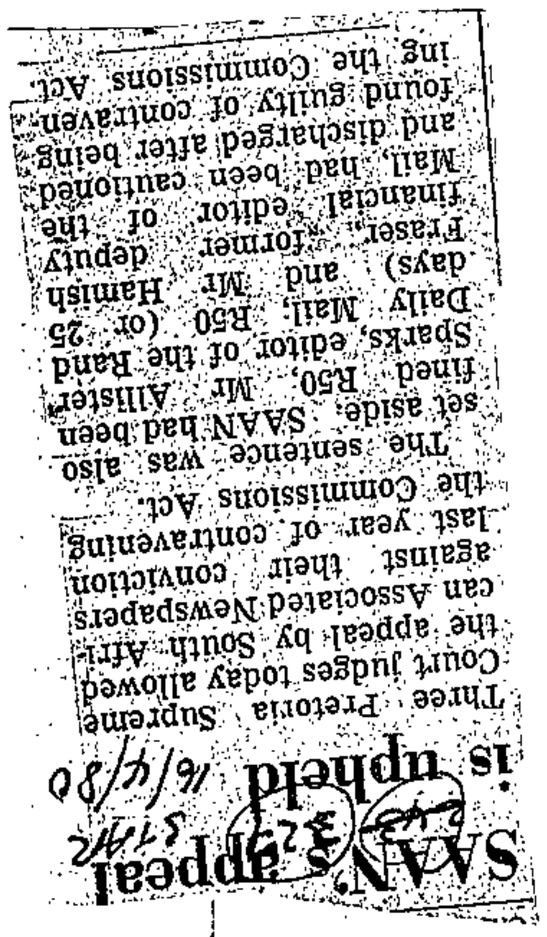
SAAN's appeal is upheld

Three Pretoria Supreme Court judges today allowed the appeal by South African Associated Newspapers against their conviction last year of contravening the Commissions Act.

The sentence was also set aside. SAAN had been fined R50. Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, R50 (or 25 days) and Mr Hamish Fraser, former deputy financial editor of the Mail, had been cautioned and discharged after being found guilty of contravening the Commissions Act.

PARLIAMENT

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Test black opinion—PFP

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — It was the responsibility of the Government to determine the nature and extent of the leadership of Nelson Mandela, the former ANC leader, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

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DIFFERENCES

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Dr Slabbert said the campaign to release Mandela was not a PFP campaign and the PFP had not taken a party decision on the matter.

He conceded there were differences of opinion on the issue in his party but denied that these affected fundamental PFP principles.

Those who had spoken out over the issue had done so in their private capacity.

The PFP had never said Mandela was the only black leader of importance in South Africa. But there were very strong indications that he was, and the PFP could not close their eyes to that.

If Mandela was a real leader of the blacks and he was prepared to negotiate at a national convention in an atmosphere of peace, then his release could be crucial in averting bloodshed in South Africa, Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert said peace in South Africa depended on negotiation between whites and the true leaders of other population groups.

"The most important thing is for us to find a constitutional dispensation acceptable to all the people in South Africa," he said.

Past actions of the Nationalist Government had shown that to release someone convicted even of high treason did not mean that you associated yourself with his views.

The question was how further conflict and bloodshed could be averted in South Africa, he said.

Govt is adamant over Mandela

STAR 16/4/80 (4A) 327 22e

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, yesterday rejected all pleas for the release of Nelson Mandela from life iimprisonment on Robben Island and said he would have to serve his sentence.

Speaking in the Budget debate, the Minister said the Government's attitude to campaigns for Mandela's release was clear and could be stated in a single word — no.

Mr le Grange said that since Mandela's imprisonment there had been no indication that he had changed his views.

Mandela was still a communist and he was still in contact with the African National Congress and other banned anti-South African organisations.

Mr le Grange accused members of the Opposition of siding with enemies of South Africa in seeking Mandela's release.

He also rejected the idea of a natiional convention at which black leaders such as Mandela could participate in working out a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

Denouncing Mandela, the Minister said the impression was being created that Mandela was a man who stood for peace and order.

But the factual situation was that Mandela was a proven and sworn communist whose aim was the violent overthrow of the Government.

He had joined the ANC in 1944 and served as vice-president and also as president of the organisation's youth wing.

Mandela and other top communists had propagated a national convention and, along with Joe Slovo, Mandela had helped to form the militant wing of the ANC.

After leaving South Africa, Mandela had visited countries in Africa and countries behind the Iron Curtain. He had undergone military training so that he could lead the offensive for the overthrow of the South African Government.

The Rivonia raid had proved that Mandela stood for the total destruction of the white man.

Mr le Grange expressed concern that newspapers and organisations had asked for the release of Mandela.

These calls, coupled with demands for a national convention and for the release of all political detainees, had been launched in the emotional climate following the election results in Rhodesia.

The calls had been followed up by "virtually every English-language newspaper in South Africa."

The official Opposition was now linking itself to international groups, some of which were out-and-out communists, which wanted Mandela released.

Dr A L Boraine (PFP Pinelands) in particular had joined these calls, tne Minister said.

There were differences of opinion among members of the official Opposition about this matter.

Mr le Grange said the leader of an organisation responsible for terrorist attacks such as those at Booysens and Ermelo would not receive any favoured treatment from the Assembly.

The Government took note of chosen leaders of peoples in every sphere, but would not recognise self-appointed leaders or those seeking attention for themselves.

The whites had a right to self-determination and to citizenship. This right would be exercised and the Government was not prepared to negotiate on this issue.

Anyone trying to remove this right by violence would have to face the full power of the State, Mr le Grange said.

TODAY'S BUSINESS

THE ASSEMBLY — Questions; resumption, Budget debate. — Sapa.

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, *and* (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

Employees or Workers?

The same situation could be described differently. Instead of saying *fishermen rent* the boat, *we could say the boat owner hires* the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay *them* four pies a smidgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leaving him 14 fish. There is no difference in this example between fi[illegible] boat owner hiring

Is there, then, hiring clerks as Macy's building (and inventory-us the total daily sa same income In *more is certainty* But someone mu mistaken estimate make a difference tant point is the id methods, renting about performanc

Uncertainty abo duces a major di boat, renters bear ing enough (or the boat of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the *day* on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set for *following* day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the *expected* net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire *future projected changes* in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his offer price to take all that into account. By making *short-term* rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As em- [illegible] e other hand, they are always [illegible] r fish, which they could always re, regardless of the fortunes on p. You can probably conjecture were for sale it would be bought [illegible] who was more optimistic about [illegible] tch, or who thought he knew bet- else how to use the boat so as [illegible] st catch—or maybe the best kind

Property

our saga opens with the public cating the boat owner's rights. fared public property for public an some owner's personal profit.

Another poster seized

UMTATA — Transkei security police yesterday seized another poster of jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, from the office of a prominent Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela.

Mr Madikizela said two security policemen entered his office yesterday morning and said they were investigating an alleged breach of the Public Security Act.

"They said they'd been reliably informed that I had a poster of Mr Mandela behind my office door which they had orders to confiscate.

"I asked them if it was an offence to possess the poster and they said no but told me they would explain later — whenever that may be."

Mr Madikizela said he was confused and didn't know what the affair implied. "There's been no notice by the Transkei Government that the picture is banned," he said.

"On top of that, Nelson Mandela is my relative. I don't know whether I have to go to my album now and remove the pictures I have there."

On Monday security police confiscated an identical picture from the offices of two newspaper and held Imvo reporter, Mr Vellie Tonjeni, for questioning.

Both Mr Tonjeni and Mr Madikizela said the head of Transkei's intelligence service, Mr V Ngcayi, had visited their offices, seen the posters of Mr Mandela and saluted them.

Mr Madikizela said when Mr Ngcai had come in and saluted the Mandela poster, he had told him that he had met Mandela in Johannesburg years ago.

"I feel this might be part of an action by the government against the Free Mandela' campaign," Mr Madikizela said.

Mr Tonjeni said yesterday the Security Police had told him they had met a group of Young men on the way to the Imvo office. He said these Young men were not members of the DIOR.

Slabbert: test support for jailed leader

DD 327 16/4/80

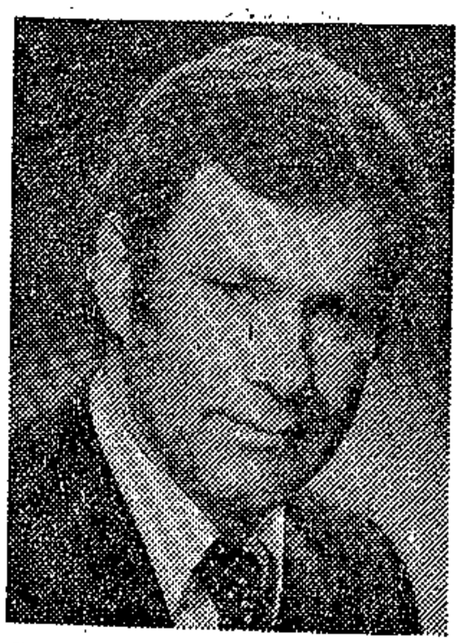
THE ASSEMBLY — The government had a duty to establish the extent of Nelson Mandela's support among blacks to see if he was a representative leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

The Leader of the Opposition said if it was found Mandela had significant support and that he was prepared to negotiate, the government had a responsibility to negotiate with him as South Africa was involved in "survival politics."

He was addressing Parliament on the campaign to free Mandela, shortly after the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, adopted an uncompromising attitude towards it and said the African National Congress leader and his organisation did not fall within the framework of the government's total national strategy, which rejected powersharing.

"He will serve out his sentence," Mr Le Grange said.

In a masterly reply, Dr Slabbert quoted from the speech of a former Minister of Justice and later State President, Mr C. R. "Blackie" Swart, supporting amnesty for men jailed or sentenced to death for high treason.



DR SLABBERT . . . amnesty desirable.

Amnesty had been necessary and desirable in the interests of reconciliation and resolving conflict, Mr Swart said in Parliament shortly after the government came to power in 1948.

Dr Slabbert said the same course had been followed in Rhodesia, where black nationalist leaders had been released in the interests of reconciliation.

This was done with the active encouragement of the South African Government, he pointed out.

And in South West Africa, the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had extended an amnesty to all Swapo fighters in the interests of reconciliation.

All these steps had been taken to involve people who had turned to violence — and were often regarded as communists — in negotiated political settlements, in order to end the killing.

It was nonsensical to claim the supporters of the campaign to free Mandela were communists or propagators of violence. It was precisely because such people rejected violence that they sought to involve representative leaders of all population groups in a negotiating process.

While admitting there were differences in the PFP on the campaign to release Mandela, Dr Slabbert said there was complete agreement on the necessity of establishing the extent of Mandela's support in the black community.

A referendum was not the only way this could be done — there were other methods, such as social surveys, that could give a reliable picture.

The government's total strategy would never succeed in achieving this goal because it set up so many non-negotiable issues that even so-called black moderates would not be able to accept it. — PS.

Nat pardon recalled, page 4.

Mandela in touch

Le Grange: he liaises with ANC

327
16/4/80

THE ASSEMBLY — Nelson Mandela is still in touch with the African National Congress — even from South Africa's top security prison on Robben Island.

The leak in the island-prison's security was revealed here yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, during a hardline refusal even to consider the release of the ANC leader.

Criticising the Progressive Federal Party for having members who said that the black leader's release should be considered on certain conditions, Mr Le Grange said Mr Mandela was an out-and-out communist and had been sentenced to life imprisonment.

He had planned revolution and the violent overthrow of the state.

"He will serve his sentence," Mr Le Grange said.

Earlier, having sketched Mr Mandela's past record, Mr Le Grange said: "He has not changed his views. He still has liaison with his banned organisation."

Mr Le Grange did not go into detail about what contact he still had with the ANC or how he knew about it, or what was being done about it.

Several members of the opposition appeared to be surprised when Mr Le Grange revealed the prison's security was not leak proof.

The government's reaction to the campaign to have Mr Mandela released, he said, could be summed up in one single word: "No."

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on board. So the boat owner
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the community catch of fish
all the gain going to the boat
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total is 4014 fish. (Remember t
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[5].)

What is pertinent in this ex
fishermen on board is the num
the social total. That is achi
someone has the right to deter

on the boat. Suppose *each still gets an equal share* of whatever is caught on board. How many will the boat owner allow on board and what price will he charge? (For simplicity, assume the owner stays on shore and catches four fish from shore while the boat users are at sea.) He will allow four (or five) people on board and he will charge each a fee of almost 3.5 fish which each person will pay from his equal average of 7.5 fish obtained from the day's catch. That will leave each person with just a smidgeon over four fish. The total payment to the boatowner of almost 3.5 fish times 4 people equals almost 14 fish—almost the entire social gain.

A fifth person (still assuming the owner stays on shore) could be admitted, but that would not be more profitable for the boat owner. If their total catch is divided equally among all five fishermen, each would get 6.8 fish, which is only 2.8 more than the four each could catch on the shore. So they would each offer at most 2.8 fish for the right to be on board. With five people that again gives the owner exactly 14 fish. If you examine the table, you will see the fifth person has a marginal product of four fish, exactly what he could catch on shore. So there is no social increase by adding him, nor any loss. The rental value of the boat is, still 14 fish per day. That is exactly the maximum gain in fish that can be caught through use of the boat. Essentially, all of it is paid to the boat owner. But, of course, he is part of society.

Review again Figure 9–1, which shows the *gains* in output *on board* as more crew members are added. The constant marginal-product line of four fish indicates what each one could have

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY COMMERCE AS AT 29 02 80 (31)

24140 CERTIFICATE IN THEORY OF ACCOUNTNCY YEAR : 4

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
099068H	WILTON	MURRAY RUSS	201410	CUSTING II	UP
101798A	WOLFSON	JOSEPH PERCY	201406	ACCOUNTING C FOR CTA	UP
098874X	WORMALD	MICHAEL PETER	201407	AUDITING B	UP

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 52

DEAN REGISTRAR

Foreign newsmen puzzled at list call

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

FOREIGN journalists working in South Africa are puzzled by the Steyn Commission's call for their registration here.

And the United States Embassy has declined to comment "at this stage" on the Commission's report concerning US activities in South Africa. (DPA, 16/4/80.)

The chairman of the 60-member Foreign Correspondents' Association (FCA), Mr Bill Nicholson, said yesterday: "It is rather puzzling because there is already a *de facto* form of registration."

Explaining the *de facto* procedure, Mr Nicholson said all full-time foreign journalists had to obtain a multiple entry visa, a work permit, and a Police Press card.

Foreign journalists assigned to South Africa first had to apply for a visa in their home countries, he said.

The local consulate referred the application to Pretoria. It would take between six and eight weeks for an answer — "a period generally longer than for ordinary tourists visiting South Africa".

A foreign journalist was initially allowed into South Africa for three months. He would then make arrangements through the South African Information Service to obtain a multiple-entry visa and a work permit from the Department of the Interior.

"The multiple-entry visa has to be renewed each year and the work permit every six months," Mr Nicholson said.

"In addition, through the Information Department, we also apply for Police Press cards annually. The police, of course, can refuse such cards."

The FCA would meet to discuss the Steyn Commission's recommendation after it knew the details.

He said the FCA enjoyed a "fairly cordial" relationship with Information. "We've had relatively few difficulties, and from the logistics point of view, it has been a pleasure working with the Information people."

Mr Nicholson also said FCA members had been asked to appear voluntarily before the Steyn Commission. "We stayed away because it was essentially a South African matter."

The US Embassy could not say when, or if, it would comment on the commission's view that the US employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressure the Government into implementing

Mandela, Nat Nakasa and the dead ducks

notes in the House

John Scott

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— If they had thought about it, Nationalist MPs would yesterday have thanked Nelson Mandela.

For Robben Island's most famous prisoner successfully diverted attention away from the differences between the Piet Koornhofs and the Andries Treurnichts to the differences between the Harry Schwarzes and the Helen Suzmans.

Hardly grounds for remission of sentence, but worth a silent prayer of gratitude.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police and Prisons, referring to the campaign to have Mandela released, quoted Mrs Suzman as saying the prisoners on Robben Island should be released as a condition of a national convention.

Then he quoted Mr Schwarz as saying he couldn't agree that people who had committed treason should be included in a national convention.

"*Mooi*, Harry," cried several Nationalists approvingly.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert immediately admitted in that disarming way of his, on rising to speak, that there were differences of opinion within the PFP on the merits of the Mandela case.

"But this is not a matter of fundamental principle within our party," he added.

Government members couldn't believe it wasn't a matter of fundamental principle. (If Andries and Dr Piet could differ on fundamental principle, it was the least Harry and Helen could do too).

And then Dr Slabbert, with deceptive ease, performed another *tour de force*, arguing that if the Nationalist government could release prisoners sentenced to death for high treason in World War II, it should at least consider the possibility of having to negotiate with Mandela in the future.

"What if the government finds that the overwhelming majority of black people support this man?" he asked.

No one in the government benches was inclined to answer that one, so Mr Daan van der Merwe of Rissik hastened quickly back to the Harrys and the Helens and, *nogal*, the Japies and the Alex's, who also allegedly differ on who should be released from Robben Island, and who shouldn't.

In his inability to achieve unanimity, Dr Slabbert, said Mr Van der Merwe, was a "sitting duck". (Could it be that Mr Van der Merwe's own party leader has also set a quacking pace?).

Unless Dr Slabbert rejected Dr Boraine's viewpoint and supported Mr Basson's, he wouldn't even be a sitting duck, said Mr Van der Merwe. He would be a "dead, deceased duck".

Having delivered himself of these metaphoric profundities, the member for Rissik, assuming his customary studious air as befitting a man with Pretoria University in his constituency, announced: "Now I come to my actual speech."

Opposition members, under the mistaken impression that the previous five or 10 minutes had been Mr Van der Merwe's actual speech, cheered.

Mr Van der Merwe's actual speech was to analyse the characteristics of an Afrikaner liberal, as typified by Dr Slabbert. Apparently an Afrikaner liberal has no love for what is his own, unlike Afrikaner conservatives like Mr Van der Merwe, who do have love for what is their own.

A thrill

And to show what a good impression Afrikaner conservatives make on foreigners, Mr Van der Merwe produced a book.

"Is it Andries's book?" asked Dr Boraine.

"No, it isn't Andries's book," said Mr Van der Merwe. "It is a book by Nat Nakasa."

In spite of his name, Nat was not a member of the National Party, but an American negro who visited Pretoria in 1962 and spoke to a young lecturer.

"It was a thrill to hear this honest man state his beliefs honestly," wrote Nat.

"Who was the young man — you?" asked Mr Brian Bamford.

Mr Van der Merwe modestly confessed it was.

"What happened to him?" asked Mr Horace van Rensburg, referring to Nat Nakasa.

"He committed suicide," replied Mr Van der Merwe. "Not in South Africa," he added quickly. "In America."

"Probably because he was so depressed by apartheid," said Mrs Suzman.

Whatever the reason, Nat's suicide didn't do Mr Van der Merwe's actual speech much good. It diverted attention from dead and deceased

Nkondo urges 'education for liberation'

17/4/80 Argus

327

AN ESTIMATED 1 000 University of Western Cape students crammed into one of the largest lectures on the university's campus today to hear Mr Curtis Nkondo, former chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), call for 'education for liberation.'.

All the seats and isles inside the B1 theatre were packed, and several hundred students stood in the passages leading into the theatre, straining to hear Mr Nkondo.

Several hundred more stood around in the foyer of the building waiting for the end of the meeting.

Mr Nkondo said there were only two colours in South Africa, black and white.

'This is my university, your university; it is a black university, not a coloured university,' Nkondo said to a deafening applause.

CONFUSION

He said confusion had arisen about what blacks were struggling for.

There were, he said, two roads in this struggle for liberation — the first was the 'civil rights movement,' but this caused blacks to fail to see the wood for the trees.

It had as its objective simply the overthrow of apartheid, and led its followers to believe that this was the sole objective.

All it could accomplish, in effect, was to move the country into a second struggle — 'a class struggle'.

LAND NEEDED

The struggle for genuine liberation in South Africa was a fight for power,

Mr Curtis Nkondo . . . all will live in brotherhood.

'and to get power we need the land'.

Universities were not imparting 'education for liberation' to students since information culled from libraries and lectures 'alienated them from the struggle'.

This 'bourgeois elite' should perhaps choose the 'civil rights road', Mr Nkondo said, since this did concern itself with making things 'better, easier, and more comfortable.'

Mr Nkondo said that when the struggle for genuine liberation came there would be no revenge against the whites. There would be no regard for colour, sex, race or creed — it would be irrelevant and not necessary.

NO HUNGER

He said the land would be distributed as well as the wealth and no one, white or black, would go hungry.

'All the people, black and white, will live in brotherhood. We shall share in the country's natural wealth.

'There will be no minority and people will be able to pray to whom they like,' he said.

He said that all people would have equal rights regarding their languages. All national groups would be protected by law against insults about race. Such offences would be punishable.

FREE EDUCATION

He said that all education, universal and equal, would be free for all and adult illiteracy would be remedied.

He said that there would be no restriction on the inherent rights of parents to have children.

'If you have more children, the blacks would become more powerful. We do not have to be indoctrinated and deceived,' he said.

Raw attacks Slabbert on Mandela issue

Argus 327 17/4/80

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Parliamentary Staff

THE leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday made a slashing attack on the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, for his handling of the Mandela issue, accusing him of sabotaging the Prime Minister's initiative and doing a 'disservice to South Africa.'

The campaign for the release of the former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was a recurring theme in the Assembly again yesterday when the protracted second reading debate on the Budget was resumed.

The Government indicated through the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, that it had spoken the final word on Mandela and the sooner Parliament stopped talking about the issue, the better for South Africa.

And Mr Japie Basson (PFP Bezuidenhout) said he was sympathetic with the viewpoint that one could not just grab and appoint black leaders regardless of whether they were confirmed communists who saw revolution as an end in itself.

CHALLENGED

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) who entered the debate yesterday did not speak on the Mandela issue and said by way of interjection, when challenged by a Government speaker, that she did not need to because her leader, Dr Slabbert, had said everything that needed to be said.

Mr Raw said that by conditionally associating himself with the call for Mandela's release Dr Slabbert was delivering a slap in the face for the moderate black and brown leaders of South Africa.

This was tantamount to saying to the moderate black leaders of South Africa that the achievement of a peaceful solution was not within their capacity.

INSULT

'I reject outright this insult to the black and brown leadership,' Mr Raw said.

'Surely our responsibility is to talk to the responsible black and brown leadership first,' he said.

'Let us get our priorities right. Let us first gain the goodwill and support of our black and brown moderates in South Africa,' he said.

SYMBOL

Mandela was being made the symbol of leadership and being portrayed as the standard bearer on the road to peace. This was giving him a status vastly different from that of a convicted prisoner.

Mr Raw said that the stage had not yet been reached in South Africa where the only choice left was to sue for peace with the creators of violence.

To adopt this attitude was counter-productive to the objective of achieving a peaceful solution in South Africa.

'Our priority is to forge black, brown and white moderates into a single entity which will be so strong that revolutionaries will no longer be a threat,' Mr Raw said.

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Blacks can't make it on their own .

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17/4/80
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Basson call to recognise elected leaders

Parliamentary Staff

AN appeal was made to the Government in the Assembly yesterday to recognise elected leaders and democratic parties emerging from Government-created political structures in South Africa.

Mr Japie Basson (PFP, Bezuidenhout) said that if the Government failed to reach an understanding with democratic parties born out of its own institutions there would be no hope of a peaceful solution to the country's problems.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Budget, Mr Basson referred specifically to the 'total breakdown' in relations between the Government and elected leaders of the coloured people.

REGRETTABLE

It was regrettable that this breakdown had occurred, Mr Bason said.

The Government should make it a matter of principle not to withdraw its recognition of elected leaders.

At the United Nations, for example, the Government was prepared to negotiate with nations with whom it disagreed.

'We must not create different norms when we negotiate with our own peoples,' Mr Basson said.

A basic weakness in the Government's approach was that the coloured people had been placed in a situation where they had to draw up their own plans in isolation, while the whites were doing the same.

NO FORUM

There was no proper forum where the different groups could get together to discuss such plans.

It was urgently necessary for the Government to establish a forum where the whites and leaders of the other population groups could find mutually agreed solutions to problems facing the country.

Mr Basson said he and his party did not agree with attitudes suggesting that the white man should negotiate for his own surrender.

Nor was his party prepared to negotiate for 'minority status.' But the PFP was prepared to seek co-operation so that no group would dominate another group.

Mr Basson said the 'release Mandela' campaign contained elements of panic action and some of the aims of the petitioners were suspect.

There were no parallels with Rhodesia where Mr Ian Smith's party had opted for a unitary Westminster system of government with white supremacy. When this failed, he had no option but to negotiate for surrender.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall see.

On a *social* maximum output (no-waste) criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the boat is four or five. (There could be five, since the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crew-member on the boat would exactly offset the lost marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily take the larger crew size whenever there is this equivalent double possibility.) The *no-waste social-maximum output* rule is to enlarge the boat crew until the marginal product on board decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In Figure 9–1 the marginal social gains are the areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-product bars.

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives

Now we come to the point of interest: How many people *will* be allowed on the boat and who gets the increased output?

Share and Share Alike with Controlled Entry

In our first scene of this fishing saga, assume the boat discoverer is entitled to decide how many persons can be on board, and all those on board will share alike in the total catch. Our discoverer will allow only one or [illegible] for then the *average* catch [illegible] and each other person gets [illegible] eight fish, four more than each could catch on shore. He will not tolerate four men (counting himself) on board because the average (which each gets) on board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and he would have less fish—even though the social total would increase. The fourth would enable six more fish for a net social gain of two over the total if that fourth person had stayed on shore. The self-interest of the boat controller here prevents a larger social catch. Indeed, if we changed the rules and allowed *all* those who are on board to decide whether any more will be allowed to come on board, the outcome is the same. The first three would not admit any more, because another person reduces the average to be shared by all from 8 to 7.5.

This is a characteristic problem of socialist firms; "workers" control the enterprise *and share* the net income equally, and newcomers are admitted only by permission of the existing group. This is also a common danger in many labor unions and professions; longshoremen, electricians, musicians, doctors, lawyers, and a vast host of other professions admit new members only by permission (through certifying boards) of present members.

Instead of a boat yielding fish, imagine a college yielding earning power from knowledge and that the ocean shore is the rest of the economy where you could earn income. If extra students reduce each present student's learning (that is, reduce the average quality), how many should be admitted? Before drawing conclusions, continue with our scenario.

Private Property

[illegible] of our fishing society [illegible] has been given en-

Dispatch is banned by Matanzima

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei President Chief Kaizer Matanzima has banned the East London Daily Dispatch.

The move was announced in the Transkei Assembly by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima said the ban would be gazetted tomorrow.

Two Daily Dispatch reporters were picked up early this morning by security police and detained for questioning. They are Mr Sydney Moses and Mr Richard Wicksteed.

Chief Matanzima said if the Umtata staff of the newspaper did not vacate their offices "we shall remove them."

Mandela 'a powerful, gentle leader' – Bosman

NELSON MANDELA has become a "mythical figure", idealised by "just about every black", and blacks both inside the country and outside recognise him as the black leader, according to Mr Ken Bosman, former ANC youth league member.

At a meeting organised by the Stellenbosch Aktuele Aangeleentheidskring (Saak) Tuesday night, Mr Bosman, of Langa, said the Mandela he had known in Johannesburg was "a powerful leader, and very gentle".

Referring to the African National Congress in the years before it was banned, Mr Bosman said the organisation had always been willing "to work with people of all races".

The tone was one of negotiation, and once established — in Bloemfontein in 1912 — the ANC had sought consultation with the Government on key issues.

"All along peaceful ways and means were sought to persuade the Government to take notice of the grievances of the black man," he said.

In the mid-1950s "treason trial", Mr Bosman said, it was proved that the charter (of the organisation) was "neither criminal nor communistic, nor seditious, nor treasonable," and all 156 leaders arrested in 1956 were acquitted.

At the time the ANC was led by Chief Albert Luthuli, and despite pressure from within the organisation Chief Luthuli refused to abandon the principle on non-violence.

"It was not for nothing he was awarded the Noble Peace Prize," Mr Bosman said.

Mr Bosman was asked if it was true that Mandela was "a self-confessed communist."

He replied that Mandela had, at least up to the time of "going underground," shown no "communist attachment." Only those who worked closely with him after the March 1961 banning of the ANC could explain what had happened since.

Kei confused over posters, petition

TRANSKEI Security Police have confiscated posters of Nelson Mandela and questioned several people who possessed the posters, including Mrs Winnie Mandela's brother, Mr Prince Madikizela.

Mr Madikizela, an Umtata attorney and former president of the Transkei Youth League, said he was confused "because there has been no official notice that the picture of Nelson Mandela is banned in the Transkei."

"I don't know whether I must also remove all the family snapshots of Nelson I have in my photo album," he said.

Transkei security police are also reported to be questioning anyone who seems to have sympathy for the "Free Mandela Campaign".

Earlier this week, police also confiscated a poster of Mandela from the offices of the newspaper "Imvo" and questioned a reporter for two hours before releasing him.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister George Matanzima had said he did not object to people signing the "Free Mandela" petition.

Mandela: blacks lash Le Grange

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JOHANNESBURG — The campaign for the release of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, would continue despite the intransigent attitude of the Minister of Police, campaign organisers said yesterday.

And black leaders yesterday severely criticised Mr Louis le Grange's hardline stand and said efforts would continue for the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners. They questioned the Minister's description of the ANC leader as a communist.

The general-secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: Politicians ought not to make categorical statements because they are almost always forced to eat their words."

KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, regretted the Minister's "negative attitude" to the campaign, but said it was not unexpected.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said it was a pity the government "has lost its last opportunity of showing a genuine attempt towards a peaceful solution in this country."

Mr Le Grange told Parliament Mr Mandela and his organisation did not fall within the framework of the government's total national strategy.

Bishop Tutu said: "We are speaking about fundamental changes, not with the structure of government policy — we are demanding change of government policy."

He said Mr Le Grange did not want to learn from history, especially the history of his own people. Referring to the communist tag, the Bishop said: "In terms of the government's old Suppression of Communism Act, the understanding of communist was anybody who opposed government policy."

Chief Buthelezi said he had pointed out that if the free Mandela campaign was conducted in "such a cavalier fashion" it was unlikely to draw any response from the government, and that was exactly what had happened.

"The campaign has set back efforts by some of us who were quietly negotiating with the government on this issue. I will, of course, never give up making efforts in this direction in spite of the setback," he said.

Meanwhile, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said yesterday that South Africa had not reached the stage where a proven, convicted Marxist revolutionary such as Nelson Mandela should be taken from prison to try to sue for peace.

Speaking in the Assembly during the second reading debate of the budget, he said calls for freeing Mandela had now become a political issue.

The fact that Mandela's release was raised in debate in Parliament was making him a symbol of leadership and giving him a status vastly different from that of a convicted prisoner.

"He is not a leader even among his own people. We cannot say we will come to terms with revolutionaries," he said.

"Let us first gain the goodwill and support of our black and brown moderates in South Africa. I cannot say let's never talk to the Mandelas, but let's get our priorities right first.

— DDC- SAPA-RNS.

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of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall see.

On a *social* maximum output (no-waste) criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the boat is four or five. (There could be five, since the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crewmember on the boat would exactly offset the lost marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily take the larger crew size whenever there is this equivalent double possibility.) The *no-waste social-maximum output* rule is to enlarge the boat crew until the marginal product on board decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In Figure 9–1 the marginal social gains are the areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-product bars.

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives

Now we come to the point of interest: How many people *will* be allowed on the boat and who gets the increased output?

Share and Share Alike with Controlled Entry

In our first scene of this fishing saga, assume the boat discoverer is entitled to decide how many persons can be on board, and all those on board will share alike in the total catch. Our discoverer will allow only one or two other people, for then the *average* catch on board, which he and each other person gets, is at the maximum:

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the *right* fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political auth
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The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, federal forests, off-
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Govt is provoking blacks — Suzman

THE ASSEMBLY — Provocative government actions like the detention and banning of men like Thozamile Botha, Chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, were acts that stirred up urban blacks, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman, PFP Houghton, asked during the budget debate why the government stirred up urban blacks in Port Elizabeth by detaining and banning men like Botha when the strike at Ford had just been settled.

She also referred sharply to the confiscation of the passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu and read an extract of a letter she had received from an official at Harvard University.

In the letter her correspondent said: "You should know that there is substantial community reaction to the revocation of Bishop Tutu's passport.

"In fact, the presence of such actions makes it very difficult to persuade the members of the university community that constructive and moderate actions can be beneficial."

Mrs Suzman said Harvard was one university

"That was a petty, spiteful action and it did the government no credit with thinking people in South Africa or with democratically minded people overseas."

Mrs Suzman said emergency measures were needed to provide massive financial aid from the state to improve conditions in black urban areas. Because of decades of deliberate neglect, based on the belief that blacks in urban areas were "temporary sojourners."

"Why implement only the punitive measures contained in the Riekert report? What about implementing some of the positive recommendations to ease life in urban townships."

She said: "Why exacerbate racial hostility in South Africa by accelerating pass raids and by invoking the Group Areas Act to extend the curfew premises occupied by domestic employees?

"Why infuriate blacks throughout South Africa by confiscating the passport of Bishop Tutu," asked Mrs Suzman.

She said the Cillie Commission on the riots merely confirmed what most people already knew. "The bitter resentment of blacks against the policy of race discrimination and deep dissatisfaction with the futility of their lives were the basic causes of the riots." — PS.

Mrs Suzman supported a call by Johannesburg journalist, Mr John Kane Berman, for a special urban development fund from the gold price surplus to purchase new land for urban black housing schemes, and to provide the necessary infrastructure in these areas.

Mrs Suzman said South Africa simply could not afford a recurrence of the unrest that swept the townships from June, 1976 to the end of 1977.

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which had so far resisted pressure to sell its investments in companies that had interests in South Africa.

In a strong criticism of the wide gap between the government's promises and actions, Mrs Suzman urged the government to avoid the proposed 60 per cent rent increase in Soweto, which, she said was an extremely explosive issue.

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Judges allow Commissions Act appeal by SAAN

Three Pretoria Supreme Court judges yesterday allowed an appeal by South African Associated Newspapers against its conviction last year of contravening the Commissions Act.

Sentence was set aside.

CAAN had been fined R50, Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, R50 (or 25 days) and Mr Hamish Fraser, former deputy financial editor of the "Mail," had been cautioned and discharged after being convicted of contravening the Commissions Act.

The State had alleged that an article in the Rand Daily Mail in November 1978 was in contempt of the Erasmus Commission because it anticipated the findings of the commission.

The decision was handed down by the acting Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Theron, Mr Justice Blen Franklin and Mr Justice Paul Human.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, for the appellants, said the article had drawn inferences from the information which Mr Justice Anton Mostert had made available, but that this was exactly what a newspaper was entitled to do.

"It is perfectly clear what was comment and what was fact."

Dr J D'Oliveira who appeared for the State, argued that the word "anticipate" implied the element of likelihood of findings and that this had been done in the article.

Asked by Mr Justice Franklin whether he regarded a Cabinet Minister's statements about the role of the police during the Soweto riots as anticipating the findings of the Cillie Commission, Dr D'Oliveira replied that these could well lead to a prosecution.

It would be arrogating to oneself the powers of the commission.

The three judges said they would give reasons for their decision later.

In some countries (Mexico, for example) some farmers (called *ejidos* in Mexico) cannot sell the land they farm and occupy. They can use it and sell the crop, but they cannot sell or borrow against the land. (If they could borrow against the land, they could borrow and then default, letting the lender take the land—circumventing the ban on sale of the land.) They have only *usufruct* rights. These restricted rights to resources do not permit as much discretionary risk-sharing and reallocation. Furthermore, the incentive to improve or invest in the farmland is weakened, since the prospects of value increases cannot be transferred to th
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Risk Allocation by Contracts within a Firm: Wage and Employment Security

The so-called owners of the firm borrow or hire resources as well as use their own. They buy equipment; they lease it; they hire (rent) labor. In

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All debate in the Assembly Yesterday took place under the second reading (third day) of the Budget

Mandela not a leader — Raw

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa had not reached the stage where a proven, convicted Marxist revolutionary such as Nelson Mandela should be taken from prison to try to sue for peace, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They *share* losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers
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thousands have died, and inter-group
negotiation. So why wait until
common sense will dictate
Rhodesians learnt. Eventually,
a debilitating process, as the
But this kind of counter-insurgency is
not very good ground for guerillas.
African terrain, for the most part, is
immensely powerful. And the South
The South African state is
withdrawn from the labour market
and put into the field under arms. Of
course the guerillas can be kept at
bay — for many years if needs be.
numbers of young men are
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bloody civil war. The economic boom
look forward to a generation of
negotiating table, South Africa can
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Mandela and those like him are
the word *never* is best avoided. If
purposes of negotiation. In politics,
thought of his release for the
"communist" and to rule out any
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content to attack Mandela as a
Grange, representing the
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constitution and peace in South
Africa.
So it is regrettable that Mr Le
Grange, representing the
government's view, should be

A prime need

This is because the Nationalists are not prepared to meet the basic prerequisites or to take the action needed to establish the right negotiating atmosphere. A prime need is for the negotiators to be genuinely representative and, at the same time, be able to deliver the peace. It is little use negotiating with people who represent nobody but themselves and, whatever agreements they may sign, can deliver nothing at all. In a violent situation, furthermore, the presence of those engaged in armed struggle is indispensable at the negotiating table. Or else the whole exercise is futile. You must talk to the men who control the men with the guns, distasteful as this might be. This is simple realism. Whatever agreement is reached will not be worth much if violence continues and acts of terrorism are still the order of the

A FUNDAMENTAL difference between the Nationalist government and the PFP opposition has emerged clearly in the budget debate. In spite of reformist rhetoric, the Nationalist government is on a collision course whereas the PFP is committed to the politics of negotiation. This much is plain after the remarks of Mr Louis le Grange, minister of police. If the choice is between talking and fighting, the Nationalist government gives the impression it is committed to fighting. A certain amount of lip service is paid to the idea of negotiation. But the reality is different. There are no black members on the Schlebusch commission. There is talk of a constitutional council with coloured and Indian representation and a separate committee of blacks, to be consulted on urban Africans. Properly approached, such a council could be a starting point. But this is still light years away from genuine negotiation — of the sort which could ensure peace and prosperity for the Republic.

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1980

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Heading off conflict

Rid free economy of discrimination—Eglin

Argus 18/4/80 57 327

Parliamentary Staff

MR Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) warned the Government yesterday that unless it took urgent steps to rid the free enterprise economic system of its racial connotations, the danger of a class conflict would escalate.

Speaking in the Assembly during the second reading debate on the Budget, Mr Eglin said there was a new protest rising up in South Africa which had to do not merely with discrimination in the social and political fields, but with economic discrimination.

This protest was currently manifesting itself in the 'mounting frustration and simmering anger' on the Cape Flats.

'It has to do with the economic discrimination that is contained in legislation and that is implicit in this Budget, and the budgets that have gone before,' Mr Eglin said.

'It has to do with unequal opportunities and with unequal services.

'It has to do with financial hardship and with poverty. With rising rentals, inadequate services, unequal facilities and inferior education.'

Mr Eglin said that in Zimbabwe South Africa now had a neighbour to the immediate north that was not committed to the principle of free enterprise and its leaders would, in fact, move their economy in the opposite direction.

BOLDLY

'This will mean that our economic system, which we claim is based on free enterprise, will become the object of closer and more critical scrutiny from the economically underprivileged and the politically powerless darker skinned citizens of our country,' he said.

'Unless the Government acts boldly now our economic system, which should be a uniting and conciliating factor in our socity, could well become a major element of division and conflict.'

Mr Colin Eglin

Two steps were essential if this were to be avoided.

Firstly, the free enterprise system should be freed immediately of any image in the eyes of black and brown South Africans that it was designed to maintain white privilege, or that it was the economic facet of an overall system of apartheid, discrimination and exploitation.

RELEVANT

Secondly, the free enterprise system had to be relevant to the needs of the total South African society.

'The Government must realise that every time it discriminates against a man, woman or child — whether it be by law, by administrative action or by budget allocation — it not only undermines the security of South Africa but it sucks the free enterprise economic system into the area of conflict,' Mr Eglin said.

'We would be deluding ourselves if we did not take note of the extent to which the young black and brown South Africans have already equated our economic system with discrimination and white privilege — the extent to which they already reject what they consider to be part of the system of apartheid.'

Eglin warns of class war danger

New dimension to anger on Cape Flats

View from the Gallery by John Battersby

AS the Zimbabwean nation stood poised on the brink of independence Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) struck an ominous note yesterday with his warning that the mounting resentment on the Cape Flats was directed ultimately at the free enterprise system as practised in South Africa.

In essence this is the message that Mr Eglin delivered to the unusually silent members on the Government benches when he entered the Budget debate yesterday.

It was a sobering observation for a Government which has made the maintenance of a free enterprise system a cornerstone of its total national strategy, and for a Prime Minister who has committed himself to the system in his do-or-die 12-point plan.

TARGET

But it was not the free enterprise economic system itself Mr Eglin was suggesting had become the target of protest among blacks, but rather a free enterprise system tainted with racist connotations.

'It is apparent that the anger and frustration on the Cape Flats has for some time been acquiring a new dimension,' Mr Eglin said.

'It has to do with discrimination, not merely in the social and political fields, but with economic discrimination also.

'It has to do with the economic discrimination that is contained in legislation and that is implicit in this Budget, and the budgets that have gone before.

'It has to do with unequal opportunities and unequal services.'

CONFLICT

The point Mr Eglin was leading up to was that Government policy, as currently practised, was steadily leading the country not only to a conflict of race but to the even greater danger of a conflict of class.

'For in that conflict what will be at issue will not be apartheid or votes, but our country's free enterprise economic system,' Mr Eglin said.

'That is the nature of the new protest that is rising up in South Africa.'

Mr Eglin reminded the House that in a matter of hours after he sat down the new nation of Zimbabwe would be born.

A state which was not committed to free enterprise and which would be following the opposite course.

SCRUTINY

'Now that we are neighbours our economic system will become the object of closer and more critical scrutiny from the economically underprivileged and the politically powerless darker skinned citizens of our country,' he said.

Mr Eglin said it would be self-delusion not to note the extent to which young black South Africans had already equated the economic system with discrimination and white provilege.

Speaking later, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) sounded a grave warning on the chronic black unemployment situation

minding Parliament that lack of work for new jobseekers had been an aggravating factor in the 1976 Soweto uprisings.

And what else happened in Parliament yesterday?

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, told the Opposition not to plead for political rights for blacks before blacks had mastered the more fundamental things.

Mr Andrew Pyper (NRP Durban Central) quibbled endlessly with Mr John Malcomess (PFP) East London North) who recently joined the PFP and who made a stinging attack on Mr Vause Raw, his former leader.

Mr Gerrie de Jongh, the sole independent and MP for Maritzburg South, also attacked Mr Raw and called for an independent state ruled jointly by all race groups to be created in Natal.

And at the end of it all, in the closing minutes of debate, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, rose to counter claims by Mr Eglin that the Government had not learnt the lessons of Soweto.

Mr Steyn will give the Government's standpoint on the unrest at coloured schools today.

But what Mr Eglin made so abundantly clear yesterday was that the Government can no longer defuse such situations from within the separate development cage.

Because, as the Cillie Commission showed, it is separate development, apartheid which is the root cause of black resentment.

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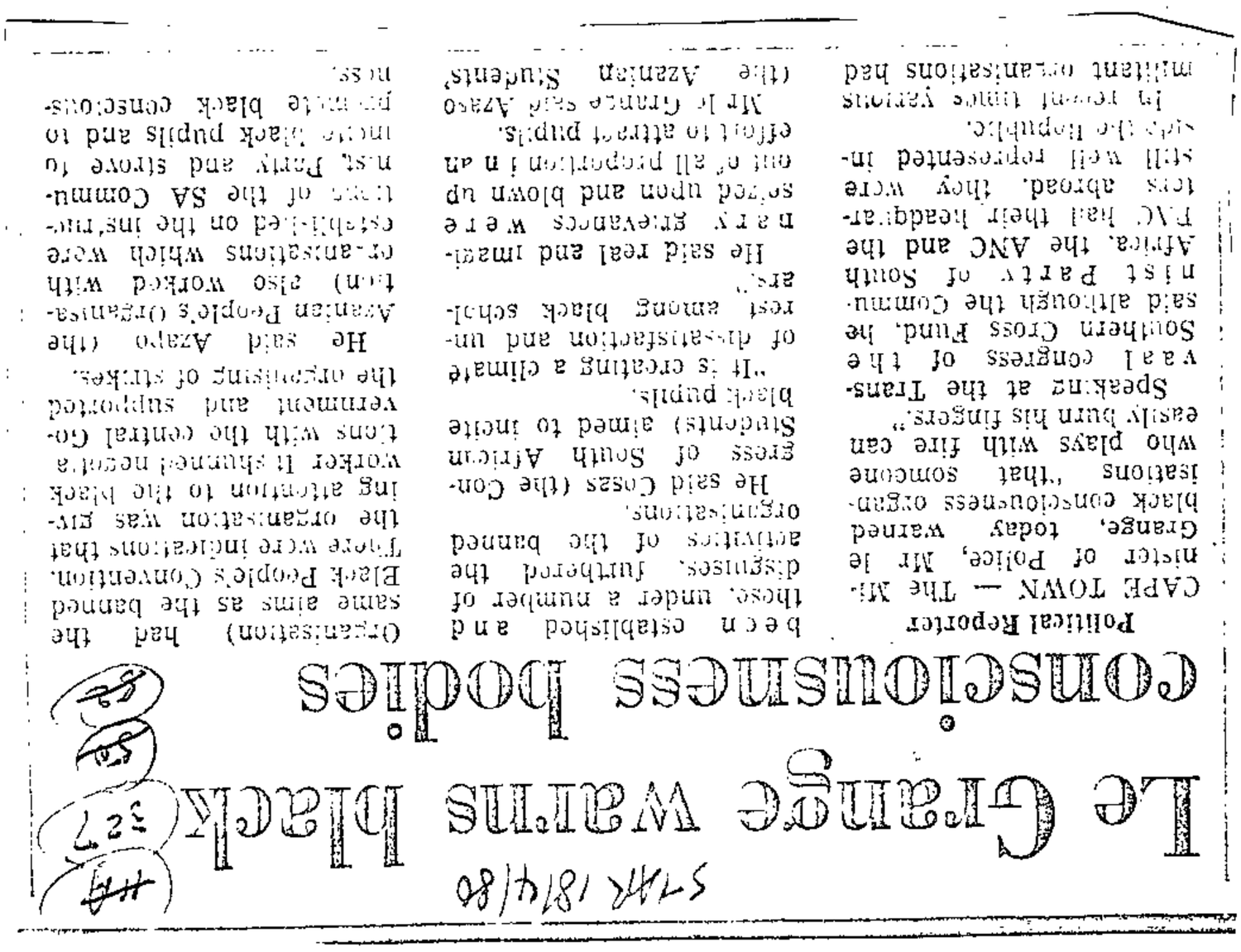
(b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

(d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,6000 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.

(f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.



Le Grange wams blacks
consciousness bodies

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, today warned black consciousness organisations "that someone who plays with fire can easily burn his fingers."

Speaking at the Transvaal congress of the Southern Cross Fund, he said although the Communist Party of South Africa, the ANC and the PAC had their headquarters abroad, they were still well represented inside the country.

In recent times various militant organisations had been established and banned those, under a number of disguises, furthered the activities of the banned organisations.

He said Cosas (the Congress of South African Students) aimed to incite black pupils.

"It is creating a climate of dissatisfaction and unrest among black scholars."

He said real and imaginary grievances were seized upon and blown up out of all proportion in an effort to attract pupils.

Mr le Grange said Azaso (the Azanian Students' Organisation) had the same aims as the banned Black People's Convention. There were indications that the organisation was directing attention to the black worker. It shunned recent actions with the central Government and supported the organising of strikes.

He said Azapo (the Azanian People's Organisation) also worked with organisations which were established on the instructions of the SA Communist Party and strove to incite black pupils and to promote black consciousness.

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

Employees or Renters?

The same situation could be described differently. Instead of saying *fishermen rent* the boat, we could say the boat *owner hires* the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a smidgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 31 fish with five people, each is paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leaving him 14 fish. There is *no* difference in this example between fishermen renting the boat or the boat owner hiring fishermen as employees!

Is there, then, no difference between Macy's hiring clerks as *employees* or the clerks *renting* Macy's building and facilities and paying rent (and inventory-use costs) to the owners out of the total daily sales—leaving the clerks with the same income in either case? No difference, *if there is certainty about the output performance.* But someone must bear the consequences of mistaken estimates of the catch, and that does make a difference. For the moment, the important point is the identity between the two payment methods, renting and hiring—assuming certainty about performance.

Uncertainty about the prospective catch introduces a major difference. If fishermen rent the boat, renters bear the consequences of not catching enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the *day* on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the *following* day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the *expected* net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire *future projected changes* in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his offer price to take all that into account. By making *short-term* rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As employees, on the other hand, they are always guaranteed four fish, which they could always catch from shore, regardless of the fortunes on the ocean deep. You can probably conjecture that if the boat were for sale it would be bought only by a person who was more optimistic about the potential catch, or who thought he knew better than anyone else how to use the boat so as to get the largest catch—or maybe the best kind of fish.

Public, Communal Property

Scene Three of our saga opens with the public enviously confiscating the boat owner's rights. The boat is declared public property for public welfare rather than some owner's personal profit.

Censorship censured

LOCAL NEWS

The Star Friday April 18 1980

Writers Nadine Gordimer and Professor D J Opperman met last night for the first time in 20 years at the presentation of the CNA Literary Awards.

The last time they met they sat together to watch the first presentation of the country's premier literary prize.

Last night Nadine Gordimer's novel, "Burger's Daughter," and Professor Opperman's anthology, "Komas uit 'n Bamboesstok," won the award.

In presenting the awards, the chairman of the CNA, Mr L E A Slater, said the censorship laws must surely make South Africa the laughing stock of the democratic world.

He said the CNA award and the publicity it engendered had become a kind of beacon around which the fight against censorship would continue

Standards found the Union of Writers themselves in the same position — they all wanted legislation scrapped, but for different reasons.

Miss Gordimer said she and Professor Opperman as well as Action Moral Standards found the Union of Writers themselves in the same position — they all wanted legislation scrapped, but for different reasons.

"Censorship is the weapon of information control, thought control, idea control, above all, the control of healthy doubt, and is as much a part of the armoury of apartheid as the Hippo cars that went through the streets of Soweto in '76," she said.

Miss Gordimer said censorship stood revealed as a senseless act since it could not satisfy those whose moral standards it was supposed to be upholding.

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

THE ban by the Matanzima hierarchy of the Daily Dispatch yesterday was not entirely unexpected. Nor was the strong hint that Sunday POST is also on its way to a banning order.

For months now, the Transkei government has experienced massive problems with the administration of the homeland. Its fake independence has turned into nothing but a dud cheque, with the people of the country still feeling the full impact of the apartheid system.

The country has been transformed into nothing but a reservoir for cheap labour. The economy is in ruins and unless crumbs fall down from the Pretoria master's table, esential services are threatened with ruin.

And all along, the only people who seem to be getting anything of the sham independence are the Matanzima brothers, members of the clique who live in palatial mansions and drive posh cars, while the majority of their people languish in squalor.

And so the international community has rightly refused to have anything to do with Transkei's so-called independence.

In fact, with the general disenchantment, if the path the Matanzima's have chosen for the Transkei was to be put to test in a general election tomorrow, we can safely predict they would suffer a deafening and shattering defeat.

It is against this background that one must view the ban on the Daily Dispatch and the general hostility towards newspapers, displayed by the Matanzima brothers.

These newspapers have committed one cardinal sin. They have not only dared tell the people what was happening to them, but have gone further. They have exposed, in various articles, the hollowness of the Transkei independence and the terrible effects it has had on the people in that homeland, including the cruel and merciless stripping of their God-given South African birthright.

So the Matanzima brothers, having been stripped of all intellectual and realistic arguments to support their political stances, have now resorted to tactics of all governments around the world who display unashamed authoritarian tendencies.

But like all despots before them, they will fail dismally in their attempts to suppress the will of the people to be free. And this, they can safely take as the gospel truth.

George Matanzima . . . false reporting.

Journalists quizzed

Kei bans Dispatch

Post

18/4/80

By MARCUS NGANI

THE TRANSKEI yesterday morning banned the East London morning newspaper Daily Dispatch that has a wide circulation in the area.

Three reporters based in Umtata were yesterday taken away by security police for questioning.

One of them, Sydney Moses, was later released. By late yesterday the other two, Vatiswa Ntshanga and Richard Wicksteed, were apparently still held by the police though this could not be confirmed.

Announcing his government's decision to ban the newspaper, Prime Minister George Matanzima, speaking in the Umtata National Assembly, found faults with the Daily Dispatch for its report on rumours that there was a plot to assassinate President K D Matanzima by his tribal subjects in Qamata.

The Prime Minister also told the Assembly that the newspaper had a long record of persistent false reporting.

He said the paper's malicious attitude towards Transkei had been displayed by its tactics in trying [illegible] territory to revolt against

A state of general excess [illegible] in the labour and commodity markets of the [illegible] ttributed to widely spread mistakes decision makers [illegible] have made on an important scale about the intentic [illegible] sellers. Curing, or better still, preventing a depr [illegible] erstood as "getting right" the relative values and [illegible] outputs, wages and employment. As has been [illegible] ly, if full market information were availab [illegible] tions of buyers and sellers in known future [illegible] is implicitly assumed by the general equilibri [illegible] et planners would be able to make completely ratic [illegible] cordingly the structure of relative prices woul [illegible] nt with the preferences of all parties for full [illegible] ll capacity utilization. Since unemployment and [illegible] veals by this definition an inappropriate struct [illegible] ces the question then remains as to what may [illegible] regrettable circumstances.

Leijonhufvud [illegible] ion that if an economy did n [illegible] xibility then the most desi [illegible] ould be to help attain the hi [illegible] lity. Leijonhufvud argues that:

> "... It [illegible] in attack-ing such [illegible] position is simply [illegible] if relative [illegible]

It would seem [illegible] flation cannot re-establish t [illegible] prices consistent with the full [illegible] inflation cannot do so either.

The Keynesian [illegible] : to adapt aggregate dema [illegible] output at the planned level [illegible] balanced infla-tion because [illegible] adapt themselves in the downwa [illegible] nstead the inten-tion is to co [illegible] appropriate

Dispatch banned

• From Page 1

reporters running the Umtata office were picked up by the SP and, according to the head of the security police — Brig Martin Ngceba — they were held for questioning.

On his release later in the day, Moses, who was already packing up in his office, said he was questioned in connection with an inquiry he had made from the Prime Minister about reports that Transkei's offer of political sanctuary to the deposed Shah of Iran had been accepted.

According to Brigadier Ngceba, Wicksteed, was required to name the source of his report on the alleged assassination attempt on President Matanzima.

It is not known what Ntshanga was wanted for by the security police.

After referring to numerous reports on which the Daily Dispatch was faulted, Prime Minister Matanzima said he was highly suspicious that his office was being tapped by the newspaper.

On other "sins" alleged-ly committed by the Daily Dispatch, the Prime Minister referred to a report published by the newspaper after Pres Matanzima's junior wife, Nobandla, was arrested in Lesotho.

"The Daily Dispatch, typical of its nature, decided to make headline news of this matter but substituted Nobandla for Nozuko (Pres Matanzima's senior wife).

Chairman of the Soweto to Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "They are puppets that Pretoria set up and they have learned that with the Press, they will not do what they like. I mean it is quite known that Pretoria boosts Matanzima financially".

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, a trade unionist, said people did not expect Matanzima to practise banning orders, let alone banning newspapers because they express the views of the people.

The Rev Jeff Moselane, a prominent Soweto priest, said it was sad that the Government was using Kaiser Matanzima as a "scapegoat to stifle news media because the Press was playing an important role.

Elaborating later on the ban, the Prime Minister said the newspaper has been warned, his excellency the State President, acting in consultation with his executive, has decided to ban the Daily Dispatch from circulating in the whole Republic of Transkei and any other land which may be added to Transkei," the Prime Minister said.

"Having regard to the numerous occasions this newspaper has been warned, his excellency the State President, acting in consultation with his executive, has decided to ban the Daily Dispatch from circulating in the whole Republic of Transkei and any other land which may be added to Transkei," the Prime Minister said.

Elaborating later on the ban, the Prime Minister said the newspaper per office in Umtata would have to be closed and the staff would not be allowed to operate from Transkei.

Three — Daily Dispatch

• To Page 3

dare not

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VOL. 178] PRETORIA, 18 APRIL 1980 [No. 6956

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 859 18 April 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 859 18 April 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P80/23

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/2/90	*Flesh Eaters, The*	L. A. Morse	(a)
P80/3/45	*Wynner*	Mel Tormé	(a)
P80/3/73	*Assault on Mavis A, The*	Norman Stahl	(a)
P80/3/75	*Gamecock, The*	Michael Baldwin	(a)+(b)
P80/3/106	*Taproots of Falconhurst*	Ashley Carter	(a), (b), (c)+(d)
P80/3/152	*Sleep-in Women*	Kirby Fuentes	(a)
P80/4/47	*Color-Scala—No 2*	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P80/3/15	*Silent Community, The*	Edward William Delph	(a)
P80/3/149	*Go Down, Angel*	Jim Curry	(a)
P80/3/150	*Sinners Unlimited*	Jonathan Swift	(a)
P80/3/151	*Bikini Girl*	George Devlin	(a)+(b)
P80/2/130	Side 1: *Ha! He! MMB* 142A; Side 2: *Hlope Jive MMB* 142B (Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat)	Mabob City Prod	(a)
P80/3/26	*Bohemia*—Año 71, No 21, Mayo 25 de 1979	Revista Bohemia, Havana, Cuba	(e)
P80/3/109	*Workers Unite!: Fight for These Demands!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P80/3/127	*Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution*	Leo Huberman and/en Paul M Sweezy	(e)
P80/4/15	*New Africa News*—Nr 27, March 1980	New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia	(e)
P80/4/19	*Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort: For a Democratic and Socialist Azania!* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P80/4/20	*Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort: Symbol of the Azanian Revolution: Abram Onkgopotse Tiro* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P80/4/21	*Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort: Mayibuye Kusile Azania* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P80/4/25	*Sputnik*—January 1980, No 1	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR	(e)
P80/4/30	*Organised Opposition and Sharpeville*	S.A.M., University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P80/3/113	*Forced Landing*	Edited by Mothobi Mutloatse	(e)
P80/4/31	21 *st March* 1960—*Sharpeville* 1980—*What's Changed*	Projects Comm. SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	(e)

No. 858 18 April 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and as set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P80/22

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/2/23.....	*Night-Time Guy, The*.....	Tony Kenrick.....	(a)

No. 858 18 April 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/2/23.....	*Night-Time Guy, The*.....	Tony Kenrick.....	(a)

No. 860 18 April 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

Midwood Books, Connecticut, U S A

No. 860 18 April 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

Midwood Books, Connecticut, U S A

No. 861 18 April 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (b) of the said Act, subject to exemption being granted to public libraries, university libraries and teacher's training colleges to lend the publication to persons of 18 years and older. Distributors may import and distribute the publication to such libraries, who may also import the publication. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 861 18 April 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel, onderhewig daaraan dat vrystelling verleen word aan openbare biblioteke, universiteitsbiblioteke en onderwysopleidingskolleges om die publikasie uit te leen aan persone bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar. Verspreiders mag die publikasie invoer en versprei aan sodanige biblioteke. Genoemde biblioteke mag ook die publikasie invoer. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P79/9/168.....	*Sophie's Choice*.....	—	G.N./GK. 6714, G.G./SK. 2449 of/van 26/10/1979

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6956—1

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch *on board* would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a *social* waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

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Daily Dispatch is off the streets of Transkei

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — For the first time in decades The Daily Dispatch newspaper is conspicuous by its absence from the streets of the Transkei capital today after its ban by the Matanzima Government yesterday.

The newspaper's offices were shut on instructions from Transkei security police this morning.

The East London newspaper's delivery vans were held up at the border for hours before being recalled when it became clear that the ban was of immediate effect.

One of the three reporters who were in and out of Transkei security police offices last night after being picked up and detained for questioning was held overnight and still in detention this morning.

He is Mr Sidney Moses.

Another reporter, Mr Richard Wickstead, gave evidence this morning as a subpoenaed witness at an inquiry relating to the Qamata affair — a subject of controversy between the Daily Dispatch and the Transkei authorities.

It is understood that he may be recalled to give further evidence.

A telephone conversation concerning Transkei's offer of asylum to the Shah of Iran appeared to be the event which triggered the ban on the East London Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei.

Mr Moses found a note on his desk when he arrived at work yesterday telling him a Mr Chris van Rensburg (an East London businessman) had telephoned Chief Matanzima from Johannesburg telling him of the Shah's decision.

When Mr Moses telephoned Chief Matanzima about the call, he was asked if Mr Moses' sources had a tap on the Prime Minister's telephone.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima refused to comment on allegations that the deposed Shah had accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G E Farr, said today he would make every effort to get the ban lifted.

A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone "bug" was found yesterday connected to the telephone extension in Mr Farr's office.

It was handed over to the South African Police, who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

Post Office spokesmen confirmed the suspected telephone tapping device did not originate from the Post Office.

Delivery van barred at border

UMTATA. — A delivery man carrying thousands of copies of the Daily Dispatch was stopped at the Kei River border post today following yesterday's announcement that the newspaper has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

The head of the Transkei police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said the newspaper was being stopped from coming in from today because the Government Gazette containing the ban had been signed yesterday by the State President.

He said the gazette had already been prepared when the announcement was made in the National Assembly. It would appear today. — Sapa.

S. Post 327
13/4/80

Winnie sees her husband on the Island

WINNIE Mandela spent one hour this weekend speaking to her husband through a thick glass partition in the maximum security prison on Robben Island, where he has been since 1963.

Though she had to travel for two days from her home in Bradfort for her monthly visit of one hour, she was not allowed to mention the piece of news that must be close to her heart — the Free Mandela Campaign.

Mandela's wife is barred from discussing any political subject during her visits. She sees him through glass, talks to him by telephone, and behind her a Xhosa-speaking guard listens to ensure they discuss only family matters.

Their youngest daughter, Zinzi, 19, says: "They are not allowed to touch. My mother has not been able to touch dad for 17 years."

But she says they are still deeply in love and have kept alive their romance by writing a son — [illegible] SOWETAN POST Correspondent

Constellation will be a model for the world - Janson

ULUNDI — The proposed constellation of Southern African states would grow into a form of confederation that would be a model for the world, Mr Punt Janson, Minister of National Education, said here yesterday.

"Our national goals are clearer now than ever before and what is needed more than anything is for men of goodwill from all sides to work together in a spirit of understanding for the common good of us all," he said at the opening of the third session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

"May our mutual aim, to live in harmony in Southern Africa as children of Southern Africa, as nations of Southern Africa, with a common patriotism, be fulfilled.

The Minister said: "May we look forward to the day when all the peoples of the various nations, all the black states in South Africa, will be free from prejudice and hatred, and as individual states in Southern Africa orbit safely and soundly within a constellation of Southern African states, each with its own citizens within its own orbit and in such a manner that none will clash with each other, nor explode and be scattered, but be bound and held together by the gravitation of a common, strong, flourishing and interdependent ecomony as well as a common trust and nationalism, cemented together by a common patriotism within the constellation which will grow into some form of confederation — a model to the world."

Mr Janson said it should by now be clear, even to the most sceptical, that those nations that decried South Africa's efforts to solve its domestic problems were motivated only by self-interest.

"There can be no doubt that for stability in South Africa it is we ourselves who must find the solutions to our problems."

Their definition of communist

SOUTH AFRICAN politicians never cease to amaze me. I mean, all the outbursts over the call for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela have left me wondering whether we really know what we are doing.

The best of all is from a source whom I shall not name, who stated in no uncertain terms that Mr Mandela is a communist who deserves to remain in that jail. Now I'm not going to go into who exactly are communists and who are not, but having seen people being called "avowed" communists and some such labels, I am convinced this is not so.

Those of us ebony-skinned citizens who have had an experience with the "law" know that anybody who looks like me (has an ebony-coloured skin) is a "terrorist" if he demands to know why he is being rudely stopped and asked for "pass". We know that every one of us who demands respect in a cafe around the corner in the big city is told he is "cheeky" because he is a communist.

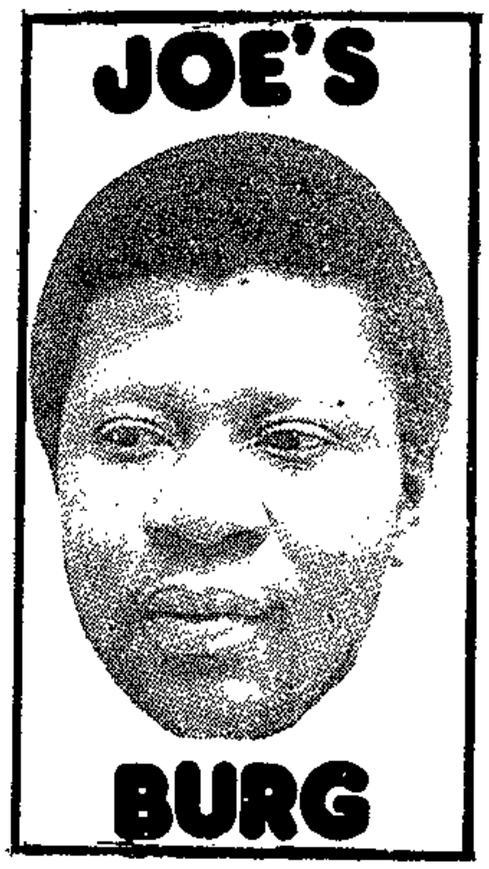
Or, come to think of it, the big, burly cafe owner who gave me a brand of cigarette which I did not want simply because "all the kaffirs smoke this one." He told me "get out" because I am a terrorist.

Well, that is what communists and terrorists are all about. We have stopped minding being called that. As the old saying goes, why worry? They'll get you anyway.

Perhaps some of my friends in the big cities (and I do have some, you know) simply cannot understand the problem well enough to feel committed enough to do something about it. Either they think I moan too much, and should be thankful that I'm better off than the guys up in Uganda or Burundi etc, or end up saying that I'm a minority, and the rest of the guys with skins like mine are perfectly happy, thanks to whitey.

Oh, by the way, we were talking about the Free Nelson Mandela campaign. There was this honourable Mr Minister who said that no ways would this happen. He stressed that this man had been found guilty in a court of law etc, etc.

Supposing we say, how right! and drop calling for his release? Sighs of relief, I suppose, will permeate the corridors of power. But then I will ask: Can the same Minister defend the detention without a trial of all those who are being punished without having been to a court in the same way? Can the Minister defend, in the same way, the action of people who decided to ban, banish and generally harass people against whom no charges could be preferred? If he can't, well, why not release them? Why not "unban" them?



Another person stood up to say there was no way he would support the release Mandela campaign. He says the Government must win the confidence of "moderate" black leaders, and added that most young people hardly knew what Mr Mandela stood for.

Oh, yeah? In our tradition, my dear sir, history is passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. The books Mr Mandela wrote may be banned. But what he said during those hectic days will be passed on and on forever.

And, anyway, if he was THAT bad, why not let us decide for ourselves? Of course, that is asking for too much.

But I will add that in this country, there is such a tremendous ignorance of what communism and Marxism is all about that everybody who does not know, simply thinks that anybody who does not agree with the Government is a communist. The earlier examples I gave you reflect that those whites who made those remarks simply do not have the faintest idea what it's all about. To them, any black man who speaks up must be a communist.

IGNORANCE

I would have thought with this kind of ignorance going the rounds, the SABC would have given us an episode on TV on people like Karl Marx and let us judge for ourselves. I would have thought they would get a flood of books on these subjects into this country so that we could be in a position to judge for ourselves.

But no, in South Africa, somebody decided that I'm such a bum that I would be "influenced". Amazing, is it not?

Chief George: why Dispatch is banned

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UMTATA — The following is the full text of the statement made in the Transkei Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in connection with the banning of the Daily Dispatch:

In 1963, and when the people of Transkei went to the polls to elect members of the first Legislative Assembly, there were no parties in existence. It was only after the elections and when two men, that is, the late Paramount Chief Victor Poto and the present State President vied for the position of Chief Minister of Transkei, that the Democratic Party and the Transkei National Independence Party were born.

The electorate had voted for the personalities of the candidates and not according to party ideologies.

The Daily Dispatch took the very first opportunity, after the election of the Chief Minister, to show in no uncertain terms which party it supported, and started carrying out a systematic campaign aimed at boosting the Democratic Party and destroying the Transkei National Independence Party.

On the 13th December, 1963, the Daily Dispatch published an article, titled, "Transkei a sense of shock."

I quote: "Inevitably, since they were among the people who helped return Chief Poto's men with such a majority among the elected members of the new Transkei parliament, there has been a sense of shock in the townships at the fact that Chief Matanzima has emerged as Chief Minister of the new Bantustan."

Everyone who was present at the time knows what a lie this was. The Hon member for Lusikisiki, Miss Stella Sigcau, was very much shocked, as everybody was, at the false allegation that she was going to cross the floor to the government benches because of a promise of a cabinet post as reported in the Daily Dispatch, but the Hon lady must take comfort in the fact that this is the usual stunt of the Daily Dispatch to belittle the intelligence of the black man.

In the Daily Dispatch of the 8th December, 1963, this paper carried an article titled, "Matanzima woos Poto followers." I quote: "Elected as Chief Minister of the Transkei's first Legislative Assembly with a majority of only five votes (54-49), Chief Kaiser Matanzima is reported this weekend to be offering "cabinet" seats to certain supporters of his rival, Paramount Chief Victor Poto, to consolidate his position."

Honourable members will remember how, at the start of this session, during the discussion on the motion of no-confidence, the following morning the Daily Dispatch only published speeches of the opposition, despite the fact that speakers alternate. This ought not to have surprised those honourable members who were in this House in 1964.

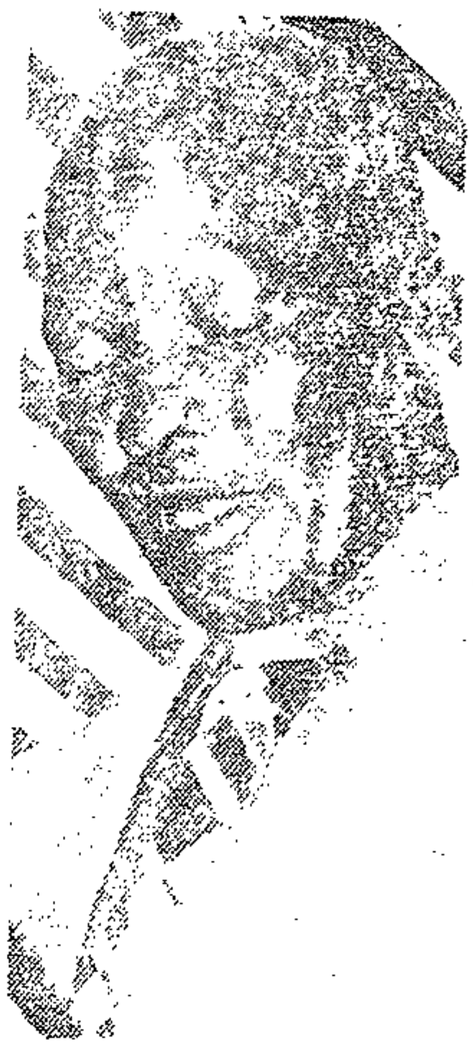
In the very first no-confidence motion in 1964, the Daily Dispatch would not comment on the fact that the majority of the governing party had swelled from the reported "only five seats" to 22 seats.

The Daily Dispatch of the 13th May, 1964, commented "No-confidence vote is defeated." I quote: "The ruling Transkei National Independence Party defeated a motion of no-confidence last night by 22 votes. The final count was 61 votes to 39."

It is worthy of note here to say that only Mr Guzana's speech was reported in the article.

A further proof of the fact that the Daily Dispatch could go to any length in its boosting of the opposition Democratic Party is how it could actually go out of its way to canvass people to go to meetings of the Democratic Party by publishing huge figures for meetings before such meetings are held.

To quote an example — on the 8th August, 1964, the Daily Dispatch published the following: "8 000 converge on Engcobo — A calvalcade of horsemen have gathered about 15 miles from the picturesque village of Engcobo, near the Bashee Bridge, in preparation of a grand march to the village with the leaders of the Transkei Democratic Party this morning — a crowd of about 8 000 is expected to attend this meeting."



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA

On the 10th March, 1965, the then Chief Minister of Transkei, being fed up of the Daily Dispatch's falsification of issues in Transkei and its incitement of the people of Transkei to commit acts of violence, said, "If the Daily Dispatch continues to incite the people of Transkei to violence, we shall take the earliest opportunity to ban it."

Instead of heeding this warning, the Daily Dispatch, in its editorial column of the 11th March, 1965, made a scathing attack on the then Chief Minister. I quote the heading: "The cry of a fading figure."

The then Chief Minister's reaction was as a result of an editorial opinion in the Daily Dispatch of 10th August, 1964, and many others followed.

It was always strange that whenever the Democratic Party was attacked by the governing party the Daily Dispatch came in strongly in their support.

One, the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland made a prediction of the eclipse of the Democratic Party of being fellow-travellers' of Communism. The Daily Dispatch in its editorial opinion of the 3rd June, 1965, came in defence of the Democratic Party.

In 1968, when the Transkei National Independence Party won the general election with a big majority, the Daily Dispatch advanced a lot of flimsy excuses like the one contained in their issue of the 2nd November, clearly displaying their disappointment.

Their reporter wrote: "TNIP would have less seats if each vote counted" — whatever this meant!

He went on: "Despite having won two-thirds (nearly) of the 45 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly, the Transkei National Independence Party has only an eight per cent lead in the votes cast over the opposition Democratic Party."

Why go for percentages when the hard facts were: Transkei National Independence Party won 28 seats, which is twice the number of seats won by the Democratic Party, which was 14 seats, with three independents.

The statement by the reporter of the Daily Dispatch was nothing other than prejudice gone mad.

In 1972, when the then Chief Minister decided to show the country that his support of the policy of separate development was merely a means of hailing him, the Daily Dispatch saw an opportunity for engineering a split in the Transkei National Independence Party.

In an article headed: "Government split looming in Transkei" dated 11th August, 1972, the Daily Dispatch said: "Rumours of a developing split in the tight-knit ranks of the Transkei's governing party are sweeping Umtata following the explicit rejection of racial segregation by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima."

This was, of course, and proved to have been, wishful thinking on the part of this newspaper.

This was proved beyond reasonable doubt by the result of the general election of 1976 which was a landslide victory by the governing party and was even admitted by the Daily Dispatch, which said, among other things: "Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ruling party has swept to a landslide victory in the Transkei general election — virtually wiping out the opposition."

But what this malicious paper forgot to do was to admit its failure to read the political mood of the people of the Transkei when it contradicted the prophecy of that great politician, that great nationalist, that pragmatic politician, that great lover of his people, that astute thinker, bold and undauted in his actions; I refer to the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pdondoland, who predicted, as far back as 1965, the eclipse of the Democratic Party.

On the 21st March, 1979, because of the persistent adverse attitude of the Daily Dispatch towards the constitutionally elected government of

Daily Dispatch that if it did not refrain from its biased and prejudiced reporting its days were numbered before it was banned for circulating in Transkei.

This warning was reported in the issue of the Daily Dispatch of the 22nd March, 1979.

Early this year, Nkosikazi Nobandla Matanzima was arrested together with others in Lesotho and was reported as such in the Rand Daily Mail. But the Daily Dispatch, typical of its nature, decided to make headline news of this matter, and decided to substitute Nkosikazi Nozuko Matanzima, with the sole intention of embarrassing His Excellency the State President.

If this had merely been a mistake in names it might have been understandable and pardonable, but the publication of Nkosikazi Nozuki's picture was an irrebuttable proof of the evil intentions of this paper.

In the Daily Dispatch of 15th April, 1980, the Daily Dispatch carried an article in connection with the arrest of 25 tribesmen near Qamata in connection with stray cattle.

The Daily Dispatch, for no rhyme or reason, puts in a paragraph which has absolutely no bearing on the report — the so-called alleged plot to assassinate His Excellency the State President.

This could only have existed in their imagination or, perhaps, their constant desires, and they nefariously want to implant it in the people of Transkei. This is the highest form of incitement.

Having considered the long record of persistent false reporting, malicious attitude, against Transkei as displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of Transkei to revolt against the orderly government and establishment, as shown in this statement and others, and having regard to the numerous occasions this newspaper has been warned, the very last warning having been during this current session, His Excellency the State President, acting in consultation with his executive, has decided to ban the Daily Dispatch from circulating in the whole Republic of Transkei and any other land which may be added to Transkei, and which ban will take effect from the date of publication of this ban in the Government Gazette.

There are many other newspapers than can cover Transkeian news, and which already do

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property economy permits those conditions. Private ownership of fish is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

[illegible] action could be described differently. Instead of saying *fishermen rent* the boat, we could say the boat *owner hires* the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a bandygoon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 34 fish, [illegible] each is paid four fish, a total [illegible] 14 fish. The ample between fishe boat owner hiring fi

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Uncertainty abou duces a major dif boat, renters bear t

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the *day* on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the *following* day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the *expected* net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire *future projected changes* in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will [illegible] offer price to take all that into

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s who use the boat avoid being
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other hand, they are always
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red public property for public
some owner's personal profit.

Citizen first to know of ban on Transkei

EAST LONDON — The first intimation the Daily Dispatch received yesterday that it was being banned in Transkei came through a phone call in the morning from The Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg.

The news editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Ian Wynne, was asked whether it was true that Transkei had banned the newspaper.

The Citizen's reporter was told the Daily Dispatch knew nothing about such a move and doubted that it could be true.

Some time later the South African Press Association confirmed to the Daily Dispatch that the Prime Minister had announced the banning in the Transkei House of Assembly yesterday morning.

Reporters of the Daily Dispatch who usually attend the House were not present at the time as both had been called to police headquarters for interrogation.

Capital Radio, based in Port St Johns in Transkei, heard of the ban a little later and interviewed the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr. This interview was broadcast shortly after six o' clock last night.

In this interview, Mr Farr said he was shocked and surprised at the action because the Daily Dispatch had always had most cordial relations with Transkeians and with people in government in Transkei.

Mr Farr said that from time to time, as always happens in communication between press and governments, there had been issues of difference between the Transkei Government and this newspaper, but in his term as Editor he had always been able to resolve these most cordially. Therefore he was surprised and shocked because he had never had any doubt that the relationship between the Daily Dispatch and the Government of Transkei was very good.

Asked by Capital Radio whether he had intentions of trying to resolve the present impasse, Mr Farr said: "I would be very anxious to resolve the impasse. In fact, we feel a need to communicate with Transkei effectively. There is a historical relationship."

"Therefore we would naturally want to be rid of this banning order as soon as possible."

Mr Farr said he would welcome the opportunity to discuss the issue with the Prime Minister of Transkei or the State President with a view to resolving it.

Asked by Capital Radio what would be the financial implication of the Transkei ban on the Daily Dispatch, Mr Farr said "Transkei was a very significant part of the Daily Dispatch's circulation area." — DDR.

Editor's phone bugged

EAST LONDON — A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone bug was yesterday found connected to the telephone extension in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr.

The device was discovered by a Post Office technician while re-routing the extension cable.

It was handed over to the South African Police who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

A senior official in the technical department of the Post Office here, Mr G. Meyer, said the device appeared to be some form of integrated circuit, but it was impossible to say what its function was at this stage. It appeared to be "homemade" rather than produced in a factory.

An independent electronics expert, Mr David Rouse, said he was sure the device was a transmitter of some sort, probably used to transmit the contents of telephone conversations to a receiver.

Such a device, he said, would have a range of 50 to 100 metres and could possibly be used to transmit a signal to an adjacent office building.

Mr Rouse is qualified as a Post Office technician, as a telecommunications and signals technician in Rhodesia, and as a burglar alarm designer and manufacturer.

A director and production manager of Provtronics here, he had experience in the field of bugging devices while working with the security forces in Rhodesia.

"I have seen various types of bugs but have never seen one like this before. It is not a simple bug which is just used to switch on another machine attached elsewhere to the line, but more likely transmits a signal for reception elsewhere," Mr Rouse said.

Whoever made the device went to the trouble to use very small one sixteenth watt resistors, he said. In addition the printed circuit board used was tinned, a process which marked it as a professional job rather than something constructed by an amateur.

Mr Rouse was also sure the device was not of Post Office manufacture and a piece of tape attached to one of the leads was also not of the type used in the Post Office.

Another East London electronics expert agreed that it was professionally made, but thought it may be merely a switching device, used to activate another bug further down the telephone line.

The components used were "relatively old" in electronic terms and the device was probably constructed at least two years ago.

The technician who found the device, Mr Neville Wampach, said it did not appear to be operative as it was connected to an earth wire.

"In terms of the Post Office Act it is an offence to intercept a telephone conversation or to attempt to do so.

Fourie, said the device appeared to be fairly old. He will send it away for analysis by police experts.

It is not known how long the device has been in Mr Farr's office.

Mr Farr said yesterday he knew of no reason why his telephone should be tapped.

"As far as my job is concerned as an editor there is no secrecy about my operations. What is told to me officially is usually for publication.

"I do, of course, receive confidential calls from time to time from people in all walks of life, some of them in positions of high authority in the South African Government, the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government. "It would be regrettable if any of their confidences have been breached through eavesdropping. This to me is a matter for serious concern and I am angered by it.

"I am also angered that my most private, personal telephone conversations with friends and relations could have been recorded for someone's malicious amusement or future exploitation against me.

"My integrity as an individual and as an editor has never been challenged. I enjoy access to government ministers, to highly-placed officers of the defence and police forces and to other important people.

"These authorities, I am sure, will share my embarrassment about this intrusion into my responsibilities as a newspaper editor." — DDR.

There is a maximum fine of R500 or 12 months' imprisonment for contravention of the Act.

It is also an offence to tamper with Post Office equipment or to modify or adjust such equipment.

In terms of Section 118 A of the Act certain procedures must be followed if a person's telephone is to be legally bugged for security reasons.

A request for such a bugging must be submitted in writing and authorised by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, the Postmaster General or his deputies.

The senior deputy director in charge of Post Office security, Mr H. Grove, said he was sure no such request had been made.

"I am sure the Post Office is not involved," he said. If a bug had been authorised it would not have been fitted to an extension line.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Colonel J. H.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from phy
cal damage (such as from fire or flood or the
people often insure. They share losses by spre
ing them over the group that bears the losse
the form of sure, regular, small fees, caller
insurance premium. These accumulated

Banned!

18/4/80 ● JD 18/4/80 (105) 327 (243)

UMTATA — The Daily Dispatch has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

Transkei acts against Daily Dispatch

The banning order was signed by the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and announced in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The Prime Minister said the State President, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the paper because of "its long record of persistent false reporting."

The ban would take effect after the publication of a Government Gazette today.

The terms of the order signed by the State President read: "Under the powers vested in me in terms of section 22 (1) of the Publication Security Act No. 30 of 1977, I hereby prohibit the distribution and reading in the Republic of Transkei, of the newspaper known as the Daily Dispatch."

According to a Sapa report, the Prime Minister told a press conference the ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette, meaning that the paper would not circulate in the country as from tomorrow.

Clarifying the implications of the ban, Chief George Matanzima said it meant the office of the paper in Transkei would have to be closed and, if necessary, its staff escorted across the Kei River.

His government would be able to check on the paper at all border posts and even those entry points that did not have border posts would not pose any problems.

Chief George Matanzima said it would be sad to see the Daily Dispatch go as many people had got so used to it, but there were many other papers already covering Transkeian news.

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied rumours that the two Daily Dispatch reporters, Mr Sydney Moses and Mr Richard Wicksteed, who were questioned by the Security Police, would be escorted to the Kei River border post either last night or today.

He said there was definitely no such thing. These people would not be harassed.

Earlier, Brig Ngceba had warned journalists at a press conference they should write with a "patriotic pen" and refrain from destructive reporting.

He said it was wrong to write about something that did not exist, especially one that could cause panic in the minds of people, such as the reported rumour of an assassination attempt on the State President of Transkei.

In the Assembly, Chief Matanzima read a long list of reports since 1963 which, he said, were examples of the paper's false reporting.

The latest cases were a report about the arrest of 25 tribesmen in Qamata and also a phone call by a Daily Dispatch reporter to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister said he had received a call from overseas yesterday morning and barely 30 minutes after the call Mr Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, phoned to ask him about what was discussed during the telephone conversation with the overseas caller.

"This reporter even quoted word for word what we had been dis-

Citizen told Dispatch of ban

C.T. 18/4/80 183 243 3253

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The first intimation the Daily Dispatch received yesterday that it was being banned in Transkei came from a telephone call in the morning from the Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg.

The news editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Jan Wynne, was asked whether it was true that Transkei had banned the newspaper.

The Citizen's reporter was told that the Daily Dispatch knew nothing about such a move and doubted that it could be true.

Some time later the South African Press Association confirmed to the Daily Dispatch that the Transkei prime minister had announced the banning in the Transkei House of Assembly yesterday morning.

Reporters of the Daily Dispatch who usually attend the House were not present at the time as both had been called to police headquarters for interrogation.

Capital Radio, based in Port St John's in Transkei, heard of the ban a little later and interviewed the editor of the Daily Dispatch.

This interview was broadcast by Capital Radio shortly after six o'clock last night.

Cordial relations

In the interview, Mr Farr said he was shocked and surprised at the action because the Daily Dispatch had always had cordial relations with Transkeians and with people in government in Transkei.

Asked by Capital Radio whether he had intentions of trying to resolve the impasse, Mr Farr said: "I would be very anxious to resolve it. In fact, we feel a need to communicate with the Transkei effectively. There is a historical relationship. This newspaper is more than 100 years old and we serve an area where geographically, politically and economically our interests are interwoven with those of Transkei.

"Therefore, we would naturally want to be rid of this banning order as soon as possible."

Mr Farr said he would welcome the opportunity to discuss the issue with the prime minister of Transkei or the state president.

Table 9–1. Catch of Fish on Board *

Number of Men on Board	Total Catch (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Average Product (on board)	Net Social Marginal Product	Social Total (Shore plus boat)
0	0	0	0	0	4000 + 0 = 4000
1	6	+6	6	2	3996 + 6 = 4002
2	16	+10	8	6	3392 + 16 = 4000
3	24	+8	8	4	3388 + 24 = 4012
4	30	+6	7.5	2	3384 + 30 = 4014
5	34	+4	6.8	0	3380 + 34 = 4014
6	36	+2	6	−2	3376 + 36 = 4012
7	36	0	5.14	−4	3372 + 36 = 4008
8	32	−4	4	−8	3368 + 32 = 4000
9	27	−5	3	−9	3364 + 27 = 3991
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3360 + 21 = 3981

* Anyone f

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They *share* losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general,

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the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insurees.

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

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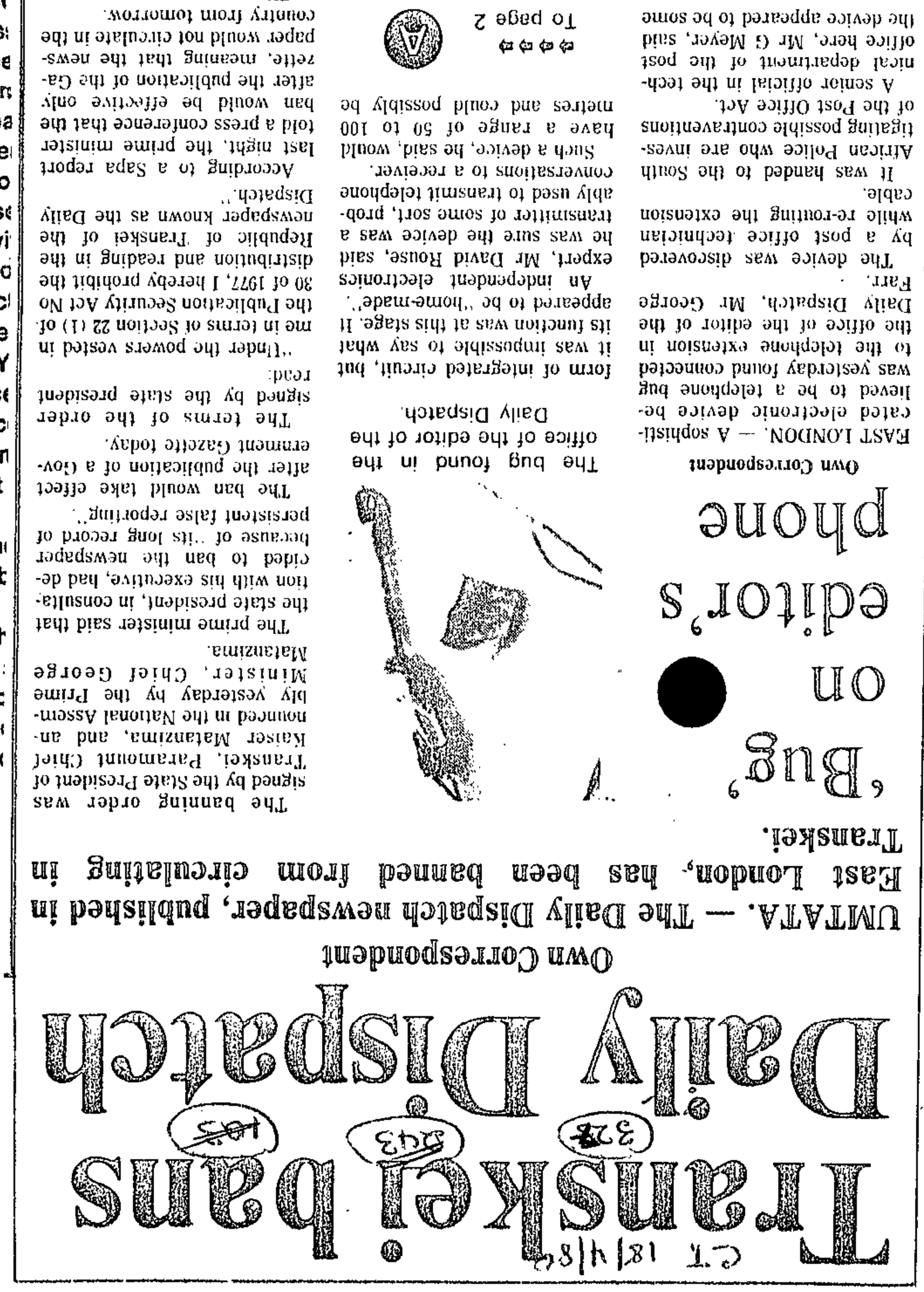

Own Correspondent

'Bug' on editor's phone

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The device was discovered by a post office technician while re-routing the extension cable.

It was handed to the South African Police who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

A senior official in the technical department of the post office here, Mr G Meyer, said the device appeared to be some form of integrated circuit, but it was impossible to say what its function was at this stage. It appeared to be "home-made".

An independent electronics expert, Mr David Rouse, said he was sure the device was a transmitter of some sort, probably used to transmit telephone conversations to a receiver.

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To page 2

The bug found in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch.

The banning order was signed by the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and announced in the National Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The prime minister said that the state president, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the newspaper because of "its long record of persistent false reporting".

The ban would take effect after the publication of a Government Gazette today.

The terms of the order signed by the state president read:

"Under the powers vested in me in terms of Section 22 (1) of the Publication Security Act No 30 of 1977, I hereby prohibit the distribution and reading in the Republic of Transkei of the newspaper known as the Daily Dispatch."

According to a Sapa report last night, the prime minister told a press conference that the ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette, meaning that the newspaper would not circulate in the country from tomorrow.

Transkei bans Daily Dispatch

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Daily Dispatch newspaper, published in East London, has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They *share* losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precaution
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the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insurees.

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

Though many hazards are not formally insurable, other methods are used to escape the risks. You can't buy insurance against your oilwell going dry, or *not* finding gold on your land, or having other people's tastes and demands shift away from your services, or divorce, or dull children, or marital infidelity. You can't *buy insurance* against these risks, yet you can *insure* for some of these events. For example, the risk of an oilwell's unexpectedly drying up can be transferred
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If the oil well does dry up,
, not you; if it lasts longer

own certain goods, you
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Pamphlets go on banned list

TWO student publications on Sharpeville have been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

The publications are "Organized Opposition and Sharpeville" by SAM University of Witwatersrand and "21st March 1960 — Sharpeville 1980 — What's Changed" by the Projects Committee of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town.

Included on the list of undesirable publications are "Wynner" by Mel Torme, "The Gamecock" by Michael Baldwin and "Sleep-in Women" by Carlos Fuentes.

It was also announced that no publications of Midwood Books, Connecticut, United States, could in future be imported except by authorization of a permit.

It will be an offence to import and or distribute the following undesirable publications:

The Flesh Eaters (L A Morse), Wynner (Mel Torme), The Assault on Mavis A (Norman Stahl), The Gamecock (Michael Baldwin), Taproots of Falconhurst (Ashley Carter), Sleep-in Women (Carlos Fuentes), Color-scala no 2 (unknown), The Silent Community (Edward William Delph), Go Down, Angel (Jim Curry).

Embargoed: Sinners Unlimited (Jonathan Swift), Bikini Girl (George Devlin) side 1: Ha He mmb 142 a, side 2: Hlope Jive mmb 142 b (Gramaphone Record), Bohemia — ano 71, no 21, Mayo 25 de 1979 (Revista Bohemia, Havana, Cuba), Workers Unite — fight for these demands (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London — pamphlet).

Organized Opposition and Sharpeville (SAM University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg), Forced Landing (edited by Motlobi Mutloatse), 21st March 1960 — Sharpeville 1980 — What's Changed (Projects Committee SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch — pamphlet).

The Publications Appeal Board has decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable and has set aside a committee decision that the publication is not undesirable: The Night-time Guy (Tom Kenrick). — Sapa

(b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

(d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,6000 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.

(f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Student publications on Sharpeville out

CAPE TOWN. — Two student publications on Sharpeville have been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

The publications are "Organised Opposition and Sharpeville" by the Students African Movement, University of Witwatersrand, and "21st March 1960 — Sharpeville — 1980 — What's Changed" by the Projects Committee of the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town.

Included on the list of undesirable publications, which will be published in the Government Gazette later today, are "Wynner" by Mel Torme, "The Gamecock" by Michael Baldwin and "Sleep-in Women" by Kirkby Fuentes.

It was also announced that no publications of Midwood Books, Connecticut, United States, could be imported in future, except by authorisation of a permit.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications:

The Flesh Eaters (La Morse): Wynner (Met Torme): The Assault on Mavis A (Norman Stahl): The Gamecock (Michael Baldwin): Taproots of Falconhurst (Ashley Carter): Sleep-in Women (Kirby Fuentes): Color-Scale No 2 (unknown): The Silent Community (Edward William Dalph): Go Down, Angel (Jim Curry).

Sinners Unlimited (Jonathan Swift): Bikini Girl (George Devlin): Side 1: Ha Ha MMB 142 A: Side 2: Hiope Jive MMB 142 B (gramaphone record) (Mabob City prod): Bohemia — Ano 71./No 21.;Mayo 25 DE 1979 (Revista Bohemia, Havana, Cuba): Workers Unite — Fight for These Demands (pamphlet) (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London).

Anatomy of a Revolution (Leo Huberman and Paul M Sweezy): New Africa News No 27, March 1980 (New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia): Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort — For a Democratic and Socialist Azania (poster): Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort — Symbol of the Azanian Revolution: Abram Onkgopotse Tiro (poster): Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort — Mayibuye Kusile Azania (poster).

Sputnik, January 1980 No 1 (Novosti Press Agency, Moscow USSR): Organised Opposition and Sharpeville (SAM, University of the Witwatersrand): Forced Landing (edited by Mothobi Mutloatse): 21 March 1960 — Sharpeville — 1980 — What's Changed (Projects Committee SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch (pamphlet).

The Publications Appeal Board has decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable and has set aside a committee decision that the publication is not undesirable: The Night-time Guy (Ton Kenrick).

From today it will be an offence to import, except by authorisation of a permit, the publications of the undermentioned publisher:

Midwood Books, Connecticut, United States of America. — Sapa.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY COMMERCE AS AT 29 02 80

23010 BACHELOR OF COMMERCE YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
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			910101	STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
160534U	ANSTEY	AVRON RAEL	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	UP
			003102	INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY	
			106103	ECONOMICS IA	F
			910101	STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
154349W	BALLADON	MARK	601101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP
159732X	BALLENDEN	QUINTON DOUGLAS	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F
			601101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP
1136				ECONOMIC HISTORY I	UP
1520				ECONOMICS IA	F
1506				STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE)	F
13211				STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
15152				STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE)	ABS
15640				COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP
15667				COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP
16017				STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
159485D	CURREY			ECONOMICS IA	F
159486E	CURREY			STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE)	F
156561A	DAY			STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
155134Z	EAVES			STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE)	ABS
162282U	ELPHICK			COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP
137611C	FABER			COMMERCIAL LAW A	UP
158512W	FEITELBERG			STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
154015H	GEYER	PETER ASHFORD	910101	STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP
157367B	GILLARD	MICHAEL TREVENAN MAX	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY 1	UP
			106103	ECONOMICS IA	F
			910101	STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	UP

(10)

Writers and clergy clash at meeting

(327)

19/4/80

(28)

BLOEMFONTEIN. Writers and churchmen clashed at a meeting of the Afrikaans Writers's Guild at Maselspoort near Bloemfontein yesterday.

And a leading Afrikaans theologian was attacked for his "reprehensible contribution" to the banning of an Afrikaans book.

Mr Abraham H de Vries, on behalf of the writers, took Prof Johan Heyns, of the theological faculty of Pretoria University, to task for his contribution to the banning of John Miles's novel, "Donderdag of Woensdag".

Mr De Vries said that as long as the church tried to force its cultural influence on others through pressure groups's blind support for the censors and the Publications Act, every thinking Christian would be humiliated.

Mr De Vries: "I don't take exception to a single thing Christ says, but every second dominee makes me the hell in."

A motion was passed expressing concern over the fact that black writers in particular found it increasingly difficult to carry out their function as writers.

A continued campaign for the release of the Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach is to be waged by the guild in terms of a motion passed unanimously at their congress.

The motion read: "In spite of repeated unsuccessful representations, the Guild will, by means of both individual and collective action, continue to approach the authorities in connection with the release of Breyten Breytenbach.

"In the time of Jimmy Kruger they were always coldly answered, but since then there has been rather more understanding by his successor, which is indicative of an important different of approach."

A motion for the release of political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of the country's socio-political problems was passed with only six votes against.

(A) The release of those political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of socio-political problems by their participation in a permanent public forum.

(B) The serious, sympathetic and urgent consideration of the facilities for coloured pupils and students more specifically as evidenced in the Cape Peninsula at present — to prevent a recurrence of the recent unhappy incidents involving black pupils and students and what flowed from that." — Sapa.

- The cost of liquidity management should be included in a more meaningful way, by (at least) making it dependent on the structure of deposit liabilities (and possibly not homogeneous of degree one in scale). Differences in withdrawal risk are certainly one of the main distinguishing characteristics of different types of deposit contracts, e.g. demand deposits versus savings deposits.

- The cost of producing and maintaining deposit contracts and the associated services should be taken into consideration, these again being among the characteristic differences which allow a meaningful distinction between different deposit types in the first place. Only by taking into account elements of this type can we meaningfully discuss the determinants of relative deposit supplies and rates. In Klein's model, there exists no difference between the two deposit types from the point of view of production and supply, the only differences b and.

For oducing and maintaining dif well as differences in def ency costs (S) should be cons st of adjustments when faci nces in conversion costs into can be important. Inclu- sion ningful differentiation betw ossible in Klein's model, where tion or "supply" - there again between them, the only such e market demand curves which

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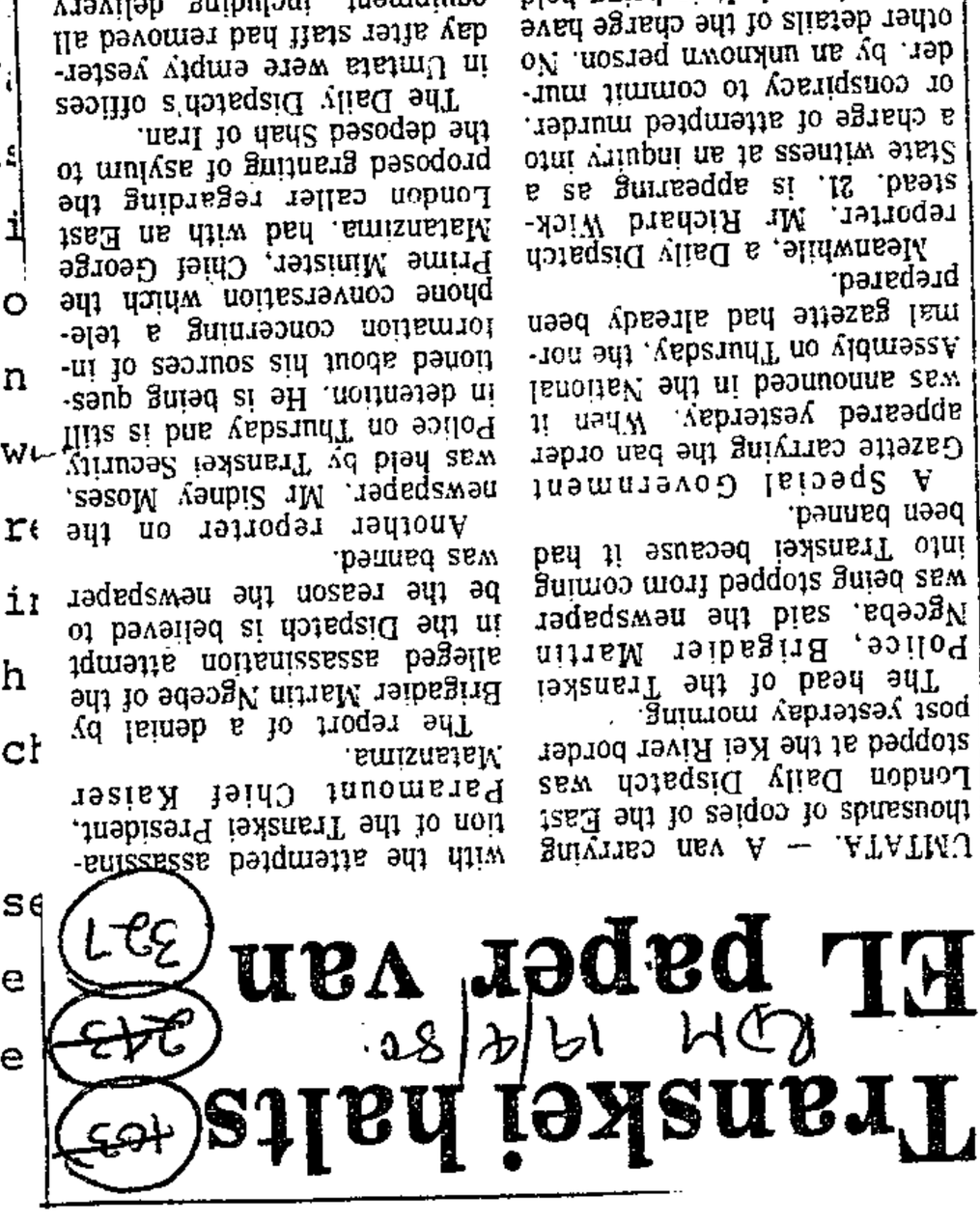

Transkei halts BL paper van

LINTATA. — A van carrying thousands of copies of the East London Daily Dispatch was stopped at the Kei River border post yesterday morning.

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngcebe, said the newspaper was being stopped from coming into Transkei because it had been banned.

A Special Government Gazette carrying the ban order appeared yesterday. When it was announced in the National Assembly on Thursday, the normal gazette had already been prepared.

Meanwhile, a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Richard Wickstead, 21, is appearing as a State witness at an inquiry into a charge of attempted murder, or conspiracy to commit murder, by an unknown person. No other details of the charge have been released. It is being held in camera.

Mr Wickstead, who is being represented by Mr Knowledge Guzana, an Umtata lawyer, wrote a report recently about a rumour that 25 tribesmen had been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination of the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The report of a denial by Brigadier Martin Ngcebe of the alleged assassination attempt in the Dispatch is believed to be the reason the newspaper was banned.

Another reporter on the newspaper, Mr Sidney Moses, was held by Transkei Security Police on Thursday and is still in detention. He is being questioned about his sources of information concerning a telephone conversation which the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had with an East London caller regarding the proposed granting of asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran.

The Daily Dispatch's offices in Umtata were empty yesterday after staff had removed all equipment, including delivery bicycles and typewriters. The staff were ordered to leave the premises by Security Police.

Security Police kept the premises under surveillance from a distance throughout the day. — Sapa.

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The motion, which was proposed by writer Jan Rabie, reads: "In the light of the writer's responsibility as a citizen, the Afrikaans Writers Guild requests the authorities to release all political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of the country's socio-political problems with only six votes against.

A motion for the release of political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of the country's socio-political problems was passed by writers, artists and clergy at a meeting.

"In the time of Jimmy Kruger they were always coldly answered, but since then there has been rather more understanding by his successor, which is indicative of an important difference of approach."

A motion was passed expressing concern over the fact that black writers in particular found it increasingly difficult to carry out their function as writers.

A continued campaign for the release of the Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach is to be waged by the Guild in terms of a motion passed unanimously at their congress.

The motion read: "In spite of repeated unsuccessful representations, the Guild will, by means of both individual and collective action, continue to approach the authorities in connection with the release of Breyten Breytenbach.

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(A) The release of those political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of socio-political problems by their participation in a permanent public forum.

(B) The serious, sympathetic and urgent consideration of the facilities for coloured pupils and students more specifically as evidenced in the Cape Peninsula at present — to prevent a recurrence of the recent unhappy incidents involving black pupils and students and what flowed from that." — Sapa.

all the peoples of Southern Africa and in the light of the South African Prime Minister's valued calls for an acceptance of Christian principles and co-existence at a time when society must learn to live with change, to give attention to the following in the interests of better communication:

Mr Abraham H de Vries, on behalf of the writers, took Prof Johan Heyns, of the theological faculty of Pretoria University, to task for his contribution to the banning of John Miles's novel, "Dondrag of Woensdag".

Mr De Vries said that as long as the church tried to force its cultural influence on others through pressure groups's blind support for the censors and the Publications Act, every thinking Christian would be humiliated.

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Writers and churchmen clashed at a meeting of the Afrikaans Writers's Guild at Maselspoort near Bloemfontein yesterday.

And a leading Afrikaans theologian was attacked for his "reprehensible contribution" to the banning of an Afrikaans book.

Writers and clergy clash at meeting

Afrikaans writers: Free Mandela

Weekend Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Afrikaans writers today threw their weight behind the Free Mandela campaign with resolutions adopted by the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde at their annual meeting here.

The resolution asked the Government 'in the interests of better communication, to consider the release of political prisoners who can contribute to the solution of socio-political problems, through their participation in a permanent public forum.'

Professor Andre Brink, author and chairman of the meeting, said the resolution was connected with the country-wide campaign to release Nelson Mandela.

The guild also resolved to ask the Government to investigate the grievances of coloured pupils and students in the Western Cape after recent unrest, and to consider the release of Breyten Breytenbach, the Afrikaans poet jailed for nine years on terrorism charges.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They *share* losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance; for without insurance, we may devote more resources and care and anxiety to protection than with it. So insurance may either decrease or increase total social accidental losses. Yet even if total losses are greater with insurance than without (as they may well be), the avoidance of precautionary resource-use and the reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insurable because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customers would entice a retailer to be less productive while relying on the insurance to indemnify him for his increased shirking. He could too easily and covertly "influence the chances of the loss." This "moral" hazard diminishes the feasibility of insurance. Claims for indemnity against losses would exceed

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Breytenbach has meanwhile been reclassified into a higher category of prisoners, and he may now request any book from the Cape Provincial Administration, according to a letter which Professor Andre Brink received from the Minister.

Professor Brink pleaded for circumspection as he said the matter had reached a delicate stage.

Writers and churchmen clashed at the meeting and a leading Afrikaans theologian, Professor Johan Heyns, was attacked for his "reprehensible contribution" towards the banning of an Afrikaans book, John Miles's novel "Donker Tyd."

CLASH

DD 19/4/80 (327) (243) (403)

Gazette banning Daily Dispatch is published

UMTATA — A special Government Gazette which published the banning of the Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei appeared here yesterday.

The ban included the distribution and reading of the paper in the country.

According to the gazette, the ban was under the Transkei Public Security Act No. 30 of 1977. It was signed by both the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka.

The local offices of the newspaper were empty yesterday afternoon after the staff had removed all the equipment including delivery bicycles and typewriters. The staff were ordered to leave the premises by security policemen, who said the place was closed in terms of the banning order.

Throughout the day the premises were kept under surveillance by the Security Police.

The deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon MDA, asked for a snap debate in the National Assembly here yesterday on the banning of the newspaper, but the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, immediately rose to object, saying it was a government decision and could not be debated.

A Daily Dispatch reporter was subpenaed to appear in court in Umtata yesterday as a witness in a court of inquiry into allegations of attempted murder against a person or persons unknown.

The hearing, before Mr A. H. van Wyk, was held in camera and lasted about four hours.

Mr Richard Wicksteed, who was taken to the Security Police headquarters for questioning on Thursday in connection with a report he wrote in which the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied rumours that 25 men had been arrested in connection with a plot against the Transkei State President's life, said after the hearing he was told he was no longer required and was free to go.

"I also spoke to a security policeman, Lieutenant Lavisa, and he was very friendly and said the Security Police no longer wanted to question me," Mr Wicksteed said.

Meanwhile, another Dispatch reporter in Transkei, Mr Sydney Moses, is still being held by the Security Police after being taken into custody on Thursday afternoon.

Earlier on Thursday Mr Moses was questioned in connection with queries he put to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call in which the Prime Minister was allegedly told the deposed Shah of Iran had accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

Brig Ngceba confirmed last night that Mr Moses was still being held. He said he could not disclose under what section of the security legislation he was being held or when he would be released.

The third Daily Dispatch journalist stationed in Umtata at the time of the newspaper's banning in Transkei, Miss Vatiswa Ntshanga, returned to her home in Mdantsane near here on Thursday night.

She was also questioned by the Security Police on Thursday. — SAPA-DDR.

Newspaper van stopped

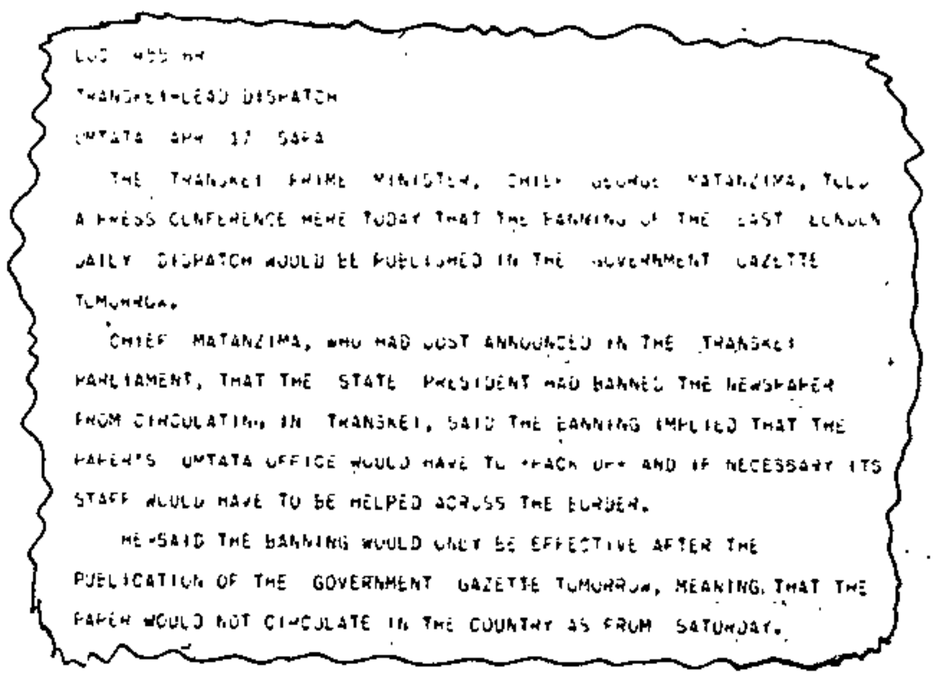
EAST LONDON — A Daily Dispatch circulation van carrying about 10 000 copies of the newspaper to Transkei was stopped at the Kei Bridge border post in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Another van, carrying a smaller quantity of newspapers, entered Transkei through its normal route via Queenstown and Bolotwa and delivered copies of the Daily Dispatch to Lady Frere, Cala, Ncora and Ezibeleni.

It returned to East London via the Kei Bridge border post without incident

The driver of the first van, Mr John King, said he was stopped by the police on the Transkei side of the border post and was told he could not take the newspapers into Transkei because the newspaper had been banned.

He showed the police a telex report from the Sapa news agency quoting the Transkei Prime Minister,



TRANSKEI-LEAD DISPATCH

UMTATA 4PM 17 SAPA

THE TRANSKEI PRIME MINISTER, CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY THAT THE BANNING OF THE EAST LONDON DAILY DISPATCH WOULD BE PUBLISHED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE TOMORROW.

CHIEF MATANZIMA, WHO HAD JUST ANNOUNCED IN THE TRANSKEI PARLIAMENT, THAT THE STATE PRESIDENT HAD BANNED THE NEWSPAPER FROM CIRCULATING IN TRANSKEI, SAID THE BANNING IMPLIED THAT THE PAPER'S UMTATA OFFICE WOULD HAVE TO CLOSE DOWN AND IF NECESSARY ITS STAFF WOULD HAVE TO BE HELPED ACROSS THE BORDER.

HE SAID THE BANNING WOULD ONLY BE EFFECTIVE AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE TOMORROW, MEANING THAT THE PAPER WOULD NOT CIRCULATE IN THE COUNTRY AS FROM SATURDAY.

Thursday's message that led the Dispatch to believe it could circulate in Transkei yesterday.

as saying the ban would only be effective after the publication of the Government Gazette yesterday but after telephoning the Security Police offices in Umtata, the police told Mr King he would have to return to East London.

Mr King said they were

border post to return to the Dispatch at 9.30 am.

Yesterday lawyers representing the Dispatch were told by the Transkei Government's lawyers that the ban was effective from the publication of a special edition of the Government Gazette on

Writers: free political prisoners

Dp 19/4/80

(243)

(327)

BLOEMFONTEIN — A plea for the release of political prisoners who could contribute towards the peaceful solution of the country's socio-political problems was made yesterday by the Afrikaans Writers' Guild at their congress at Maselspoort near here.

This was part of a motion which was passed with only six votes against. The motion, which was proposed by the writer Jan Rabie, called for:

o "The release of those political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of socio-political problems by their participation in a permanent public forum.

o "The serious, sympathetic and urgent consideration of the facilities for Coloured pupils and students more specifically as evidenced in the Cape Peninsula at present — to prevent a recurrence of the recent unhappy incidents involving black pupils and students and what flowed from that."

The last part of the motion was passed unanimously.

The meeting expressed serious concern over the plight of South Africa's black writers.

A motion was passed expressing concern over the fact that black writers in particular found it increasingly difficult to carry out their function as writers. The guild said it would try to improve the situation as best it could.

The motion was put forward by the chairman, Prof Andre Brink, and seconded by Mr Abraham de Vries.

Prof Brink said young black writers came under "unbelievable" pressure. He did not think it right for white writers to ignore this. — SAPA.

Army newspaper plugs apartheid

IT'S THE ONLY POLICY, BLACK SOLDIERS TOLD

Sunday Express Reporters

THE policy of separate development is the only policy that ensures self-determination for the country's different race groups, the Army has told hundreds of its Black soldiers.

The claim was made in the February issue of The Warrior, an official Black-interest Army publication which is also widely available outside the Defence Force.

Only a few weeks ago, the Press disclosed secret attempts by the Defence Force to manipulate the news media to nullify Opposition attacks on the Prime Minister.

Documents leaked to the Sunday Times at that time spoke of the difficulties in recruiting Blacks to the Defence Force, and of the need to glamorise the lives of Black servicemen.

This week, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said he found The Warrior report disturbing, and warned of the "extreme danger of the division between legitimate dissent and subversion becoming blurred".

The Warrior, an eight-page publication printed by One Military Printing Unit, carries a note on the back page stating that opinions in the publication do not neccessarily represent the policy of the Army.

The editor's name is not mentioned anywhere, and Defence Force spokesmen refuse to name him.

● Similar one-sided reporting was "also frequented (sic) by Post".

● Many newspapers derived "sadistic pleasure" from the (Silverton siege) incident".

In an obvious reference to Post, The Warrior said: "If a certain paper is as objective as it claims to be, why spurn Curtis Nkondo for his "no-negotiating policy" while Bishop Tutu is promoted.

Did Bishop Tutu not ask for sanctions against the RSA? The overreaction of the paper concerned on a (SABC) news commentary, shows how dubious the reporting becomes when it

ternational, were referred to the editor of The Warrior — but Defence Force public relations officers refused to name him.

Later, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said the editor had denied The Warrior involved itself in party politics.

The spokesman added that, according to the editor: "As far as (Bishop) Tutu is concerned, The Warrior was quoting the proceedings of a recent court case."

According to Sunday Express files, ex-Minister of Justice Mr J T Kruger was quoted in 1976 as saying the Mduli pictures, distributed by the International Defence and Aid Fund in London, was "a clear fraud".

Mr Kruger later denied he had made the statement.

"What I did say," he told the Sunday Express in May, 1976, "was that they (the pictures) had been taken after the post mortem and not before. This is a significant point."

Four Security Policemen were later unsuccessfully prosecuted for Mr Mdluli's death.

The Defence Force did not reply to a query about why, if the publication was "strictly internal", it contained a list of new subscribers — all Black — outside the Defence Force.

The Warrior

SA Army Headquarters Pretoria

ANC CONSPIRACY REVEALED...

Tutu corrupt?

Tutu

● Front page of The Warrior's February editio "Tutu corrupt?" makes the front page.

I'D FREE MANDELA:

GEN v d BERGH

O General Hendrik van den Bergh — for the first time his view on Mandela's release.

Nelson was never communist asserts former chief of BOSS

IT'S ON! You'll see the Lions Tests

PAGE 3

Another shock for SA rugby

PAGE 30

GENERAL Hendrik van den Bergh, South Africa's former security chief and the man whose brilliant detective work sent Nelson Mandela to Robben Island for life, believes the time has come to consider releasing Mandela — unconditionally.

In an interview with the Sunday Express this week on his farm at Bapsfontein he called for a review of the ANC leader's situation and said:

"If I were today still the chief of security in South Africa, I would recommend an immediate in-depth investigation into Mandela's present situation with a view to releasing him — if only on humanitarian grounds."

General Van den Bergh repudiated the statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, this week that Mandela was a committed communist and marxist.

He told me: "I know the man's history well, and I challenge anyone to produce one shred of evidence to prove that Mandela was a member of the Communist Party. That is simply not so.

"He stood and still stands for Black nationalism just as Afrikaners — and I am one — still stand for Afrikaner nationalism."

It was General Van den Bergh who hunted down saboteur Mandela and brought him and his co-

conspirators to court in the Rivonia trial. It was widely hailed as a brilliant detective coup, and it was a milestone on the way to the general's becoming one of the most powerful, and feared, people in the country — head of BOSS and security adviser to the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

The 65-year-old general was credited with breaking the back of the underground ANC and Pogo movements in the turbulent 1960s.

Once his was the final word on all matters relating to the security of the country.

Now he says: "Mandela has served his time.

"He is a broken man and he has paid his debt to society."

Mandela, 61, has been in prison for 16 years.

General Van den Bergh says he understands how he must feel. The general recounted his own experience of "agony and anguish" when he was detained in

P.T.O. To Page 2

1. **Name of proposed Visiting Scholar :** .....

2. **His present university post :** .....

   and address .....

3. **Date and academic purpose of visit for which grant is requested :**

   .....

   .....

4. **Total costs of the visit (travel, subsistence, and honorarium if requested) :**

   .....

   .....

5. **All other grants and other subventions receivable towards the cost of the visit :**

   .....

   .....

6. **Balance, for which application is made (travel, subsistence and honorarium) :**

   .....

Doctors 'foaming' over Biko finding

JOHANNESBURG DOCTORS are "gravely disturbed" about a finding that three doctors who treated Steve Biko before his death are not guilty of improper and disgraceful conduct.

The finding will be submitted to the full council for its confirmation or refusal at its next meeting in October.

Medical men are angry because a committee of preliminary inquiry disclosed its finding before the full council of the SA Medical and Dental Council had an opportunity to consider it.

A medical source said yesterday: "Doctors at three hospitals were foaming at the mouth about the finding today. They just cannot believe it. They are gravely disturbed about the finding and fear that it could lead to South Africa's banishment from international medical circles."

Doctors said in a weekend report that as the findings were released, they felt the evidence should also have been released.

Another view was that the early release of the findings could prejudice the case when it came before the council.

The committee of preliminary inquiry, in announcing its finding, did not indicate whether it was a unanimous vote or whether there were dissenters.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman, spokesman for the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association and the pathologist appointed by the Biko family, said he was staggered that the finding had been made public.

"I find it surprising that the finding of the committee of preliminary inquiry, which as far as I am aware is always held in camera, should be made public," he said.

Boss wants me out, says Jonathan

LESOTHO Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan has accused former Boss chief General Hendrik van den Bergh of trying to topple him.

Chief Jonathan told Lesotho's National Assembly he would be forced to increase security expenditure for the coming year because General van den Berg and former opposition leader Mr Ntsu Mokhehle were still trying to bring down his government.

Speaking during the Budget Debate, Chief Jonathan said Mr Mokhehle was being helped by South Africa on the understanding he would not oppose apartheid once he took power.

He made no reference to the fact that General van den Berg retired in mid-1978 at the height of the Information scandal.

Nor did he comment on the claims by prominent refugee sources in Gaborone that Mr Mokhehle had been deposed as head of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party in exile and that national reconciliation was in sight.

"Mr Mokhehle and the Boers continue to disturb the peace and independence of Lesotho so I will continue to tighten its security and protection at all costs," he said.

Chief Jonathan

Chief Jonathan said Mr Mokhehle's guerillas who had been training in Cuba, Tanzania and Zambia had been "dislodged" from those countries.

On the question of elections Chief Jonathan said he was an ardent supporter of democratic principles.

But if elections meant bringing "useless" people into parliament he was against the Westminster system.

He said he favoured the nomination system introduced in 1973.

Lesotho's nominated assembly had taken Lesotho "great strides" along the road to development and prosperity, Chief Jonathan explained. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Book of short stories is banned

FORCED Landing, a recently published book of short stories and essays, has been banned by the Directorate of Publications.

The book edited by Mothobi Motloatse had contributions from Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bob Leshoai and several leading journalists.

It is now an offence to import or distribute the book. Other publications also banned include "Organised Opposition to Sharpeville" published by the Students African Movement at Wits University.

Free Mandela — doctors

TWO top Natal academics have called for the immediate release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the African National Congress who is imprisoned on Robben Island.

Professor T L Sarkin, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Durban Black Medical College and Professor Allie Moosa, head of the department of paediatrics at the college made the call at a Free Mandela Campaign meeting.

The meeting, called by the Medical School SRC, was attended by more than 300 students and some lecturers and hospital doctors.

The chairman of Natal's Free Mandela Committee, Mr A J Cumede, called on the students to do everything possible to support campaign.

He said Mandela was the only leader who could secure the just rights of the oppressed peoples of South Africa.

Professor Moosa told the students they should compare the harsh conditions that existed in black hospitals with the affluent conditions at white hospitals and then ask themselves whether Mandela had gone to prison for nothing.

Professor Sarkin said no dialogue in South Africa could be complete without the participation of Mandela.

It is reported from Umtata that another Mandela portrait has been confiscated by the security police — this time from the offices of a local attorney and former president of the banned Transkei Youth League, Mr Prince Madikizela.

Mr Madikizela, who is a son-in-law of State President K D Matanzima, said two security cops visited his office and removed the Mandela portrait he was keeping for "sentimental reasons and because of my personal admiration for Mandela and his political principles."

Ex-BOSS chief calls for Mandela's release

S Post 20/4/80

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SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE former head of BOSS, General Hendrik van den Bergh, yesterday came out in supoprt of the release of Nelson Mandela.

In an interview with the Sunday Express, General van den Bergh said: "If I was still the chief of security in South Africa I would recommend an immediate in-depth investigation into Mandela's present situation."

He said Mandela's violence was not primarily aimed at people, but was an expression of frustration.

He said if he was in power, he would go to Robben Island and speak to Mandela. He would release him but would not restrict him.

Reacting to the general's call, Dr Nthato Motlana said: "I hope the statement is not something a disgruntled politician might say merely to score debating points against an opponent.

"If it is said in all sincerity, one can only say to him, 'welcome to the company of those fighting for a just cause'."

Bishop Desmond Tutu described the statement as extraordinary: "If this is how people see things after they have resigned from high posts, I would suggest that several other people resign from Parliament so that they can start seeing things in their true and proper per-

SPECTATOR 1 [illegible]

SA next, says the world

S Post 20/4/80 327

• From Page 1

Union Jack to mark the independence of Africa's newest nation, speakers, including an official of the Lesotho Foreign Ministry, warned that the freeing of Zimbabwe was the start of similar movement towards freedom in South Africa and Namibia.

In London, the conservative newspaper The Times, describing the moment of Zimbabwe's independence as "a fateful day for South Africa", predicted that when change came in South Africa, it would probably come by violence, as in Rhodesia.

The Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Edem Kodjo, told **SUNDAY POST**'s correspondent in Salisbury this week that the OAU was now focusing its attention on South Africa and Namibia.

Apartheid would have to go and the principle of majority rule would have to be accepted by the South African Government.

"We are not talking of throwing some people into the sea, but just ensuring that the evil apartheid system that humiliates the blacks is destroyed," he said.

Nigeria's President Shehu Shegari, who also attended the independence celebrations, said that although Mr Mugabe had "quite rightly" declined to offer bases to the ANC for armed action against South Africa, Africa and Zimbabwe reserved the right to use force in the last resort.

Mr Shagari said it was wise of Mr Mugabe to allay the fears of "the racists" and reassure those who feared that black majority rule would also ought to show South Africa that its fears about majority rule were completely unfounded.

"I think that is as far as anyone can go and if after all this South Africa refuses to see reason and continues with its racist policies, then Africa and Zimbabwe reserve the right to fight. If it comes to the last resort, Nigeria will support an armed struggle as in Zimbabwe — not Nigeria alone but the entire African continent."

The United States Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, speaking in Washington, said he hoped Zimbabwe would "set an example for further peaceful change" in Africa.

One of his top officials, assistant secretary of State, Mr Richard Moose, warned that South Africa would now be well advised to begin a "learning process".

"The force of African nationalism can't be denied," he said. "Honest solutions to Namibia will have to be found, as will an ultimate accommodation in South Africa."

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a reception given in her honour in Salisbury that her country would help liberation movements in countries which were not yet free — a clear reference to South Africa.

"There are countries which are not free in Africa and we pledge our support and hope that freedom will come soon," she said.

In Dar Es Salaam the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said Zimbabwe's victory would create more favourable conditions for liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

Prime Minister Mugabe greets the Kaundas.

● The Zimbabwe independence exercise had given the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) a "moral boost" the organisation's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Nujoma, a guest at the Zimbabwe independence celebrations this week, said he was confident there would be a similar outcome to the impasse over Namibia's future.

Although Mr Nujoma stressed he favoured a negotiated settlement to the Namibia question under the United Nations plan for elections, he said Swapo had the capacity and backing to step up the "liberation war".

"If there is no settlement the people of Namibia will have no alternative but to intensify the

In Sebokeng, the president of the Azanian Students' Organisation told a rally that the people of Zimbabwe had gained independence through sacrifice, and people here should do the same to achieve freedom.

"We need to sacrifice like our comrades in Zimbabwe, who struggled for justice and liberation until they won. I must warn you freedom will not come to us on a silver plate," said Mr Nkoane.

A Cosas rally in Tembisa was told that "freedom in Zimbabwe means victory to us, and armed with true leaders who could liberate us, we can also enjoy the fruit of independence".

A Cosas representative said: "Today we are having a rally of our Premier Mugabe, who fought for this independence."

— **SUNDAY POST** Re

WINNIE LAYS ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST COP

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

MRS Winnie Mandela was allegedly nearly
ot at the Orlando police station on Friday
ght after a scuffle broke out between her
d a policeman.

Mrs Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC
ader Nelson Mandela, was on her way to
andfort when the alleged incident occurred.

With Mrs Mandela were her two grand-
ughters — Zaziwe (2) and Zamaswazi (1).

Mrs Mandela was allegedly punched,
pped and threatened with a rifle by the
liceman on guard at the station gate.

She has laid a charge of assault against the policeman and is going to institute a separate civil action.

Mrs Mandela had been at her Orlando West home since Wednesday on a short visit to Johannesburg. The alleged incident occurred when she went to report her departure from Soweto in terms of her banning order.

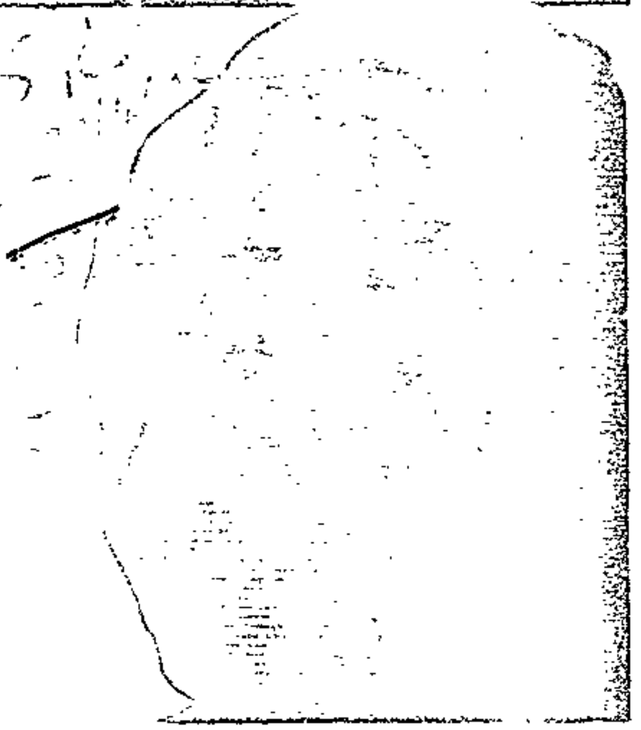
The station commander, Major Weitz, had to be summoned urgently late on Friday evening to take personal charge of the matter. Security police from John Vorster Square were also called in.

Mrs Mandela had parked her car outside the police station yard and was going in to report her departure when the policeman would not let her through and is said to have become abusive and punched and slapped her.

He also allegedly threatened to shoot her and had to be restrained by one of his colleagues and bystanders.

Mrs Mandela made a statement and left the police station after midnight. Police yesterday confirmed Mrs Mandela had laid a charge against the policeman and that the policeman had also laid a charge against Mrs Mandela.

According to relatives, security police visited the Mandela home on two occasions on Friday looking for Mrs Mandela.



B28 S-Times 20/4/80

Super-censor Snyman baffled by the boycott

By IVOR WILKINS

MR JUSTICE Snyman, who as South Africa's super-censor set the moral tone for the country, is baffled by publisher Koos Human's refusal to share a platform with him.

"I have no quarrel with him. I just don't understand it," he said.

Mr Human, general manager of Human and Rousseau Publishers, has refused to take part in a conference on censorship at the University of Cape Town on Tuesday because one of the guest speakers is Judge Snyman, retiring chairman of the Publications Appeal Board.

Human and Rousseau have had several brushes with South Africa's censors, the most celebrated being over Etienne Leroux's award-winning satire "Magersfontein, O' Magersfontein!".

After a three-year battle against the censors, which cost the company R30 000, "Magersfontein's" banning, originally upheld by Judge Snyman, was lifted earlier this year.

Mr Human said this week he regretted that his decision to withdraw from the conference had become public.

Judge baffled

"When I told the organisers of the conference that I was going to withdraw, I regarded it as a confidential matter.

"I did not expect it to come into the Press."

But now that the matter was in the open, he confirmed that he had refused because of Judge Snyman's participation.

Judge Snyman was baffled. "I have never seen the man in my life. I have never spoken to him. I don't know of this thing."

But when it was pointed out that it was Mr Human of the Magersfontein affair, the judge exclaimed: "Oh, is he that fellow?

"I always understood Human and Rousseau was a subsidiary of Nasionale Pers (in effect, it is). I never associated it with anybody in particular. I don't really want to say anything.

"He might have justification (for his attitude). It just amuses me that a man can be so petty."

SNYMAN "Petty"

KIRBY Quits

Mr Human's withdrawal has also prompted satirist Robert Kirby to quit the conference.

However, four leading South African writers have so far rejected a call by Mr Kirby's to boycott the conference in protest against the presence of Mr Snyman.

Andre Brink, Jan Rabie, Nadine Gordimer and Sipho Sepamla said they would be attending.

"Knowing that Mr Snyman was going to be on the same platform has been nagging at me for some weeks now," said Mr Kirby.

"In preparing my paper for the conference I've been reading through Mr Snyman's judgments on theatrical bannings in the past," Mr Kirby said.

Honest action

"This, together with Mr Human's honest and admirable action has been enough to make up my mind as well."

He described Judge Snyman as the "single most reactionary figure to be found in the strange bodies set up in this country to administer artistic expression".

Conference organiser Mr Klem Druker, facing a dwindling collection of participants, said he was extremely disappointed that Mr Kirby had followed Mr Human's example.

However, he was hoping that in the spirit of "the show must go on", Mr Kirby would reconsider.

Genl. v. d. Berg glo Mandela moet nou vry

RAPPORT 20/4/80

GENL. HENDRIK VAN DEN BERGH glo die tyd is nou ryp om Nelson Mandela onvoorwaardelik vry te laat. Hy betwis stellings dat Mandela 'n vurige Kommunis was.

In 'n onderhoud met die Sunday Express sê die generaal, wie se speurwerk daarvoor verantwoordelik was dat Mandela lewenslank tronk toe gestuur is:

„As ek vandag nog veiligheidshoof in Suid-Afrika was, sou ek onmiddellik 'n diepte-ondersoek na Mandela se huidige situasie aanbeveel het met die oog daarop om hom vry te laat — al is dit net op menslike gronde."

Gen. Van den Bergh betwis ook mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie, se stelling dié week dat Mandela 'n toegewyde Kommunis en Marxis was.

Genl. Van den Bergh sê hy ken Mandela se verlede goed en hy daag enigiemand om bewys te lewer dat Mandela 'n lid van die Kommunistiese Party was.

Toe RAPPORT brig. Johan Coetzee, hoof van die veiligheidspolisie, gisteraand by sy huis om kommentaar nader, het hy gesê hy wil nie standpunt oor die bewerings van genl. Van den Bergh inneem nie, omdat hy nie op 'n Saterdagaand by sy huis die nodige dokumente beskikbaar het nie.

Hy het egter daarop gewys dat 'n dokument getiteld How To Be A Good Communist by Mandela se verhoor ingelewer is. Daar is bewys dat dit in die hande van Mandela was, en dit was baie pro-Kommunisties.

Mandela het verkies om nie in kruisverhoor geneem te word nie en het net 'n verklaring gedoen.

Dit het veroorsaak dat koerante by verskeie geleenthede die afleiding gemaak het dat Mandela 'n Kommunis is. Nòg Mandela nòg sy vrou het hieroor 'n saak teen die koerante gemaak.

Terwyl Mandela met sy ondergrondse bedrywighede besig was en weggekruip het, het 'n gelyste Kommunis, Wolf Codesh, vir Winnie Mandela, sy vrou, na die plek geneem waar hy (Nelson) weggekruip het.

Mandela word die afgelope sestien jaar op Robbeneiland aangehou en was in die jare sestig 'n voorbok in pogings om Suid-Afrika te ondermyn.

New party leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche hugged by a supporter

SOUTH Africa has a new political party which aims at a rightwing, socialist "people's state".

The leader is a member of the notorious "tar-and-feather" brigade.

The rightwing resistance movement, the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging, has registered as a political party under the name of the Blanke Volkstaat Party.

The party's fiery leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, told the Sunday Times that the BVP would make its debut in the political arena during the next general election.

The AWB will retain its name and organisation and use the BVP to obtain its goal, according to Mr Terre'Blanche, who headed the gang which attacked a leading historian, Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, for questioning the traditional interpretation of the Day of the Covenant.

The 'tar and feather' party

S. Times 20/4/80

BY COLLEEN HENDRIKS

The AWB stands for a form of rightwing socialism.

It hopes to replace the present democratic form of government with a volkstaat (people's state); it is opposed to communism and liberalism and has as its emblem a three-legged swastika.

Mr Terre'Blanche this week claimed to have the support of all the "major" people's movements (volksbewegings) in South Africa — English, Afrikaans, German and Italian.

Candidates for the General Election will either represent the BVP or stand as independents, Mr Terre'Blanche said.

The BVP is the seventh white political party to be registered by the Department of the Interior.

This was confirmed by a senior official of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer in Pretoria this week.

Mr Terre'Blanche described an election pact between the BVP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party or the National Conservative Party as "highly unlikely".

Mr Terre'Blanche would give no indication in which constituencies the BVP was likely to nominate candidates.

"We will only give serious thought to that once the delimitation committee has submitted its report," he said.

The solution for South Africa's political problems as proposed by the AWB includes:

- The creation of a white volkstaat.
- The election, on merit, of people's representatives.
- Ditching of the Westminster system of government in favour of a volkstaat to bring about white unity.
- Strict maintenance of racial separation.
- The establishment of a homeland for coloureds.
- Recognition of historical black areas.
- Decentralisation of industries in an attempt to remove the majority of blacks from traditional white areas.
- Nationalisation of gold diamonds and other mineral assets presently in the hands of volksvreemde (alien) elements.

(Report by Colleen Hendriks, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

The grass never grows over scaffold

ROBEY Leibrandt (Sunday Times, April 6) was tried and convicted of high treason during Word War II.

He was sentenced to death but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

The commutation was brought about by none other than General Jan Smuts, who in a moment of illogical nostalgia said that Leibbrandt's father was a very brave man who had served with him during the South African War and that he thought he had to intervene to save his son from the hangman.

Perhaps General Smuts had in mind the maxim:

"The grass grows quickly over the battlefield. Over the scaffold never!"

It would have been as well for the Government to have borne this in mind when some time ago a young man, almost a youth, who was termed "a Goch Street terrorist", who killed or maimed nobody, was hanged for his crime. — ROBERT V HERRINGTON, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

ROBEY LEIBBRANDT
High treason

Sobukwe was freed

Sun. Express 20/4/80 (327) 329

Sunday Express Reporter

FORMER leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Robert Sobukwe, was released from detention on Robben Island in 1969 on the personal recommendation of the then head of the Bureau of State Security, General Hendrik Van den Bergh.

The general disclosed yesterday that he had visisted Sobukwe on the island and recommended his release to the Minister of Justice at the time, Mr Peet Pelser.

Sobukwe died of cancer in February, 1978 at the age of 53.

He was jailed in 1960 for three years for incitement, following the anti-pass campaign launched by the Pan-Africanist Congress.

When his sentence ended he was taken to Robben Island in terms of special legislation rushed through Parliament. He was kept there for the next six years without trial.

He was released and taken to Kimberley but was placed under night arrest and banned — which meant he could not leave the town without permission.

A doctor who treated Sobukwe said he had died of cancer and, although it was incurable, Sobukwe had been unable at first to seek medical advice. Several months passed before his illness was diagnosed, but by that time it was too late to save his life.

Afrikaans writers slam Church role in censorship

CENSORSHIP and Church meddling in literature were condemned this week by Afrikaans writers.

Members of the Afrikaans Writers' Guild, meeting at Maselspoort near Bloemfontein, slammed the Church for its "disgraceful and humiliating conduct" in trying to prescribe to writers how and what they should write.

The Church, it was claimed, played a role in the banning of almost every book.

Writers also accused the Government of using censorship to promote its political aims.

In a heated debate on "The Writer and the Church", Abraham de Vries slammed Professor Johann Heyns of the theological faculty at Pretoria University for his "disgraceful contribution" towards the banning of John Miles' book "Donderdag of Woensdag".

He also blamed the Church for using pressure groups to enforce its cultural power as well as its passive support for the censors and the Publications Act.

"And as long as the Church continues with this sort of action, it will remain a humiliation to each thinking Christian, irrespective if he is a writer or not."

In reply to another churchman, who tried to explain the difference between the power of the Church and the power of God's word, Mr De Vries retorted:

"I don't take exception to a single word Christ said but everyone accepts the pious rubbish the hell in."

Dominee Izaac Cronje, director of information of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde, called on the writers to promote a better understanding between the Church and the world.

Referring to the report that led to the banning of the novel "Donderdag of Woensdag", Professor Heyns said that when he was asked for an opinion on the religious aspects of the book he only did his duty by advising a Christian organisation.

He said the word of God should always be the highest norm and last criterion for literary work.

Mr De Vries, however, described literary work as an autonomous structure with its own aesthetical demand.

In an interview afterwards, Mr De Vries urged the Church to say what it thought of art.

"But they must not do it in a condescending way. This means that the Church must account for its standpoint.

"The Church must not make itself ridiculous. The real objections to art is when the Church is teaching a completely fabricated moral as the immorality of art.

"As far as I know South African writers have no problems with any other church except for the three Afrikaans churches," Mr De Vries said.

"One of the reasons why the writers and the Church have not found each other is because ministers seldom fully debate a literary work.

"The causes of the problems remain in some cases even unread in the bookshops. If theologians accept the opinion of experts their problems will change or diminish."

Condemned

"In South Africa there is hardly a book banned or you can be assured that the dominee had a finger in the pie," said Mr De Vries.

Despite a new approach in the application of censorship, members of the guild condemned the system as a Government creation intended to further its political aims.

In another debate, on "The Writer and Politics", Mr De Vries said the whole censorship system was only a red herring.

It was not so much to uphold moral standards, but rather to promote the Government's political aims.

Publisher Koos Human claimed the Government misused the Publications Act, because it was unable to solve the real problems.

"Censorship is of little importance to state security and I just wonder if censorship and similar laws are not a sign of kragdadigheid."

Brink: I'd be jailed if I were black

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

BLACK writers in South Africa are under immense pressure and subject to persecution and interrogation, the Afrikaans Writers' Guild was told at its meeting at Bloemfontein this week.

Professor Andre Brink, of Rhodes University, said he would have been in jail long ago if he had been a black.

"But as a white writer it is not so easy for the authorities to throw me into jail," he said.

He claimed that his phone is tapped, his correspondence opened and he is followed wherever he goes.

He also told the guild that he had been shunned by SATV on several occasions.

TV producers who had approached him said later they had received instructions "from above" not to continue with the programmes.

Mr Morkel van Tonder, head of the Afrikaans radio section, assured Professor Brink he was welcome to submit any radio material, "and if it's a good story, I will definitely use it without consulting anyone else".

It would be a tragedy if it were correct, as Professor Brink claimed, that certain writers no longer felt welcome at the SABC.

Professor Brink said his problems were nothing compared to those of his black counterparts.

As writer Jan Rabie explained, "If the names are mentioned, they might get more problems."

The Writers Guild decided unanimously to express its serious concern for the way in which life was made difficult for blacks to fulfil their functions as writers.

The guild accepted motions:

- Requesting the release of political prisoners who can contribute to the peaceful solution of the country's socio-political problems.
- Requesting the release of Breyten Breytenbach.
- Confirming the guild's confidence in the strength and future of Afrikaans.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in
) the number of each question
(in the order in which it has
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PAGE ONE COMMENT

D.D. 21/4/80

Set this man free!

It is bad enough that Transkeian citizens employed by the Daily Dispatch in Umtata can no longer do their jobs because of the Matanzima Government's ban on the newspaper.

It is worse, however, that a senior journalist among them, Mr Sydney Moses, has been detained by the police since Thursday of last week and is being held incommunicado.

His family do not even know where he is being held, nor has his wife been allowed to see him.

The Daily Dispatch, as Mr Moses' employer, has sought legal help in East London and in Umtata to try to establish if perhaps he is being held under some section of Transkei's security laws. So far we have no information. Nor has there been any statement from Transkei's Minister of Justice or from the country's Commissioner of Police.

All that is known is that Mr Moses was called to police headquarters originally for questioning about an interview he sought with the Prime Minister of Transkei relating to the possibility of the Shah of Iran coming to Transkei.

According to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Moses had received information about a private telephone conversation Chief George had conducted about the Shah with an overseas caller.

Mr Moses has admitted he received an anonymous tip-off that the Prime Minister had received a telephone call from Johannesburg about the Shah. As a result of this he immediately sought information from the Prime Minister himself about any developments in negotiations with the Shah (as any dedicated journalist would do). Later he also responded to a police request to make a statement about the anonymous tip-off, in the form of an unsigned note, he had found on his desk when he arrived at his office on Thursday morning.

The Prime Minister apparently suspects that someone at the international exchange in Umtata broke confidence by informing Mr Moses of the telephone call. He has asked the Postmaster General to investigate this possibility.

We ask in all fairness how this can justify holding Mr Moses, who did no more than approach the Prime Minister about the unsigned note he had found on his desk.

As a relevant witness in the inquiry instigated by the Prime Minister, Mr Moses could be available, as a person resident in Umtata, to give any further evidence if required.

There seems to us to be no justification to hold him in police detention and we call for his immediate release.

Dispatch man still detained

EAST LONDON — A Senior Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, who was detained in Umtata on Thursday, is apparently still being held by Transkeian Security Police.

Mr Moses was questioned on Thursday in connection with queries he put to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call concerning the Shah of Iran.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, could not be reached yesterday. He has not disclosed which section of the security legislation Mr Moses is being held under, nor when he will be released.

Mr Moses' wife said yesterday the only news she had received of her husband was from an anonymous telephone caller who said he was being held in the Sterkspruit maximum security prison near the Lesotho border. "Naturally, I am extremely concerned," she said.

Mrs Moses' telephone was disconnected on Thursday but reconnected the following day.

Meanwhile, Dispatch reporter Richard Wicksteed, who was also on the Umtata bureau staff before the newspaper was banned in Transkei last week, returned to East London on Saturday.

He will start duty today as a reporter in East London.

The third Umtata bureau reporter, Mr Stan Mzimba, who was in East London last week to familiarise himself with new editorial techniques, returned to Transkei on Friday.

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, said because Mr Mzimba and Mr Moses could no longer operate as reporters in Transkei, they would probably be offered posts outside of Transkei and would be kept on full salary pending decisions about their future. — DDR.

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property society seems to permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

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SOFTENED

Professor Jan van Rooyen of the criminal law and procedure department at Unisa, said the question of parole for Mandela rested on the discretion of the particular prison commissioner, who relied on the ruling of the Minister concerned.

But, he said, political crimes related to the times and circumstances in which they were committed and even though the ANC and the PAC be condemned outright.

The case of the political offender should be reconsidered in the light of the social mores of the time, agreed Professor Strauss.

Professor S A Strauss, professor of criminal law at Unisa, said: "The time has come to reconsider the Mandela case. The Government should practise the tradition of leniency towards political prisoners started by the great reformist, President Paul Kruger."

the hard-line statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, it could be received with the anniversary celebrations in mind said Professor Kriegmans, one of many legal and political experts urging a rethink on political crimes.

Professor S A Strauss, professor of criminal law at Unisa, said: "The time has come to reconsider the Mandela case. The Government should practise the tradition of leniency towards political prisoners started by the great reformist, President Paul Kruger."

Though the free Mande a campaign had been stalled last week by

In Pretoria, Professor Willem Kleynhans of Unisa's political science faculty has said that a good time to release Nelson Mandela would be next year, the 20th anniversary of the Republic.

ANNIVERSARY

In Pretoria, Professor Willem Kleynhans of Unisa's political science faculty has said that a good time to release Nelson Mandela would be next year, the 20th anniversary of the Republic.

Immediately after he spoke, one of the audience called for Mandela's release.

"We must fight and struggle until our real leaders are released," he said.

The call, made during a rent protest meeting at Phoenix, near Durban, was supported by more than 1 000 people — mainly Indians and some Coloured people, in spite of the presence of three security policemen.

Dr Farook Meer, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, told the meeting that the people must not lose heart over the Government's announcement that Mr Mandela would not be released.

"We must fight and struggle until our real leaders are released," he said.

Immediately after he spoke, one of the audience called for Mandela's release.

The call, made during a rent protest meeting at Phoenix, near Durban, was supported by more than 1 000 people — mainly Indians and some Coloured people, in spite of the presence of three security policemen.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than 1 000 people yesterday called for the release of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress who is imprisoned for life on Robben Island.

The call, made during a rent protest meeting at Phoenix, near Durban, was supported by more than 1 000 people — mainly Indians and some Coloured people, in spite of the presence of three security policemen.

GENERAL NEWS

1000 call: Release Mandela 'true leader'

5TAR 21/4/86 3A7

Three black organisations warned

(327) (11A) RDM 21/4/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned three key black consciousness organisations to desist from their alleged promotion of the aims of banned political movements.

Mr Le Grange was elaborating on weekend reports in Afrikaans newspapers of a speech he delivered to the Transvaal congress of the Southern Cross Fund on Friday.

In it, he accused the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) of furthering the aims of banned movements, including the African National Congress (ANC) and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

He named Cosas as an organiser of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Sharepville shootings, which he connected to the Free Mandela campaign. He also charged Azaso with propagating the ideas of the BPC, and said Azapo was working with organisations established on the instructions of the ANC.

Asked for further comment yesterday, Mr Le Grange said: "Some of these organisations are furthering the aims of banned organisations. They are moving in similar directions to banned organisations. Some are ANC-inspired."

He declined to name the ANC-orientated organisations with which Azapo is allegedly co-operating.

Mr Le Grange's speech, which he described yesterday as a serious warning to three black consciousness organisations, was made within days of the release from detention of at least 14 blacks held under the Terrorism Act.

The freed detainees include Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, a founder member of Azapo, and 12 members of Cosas.

The president of Cosas, Mr Ephraim Mogale, and a student at the University of the North, Mr Thabo Makunyane, are to appear in court in Pietersburg today on charges under the Terrorism Act. Both have been in detention since last year.

Last month, a number of blacks who are members of black consciousness organisations, including journalist members of the pro-black consciousness Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), said they had been quizzed by Security Police.

Those questioned included the acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombulelo Malane, and the suspended Azapo president, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

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...opposed evidence that fair gambles ...erally worse than fair) are accepted ...Las Vegas and elsewhere? There have ...struct preference-scaling functions v(c

C.T. 21/4/80 (331) (327) (254)

Russia: 'The strongest power of all'

Defence Reporter

THE growing European fear of a nuclear war is based not on hysteria but on the belated realization that Russia has built itself into the strongest military power in the world . . . in spite of year-long talks about detente and disarmament.

Western experts have now abandoned the long-held views that the Russian military expansion, which began in 1955, was essentially the sort of build-up to be expected from an internationally-acknowledged super-power responding to the challenges of the nuclear age.

In his recent book "The Soviet Threat to Europe and Africa", the Cape Town strategic-affairs writer Douglas McClure notes that "the latest British statement on defence estimates declared that there could be no doubt that the Soviet Union enjoys a military capability which is intended to be used".

Mr McClure, a University of Cape Town lecturer who has studied under leading overseas strategic thinkers and who predicted last year's invasion of Afghanistan, says in his book that "the nature and scale of the Soviet military build-up appears quite alarming".

He says Russian military spending peaked at 10 to 11 percent of the gross national product in the 1950s — and then continued to climb to the "astonishing" level of 14 percent, "and still shows not the slightest inclination of dropping".

He adds: "Nato analysts (of the 1960s) did not seriously believe the USSR was committed to a policy which would ultimately outstrip the Western powers and Nato in particular, and consequently they predicted that the escalation would reach a level of slight superiority and then begin to taper off.

"In 1973-74 this level was, in fact, attained. Not only did the USSR continue beyond it, but the Kremlin allocated even more resources in terms of manpower, money and hardware to the military effort."

According to figures published in his book, Russia:

- Manufactures 1 800 fixed-wing and 700 helicopters a year.
- Manufactures an average of 2 600 tanks a year, virtually all of them fully protected against nuclear, chemical and biological warfare.
- Is now "better prepared to engage in chemical warfare than any other nation enjoying formidable offensive and protective capabilities. While the USSR ostensibly adheres to a total ban on the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, it is reliably reported that between 70 000 and 100 000 Soviet technicians are engaged in the full-time research and production of chemical warfare agents and toxins such as Sarin, Soman and VX, which attack the human nervous system".
- Has an intercontinental ballistic missile armoury containing 1 600 rockets capable of knocking out targets as far away as the United States. It has also built up a large mobile force of SS-20 intermediate range ballistic missiles on tracked launchers, which do not come under the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt) because they are IRBMs and not ICBMs.
- Has evolved an intensive nuclear civil defence plan involving decentralization of new industry, bomb-shelters, mass evacuation of civilians and stockpiling of food, all based on a civil defence philosophy of "the inevitability of war with capitalism".
- Has embarked on a space satellite communications network for its own forces, designed "to effectively jam Western monitoring systems and communications surveillance devices, in the Nato forces particularly.

"In addition, the USSR has launched a space-test vehicle designed to intercept and destroy Nato and United States satellites in space . . . From all the evidence available, it appears that the USSR intends to dominate the near-earth space region before the year 1990, unless there is a dramatic change of direction."

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Total [31]

strategy

'threat to anti-apartheid writers'

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister's concept of "total strategy" posed a potential threat to the independence of Afrikaans writers, Professor Andre Brink said yesterday.

Prof Brink, a noted Afrikaans author, argued strongly against the idea that Afrikaans writers should subordinate themselves to the demands of politicians.

He was speaking to about 200 students at Rand Afrikaans University, who applauded his speech enthusiastically.

And in an address to a University of the Witwatersrand Graduation ceremony last night, Prof Brink said that men such as Nelson Mandela and Braam Fischer had been involved "in a struggle for sanity in an insane structure".

It was this questioning which could lead to "significant social action". It had been the starting point of Mandela, Fischer, the Soweto Students Representative Council and Phozamile Botha.

He urged students to look for alternatives to the present political system. "If Mandela can survive without pass laws, group areas and the Immorality Act, why should we be the only country to need them for survival?"

But the fact that books which were critical of apartheid were read abroad "might demonstrate a dimension of Afrikaner action which makes survival more possible".

In his Wits University address, Prof Brink called on students to question their society — to ask: "What is happening and why?"

Prof Brink said that creative writing, even if it had political content, was different from political activism. It had a universal message beyond the political situation and dealt with "people rather than politics". It was important for the voice of Afrikaans writers to be heard overseas. Prof Brink argued, saying that some writers were accused of "stabbing their own people in the back" if their works were read abroad.

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"Had the challenge of their intellectual inquiry been met instead of thwarted, violence could have been avoided."

In his RAU address, Prof Brink said that the "total strategy" idea meant that "the political system demands precedence over all other considerations: certainly over the essential demands and needs of the creative individual".

Later, he again referred to "total strategy" and said: "It is obviously natural that the Afrikaner writer - he who regards his individual search more than the needs of the 'volk' — should be regarded with suspicion and even hate.

"It is he, who, when the trenches are dug, commits the treachery of asking: why is this french horn? What am I defending here?"

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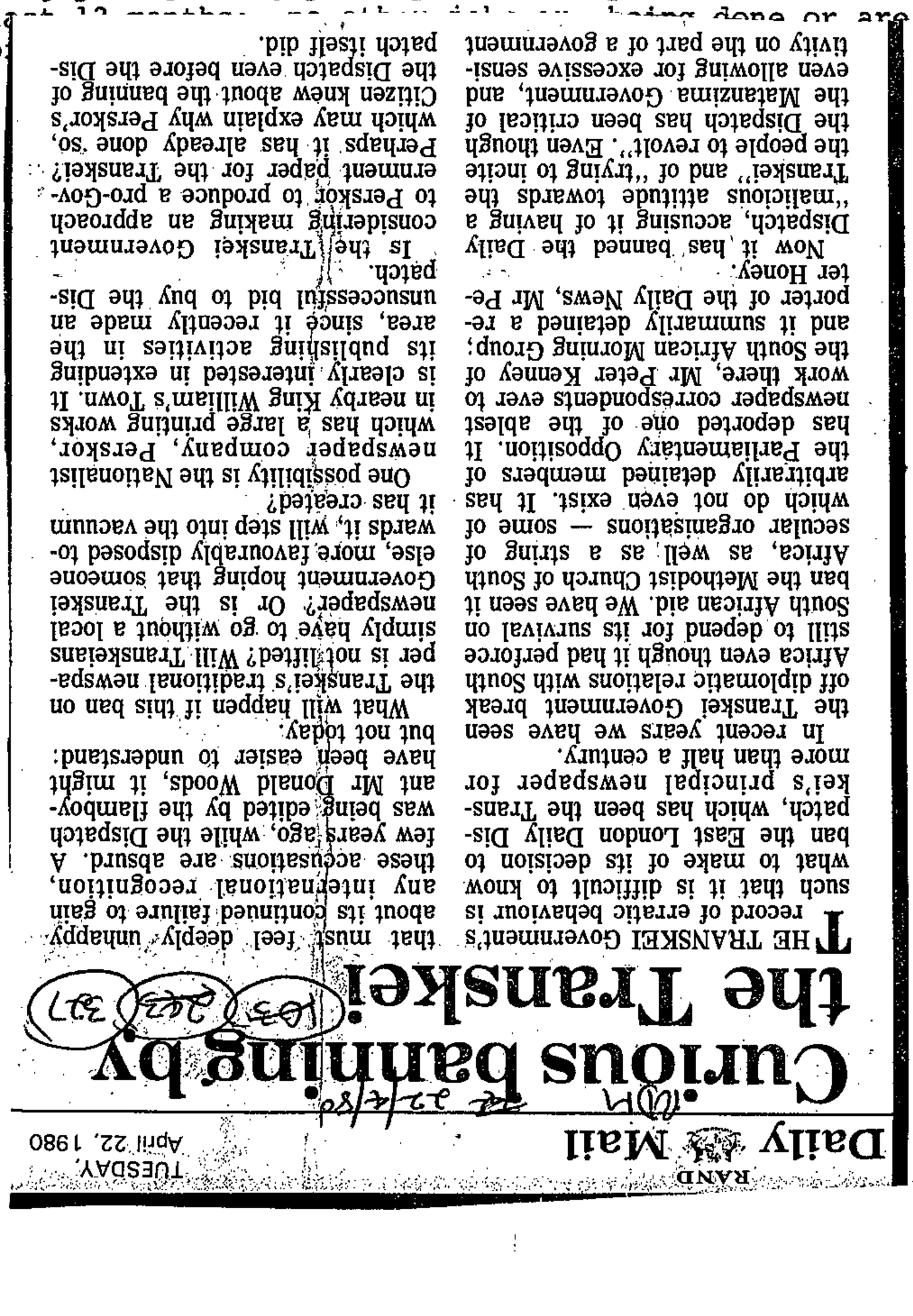
(b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

(d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,6000 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.

(f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months, no other jobs are being done or are likely to be o



Curious banning by the Transkei

THE TRANSKEI Government's record of erratic behaviour is such that it is difficult to know what to make of its decision to ban the East London Daily Dispatch, which has been the Transkei's principal newspaper for more than half a century.

In recent years we have seen the Transkei Government break off diplomatic relations with South Africa even though it had perforce still to depend for its survival on South African aid. We have seen it ban the Methodist Church of South Africa, as well as a string of secular organisations — some of which do not even exist. It has arbitrarily detained members of the Parliamentary Opposition. It has deported one of the ablest newspaper correspondents ever to work there, Mr Peter Kenney of the South African Morning Group; and it summarily detained a reporter of the Daily News, Mr Peter Honey.

Now it has banned the Daily Dispatch, accusing it of having a "malicious attitude towards the Transkei" and of "trying to incite the people to revolt". Even though the Dispatch has been critical of the Matanzima Government, and even allowing for excessive sensitivity on the part of a government that must feel deeply unhappy about its continued failure to gain any international recognition, these accusations are absurd. A few years ago, while the Dispatch was being edited by the flamboyant Mr Donald Woods, it might have been easier to understand: but not today.

What will happen if this ban on the Transkei's traditional newspaper is not lifted? Will Transkeians simply have to go without a local newspaper? Or is the Transkei Government hoping that someone else, more favourably disposed towards it, will step into the vacuum it has created?

One possibility is the Nationalist newspaper company, Perskor, which has a large printing works in nearby King William's Town. It is clearly interested in extending its publishing activities in the area, since it recently made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Dispatch.

Is the Transkei Government considering making an approach to Perskor to produce a pro-Government paper for the Transkei?

RAND Daily Mail TUESDAY, April 22, 1980

EDITORIAL OPINION

327

V. d. Bergh surprise

It will rate as the most surprising statement of the year — General Hendrik van den Bergh coming out publicly with the claim: "I have never believed in the principle of restricting people."

The popular conception was that the General, as head of Boss, had been responsible for hundreds of people being restricted and had been responsible, also, for strengthening the legislation under which this was made possible.

But what he has said now is that this was the work of the Department of Justice. "We did not make recommendations, we submitted reports," he says.

Some people might regard that as rather a fine distinction. However, what matters now is what the General went on to say.

He believed the system of restricting people did not work.

If he were still responsible for security in the changed circumstances of today, he would order an in-depth investigation into the position of Nelson Mandela with a view to releasing him.

Mandela was not a communist. He stood for black nationalism, just as an Afrikaner stood for Afrikaner nationalism.

But he did not blame the government if it felt it could not release Mandela for Mandela had committed a serious offence.

Even accepting that last point, what General Van den Bergh has recommended must have come as a bolt from the blue for the government. Little wonder that the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, declined to comment.

For what General Van den Bergh said is absolutely true. Since Mr Mugabe's sweeping victory in Rhodesia and the advent of the new Zimbabwe, South Africa is facing a radically changed situation.

It is a situation that cries out for reassessment, and, where reassessment shows change is necessary, the courage and the statesmanship to alter policies to meet those changes.

We have no hesitation in saying that Rhodesia's example is one South Africa cannot ignore. Will we — any more than was Rhodesia — be able to avoid having to talk to people like Sam Nujoma and Nelson Mandela if a viable policy acceptable to a majority of the people of this country and South West Africa is to be found?

LO 23/4/80

SA a totalitarian system says prof

(327)

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's political structure had to a large extent been transformed into a totalitarian system, Professor J. D. Van der Vyver told the University of Cape Town conference on censorship yesterday...

The totalitarian system had been created largely as a result of the religious values, he said.

A substantial portion of the South African public had over the years come to rely on the coercive power of state authority as a means of enforcing these values.

If a libertarian society was to be restored here South Africans would had to exchange their faith in state controlled compulsion and coercion for a new appraisal of the virtue of persuasion and conviction, he said.

Professor Van der Vyver, who lectures in law at the University of the Witwatersrand was the first speaker to address the conference the first national censorship conference to be held in South Africa.

He said the "interest of the state" had proved to be a convenient generality which could be turned and twisted by the government of the day to suit its own whims and fancies.

Dealing with the press, Prof Van der Vyver said the onus placed on newspaper reporters to show that they had taken all reasonable steps to verify their reports created a convenient method for the bureaucracy to stifle reporting on maladministration in the state departments concerned.

"By refusing to speak to the press the officials of the prison service, mental health institutions and the police may make it impossible for a reporter to obtain verification of information at his disposal.

"The point is that the appropriate authorities will most likely withhold information from the press in those cases where the rumours investigated happen to be true" he said. — DDC.

Censorship in SA a 'political weapon'

231/4/80 (327) Argus

CENSORSHIP may be regarded as 'aggression against the free enterprise of the mind', and is part and parcel of the 'institutionalised violence employed by the State to keep itself in control', according to Professor Andre Brink, head of the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at Rhodes University.

Addressing the UCT conference on censorship, Professor Brink said that in South Africa censorship could not be seen in isolation but was part of an overall authoritarian strategy which also expressed itself in detention without trial, arbitrary bannings and the 'Awesome web of secret activities of security police.'

As such it formed part of a political system and was by no means prompted primarily by moral or religious considerations, Professor Brink said. It was primarily a political weapon.

About 20 000 titles by the world's leading authorities remained banned, he said, and the 'imposition of silence' was one of the 'most pernicious forms of institutionalised violence the State has at its disposal.'

Censorship by its very nature sprang from a need to impose mass values and was aimed most especially against those whose questioning of mass values were a hallmark of the work of truly creative writers.

These mass values were interpreted by a small group of appointed persons who had the right to decide for an entire society what it should read, see, discuss, and, in the final analysis, think.

Professor Brink said that unless every author could be assured of a 'square deal' there could be no peace of mind for anyone else.

'The unfreedom of only one author endangers the freedom of all others,' he said.

Censors refuse chance to air views

THE organisers of UCT's censorship conference yesterday appealed to the Directorate of Publications to attend the conference and explain — from an academic platform — the procedures of the censorship system.

Conference organiser Mr Clem Druker said the directorate often made the point that there was inadequate liaison with the Press and public, and that no rapport existed.

'And since this conference is a golden opportunity to establish this, I invited them in last November,' he said.

BRIEF

When the directorate declined the invitation Mr Druker wrote to the Secretary for the Interior about the matter, and in January he received a brief reply stating: 'The directorate will not attend the conference.'

Mr Druker said the conference audience was not expecting 'State secrets.'

'We simply want to hear how they work, how a film is censored, or a book found undesirable.

'Why must they hide something that does not have to be hidden?'

Ironically, the man who was the central figure in the censorship system until a few weeks ago, Mr Justice Lammie Snyman, has been a prominent participant in the conference.

At least two participants withdrew when they learned of Mr Justice Snyman's presence, but one — the satirist Robert Kirby — has since changed his mind and was due to address the conference today.

AUTOCRATIC

And yesterday Dr Richard Rive — one of the writers participating in a symposium — said such boycotts were on the same 'autocratic level' as banning a book.

Dr Rive — who expressed strong rejection of censorship — said he would fight for the right of even censors to put their views.

In Mr Justice Snyman's own address to the conference yesterday, he had said there were 'two schools' of thought on the subject of censorship.

LISTERING

Both Professor J D van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand School of Law, and the Afrikaans writer, Professor Andre Brink, had delivered blistering attacks on censorship, but in spite of this Mr Justice Snyman said he had 'liked' both addresses.

He said, however, that he feared little would be learnt by the audience, since only the 'smaller of the two schools' of thought were represented.

Mandela campaign 'ended talks'

Argus 23/4/80

331 327 1ff

From a Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH. — The free Mandela campaign had seriously damaged delicate negotiations which could have led to Nelson Mandela being released from Robben Island, Mr Gibson Thula, chairman of publicity for Inkatha, said last night.

Answering a question from the floor during the SAAK congress on the constitution, Mr Thula said he had not mentioned it before but the matter had been the subject of discussion 'as far back when Mr Vorster was Prime Minister'.

IN FEBRUARY

Even as recently as February this year Inkatha had 'eyeball to eyeball' discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

'These discussions had gone far when the free Mandela campaign started,' he said.

'Word then came back to us that the feeling was that to free Mandela now would be bad politics. I feel very bad about it,' Mr Thula said.

Inkatha has opted for talking' — Page 2

UK criticism of Dispatch ban

M 23/4/82 (2113) (327)

Transkei gloom over news blackout — MP

UMTATA — The banning of the Daily Dispatch had left a pall of gloom over the country and the whole Transkei had been upset by the sudden news blackout, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe said in the Assembly here yesterday.

Leading the debate on his motion which seeks a commission of inquiry or select committee to look into the Transkei Public Security Act and consider amendments, Chief Mlindazwe said:

"The government should have considered the people's feelings on the removal of their daily paper. When there is no newspaper in any community, the people are left in darkness and ignorance about what happens inside and outside their country.

"As a result of this banning the standard of reporting in those papers that remain is going to deteriorate as they will be starved of news of cheap scandals," Chief Mlindazwe said.

Examples of harassment in Transkei where the deportation of Mr Peter Kenny of the Daily Dispatch, the banning of two Xhosa weekly papers, Isaziso and Isizwe, and the detention and questioning of reporters by Security Police.

If a referendum could be held, Transkeians would say they preferred that the Daily Dispatch be charged in a court of law rather than be banned. The Transkei Parliament should also have been given the opportunity to discuss the newspaper before it was banned.

He said the Security Act had the stink of the white man and seemed to legislate against the freedom or independence of its own people.

"Legislation must not be detrimental to the sovereignty and democratic principles of our newly born state which desperately seeks acceptance and recognition," Chief Mlindazwe said.

The black man had one common enemy, the white man. The white man's laws were against the black man.

Chief Mlindazwe said paramount chiefs and chiefs were attracted by the Transkei constitution and wanted to take part in politics, but the government was now using the Public Security Act against them.

A government front bencher and Chief Whip of the ruling party, Mr Cromwell Diko, said he opposed the motion because the mover wanted to get rid of the Act so that firearms could be smuggled into Eastern Pondoland.

Mr Diko accused opposition members of trying to revive the support for the banned African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, using the Assembly as their platform.

He accused Chief Mlindazwe of collecting firearms in his area and allowing them to be smuggled into Transkei through Bizana.

"When Transkei gained self-government, a top security officer in Kokstad told me we would face the problem of firearms infiltrated through Bizana," he said.

He contended that persons held under the security law were tried in courts of law and convicted. — SAPA.

LONDON — Top level reaction to the banning of the Daily Dispatch by Transkei is strongly critical of the newly independent territory.

Academics, civil rights leaders and politicians condemn Transkei's action as an affront to free speech and democracy.

Mr Humphry Berkeley, former Tory MP and one-time adviser to the Transkei Government summed up overseas reaction when he said here last night: "This action by Transkei is extraordinarily unwise and short-sighted because the vast majority of educated people in Transkei read the Daily Dispatch.

"They have a high regard for this newspaper and by banning it Transkei has only discredited itself."

Mr Berkely added that this was a further indication of the "sorry path" Transkei had taken. — DDR.

Sydney Moses in and out of hospital

EAST LONDON — Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei Security Police since last Thursday, was yesterday taken to hospital for a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure complaint.

The doctor who treated Mr Moses at the Umtata General Hospital, Dr D. Maqubela, said he had admitted him to Ward F and added his condition was 'not serious'.

When further inquiries were made at the hospital last night, a nurse who did not reveal her name, said Mr Moses had been transferred to Wellington Prison.

The nurse said they had been given instructions that all people detained under the security laws must be transferred to the prison as their relatives and friends had easy access to them in hospital.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said he had no knowledge of Mr Moses being taken to hospital yesterday.

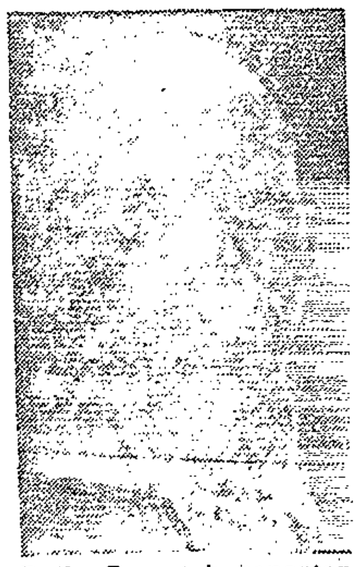
Mr Moses' wife said she saw him at the hospital yesterday.

"I even kissed him and when I did so the security policeman in attendance — I was told it was a Mr Nomngan... — said I had no right to get that close to him without his permission," Mrs Moses said.

When her husband was to be admitted to hospital, a female member of the Security Police she knew as Miss Jafta, had said he should not be admitted.

"She said he could not be admitted to the hospital because his family and friends would have access to him," Mrs Moses said.

She had shaken her husband's hand and felt his temperature was high.



Daily Dispatch reporter Mr Sydney Moses who is ill.

"I had quite a hot argument with the police about his admission to hospital but Sydney asked me to go," Mrs Moses said.

From her husband's outward appearance she said he seemed to be drawn and she could see he was not well.

Mrs Moses said she had written a letter to Brig. Ngceba yesterday explaining that her husband was due to see a doctor this week and requesting that he be taken to a doctor for a check-up.

"I also asked that the doctor who sees him should contact our family doctor for his history and treatment."

Mr Moses is detained in connection with a telephone call he made to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone conversation the Prime Minister was supposed to have had with an intermediary about the deposed Shah of Iran.

Mrs Moses said she was preparing to go to Fort Hare University on Saturday where her eldest son, Mr Daliwonga Moses, would be receiving a B. Juris degree. — DDR

Argus. 23/4/80

Ominous signs point to total(itarian) strategy

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THERE were ominous signs from Parliament yesterday that, if divisions in the Government continue to paralyse the reformist initiative, recourse to totalitarianism could become the Government's only option in dealing with mounting and irresistible pressure for fundamental change in South Africa.

The first sign was the threat made in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to close down coloured schools and 'give attention to the future of coloured teachers' unless order was restored by the end of the week.

Following on a remarkably conciliatory statement made by Mr Steyn outside the House only hours earlier, this sudden big-stick approach left opposition MPs sitting with looks of total dismay on their faces.

Cabinet

In between the two statements came the weekly meeting of the Cabinet.

And, hey presto! A conciliatory appeal to coloured students to return to their studies became a drastic threat to close down their schools, blaming the Press for abetting the cause of agitators.

View from the Gallery by John Battersby

The second ominous sign from Parliament yesterday was a reminder that the pace of political reform, particularly regarding the removal of hurtful discrimination, is hopelessly retarded.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) pointed out during the parliamentary vote of the Budget debate that in the year 1980 MPs were still not allowed to entertain black guests in the main parliamentary dining room.

Not white

Mr Dalling told the Assembly that the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, had recently been refused permission by the Speaker to entertain members of the International Cricket Conference in the parliamentary dining room because one of the delegates and the party host were not white.

Ironically, the international delegation was investigating progress in the removal of racial discrimination in South African sport.

At the very same time, Mr Dalling observed, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was calling for the removal of hurtful and unnecessary discrimination as point six of his celebrated 12-point plan.

And on the very same day the Minister of Sport, Mr Punt Janson, was telling the delegation that discrimination in South African sport had been eliminated.

One party

The third sign yesterday came during the second reading debate on a Bill which seeks to extend from three to 12 months the period during which a Cabinet Minister can sit in Parliament without being an elected member.

It was the cool-headed Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) who saw the measure as taking South Africa a step further on the road to a one-party state.

It all concerned the principle of ministerial accountability to the electorate which, he observed, was a cornerstone of democracy in the Westminster style.

For a Cabinet Minister to be able to sit in Parliament for a full year without being accountable to the electorate was quite intolerable.

All the more so if one took into consideration that Cabinet Ministers had emphatically rejected the concept of joint Cabinet responsibility at the time of the Information scandal.

'If we allow this creeping erosion of democracy to continue we will soon end up with the Government being the master rather than the servant of the people,' he said.

'And that is the difference between a democracy and a totalitarian state,' Mr Miller reminded the Assembly.

Direct entry

Mr Dalling suggested that the underlying motive of the Bill could be to give, as has been widely speculated, the present Director-General of South West Africa, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, a direct entry into the Cabinet.

'Or perhaps this Bill will be to give the SADF less clandestine representation on the executive,' Mr Dalling suggested.

But there was other speculation Mr Dalling did not dabble in.

The measure would give the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, a free hand in his end-of-session Cabinet reshuffle eliminating, the need for new appointees to fight a by-election before the widely predicted April 1981 general election.

It would also cover Mr Botha against large-scale resignations from the Cabinet during the parliamentary recess should the ruling party fall into disarray.

All in all the signs from Parliament yesterday did nothing to allay fears that Mr Botha's total national strategy is fast becoming a totalitarian national strategy.

Bury apartheid, says writer

Argus 23/4/80

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SOUTH AFRICA will not be rid of censorship 'until apartheid is buried', writer Sipho Sepalma said yesterday at the University of Cape Town censorship conference.

Mr Sepalma said that in the same way that blacks were not interested in hotels and restaurants being opened, so they were not interested in 'improvements' in the censorship system.

Censorship was a form of discrimination, and blacks wanted the entire system of discrimination scrapped.

He had been told that he would be 'broken by the system', and if this happened, it was 'my lot'.

Writers, he said, 'are going to be saying these things, because that is our life'.

Dr Richard Rive said censorship should not be seen chiefly in its 'moralistic sense', but essentially in terms of 'political thought control'.

With the banning in April 1966 of a large number of black writers, he said, only Nadine Gordimer had raised her voice in protest against this use of political machinery as literary censorship.

The banning of the writers — many of whom were in voluntary or forced exile — had shifted the emphasis from banning 'writings' to 'writers', and South African literature had become 'white by law'.

Dr Rive said he would never submit a book to the Appeal Board, since this would give legitimacy to the principle of censorship.

He said writers did not write to 'influence' readers. 'And you can't really ban books, because you can't ban ideas.'

That, he said, was a problem for 'the other side' — not for him.

The other writers taking part in the symposium were Jan Rabie and John Coetzee.

Post 23/4/80 (32)

'Bannings are one form of appreciation'

BLACK WRITERS are going to celebrate each and every black publication that is banned, starting with Forced Landing.

Forced Landing, an anthology of short stories edited by journalist Mothobi Mutloatse, was banned last week.

"We will rejoice at the fact that the authorities at least do have a sense of appreciation of black art and dignity," said Mothobi.

He said censorship in South Africa is an epitome of white arrogance and the banning of books by black South Africans is part of the "new deal" to control and regulate the black man's mind and dignity.

This is because the authorities are not satisfied with merely controlling the black man's body they are also determined to conquer his mind.

PERNICIOUS

"The black writer in South Africa is harassed, intimidated and persecuted by the censors, among others mainly because he is daring enough to reveal the truth about the rottenness of the pernicious apartheid system," he said.

Mothobi said the black writer, for his boldness, is going to be called all sorts of names simply for defending black dignity.

"Of course he has no alternative, this is his divine calling because writing is not an art or occupation to him. It has now become his religion too.

"It is part of his blood system, a gift from God, therefore a holy activity. It does not matter what the censors say or do to black literature, the die has been cast," he said.

23/4/80

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Post

Blacks hardest hit by curbs Brink

23/4/80

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BLACK writers live in direct danger of life and liberty, according to Professor Andre Brink head of the department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at Rhodes University.

Addressing the University of Cape Town conference on censorship, Prof Brink gave examples of young writers intimidated in some form or another by authorities.

White writers could breathe more easily, he said but a " special category seems to be reserved for dissenting Afrikaans writers, because of the threat they pose to the monolithic structure of power politics in the county."

Official reaction to such dissent would begin with paternal concern with a prodigal or recalcitrant son to later stages including interception of mail, the tapping of one's telephone, and constant scrutiny by the security police.

He said playwrights were hit even harder than other writers since their work was aimed directly at performance, while a novel could still be circulated — and clandestinely.

Prof Brink said censorship could not be seen in isolation but was part of an overall authoritarian strategy which also expresses itself in detention without trial, arbitrary bannings, and the "awesome web of secret activities of security police."

AD 23/4/80

Author: bannings won't surprise

PRETORIA — Black writers would no longer be surprised when their works were banned, they almost expected it, Mothobi Motloatse said yesterday.

Mr Motloatse, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of Pen, was reacting to the news that the Publications Control Board had decided to outlaw his anthology of short stories, Forced Landing.

The banning came five weeks after it had appeared in bookshops and it was the ninth black publication to be declared undesirable in South Africa in the last 15 months.

Other works by black writers which have been banned during this period include Staffrider (Raven Press), Africa My Beginning (Ingoapele Madingoane), Muriel at Metropolitan (Miriam Tlali), Just the Two of Us (Miriam Tlali), Call Me Not a Man (Mtutuzeli Matshoba) and Wietie (Sable Books).

"Censorship in South Africa is the epitome of white arrogance and the banning of books by black South Africans is part of the new deal to control and regulate the black man's mind and dignity as well.

"The black writer for this boldness is going to be called all sorts of names like agitator, activist and subversive simply for defending black dignity.

"The banning fortifies the impression that there is a lot to hide in South Africa," Mr Motloatse said. — DDC.

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'Black writers will rejoice at bans'

Pretoria Bureau

BLACK writers would no longer be surprised when their works were banned because they almost expected it, Mr Matholi Motloatse, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the writers' organisation PEN, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the news that the Publications Control Board had decided to ban his anthology of short stories, "Forced Landing".

The banning came five weeks after "Forced Landing" appeared in bookshops. It is the ninth black publication to be declared undesirable in South Africa in the last 15 months.

Other works by local black writers which have been banned during this period include Staffrider (Ravan Press); Africa My Beginning (Ingoapele Madingoane); Muriel at Metropolitan and Just the Two of Us (both by Miriam Tlali); Call Me Not a Man (Mtutuzeli Matshoba) and Wetlo (Sable Books).

Perhaps the most unusual action taken by the authorities was against Miriam Tlali, whose "Muriel at Metropolitan" was banned five years after being published. "Just The Two of Us" was banned while still in manuscript form.

"I was not surprised nor affected in any way by the banning of 'Forced Landing'," Mr Motloatse said.

Instead, black writers would "celebrate" after every banned publication. A celebration for "Forced Landing" was scheduled soon for the Orlando POCC, he said.

"We'll rejoice at the fact that the authorities do, at least, have sense of appreciation for black art and dignity," Mr Motloatse said.

"Censorship in South Africa is the epitome of white arrogance and the banning of books by black South Africans is part of the new deal to control and regulate the black man's mind and dignity as well.

"And the black writer, for this boldness, is going to be called all sorts of names like agitator and activist, simply for defending black dignity.

"The banning fortifies the people's impression that there is a lot to hide in South Africa," Mr Motloatse said.

He added that what people wrote about was what they

Snyman writes off the censor system

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CAPE TOWN. — The former chairman of the Publications Control Board, Mr Justice Lammie Snyman, told a conference yesterday he had given up all hope that South Africa's present censorship system would work.

Addressing a conference on censorship at the University of Cape Town, Mr Justice Snyman said the need for objectivity was the most serious difficulty in the system.

Outlining the mechanics of censorship in South Africa, he said the Directorate of Publications was administrative and had no powers of adjudication.

The directorate appointed publications committees from a list of names provided by the Minister of the Interior.

To understand fully the mechanics of the system of censorship or control as provided by the 1974 Publications Act, it was necessary to know "what the mischief is that the Act is aimed at", he said.

The South African community was highly conservative and religious and largely isolated from Western influences — except perhaps for a Victorianism which had only strengthened its conservatism.

"But Western patterns inevitably infiltrated into South Africa, bringing about a rift between the old and new concepts of morality," he said.

Parliament — "essentially a conservative body" — had become alarmed at these developments, and a Select Committee of Parliament recommended, after an extensive inquiry, that legislation should be introduced "to prevent the spread of this permissiveness and obscene and undesirable literature into South Africa".

The system had failed to accomplish this, Mr Snyman said.

He, as chairman of the appeal board and one of the adjudicators, had done his best, "but obviously have failed to persuade my fellow adjudicators to apply the test which Parliament required us to apply."

"As is often the case, a guilty party looks for mitigating factors, and a mitigating factor I put forward is that whereas previously the Government had stood firm on the application of the Act, its present approach is to avoid a confrontation with the literarians *(sic)* and their supporting Press.

"This inevitably has had its effect on adjudicators, causing them to waver in their decisions and to relax the tests for undesirability formerly applied.

"They are giving way to the clamour of literarians and the Press," Mr Snyman said.

If Parliament was still in earnest about implementing the Publications Act, it would have to scrap the present system of adjudication and devise a workable one.

"But it will have to give the matter urgent attention. It is later than they think," he said. — Sapa.

AG Act to cover up Info Prof

CAPE TOWN. — The primary motivation behind the Advocate-General Act was to "keep from the public, knowledge of whatever instances of corruption and maladministration may from time to time be reported, investigated and uncovered".

This was said yesterday by Prof J D van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand School of Law, when he addressed a University of Cape Town conference on South African censorship laws.

He said the sovereign right of the news media to fearlessly disclose information and comment freely on topical issues was important enough to warrant special attention.

There had been a trend towards the "gradual abridgment of the right of the Press to publish reports dealing with the maladministration of the affairs of State by the Government."

Referring to the 1957 Defence Act, the 1959 Prisons Act and recent amendments to the Police Act, Prof Van der Vyver said the onus on reporters to show they had taken all reasonable steps to verify their report, created a convenient method to stifle reporting on maladministration in the State departments concerned.

"By refusing to speak to the Press, the officials of the prisons service, mental health institutions and the police force, may make it impossible for a reporter to verify information at his disposal to safeguard himself and his newspaper against conviction, if it should appear that his information was not entirely true," Prof Van der Vyver said.

Concepts such as "the interest of the State" had proved to be convenient generalities that could be turned and twisted by the government of the day to suit its own "whims and fancies", he said.

"Statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which led to the introduction in Parliament of the Bill, leave no doubt that the Act was in fact inspired by the abortive efforts of the Government to conceal the Information Scandal," Prof Van der Vyver said.

"The Press may be required to follow rumours, to uncover irregularities; to stimulate public consciousness and give credit where it is due.

"An inquisitive and meticulous Press is for these reasons feared and detested by top persons in authority with excessive powers at their disposal," he

What does Mandela think now?

A campaign for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela has attracted widespread interest, but few South Africans know what political beliefs he now holds, writes political reporter TOM DUFF.

STAR 23/4/80

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It is not surprising that South Africans know so little about Nelson Mandela. Wideranging provisions of the Prisons Act and the fact that he is banned prevent him from being quoted, his writings from being read in South Africa and his views on current political issues from being known. Unless special permission is obtained, even a photograph of him cannot be published.

His wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, is allowed to see him once a month, but even if the law allowed her to describe his thinking on various topical issues, these could not be published. She is also a banned person.

Besides children and immediate relatives, the authorities have occasionally allowed Mandela other visitors.

These have included British barrister, Mr Nelson Mustoe QC, and former British Cabinet Minister Mr Dennis Healey, who described Mandela as "an old friend."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, used to see him fairly regularly, but the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, stopped these visits about five years ago.

The Red Cross is allowed to visit Robben Island once a year.

Mandela's biographical details are fairly well known.

He was born in Transkei, a member of the Tembu royal house, his imagination was fired by tales of tribal heroes; he was a student activist and, as a forceful, charismatic person, he swiftly rose to a position of leadership in the now-banned African National Congress.

A decision to opt for violence as a means of change finallly culminated in his being sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of sabotage.

This much is known, but a question which is now increasingly being posed is: where does he stand now?

Homage is frequently paid to him by leaders of black groups which are antagonistic towards each other. Relations between Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Soweto Committee of Ten chairman Dr Nthato Motlana are frigid, but both have made repeated calls for Mandela's release.

What are his views on THEIR differing political roles?

Questions being asked by opposition MPs and a few Nationalist MPs are:

Has Mandela renounced violence as a means of change? What is his vision of South Africa in the future?

The Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has conceded that there are differences of opinion within the PFP over the current campaign for Mandela's release. He has, however, denied that this is a divisive issue in the party and said it is not a matter affecting fundamental party principles.

He has urged the Government to consider Mandela's release in the interests of negotiating a peaceful

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Sepamla: Censorship talks also perpetuate apartheid

THE organisers of the Censorship Conference at the University of Cape Town perpetuated apartheid by viewing their subject only from a white point of view, Mr Sipho Sepamla, poet, author and director of the Federal Union of Black Arts (Fuba) said yesterday.

Speaking from the floor at the end of producer Robert Kirby's address, Mr Sepamla said black artists suffered far greater humiliation in the censorship of their works than did white writers and producers.

"A conference such as this airs only the problems experienced by white theatres, producers, writers. There is no attempt to even inform people of the problems experienced by black artists, never mind seeking a solution to these problems.

"How many white people know, for instance, that black artists are required to submit any work they want to perform to their township superintendent for approval? Township superintendents who most often know nothing about art, nothing about theatre and nothing about writing.

"It is time that apartheid and all its influences was more seriously considered, not only at a conference such as this but by the people who address the conferences" he said.

Mr Kirby earlier told the conference that the most insidious aspect of South Africa's censorship laws was the entrenched anonimity of complaints and committees involved in the assessment of any work.

"At any stage of any performance, any member of the public may make a complaint to the Publications Control Board. A committee will be formed — which is free in terms of the law to enter the theatre at no charge — to view and assess the work.

In practice however, this committee usually chooses to remain anonymous, so its members buy their tickets and come incognito.

"The credentials of this committee and of the complainant cannot be judged because their anonymity remains intact throughout, and the committee may be made up of members of a church, the Vrouefederasie, Cabinet Ministers or civil servants.

Mr Kirby said another very serious product of the censorship system in South Africa was an actual stifling in the mind of writers who write with the awareness that unless some form of self censorship is imposed, their works may never be performed.

Free Moses demand grows

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SASJ: Transkei abuses the press

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's actions against the Daily Dispatch and a member of its editorial staff drew more international protests yesterday.

EAST LONDON — Transkei is developing a formidable reputation for abuse of the press, the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Mattison, said yesterday.

In a statement issued on behalf of the SASJ, he said the banning of the Daily Dispatch, the banning of the SASJ, the banning of former Dispatch reporter, Mr Peter Kenny, from Transkei, the detention of journalists, Mr Peter Honey, Mr Richard Vicksteed and Mr Sydney Moses and others and the repeated questioning of newspapermen in Transkei showed that the Transkei Government had shown no concern at all for the right of the public to be informed.

"The most serious case of abuse of a pressman is the detention of Mr Moses," Mr Mattison said. "Although he is not a member of the SASJ there is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders.

"Transkei's attempts to coerce him into disclosing how he obtained a legitimate news story of world-wide interest — the possible arrival of the deposed Shah of Iran in Transkei — shows the authorities there do not understand the meaning of a free press.

"To operate effectively a journalist must, like anybody else, be left alone to do his or her work.

"This has not been the case in Transkei and being a journalist there has become a very hazardous occupation. Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism.

"The Transkei authorities must not be surprised if the recent incidents besmirch their reputation," he said.

The decision to ban the Daily Dispatch showed the Transkei authorities could not tolerate the regular distribution of a newspaper of international standard in their country. — DDR.

Mr Raymond Louw, general manager of South African Associated Newspapers and a member of the international executive board of the International Press Institute, yesterday called on Transkei to release the detained Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses.

In separate identical letters addressed to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and the country's Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Mr Louw appealed to them "to release Mr Moses immediately."

"I understand his detention arises from a desire by your officials to obtain information from Mr Moses and that he is being held incommunicado," Mr Louw said in the letters.

"As a member of the international executive board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2 000 editors and publishers of newspapers and publications in 60 countries around the world, I appeal to you to release Mr Moses immediately.

MR LOUW

"The actions of your officials are totally contrary to accepted forms of democratic justice in the Western world and can only bring opprobrium to the name of Transkei and its government.

"The same view applies to your government's action in banning the Daily Dispatch from your territories. The international community views such actions with horror and dismay as being examples of a crude, mediaeval approach which has long been discredited," he said.

Meanwhile, **Anthony Rider** reports from Washington that the president of the Overseas Press Club of New York, Mr Henry Gellerman, also deplored the banning of the Daily Dispatch.

He said: "We protest the action taken against the Daily Dispatch as a violation of the universal concept of a free press and a gross interference with human rights."

The editor of the leading press journal, Atlas World Press Review, Mr Alfred Balk, said in a statement: "I deplore this because of its effect on the press and on the information scene in Southern Africa.

"At a time of change in Southern Africa the fewer the restrictions placed on the flow of information the better governments and people will be able to solve problems."

Moses' travel papers seized

EAST LONDON — Transkei Security Police yesterday took away detained Daily Dispatch reporter Sydney Moses' travel document, his wife said last night.

Mrs Bella Moses said a man called and asked for her husband's travel document. He did not tell her why he was taking it away.

"The man also took down details of the dates of birth of our five children," Mrs Moses said.

"All I can say is I don't mind what they do about the travel document as long as they release my husband," she said.

Two other members of the Transkei Security Police had visited her later and delivered clothes Mr Moses wore when he was detained.

Mrs Moses had sent him a change of clothing the previous day.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday Mr Moses had been taken to a doctor on Tuesday to meet Mrs Moses' request that he be taken for a check-up. He did not elaborate.

Mrs Moses said she believed doctors had said her husband should be brought back for another check-up on April 28.

Mr Moses was detained last Thursday — the same day the Daily Dispatch was banned in Transkei. He had put questions to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about information concerning a telephone call Chief Matanzima made in connection with the ex-Shah of Iran. — DDR.

MP hits out over Dispatch banning

UMTATA — The deputy leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said here yesterday that the banning of the Daily Dispatch had blackened the Transkei Government internationally.

Speaking in the National Assembly during the debate on a motion which seeks the review of the Public Security Act, he said Transkei's image had become even worse than South Africa's.

He said newspapers each had their own philosophy and it was natural that "a degree of bias" should be reflected as newspapers were written by people. — SAPA.

Mda attack, page 10.

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Post

Teargas fired as police halt pupil demos

Staff Reporter

POLICE fired teargas and baton-charged three groups of coloured schoolchildren in Eldorado Park and Kliptown yesterday morning.

And pupils were reported to have attacked police for the first time in the four-day schools boycott yesterday, when they threw stones at police outside the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School.

The principal, Mr M Jacobs, said about 500 pupils had gathered on a soccer field near the school at about 8.30am yesterday when police arrived.

This was confirmed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, who said the pupils refused to disperse when ordered to do so.

"Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The pupils scattered and returned to school," he said.

Witnesses claim a shot was first fired in the air, but Brig Hamman denied this.

A pupil's mother — who does not want to be named — said she was on the field with the pupils when the police charged.

"I begged them to stop hitting the children, but they carried on hitting them even where they fell on the ground," she said.

A doctor had to be called to attend to four of the pupils at the school. Yolanda Begbie, 17, was treated for severe bruising and a sprained ankle. Another unnamed girl allegedly suffered convulsions and shock.

Brig Hamman said the pupils later threw stones at police keeping watch outside.

One of a group of adults who spoke to pupils in front of the school told the Rand Daily Mail later that "skollies" had thrown the stones.

"We told them: 'This is not your fight'," she said.

Police baton-charged about 300 pupils from Kliptown High School as they marched along East Road. The marchers scattered and returned to school.

Brig Hamman said a schools circuit inspector, Mr Willie Magardie, used a loudhailer to try and persuade both groups to return to school, but in vain.

Mr Mohamed Dangor, Coloured Management Committee member for Kliptown, said he watched as police baton-charged pupils.

In the third incident, about 200 Randfontein pupils were intercepted by police just outside Eldorado Park as they marched along the Johannesburg-Potchefstroom Road to join Eldorado Park pupils.

Six black constables, armed with batons, were sent in to break up the march. Three teargas canisters were then fired, and the pupils dispersed.

Pupils at most other schools staged quiet meetings within the grounds and went home at 11am, according to a prearranged plan.

Brig Hamman said the claims by witnesses "may be possible" and he would investigate them today.

Pupil demos mount and trouble flares

Placard-carrying pupils from Umbilo Road High gathered at the City Hall gardens, giving clenched-fist salutes. A group of 100 Wentworth High pupils marched to join about 1 000 Fairvale High pupils before proceeding to the City Hall, but police stepped in and dispersed them with teargas.

● At an Indian girls' high school in Durban, the principal, Mrs S Poovalingam, asked five senior pupils to leave after they were found placing Press cuttings and placards about the boycott on the school noticeboard.

Thousands of coloured pupils continued boycotts at other schools throughout the country, but no other incidents were reported.

In the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia, an estimated 2 000 of the 5 000 pupils at the four local high schools boycotted classes.

Uniformed police, riot police and Security Police kept watch outside the M H Joosub Technical High, where about 650 pupils chanted "Amandla-" (power) and slogans calling for equal education and equal rights.

Lenasia pupils also issued a pamphlet outlining grievances and demands.

Students at the Indian Transvaal College of Education in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, decided at a campus meeting to boycott lectures today.

Indian stayaways were also reported from the Orient High and the Springfield Training College in Durban, while most students at the University of

From Page 1

Durban-Westville and the black section of the University of Natal medical school continued boycotting lectures.

A student mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand also resolved to stage a solidarity "sit-in" and called on the university administration and "sympathetic" lecturers to cancel lectures today.

The students were addressed by Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and suspended president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, and Miss Brenda Liebowitz, a white teacher recently dismissed from her post at a coloured school.

Wits is the second "white" university to decide on a boycott. The University of Natal Students' Representative Council has called on students to stay away from lectures until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, organisations representing teachers and principals in the Cape endorsed the boycott. They are the 13 000-strong Cape Professional Teachers' Association and the Athlone District Principals' Association.

Both groups called on the Government not to carry out its threat to close schools. Statements from a wide cross-section of the black community underlined the fact that shutting schools would not eradicate the basic cause of discontent — "inferior education".

Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain at the coloured University of the Western Cape, described the closure threat as a "very weak response to a very serious situation".

Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the university, said the "foolhardy decision would only add extra sparks to a very explosive situation".

The leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, described Mr Steyn's threat as "irresponsible" and "arrogant".

A former Cape Town city councillor, Mr Dawood Khan, called on Mr Steyn to resign. Mr Khan took exception to Mr Steyn's claim that Indian pupils in Rylands had joined the boycott because agitators forced them to do do.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, this week sent telegrams to Mr Steyn and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, requesting urgent attention to the "threatening situation regarding so-called coloured schooling".

In Johannesburg, the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, expressed concern over Mr Steyn's attitude. The Institute said agitation as alleged by Mr Steyn was only effective when there was gross dissatisfaction.

Mr Rees quoted statistics as proof of "the inherently discriminatory education system".

● **Editorial Comment — Page 8**

Police crack down — as demos grow

(327) ~~274~~ ~~251~~ ~~50~~ RDM 24/4/80.

POLITICAL STAFF

AS PROTESTS against unequal education continued to mount yesterday, trouble flared when police baton-charged three groups of demonstrators in Johannesburg coloured townships and used teargas to disperse students in Wentworth, Durban.

Police said stones were thrown at them at a school in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, after one of the baton charges, in which teargas was also used.

The education boycotts spread to Indian schools and colleges in Johannesburg and Durban, while about 1 000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand voted to stay away from lectures in solidarity

And with the boycotts scheduled to end tomorrow, black educationists, politicians and religious leaders condemned the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, for his threat to close coloured schools unless the boycotts and marches were called off by the end of the week.

Last night, hundreds of parents and pupils attended meetings in Johannesburg's coloured townships to discuss the situation, particularly police action and the threat to shut schools.

In the Cape Peninsula, where the protests started last week, the boycott of classes continued quietly yesterday, after representatives appealed to pupils not to demonstrate outside school grounds.

But in Johannesburg, a handful of pupils were treated for injuries after police used teargas and baton-charged pupil groups in Eldorado Park and Kliptown.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said about 500 pupils gathered on a soccer field in Eldorado Park, but that they refused to disperse after being ordered to do so.

"Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The students scattered and returned to school," he added. But he denied claims that a shot was first fired into the air.

Brig Hamman said that after the pupils returned to the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School, they threw stones at policemen keeping watch outside.

An adult at the scene claimed "skollies", not pupils, were responsible for the stone-throwing.

Coloured community leaders condemned the police action, but appealed for calm.

Police said claims that some pupils were struck with batons while they were on the ground would be looked into.

In other incidents:

- Police intercepted and baton-charged about 300 Kliptown pupils marching along East Road. The pupils scattered and returned to school.
- Six black constables armed with batons were sent in to break up a march along the Potchefstroom-Johannesburg road by 200 Randfontein pupils on their way to Eldorado Park. The pupils dispersed after a teargas salvo.
- Police used teargas in Durban to disperse coloured pupils marching to the City Hall.

24/4/80
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Post

Argus

(327)

Blacks demand change —Motlana

From a Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH. — Dr Ntato Motlana of the Soweto-based Committee of Ten said here last night that blacks demanded revolutionary change — fundamental structural change — and he too believed change in South Africa must be of a revolutionary magnitude.

Speaking at the constitutional conference organised by the Aktuele Aangfeleentheidskring (SAAK) he said there was no example of history of people as oppressed as black South Africans attaining power by means other than bloodshed, and he had been accused of 'delaying the revolution' by talking to whites.

Many believed they should get out of the country, 'go to Angola for a few weeks, and shoot it out with the whites,' Dr Motlana said.

South Africa, he said, needed a revolution but the chances of this occurring without bloodshed were small.

PEACEFUL MAN

Dr Motlana was given a cordial reception by the audience of more than 500.

Other meetings at this week's constitutional conference had been attended by audiences of between 150 and 200.

At the end of Dr Motlana's address a young woman student asked his opinion of 'revolutionary change' and whether he would contemplate such action if talking failed.

'Don't we need a few more Sowetos to prick the white dream?' she asked.

Dr Motlana was applauded when he said this was 'a very dangerous question.'

In reply to another question, he said the role of the Afrikaans churches (NGK) in the political debate in the country was 'a worrying factor.'

Blacks watched in 'horror and disbelief' as ministers 'threw blacks out of their churches who had

As blacks watched whites engaged in 'this very futile and stupid' process — and including the present constitutional contortions' — they could only sympathise: 'It just simply cannot be done.'

In the events that led to the act of Union in 1910 the British Liberal Government had behaved 'as if blacks did not exist.'

When separate development was devised, everybody thought at last South Africa had found 'the final solution' — that blacks would be pushed into the so-called homelands.'

FAILED

It was now acknowledged that this ideology had indeed failed, Dr Motlana said, but even as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, spoke of the need for change he kept repeating that the policy of separate development remained sacrosanct.

He believed, however, South Africans could come together in a common faith and loyalty, and were likely to offer the world a unique solution.

See page 23.

A FIGHT

Blacks, he said, could only shake their heads as they saw the followrs of Jesus of Nazareth 'behave like hoollgans.'

He said the history of South African politics was the history of the white man's attempts to control the black man, and blacks' battle to deny this.

It was a fight by blacks to try to 'come in from the cold' into their common fatherland, and white attempts to keep them out.

) buying or selling of government securities, or ~~by means of the Reserve Bank~~ ~~releasing any advantage of~~ alternatively the Reserve Bank could provide discounting facilities (re) and advances to banks and other financial institutions. As ~~a~~ neither alternatives especially if the authorities wished to maintain interest rates ~~in the face of~~ when market forces were so tending to bring about declines ~~the Reserve Bank~~ ~~as the National Finance Corporation~~ [could offer higher rates — deposits placed with it] ~~or the Treasury by way of~~ stabilization 4/ balances could ~~harmonise~~ [at more attractive interest rates] ~~[illegible]~~ impending requirements and

If [illegible] hence the targets [illegible] policy were to be set [illegible] terms of ~~the~~ appropriate [illegible] — the money supply [illegible] credit markets and interest [illegible] would have to be adjusted [illegible] to themselves to the [illegible] and demands for money [illegible] The [illegible] monetary policy has [illegible] date beyond much [illegible] [money] any themselves per money [illegible] ~~itself~~ themselves. This is [illegible] the behaviour of the money [illegible] aggregates themselves. The [illegible] steps reduce that has

Biko doctors hearing

The preliminary hearing into whether the Steve Biko doctors will face action or not continued into the night yesterday when members of the South African Medical and Dental Council were said to be still in a meeting.

The meeting was to decide if Doctors J W Laing and B Tucker, both district surgeons, should have charges preferred against them. The third is Dr Colin Herch, a specialist physician.

The move against the doctors was brought by Mrs Eugene Roelofse, South African Council of Churches ombudsman. A court attempt to halt the Medical Council action failed.

Focus is on paper ban

TRANSKEI's banning of the East London Daily Dispatch and its continued detention of reporter, Sydney Moses, is attracting increasing attention in South Africa and overseas, says the paper's editor, Mr George Farr.

The banning and detention go into the seventh day today.

The Southern African Society of Journalists and the general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Raymond Louw, added their voices to the growing protest.

In letters to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice of Transkei, Mr Louw said: "As a member of the International Executive Board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2 000 editors and publishers of newspapers and publications in 60 countries in the world, I appeal to you to release Mr Moses immediately.

"The actions of your officials are totally contrary to accepted forms of democratic justice in the Western World and can only bring opprobium to the name of Transkei and its government."

The president of the SASJ, Mr John Matisonn, described the detention of Mr Moses as the most serious case of abuse of a pressman, after citing previous actions against journalists.

"There is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders," Mr Matisonn said. "Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism."

Mr Farr said the detained reporter's wife now has been allowed to deliver fresh clothing for her husband.

Another development was a police visit to take away Mr Moses' travel document.

No. 910 25 April 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

No. 910 25 April 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P80/24

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/3/12	*Gentleman of Leisure*	Susan Hall and Bob Adelman	(a)
P80/3/43	*Two by Two*	Bo Beskow	(a)+(b)
P80/3/133	*Boy, Girl, Man, Woman*	B. H. Claësson	(a)
P80/3/157	*Black Uprooting from "White" South Africa*	M. Nash	(e)
P80/4/14	*Visual Dictionary of Sex, The*	Dr Eric J. Trimmer	(a)
P80/4/28	*Hollywood Press*—Vol VIII, No 51 (Issue No 328), March 4, 1980	P.E.R. Enterprises, Hollywood	(a)
P80/4/32	*Apartheid: Power and Historical Falsification*	Marianne Cornevin	(e)
P80/4/33	*Forum: Bedside Book*	Forum Press Ltd, London	(a)
P80/4/58	*Studies in Socialist Pedagogy*	Edited by Theodore Mills Norton and Bertell Ollman	(e)
P80/4/59	*Sexual Revolution, The*	Wilhelm Reich	(a)
P80/4/61	*Varsity*—No 5, 14 April 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)
P80/4/62	*Varsity*—No 4, 9 April 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(c)
P80/4/46	*Complete Book of Sexual Love, The*	Edited by Krystyna Krzyzak and Nina Shandloff	(a)
P80/4/29	*Wits Student*—Vol 32, No 5	University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P80/4/64	*Student Action For Non-Racial Education (S.A. N.E.)*	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/4/106	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 496, Vrydag, 4 April 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria	(d)
P80/4/106	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 497, Vrydag, 11 April 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria	(d)

No. 912 25 April 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, withdrew the declaration that every edition of the undermentioned publication is undesirable. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 912 25 April 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het die verklaring dat elke uitgawe van ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is, ingetrek. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/4/23	*Titbits*—No 4890, 9 February 1980	IPC Magazines Ltd, London	SK./G.G. 4840, GK./G.N. 1743 of/van 12/9/75

No. 913 25 April 1980

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 16 April 1980, the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film Onion Field. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 913 25 April 1980

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 16 April 1980, kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Onion Field. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/3/37	*Onion Field*	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd.

Whites brainwashed says writer

327 25/4/80 DD

CAPE TOWN — Black writers see it as a sacred duty to raise black consciousness by refusing to be intimidated by successive bannings of their work, and to reject the censorship system in total, Mrs Miriam Tlali said yesterday.

Addressing the censorship conference at the University of Cape Town on the attitudes of black writers to censorship, Mrs Tlali, a writer and lecturer, said she had refused to appeal against the banning of her work because such an appeal would constitute an acceptance or a recognition of the censorship system.

She said censorship in South Africa was the epitome of white arrogance and black writers were persecuted by the system for their attempt to reveal the truth of apartheid.

"Whites are so well brainwashed that nothing permeates any longer," she said. "Whites have accepted their superiority to the point of saturation."

Prof John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, told the conference one of the reasons for white ignorance of black opinion was the banning of political pamphlets.

If whites knew more about black opinion they could decide wisely on the future, he said.

"We are facing a very grave political crisis which has made the resolution of our race problem more urgent. The question is — can we debate this freely, do we have enough information to debate it properly?"

— SAPA.

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KAAPSTAD, 25 APRIL 1980

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 829 25 April 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

LIST UNDER SECTION 16 FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1979

Committees referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act during the period January to December 1979 that the undermentioned publications and objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The decisions were made known in the undermentioned *Government Gazettes*:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 829 25 April 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

LYS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 16 VIR DIE TYDPERK JANUARIE TOT DESEMBER 1979

Komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk Januarie tot Desember 1979 beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet. Die beslissings is in ondergenoemde *Staatskoerante* bekendgemaak:

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Govt. Gazette	
			No	Datum Date
Achtergrond—Nr 49, 8 Dec 1978	Sjaloom, Odijk	(e)	6316	2/3/79
Achtergrond—Nr 13, 30 Maart 1979	Sjaloom, Odijk	(e)	6509	22/6/79
Acts of Love	Elia Kazan	(a)	6286	26/1/79
Adam and Eve—7 Solid State AM Radio and Conversation Piece—Model No TRP—69 (Voorwerp/Object)	Tradepower (Hong Kong) Ltd, Hong Kong	(a)+(b)	6703	12/10/79
Advocate, The—Issue 135, April 10, 1974, Issue 198, September 8, 1976; Issue 204, December 1, 1976	Advocate Publications, Inc, Los Angeles	(a)	6294	2/2/79
Africa Liberation Calendar 1977 (Kalender/Calendar)	LSM Information Center, Canada	(e)	6316	2/3/79
Africa My Beginning	Ingoapele Madingoane	(e)	6448	18/5/79
African Communist, The—No 74, Third Quarter 1978	Inkululeko Publications, London	(e)	6303	16/2/79

CONTINED

No reasons given for cops' interest in ex-detainee

337 Post 28/4/80

THE police have confirmed that they visited a Middelburg man last week, but would not say why they took his photographs and a list of his relatives.

Mr Jabu Sindane (30), a former detainee under the security laws, was visited by two security policemen at his work last Thursday.

Mr Sindane, of Mhluzi Location, told **POST** the police took two photographs of him and then asked him for a list of all his relatives and their addresses.

"They came to the place where I work as a clerk," Mr Sindane said. "This was in the morning, and they told me to bring the list to their offices in town. I did."

Mr Sindane said when he asked them why they were taking these things they told him it was for official use.

The police directorate of public relations yesterday confirmed the visit: "He was in fact approached by the security police and photographs were taken as well as a list of next-of-kin.

"No further comment is possible at this stage."

Mr Sindane, who was once associated with the literacy programme of the now-banned South African Students Movement, was detained in 1978 for 55 days, first under Section 22 and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The Forecasters' Kit of Tools

than a billion-dollar rate. They fell short in the second quarter by as much as $2 billion. For the third quarter they were off just as much, except for the projection three months ahead which proved quite accurate. The fourth quarter of 1970, of course, was way off, but that was the result of the General Motors strike and should not be counted as a test.

For 1971, three-month projections were a lot better than six- or nine-month forecasts. Spending for automobiles in the third quarter, of course, was missed badly owing to the significant impact of President Nixon's proposed lifting of the excise tax. Once that was known, the next forecast caught the change.

Turning now to the household durables and appliance sector, an important group which needs help from surveys, the errors were considerable, considering the fact that fluctuations here are somewhat less dramatic than they have been for cars. For example, the closest forecast for the second quarter of 1969 came in the nine months ahead projection. The closer one came to reality, the worse the projection for a quarter when spending rose sharply. The comparisons for the rest of 1969, it must be noted, were rather good. But then, in the first quarter of 1970 when spending again rose sharply, the survey failed to catch it, even looking ahead three months. As actual spending leveled out in 1970, the predictions for the second quarter were better than for the first, but still understated. It was not until projections for the third quarter that the survey caught up with the level of outlays, and even here, those for the next three months shot way ahead of actuality. For the fourth quarter of 1970, predictions for nine months ahead were closer to the mark than those made six and three months ahead. In 1971, the survey projections tended to run ahead of actual outlays.

To repeat, the Census Bureau and Commercial Credit reports are still too new to be subjected to a full and comprehensive

Security Police detain another 5 blacks

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

FIVE more people have been detained by Security Police in Johannesburg and the Cape. Nine people have now been held in the past two days.

Yesterday, a banned former executive member of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni, was taken by Security Police from his home in Motolo, Soweto. He had been detained in 1977 and subsequently banned.

A spokesman for his attorney said she had learned Mr Mdleleni was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. Police have not yet commented.

Sapa reports that the acting chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Jan du Preez, confirmed that the other eight were being held under the General Law Amendment Act.

On Wednesday, four black consciousness figures — Mr Curtis Nkondo, Mr Achmad Cassiem, Mr Trevor Wentzel and Mr Michale Sedgwick — were detained.

The names of the other four detainees in the Western Cape were revealed yesterday. They are Mr Allan Liebenberg, former president of the University of the Western Cape SRC, Mr Neville Fry, a Schoonspruit teacher, and two Paarl High School pupils, Mr Lloyd Fortuin and Mr Michael Crail.

Black leaders have condemned the new wave of detentions. The Azapo publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said yesterday: "Azapo has and always will condemn detention without trial."

More Indians and whites join protest

POLITICAL STAFF

MOUNTING protests against unequal education spread to more coloured and Indian institutions and English-language white universities yesterday.

And there were more allegations of baton charges, stonings, teargas salvos and questioning of students — most of them denied by police.

As the protest entered its scheduled final day today, fresh boycotts of classes were reported from coloured and Indian areas as far apart as Klerksdorp, Roodepoort, Laudium, Kimberley, Oudtshoorn, Potchefstroom, Maritzburg, and Middelburg Transvaal.

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Post

A police spokesman denied there had been an incident in Klerksdorp in which police vehicles were stoned after a pupil was questioned. Pupils from both the coloured and Indian high schools in the town boycotted classes.

Protesters in different parts of the country said a number of pupils were taken in for questioning by police. However, the police spokesman could not confirm this, as no records of such questionings were kept.

Police confirmed two teargas canisters were thrown to disperse marching pupils in Quarry Road, Durban, yesterday.

Parents' groups and black organisations, including the Azanian Peoples' Organisation and the Transvaal Medical Society, have condemned police actions.

In other developments yesterday:

- The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, called on the Government to come forward with a new declaration of intention on issues affecting the black communities, then to determine who the effective leaders were and negotiate a new deal with them.
- The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned the Government it could expect a repeat of the 1976 riots if it continued to treat the coloured schools issue with threats and detentions.

To Page 2

Rightwingers and protesters were involved in heated exchanges on university campuses, and a prominent anti-apartheid campaigner, Mrs Helen Joseph, 75, was pelted with eggs by a Rightwing contingent when she attended a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Only three police divisions — Northern Natal, Northern Free State and South West Africa — have not reported protests.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that generally the protests were peaceful and no arrests had been made.

But witnesses said police baton-charged and dispersed about 500 pupils from two high schools in Chatsworth, Durban, yesterday. This has been denied by police, but according to Sapa, parents and children reported that pupils at the two high schools were assaulted with batons after a number of girls were given five minutes to return to classes or go home.

According to one parent, most of the children left for home after the police charge.

Mrs Hannah Bricker of Chatsworth said police used batons, broken branches and stones to disperse a crowd of children who had gathered on one of the school grounds.

Two pupils were said to have been taken for questioning and then released. A girl was reportedly taken to hospital and others were bruised and shocked after the incident.

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Post

Politics basis of ban—Gordimer

Argus 25/4/80

(327)

'SOUTH AFRICA will not be rid of censorship until it is rid of apartheid,' Miss Nadine Gordimer told the censorship conference at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

'Censorship is the arm of mind-control and as necessary to maintain a racist regime as that other arm of internal repression, the secret police,' she said.

Miss Gordimer said the sole basis for the ban on a book, Call Me Not a Man, by Mtutuzeli Matshoba rested ultimately 'on a declared calculation made on the imperatives of political repression, not literary quality, although literary quality is invoked.'

Matshoba's book had been banned in the week that a book by André Brink — dealing with the death by brutality of a black man in prison — has been released from banning.

Matshoba's story collection had been banned on the basis of an objection to only one of the seven stories.

'There has been much emphasis on literary quality in recent decisions by the Publications Appeal Board. It seems that Dr Kobus van Rooyen, the new chairman of the appeal board, wants to substitute the silver-handled paper knife of good taste for the kierie of narrow-mindedness and prudery as the arbitrary weapon.'

The book had been banned on only one-seventh of its contents. The board returned, when dealing with a black writer, to the precept followed in the past, where a book could be damned because of a single chapter, page or even paragraph.

Dr van Rooyen 'should be challenged on the question that isolated portions would no longer be used to damn a book, Miss Gordimer said.

Army reports on foray into politics

(327) (254) RDM 25/4/88

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Defence Force Board of Inquiry into the distribution of a document detailing a mission "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget Debate" has released its findings.

It reported "certain obvious differences" between the document and a memorandum by the Chief of the Defence Force from which the document originated.

The Department of Defence yesterday tabled in Parliament a statement setting out the most important findings.

It said the board had found no wilfulness or negligence by anyone concerned in drawing up, authorising, handling or distributing the document, but that it found the evidence showed serious errors of judgment by some people.

The board recommended that no disciplinary steps be taken, but the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, had instituted administrative measures against those involved.

The board — consisting of senior SADF officers and presided over by a former SADF Chief, Admiral Hugo Biermann — was appointed by the Prime Minister after the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, called for a Parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the matter.

The document, dated February 12 and headed "Psychological Action Plan — Defence Budget Debate", was signed by the SADF Director-General (Civic Action), Major-General Phil Pretorius, on behalf of General Malan.

"The document, HSOPS/504/1/1, of which parts were published in the Sunday Times of March 23, had its origin in a telex-memo from the Chief of the SADF," the statement on the board's findings said.

"The aim of the telex-memo was to plan and take certain climate-creating actions with regard to radio, television and newspapers with an eye to the coming Defence Budget Debate and to set up a proper plan of action for its execution before the debate.

"The person who signed document HSOPS/504/1/1 at no time before signing it laid it before the Chief of the SADF and the Chief of the SADF saw the document for the first time after a report was published in the Sunday Times on March 23.

"The person who signed the document, which was drawn up by one of his subordinates, was authorised to sign on behalf of the chief of the SADF, in line with the management philosophy of the SADF Chief of Decentralised Management in which officers at different levels accept responsibility for the drawing up, correctness and signing of documents arising from the delegated tasks they undertake on behalf of the Chief of the SADF.

"There are certain obvious differences between document HSOPS/504/1/1 and the telex-memo.

"There is a substantial deviation or difference in the instruction contained in the two documents, which came about as a result of the different interpretations which can reasonably be placed on them.

"While certain paragraphs of document HSOPS/504/1/1 can reasonably be interpreted as encroachment on the party-political terrain, the same cannot be said of the telex-memo.

"The reason for the deviation or difference between the instruction in the document and the telex-memo is that the compiler of the document interpreted the telex-memo as a document with party-political objectives aimed at 'taking the wind out of the Opposition's sails' while it was not at all susceptible to such an interpretation."

● The Board was unable to determine how the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail gained possession of the document, and that aspect was being further investigated by experts, the statement said.

"The Chief of the SADF . . . has, however, decided that administrative measures be taken against those involved." —

Railway police for hot pursuit?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Railways and Harbours Amendment Bill yesterday elicited divergent views on the role of the South African Railway Police in emergency situations.

The bill provides among other things that the State President may in wartime or other emergencies assume command of the Railway Police and deploy it to assist in the defence of the Republic, even beyond its borders.

Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) moved amendments in the committee stage that the Railway Police be deployed only in a state of declared emergency and that the force's activities be restricted to regions adjacent to South Africa's borders.

The Official Opposition agreed with the principle that the police could be called on in certain situations to perform duties not normally expected of them.

Restricted role

The Railway Police had a more restricted role than the regular police force.

Existing legislation allowed the South African Police to go anywhere in the world in the execution of their duties. But the PFP believed the same provision should not apply to the Railway Police.

In hot-pursuit operations the Railway Police should be restricted to adjacent border areas, Mr Lorimer said.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Transport Affairs, who piloted the bill through the House, said situations could arise which necessitated the assistance of the Railway Police in restricted areas without an emergency being declared in terms of the Public Security Act.

The functions of the Railway Police were identical to those of the SAP.

The purpose of the bill was to bring into line in all respects legislation governing the Railway Police with that of the SAP. It would be a disservice to South Africa if the Railway Police were prevented from assisting their colleagues in the SAP.

Investments

Certain circumstances might require the Railway Police to serve in countries which did not border on South Africa in order to protect investments.

Mr Heunis said he would not expand on the theme as it could lead to people making certain deductions.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said his party would not support the PFP's amendments.

He quoted the example of a consignment of diamonds being conveyed by the South African Railways. Would the Railway Police guarding the gems have to get off at the border in terms of the PFP amendment?

There were also agreements with Mozambique which required the presence of railways personnel in the harbour of Maputo.

The Official Opposition's amendments were rejected and the bill was read a third time. — Sapa

TOTALITARIANISM- POLITICAL TRIALS

1 MARCH 1980 - 30 MARCH 1980

RDM 1/3/80.

Terror accused was inhibited — doctor

331

Staff Reporter

A VEREENIGING district surgeon told a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge yesterday that an accused in a terrorism trial was inhibited and withheld a lot from him during a medical examination at Security Police offices.

Dr Paul Fuchs was giving evidence before Mr Justice D J H le Roux in the trial of four members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) charged under the Terrorism Act.

They are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

All have pleaded not guilty to taking part in terrorist activities, sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Dr Fuchs was giving evidence in a "trial within a trial" to establish whether a confession allegedly made by Mr Mathabe in a statement to a magistrate was admissible.

Dr Fuchs told the court he examined Mr Mathabe at the offices of the Security Police in Vereeniging on February 3 last year.

He said Mr Mathabe complained about headaches and pain in his waist and back. When he looked at Mr Mathabe's back he observed marks but he could not say how old they were. He had dealt with hundreds of cases and excluded the possibility of the marks being inflicted by a sjambok.

According to the magistrate's observations, Mr Mathabe's back contained six swollen marks.

Dr Fuchs said about 13 marks on Mr Mathabe's back could have been inflicted by scratching with fingernails. The magistrate's observation was inconsistent with what he saw.

He told the court that during the medical examination he realised Mr Mathabe was not telling the truth because he was not being frank. He was unhappy at Mr Mathabe's attitude and his opinion was that Mr Mathabe was witholding a lot.

Major Johannes Steyn of the Vereeniging Security Police told the court he sent an officer to fetch Mr Mathabe, Mr Mashigo and a certain "Smally" from Soweto in connection with events at the funeral of Mr Johannes Matsobane, of Sebokeng, who died on Robben Island.

In his office he told Mr Mathabe he had information at his disposal that he was part of a conspiracy to burn a school, a principal's house, a beer hall, buses and houses of people employed by the government.

Mr Mathabe had made a statement to a magistrate and later, though reluctant, he made another statement to an officer, alleging he was assaulted by Soweto Security Police.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Mancotywa application rejected

(537) 5/3/80 DD (103)

UMTATA — An application by the secretary of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, to have a charge against her under the country's security laws set aside, was dismissed when she appeared briefly in the regional court here yesterday.

Miss Mancotywa, 48, who is a parliamentary representative of the Leader of the Opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, faces a charge under Section 11 of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Miss Mancotywa was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to April 3. — SAPA.

ARGUS 5/3/80 844 331

Bomb blast—city trial opens

AN alleged ANC terrorist, Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, 26, pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today to participating in terroristic activities arising out of the discovery of a bomb of Russian origin in the building on May 15, last year.

But he denied a fourth charge of distributing a letter while in prison encouraging people to leave South Africa to undergo military training.

Mr Frank Kahn, SC, Deputy Attorney-General, for the State, asked that Mr Nqubelani not be found guilty on his plea.

'Where the death sentence is envisaged it is preferable that guilt be proved as if he had pleaded not guilty,' Mr Kahn said. The request was granted.

In a statement handed to the court on behalf of Mr Nqubelani, his counsel conceded that the contents of a summary of the substantial facts of the case were correct.

These were that Mr Nqubelani had:

● Entered South Africa from Botswana in June, 1978, armed with a Makarov pistol and ammunition;

● Arrived in Cape Town and settled in a hostel in Mafuleni on June 15;

● Left South Africa between April 9 and 12 1979 at the Ramatlabama border post and went to Botswana where he received instructions from the ANC. He also obtained explosives for the manufacture of a bomb and placed them in a false-bottomed suitcase.

He then returned to South Africa on April 28 with the intention of endangering law and order. He had as his first target the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Between May 8 and 11 he reconnoitred the building, he then manufactured a bomb weighing one kilogram which he placed in the toilet of the Supreme Court on May 15.

In his list of admissions he acknowledged undergoing training in both Botswana and Angola. This training included instruction in the use of explosives and potential targets.

He also admitted writing a letter while in custody in Pollsmoor Prison, but denied that this was an offence.

The letter urged fellow-prisoners who could 'get away' to cross the border into either Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland and join-up with the ANC. It was easy to contact people in these organisations through the home affairs departments of these countries.

He wrote that the 'ANC people will take you for training and you can come back and fight if you want to . . . fight the whites.'

He continued: 'You see, Lesotho border is much better, it is not strongly guarded as that of Botswana. Swaziland border is also better, but the easiest border to cross is between Lesotho and Herschel or Lesotho and Mount Fletcher and Zululand-Swaziland. Try men — un-

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

● See page 5

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(Continued from Page 1)

til when shall these white dogs oppress us? Let us fight. You must quickly read this letter and put it in the toilet so that these warders may never get it.'

BOMB FOUND

His counsel, Mr I Mohamed, added that after planting the bomb Mr Nqubelani had left Cape Town. Before the bomb could explode it was found by a cleaner who took it to the foreman.

Moments before the blast the foreman rummaged in the case in search of some identification of the owner. A hissing noise came from the case which alarmed the foreman who rushed for the door.

LOUD BLAST

Before the foreman could reach the door there was a loud blast. He was slightly injured. The foreman's rummaging in the case had put the bomb out of operation and the blast was caused by an ignition device only.

He further conceded that Mr Nqubelani was arrested on May 16 and an automatic Makarov pistol, ammunication, additional explosives and auxiliary equipment, were found in his Mafuleni room.

Mr Mohamed said that Mr Nqubelani's fingerprints were found on folio paper and cardboard in the briefcase used to con-

EDUCATION

In a statement to a magistrate which was attached to the list of admissions, Mr Nqubelani said he was born in the Koelenhof district, of Stellenbosch. After completing his school education in the Cape and Transkei he enrolled at Fort Hare.

He described the atmosphere at the university at the time as tense as times were hard and black students were not given bursaries. The tension continued after the death in September 1977 of Steve Biko. As a result classes were boycotted and 800 of his fellow students imprisoned.

MOTIVATIONS

His political motivations were spurred on by the white lecturers at the university who were discouraging blacks during classes.

He was also at that time listening to the Voice of Africa from Zambia and was then motivated to leave the country in an attempt to gain a scholarship and settle himself into a career. He travelled to Transkei, applied for and was granted a passport.

He then hitch-hiked to Durban and on to Mafeking where he entered Botswana in January 1978. He went to Gaberone and reported to the police station where he was registered as a refugee by the United Nations.

IN ANGOLA

He said he was approached by the ANC and joined after discussions during which they told him that an education was of no use to a black in South Africa as there was no where for him to work. A fortnight later he was flown to Angola where he underwent a crash course in military training.

After returning to Botswana at the end of the course his commander 'Michael' sent him to South Africa with a Makarov pistol with the object of establishing himself safely.

Mr Justice Howard is on the Bench. Mr B L O'Leary and Mr F van Zyl Smit are sitting as assessors. Mr Kahn is assisted by Mr E Pretorius.

Mr I Mohamed, assisted by Mr C R Mailer, instructed by A Omar and Co, is appearing for Mr Nqubelani.

Cop tells of 'bombed school'

A POLICE witness told the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that an accused had taken him to a school they had allegedly bombed.

The witness was giving evidence in a trial-within-a-trial where the defence contested the admissibility of an alleged confession by one of the accused to a magistrate.

Four former members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) are appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux on charges under the Terrorism Act.

By CHRIS MORE

They are: Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (21), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19).

Lieutenant Conrad de Beer, attached to the security police at John Vorster Square, said under cross-examination by Mr G Farber, for the defence, that he did not know where the Rutegang Higher Primary School was before Mr Mathabe showed it to him.

Lt de Beer said also that the police had found a handwritten SSL constitution at the home of a Moses Mashigo.

Police later took handwriting specimens of the accused for processing in Pretoria.

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B31

Terrorism accused submits guilty plea

3 1978
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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Bhekibitha Oliver Nqubelani (26) pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today to taking part in terrorist activities arising out of the discovery of a bomb in the Supreme Court building on May 15 last year.

Mr Mqubelani denied a fourth charge of distributing a letter while in prison encouraging people to leave South Africa to undergo military training.

Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, asked that Mr Nqubelani should not be found guilty on his plea, but that this guilt should be proved as though he had pleaded not guilty.

The judge granted this request.

In a statement handed to the court on behlaf of Mr Nqubelani, his counsel, Mr I Mohamed, conceded that the contents of a summary of the substantial facts of the case were correct.

These were that Mr Nqubelani had:

- Entered South Africa from Botswana in June 1978 armed with a Makarov pistol and ammunition.
- Arrived in Cape Town and settled in a hostel in Mafuleni.
- Left South Africa between April 9 and 12 and gone to Botswana where he received instructions from the ANC. He also obtained explosives for the manufacture of a bomb.
- Returned to South Africa on April 28 with the intention of endangering law and order.

Mr Nqubelani had as his first target the Supreme Court, Cape Town and; between May 8 and 11, he reconnoitred the building. He then made a bomb weighing one kilogram which he placed in thetoiletoftheSupreme Court on May 15.

In his list of admissions he acknowledge undergoing training in both Botswana and Angola. This training included instruction in the use of explosives

Mr Nqubelani also admitted writing a letter while in custody in Pollsmoor Prison but denied that htis was an offence.

The letter urged fellow prisoners who could "get away" to cross the border into Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland and join the ANC.

Court bomb: 'Many could have died'

HAD the 1 kg TNT bomb, placed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, toilet on May 15 last year, exploded, it could have resulted in considerable loss of life, an explosives expert said at the trial of Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani today.

Mr Nqubelani has pleaded guilty to participating in terrorist activities, including the placing of the bomb.

Major Arnold Baartman, a police inspector of explosives told the court the bomb had been made of TNT of foreign origin. It was a stable, military high explosive.

CONSEQUENCES

Although it was difficult to say the consequences if the bomb had exploded he felt anyone in the toilet or in the immediate area would have been killed instantly or suffered severe injuries from the resultant shock wave and exposure to about 300 deg C heat which would have been generated.

The explosion would have been channelled to the windows and doors of the toilet as this was the line of least resistance.

BURST EARDRUMS

There was also the possibility that people in nearby offices would have been killed by the force of the blast. Injuries such as burst eardrums would have occurred.

Major Baartman said that had the bomb exploded in the foreman's office (where it was taken after being found by a cleaner) anyone in the office would have been killed. 'Mr Leonard Saralina (the foreman) would not be here today.'

Anyone opposite his office would also have been killed and it was probable most of the woodwork in

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)

the area would have caught fire.

Describing the method used for detonating the device he said a chemical timing device had been attached to the blocks of TNT.

Extending from the container was a safety fuse leading to the detonator.

Major Baartman said it normally took between 20 and 30 minutes for a flame reaction to light the safety fuse. This burnt at a centimetre a second.

A hole had been made in the blocks of TNT to accomodate the detonator. Major Baartman said the hissing noise Mr Saralin had heard in his office was the detonator exploding.

However, it must have been removed and was not in the hole provided. As TNT was a stable explosive it had not detonated.

Court told bomb hissed

WHEN the bomb found in a Supreme Court toilet started to hiss, Mr Leonard Saralina, the foreman who had opened its briefcase container decided that he must get away.

Mr Saralina was describing the last seconds before the detonator went off. He was giving evidence in the trial of Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, who is appearing in the Supreme Court on four charges of participating in terrorist activities.

Mr Saralina, a foreman at the Supreme Court for 13 years, said that a cleaner, Mr Yusuf Pietersen, brought a briefcase to his office which the cleaner had found in a toilet.

Mr Saralina opened the briefcase and found a box under some paper. He started to remove it when he suddenly thought "this must be a bomb".

The box started to hiss and sprayed a substance on his hand. "Then I thought, It's dangerous, I must give way."

He left his office and there was an explosion and his office filled with white smoke.

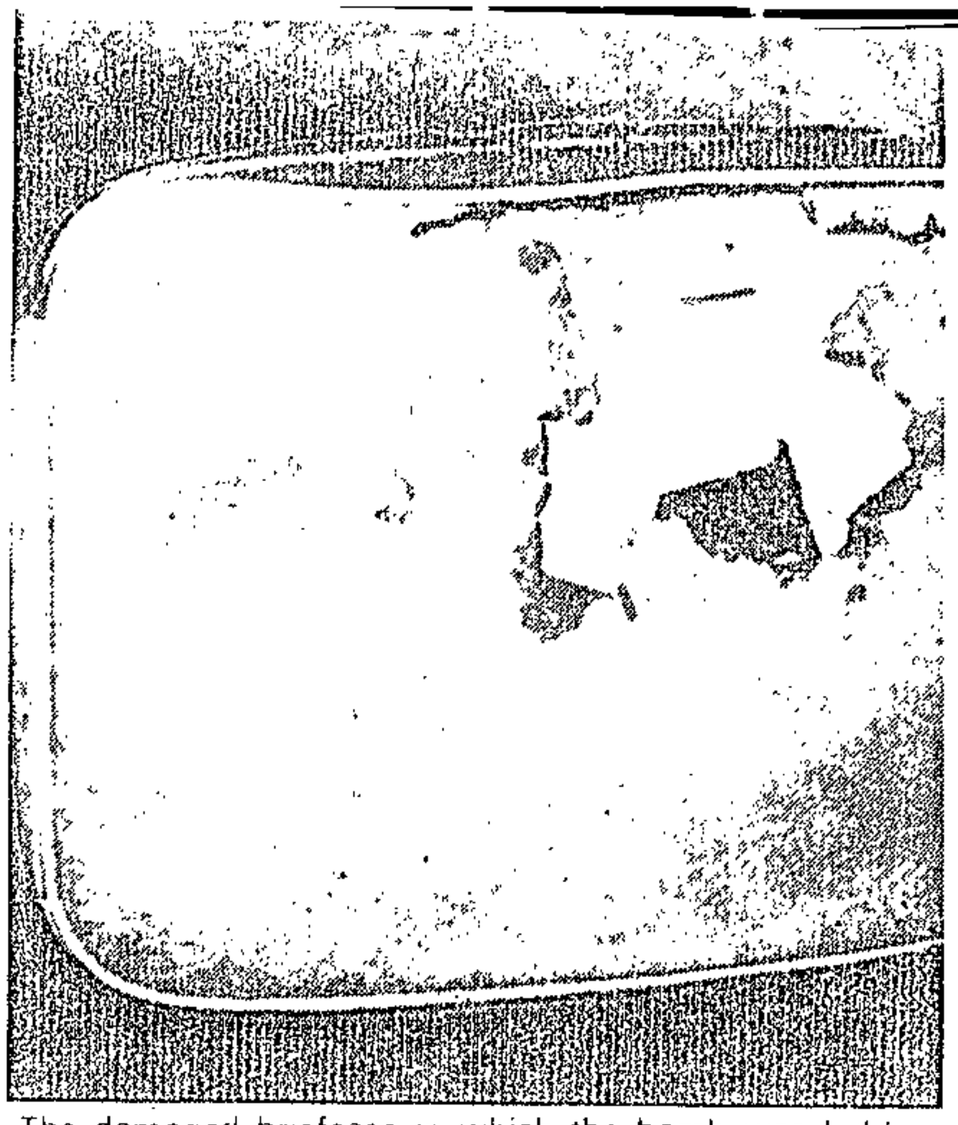
Lieutenant J L Visser, of the Security Police, said that after Mr Nqubelani's arrest on the day after the bomb attack, May 16, he spoke to him.

Mr Nqubelani had admitted he was the man who had placed the bomb at the Supreme Court.

On May 17, Lieutenant Visser again spoke to Mr Nqubelani who admitted having trained outside South Africa.

Asked why he had placed the bomb, Mr Nqubelani told Lieutenant Visser that it was because a "comrade", Solomon Mahlangu, had been sentenced to death in the Supreme Court.

Mahlangu was sentenced to death for his part in the Goch Street shoot-out in 1977



The damaged briefcase in which the bomb was hidden.

Mr Yusuf Pietersen, who found the briefcase containing the bomb, gave evidence yesterday.

City to Cape Man

BHEKIZITHA OLIVER NQUBELANI, 28, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Cape Town Supreme Court to three charges of participating in terroristic activities, including a charge relating to the explosion at the court in May last year.

He pleaded not guilty to a fourth charge in which he is alleged to have written and distributed a letter designed to encourage its reader or readers to undergo training which could be of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic.

Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, asked that the pleas not be accepted and that the State be allowed to prove its case as though Mr Nqubelani had pleaded not guilty.

This was the case where the death sentence was envisaged, Mr Kahn told the court.

The State alleges that Mr Nqubelani left South Africa for Botswana on January 25, 1978. Soon after his arrival there, he joined the African National Congress (ANC).

Flown to Angola

A fortnight later he was flown to Angola to undergo military training. The training lasted from February to June 1978 and included training in the handling of explosives. He then returned to Botswana where he received further instructions.

Armed with a Makarov pistol and ammunition, he slipped through the border fence between Botswana and South Africa near Zeerust and arrived in Cape Town on June 15. He settled in at the Mfuleni

White lecturers

THE MAN charged with attempting to set off a bomb in the Supreme Court became politically motivated, especially by his white lecturers at Fort Hare University who were "discouraging ... in our classes" after the death of Steve Biko.

This emerges from a statement made by Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani to a Cape Town magistrate after his arrest in connection with the bombing in May last year.

A copy of the statement was handed to the Supreme Court by his counsel, Mr I Mahomed, SC, during his trial yesterday.

In it Mr Nqubelani said he was born in the Koelenhof district near Stellenbosch. He was initially educated at Herschel in the Transkei. He later moved to Guguletu, but returned to Herschel.

When he left school, he came to Cape Town and worked as a labourer.

In 1976, he returned to Herschel to do the "initiation tradition" of the Xhosa people.

He intended furthering his education and in 1977 enrolled at Fort Hare University where he passed his first year.

"At Fort Hare the atmosphere was really tense concerning our studies. The going was heavy because we did not get bursaries and have to use our parents' money who also had it tough," he said in the statement.

After the death of Steve Biko, the atmosphere at the university was still tense. As a result the students boycotted classes for

omb blast: leads guilty

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By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

hostel at Blackheath.

On April 9, 1979, he left Cape Town for Botswana where he underwent further training. He received detailed instructions with regard to certain tasks which he had to carry out on his return to South Africa.

On April 28, he returned equipped with explosives and certain auxiliary materials necessary to manufacture bombs and once again settled at the hostel.

First target

Early in May he visited the Cape Town Supreme Court which was to be his first target. On May 14 and 15 he manufactured a bomb and also bought a briefcase in which the bomb was to be carried and concealed.

On May 15 he put the bomb in a cloakroom at the Supreme Court. The bomb was connected to an ignition device so that it would explode after a certain time. Mr Nqubelani then left the City.

Before the bomb could explode, a cleaner, Mr Yusuf Pietersen, came across the briefcase and took it to his foreman, Mr Leonard Saralina. Moments before the blast, the foreman searched inside the case for some kind of identification.

A hissing noise alarmed Mr Saralina who rushed for the door of his office. A loud blast then occured.

The State alleges that as a result of Mr Saralina rummaging in the briefcase, the bomb was put out of operation and the blast was only caused by the detonator only.

Mr Nqubelani was arrested the next day and subsequently 10 blocks of explosives each weighing 200g, a 9 mm automatic Makarov pistol and two magazines containing eight rounds of ammunition each were found hidden in his room at Mfuleni

Fingerprints

The State also alleges that Mr Nqubelani's fingerprints were found on folio paper and a cardboard folder found in the briefcase which had presumably been placed there to conceal the bomb.

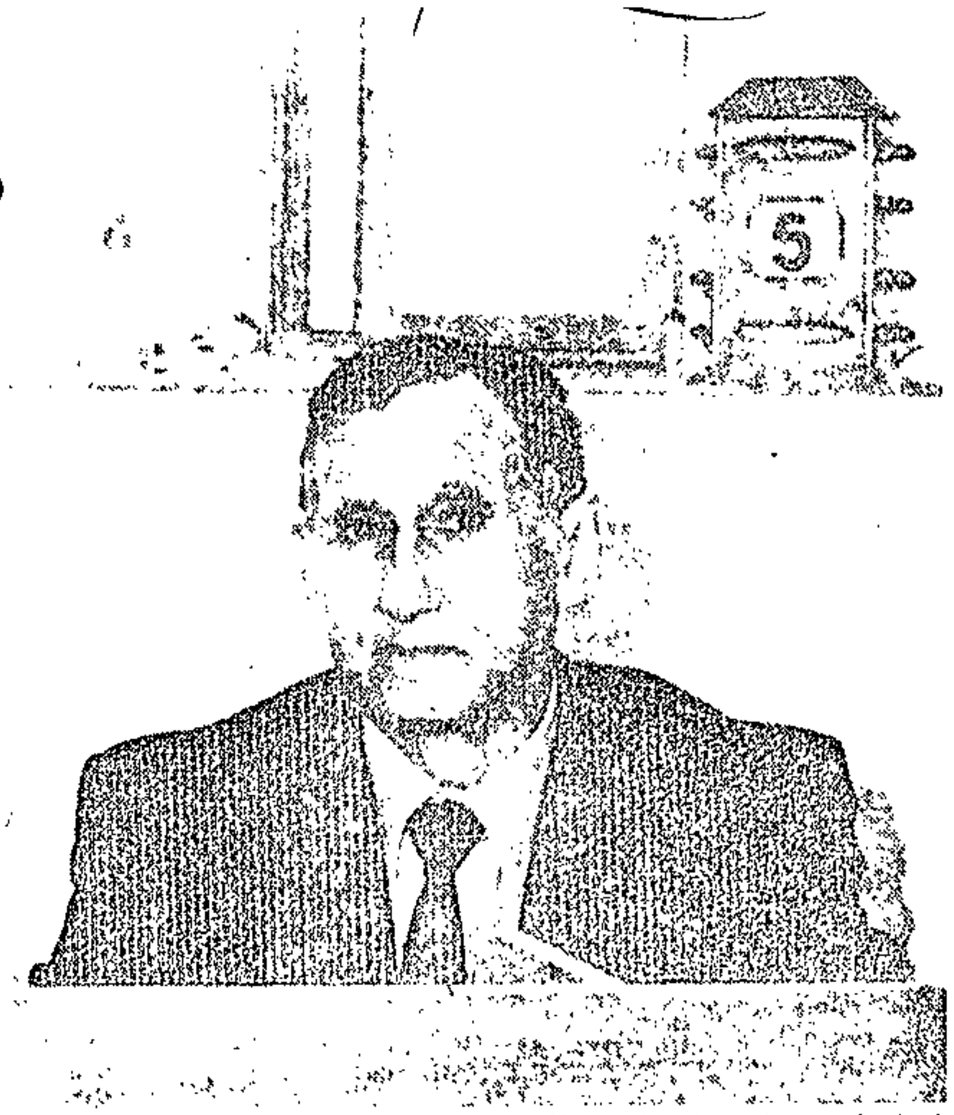
Regarding the allegation that he encouraged others to undergo terrorist training, the State alleged that Mr Nqubelani wrote a letter while in detention at Pollsmoor Prison awaiting trial.

Mr I Mahomed, SC, for the defence said Mr Nqubelani wanted to give the court his "fullest co-operation and assistance".

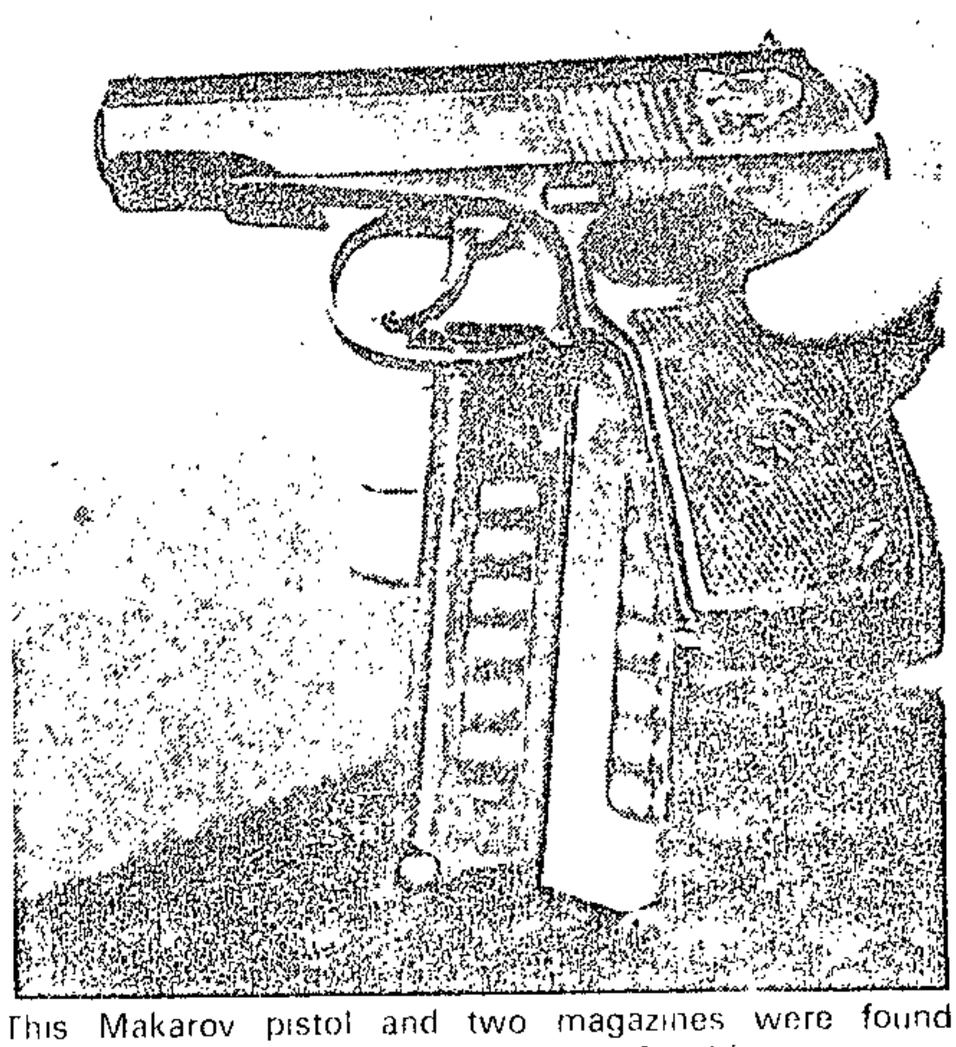
In a statement handed into the court by Mr Mahomed, Mr Nqubelani admitted most of the allegations.

However, Mr Mahomed said that while the defence did not dispute the contents of the letter, they denied that this act constituted an offence.

Mr Justice Howard presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr F van Zyl Smit as assessors. Mr Kahn was assisted by Mr E Pretorius. Mr I Mahomed, SC, assisted by Mr C R Mailer and instructed by A M Omar and Company, appeared for Mr Nqubelani.



Mr Leonard Saralina, in whose office the bomb exploded.



This Makarov pistol and two magazines were found hidden in Mr Nqubelani's room after his arrest.

'discouraging'

three weeks.

Mr Nqubelani said that at that time 800 male students were in jails in the vicinity.

"That means 800 of my fellow students were in jail for attending memorial services.

"I must say I was politically motivated at that time especially by the white lecturers who were discouraging us in our classes."

Mr Nqubelani was motivated by radio broadcasts from Zambia to leave the country and after working and obtaining a Transkeian passport, he travelled to Botswana where he was registered as a refugee by the United Nations commissioner for refugees.

While being registered by the "Botswana security", he was approached by the ANC. Later he joined the ANC and was flown to Angola for training.

On a later trip to Botswana, according to his statement, he was given a list of targets, the first of which was the Supreme Court. He was cautioned about injuring innocent people.

Dealing with the actual bomb attack, Mr Nqubelani said that he bore in mind the "first and prime principle" that no person must be affected by the operations of a freedom fighter or comrade.

Towards the end of his statement, Mr Nqubelani said: "Again I must remind that the ANC and its military wing, the MK, is not on a killing spree although many people think that we are here for killing."

Accused says 'I placed bomb'

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AN alleged ANC guerilla, Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani pleaded guilty to three charges of participating in terrorist activities when he appeared in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

He pleaded not guilty to a charge of distributing a letter while in Pollsmoor prison encouraging the leaders to undergo training which could endanger law and order in South Africa.

Mr Nqubelani's appearance is a direct sequel to the discovery of Russian made bomb in the cloakroom of the Supreme Court on May 15 last year.

He admitted that in June 1978 he had entered South Africa with a pistol and ammunition. He arrived in Cape Town and settled in a hostel at Mfuleni near Kuils River.

He further admitted that he left Cape Town for Botswana in April last year for further training in explosives. On April 28 he returned to South Africa with explosives and auxiliary material and once again went to stay at Mfuleni Hostel.

Between May 8 and 11 he visited the Supreme Court to reconnoitre the building which was to be his first target. He then manufactured a bomb with these explosives and placed it in a cloakroom in the Supreme Court.

In his list of admissions handed in court he also acknowledged that he had undergone two periods of military training in Botswana and Angola. In a statement which he had made to a magistrate he said he had been instructed not to endanger life.

He had accepted this and adopted certain precautions when placing the bomb in the Supreme Court building.

Mr Frank Kahn SC for the State asked that Mr Nqubelani not be found guilty on his plea at this stage as where the death sentence was envisaged his guilt should be proved as if he had pleaded not guilty.

Mr Kahn suggested that the court make an in loco inspection of the area where the bomb was found. Mr Justice Howard said that in the light of the admission made he did not feel this necessary.

'I planted bomb in the Supreme Court'

CAPE TOWN. — An alleged African National Congress terrorist, Mr Bhekizatha Oliver Nqubelani, admitted in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday that he planted a bomb in the Supreme Court building last year.

Mr Nqubelani pleaded guilty to three charges of participating in terrorist activities.

He pleaded not guilty to a further charge alleging he distributed a letter, while in Pollsmoor Prison, encouraging others to undergo training which could endanger law and order in South Africa.

He admitted yesterday that he entered South Africa in June 1978 with a pistol and bullets.

He went to live in a hostel at Mfuleni near Kuilsrivier.

He also admitted that he left Cape Town for Botswana 1st April for further training in the use of explosives. On April 23 he returned with explosives and other material and went back to the hostel.

Between May 8 and May 11 he visited the Supreme Court to reconnoitre the building, which was to be his first target. He then manufactured a bomb with the explosives and placed it in a cloakroom.

In a list of admissions handed in to the court, he also acknowledged he had undergone military training in Botswana and Angola.

In a statement to a magistrate, he said he had been instructed not to endanger life.

He had accepted this and adopted certain precautions when placing the bomb in the Supreme Court building.

Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, asked that Mr Nqubelani not be found guilty on his plea at this stage, as where the death sentence was envisaged, his guilt should be proved as if he had pleaded not guilty.

Mr Justice J A Howard of the Natal Division is on the bench.

The trial continues. — Sapa.

RTS

STAR 6/3/80

Danger to many lives from TNT bomb, court told

(331)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Had TNT placed in a toilet at the Supreme Court in Cape Town on May 15 last year exploded it could have resulted in considerable loss of life, an explosives expert said at the trial of Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani in the Supreme Court today.

Mr Nqubelani has pleaded guilty to participating in terroristic activities, including the placing of the bomb.

Major Arnold Bartman, an SAP inspector of explosives, told the court the bomb had been made of TNT of foreign origin. TNT was a stable military high explosive.

Although it was difficult to anticipate the consequences had the bomb exploded, he felt that anyone in the toilet or in the immediate vicinity would have been killed instantly or would have suffered severe injuries from the shock wave and exposure to about 300 degrees Celsius of heat which would have been generated.

The explosion would have been channelled through the windows and doors of the toilet as this was the line of least resistance.

People in nearby offices could have been killed by the force of a blast, and injuries such as burst eardrums would have been prevalent.

Major Baartman said anyone in the foreman's office (where the bomb was taken after being found by a cleaner) would have been killed had it exploded there.

In addition anyone opposite the office would have been killed and most of the woodwork in the area probably would have caught fire.

Major Baartman said a chemical timing device had been attached to the blocks of TNT. This was made up of a plastic container which contained chemicals. Extending from the container was an 8 cm safety fuse leading to the detonator.

Major Baartman said normally took between and 30 minutes for sulp ric acid to eat through t gelatine capsule.

When it came into co tact with a potassiu chlorate/sugar mixtu there was an immedia flame reaction which alight the safety fuse.

This burnt at a cen metre a second.

In the block of TNT hole had been made at t time of manufacture accommodate the detor tor.

Major Baartman said th hissing noise heard by ti foreman, Mr Leonard Sar lina in his office was th detonator exploding.

However, it must hav been removed at some tin and was not in the ho provided. As TNT was stable explosive it had no detonated.

(Proceeding)

331 AD 7/3/80

Fort Hare influence . . .

CAPE TOWN — The man charged with attempting to set off a bomb in the Supreme Court in May last year became politically motivated, especially by his white lecturers at Fort Hare University who were "discouraging us in our classes" after the death of Steve Biko.

This emerges from a statement by Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani made to a Cape Town magistrate after his arrest in connection with the bombing.

A copy of the statement was handed in to the Supreme Court during his trial by his counsel, Mr I. Mohamed, SC.

In it Mr Nqubelani said he was born in the Koeleñhof district near Stellenbosch. He was initially educated at Herschel in Transkei. Later he moved to Guguletu but after failing at school, he returned to Herschel.

When he left school, he came to Cape Town and worked as a labourer. In 1976, he returned to Herschel to undergo the "initiation tradition" of the Xhosa people.

He intended furthering his education and in 1977 enrolled at Fort Hare where he passed his first year.

"At Fort Hare the atmosphere was really tense concerning our studies. The going was heavy because we did not get bursaries and had to use our parents' money who also had it tough," he said in the statement.

After the death of Steve Biko, the atmosphere at the University was still tense and as a result the students boycotted classes for three weeks.

Mr Nqubelani said at about that time, 800 male students were in jails in the vicinity.

"That means 800 of my fellow students were in jail for attending memorial services."

"I must say I was politically motivated at that time especially by the white lecturers who were discouraging us in our classes," he said.

Mr Nquabelani was motivated by radio broadcasts from Zambia to leave the country and after working and obtaining a Transkeian passport, he travelled to Botswana where he was registered as a refugee by the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees.

While being registered by the "Botswana security," he was aproached by the ANC which he joined and was flown to Angola for training.

On a later trip to Botswana, according to his statement, he was given a list of targets, the first of which was the Supreme Court, but, was cautioned about injuring innocent people.

Dealing with the actual bomb attack, Mr Nqubelani said he bore in mind the "first and prime principle" that no person must be affected by the operations of a freedom fighter.

Near the end of his statement, Mr Nqubelani said: "Again I must remind people that the ANC and its military wing, the MK, is not on a killing spree although many people think we are." — DDC.

7/3/80

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I'm fighting oppression — accused

ARGUS 7/3/80

MR Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani saw himself as a fighter for freedom from 'oppression by the Boers.'

This became apparent when two letters written by him in Pollsmoor Prison were handed in as exhibits today during his trial in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, where he has pleaded guilty to three charges of participating in terrorist activities including placing a 1 kg TNT bomb in a toilet of the building.

He has pleaded not guilty to distributing a letter designed to recruit people for military training outside South Africa.

A warder confiscated the letters. They do not, however, form part of the fourth charge.

Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani

SHIVERING

In one to his mother, dated September 23, he said: 'We are fighting for freedom from oppression by the Boers.

'You yourselves hear over the radio and in newspapers that the Boer kingdom has come to an end. They are also shivering with fear now. That is why they are trying to treat us (political prisoners) well.

'They realise that their days are numbered in our country. They realise they should free Mandela so that he can come and lead us blacks.

'You hear yourself, mother, that in Rhodesia the Boers have been defeated by the blacks. In South West Africa, there is war. The blacks are fighting the Boers and the Boers are fleeing.

'In Mozambique the Portuguese were defeated. In Angola the Portuguese were defeated and they fled. The black man wants his land which is Africa. There is no time for tears, mother, this nation has been oppressing us for a long time in our own

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

land, Africa. There is still going to be fighting, really.'

He labelled 'black' leaders like Kaiser Matanzima, Lennox Sebe, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Lucas Mangope and others as 'enemies.'

They have sold our land to the Boers, that you must know. Don't think they are fighting for the nation, they are fighting for their own stomachs.

'If they were fighting for the nation, they would have been arrested by the Boers long ago, just like us.

THE WAY

'Look at people like Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Motsoaledi — they gave up pleasures and were prepared to be arrested instead of selling our land. Those are the leaders of the African [illegible]

Bomb

'No, mother, by doing this I'm trying to show you the way. You must know things and you should not worry yourselves. Nobody is dead. Be happy.

'There is nothing on earth that one gets without sweating for it, especially freedom. You don't get it easy like a plate of food. You get it by blood and jail. They are heroes and brave men of the nation (Mandela and others.

STUDY

'Look at Matanzima's so-called Transkei. There is no difference at all. The situation is as it was before and it is now more serious. People are suffering. They are caught and put into jail in the [illegible] come from [illegible] not free-

In the same letter he urged his brothers to study and 'even learn more than I did. They can see the world is becoming ours, we blacks, and not oppressors like the Boers. You must listen to the news and follow everything, everything is going to be all right, it won't take long.'

In a letter to friends, he gave them details on how to leave South Africa and to meet up with various contacts of the ANC in Botswana.

He told them to apply for Transkei passports in Umtata as it was speedier. The reason they were to give was that they were ot attend a wedding in Lesotho.

'But you must lie so nice that they do not suspect you.'

He added that they should visit the district [illegible] vaccination certificates. He told his 'brothers' they should go to Gaborone and seek accommodaton at a hotel because sleeping at the police station would mean they would be asked too many questions.

'You must not be noticed that you come from far because there are many informers and spies in Botswana sent by Afrikaners, you must not talk much to people on trains going to Botswana.'

The letter contained details of how to reach various ANC contacts and also in the event of all these contacts failing there was a last ditch contact — a woman.

He warned the men never to join the Pan African Congress 'this would be a mistake.'

Both the defence and the State closed their cases and argument was heard only on the fourth count which centred on the letter.

Mr Justice Howard will give judgment at 9.30 am

'Novel' was bomb guide, court told

Mr I Mahomed, SC, counsel for Mr Nqubelani.

Major A L Baartman, the explosives expert.

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

A MEMBER of the ANC had as his guide to explosive devices and booby traps an innocent-looking paperback novel — but cleverly concealed inside it was a printed document issued by Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the military wing of the ANC.

The book was one of the exhibits handed in to the Supreme Court yesterday by an explosives expert, Major Arnold Lodewyk Baartman, during the trial of Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani who faces four charges of participating in terrorist activities.

Mr Nqubelani has pleaded guilty to three of the four charges, one of which relates to the placing of a bomb in the Supreme Court on May 15 last year.

The State has asked the court not to accept the pleas and for the matter to be treated as though Mr Nqubelani had pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Paperback novel

The paperback novel was "Smart-Aleck Kill" by Raymond Chandler. The book contained the first few pages and the last few pages of the real novel and in between them, printed in a similar type, was the manual on explosives and booby traps.

belani's room at Mfuleni hostel, Blackheath, could be used to manufacture an electrical timing device.

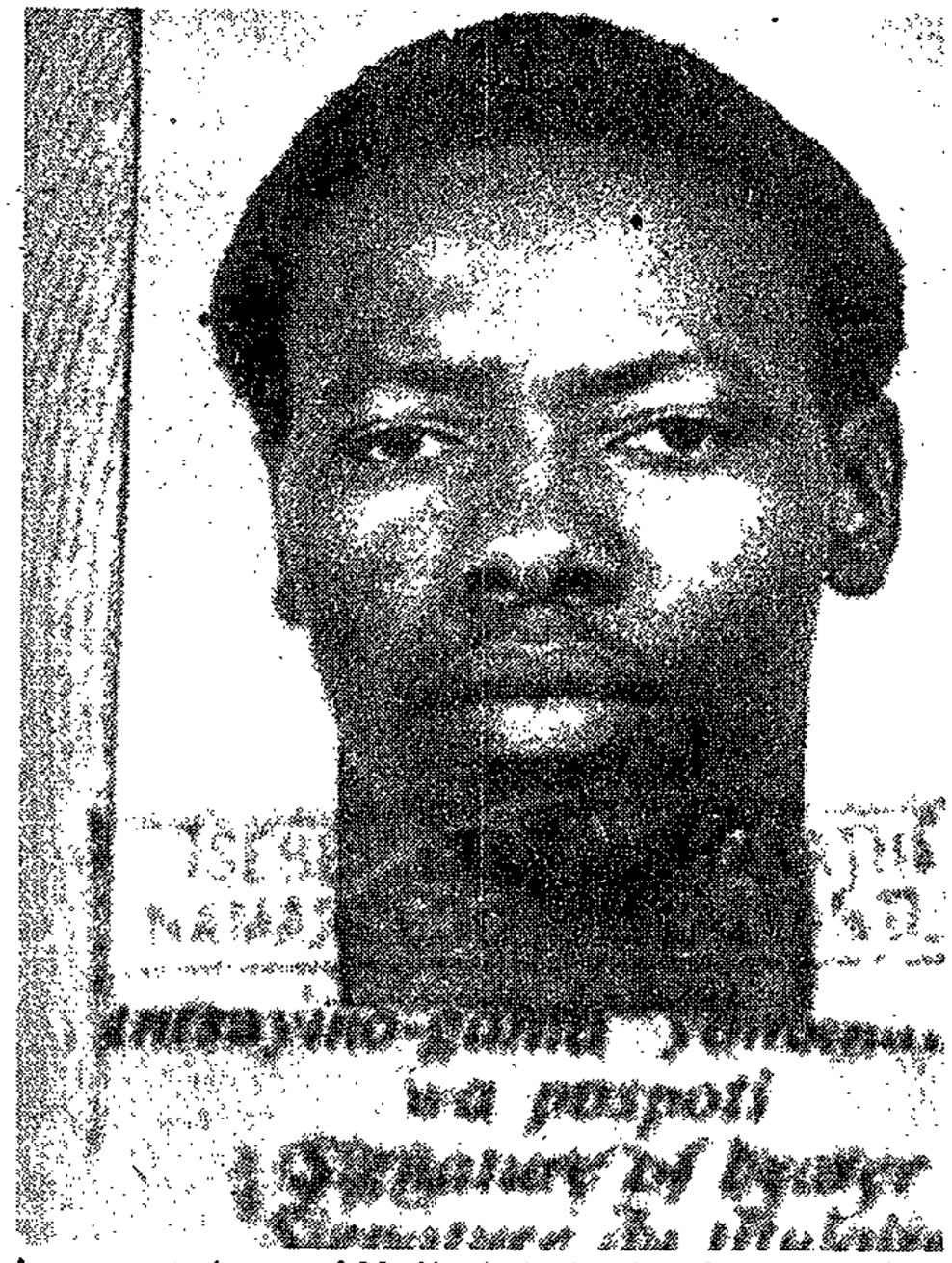
He said that the TNT found in the briefcase bomb as well as in a hidden compartment in the suitcase was not locally manufactured but had been brought in from outside South Africa's borders.

The 1 kg of explosives found at the court and the further 2 kg found later had been exploded in a little building at a quarry site. He told the court that a shock wave sent out from such an explosion would have a shattering effect on anything in the vicinity.

Dealing with the actual bomb placed in the court toilet, he said a number of people could have been killed.

Killed immediately

Anyone inside the slightly underground toilet would have been killed immediately. A person standing on the steps outside the court within three metres of the window leading



A passport picture of Mr Nqubelani, taken from one of his documents, issued under an alias.

Colonel tells of ANC activities

Court Reporter

MEMBERS of the ANC enter South Africa, store weapons and then leave the country. Later another group is sent in to carry out an operation.

This was said in the Supreme Court yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Hermanus Danial Stander, head of the Port Natal Security Police, in evidence in the trial of Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani who faces four charges of participating in terrorist activities.

Colonel Stander outlined the history of the ANC in the country

'Mr X' testifies in camera

Court Reporter

A MAN who trained with Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani in an ANC camp in Angola yesterday told how, immediately on his return to South Africa, he reported to the police and told them of the whereabouts of fellow members of the ANC who had come to commit sabotage in Gazankulu.

The man may only be identified as Mr X. He gave evidence yesterday after being warned as an accomplice. The court heard he had given evidence in other terrorism trials.

His evidence was heard in camera after Mr Frank Kahn, SC, who leads the State team in the trial of Mr Nqubelani, asked that "in the interests of justice his evidence be held in camera and his identity not be disclosed".

He said that if the man's identity be disclosed, it might endanger his life.

Mr Nqubelani has pleaded guilty to three of four charges of participating in terrorist activities.

No principle

Later, when the man was asked to give his name, Mr Kahn said it had been written on a piece of paper and had been handed to the Bench.

Mr I Mahomed, SC, for Nqubelani, said he knew of no principle whereby an accused person could have evidence given against him by a person who remained anonymous. The man then gave his name to the court.

The man said that in September, 1976, after a friend had said that the ANC would arrange a scholarship for him, he left the country and went to Botswana.

There he stayed in an ANC house and later he was given an air ticket to Zambia. After his arrival there, he was detained for a day and then released. He was later flown to Tanzania where he stayed for about eight months and where he received political indoctrination.

Gunbattle

He was subsequently moved to a training camp in Angola where he met Mr Nqubelani.

Later, after training, he returned to Botswana. After nearly five months there he entered South Africa with a group. On January 12 last year, he gave himself up to the police, gave them a handgrenade and told them he was from Angola.

He led the police to the rest of his group. There was a gunbattle between the police and the men and one of the men was killed.

Under cross-examination by Mr Mahomed, he said he was 22 when he left South Africa. He had passed standard one.

He agreed that the promise of a scholarship was seductive and admitted that once he had left South Africa he was "trapped". He said he was told the schools were full and that he did not have any travel documents.

He agreed that the ANC were influential in Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and Angola and that they could have had him arrested for not having the proper papers.

[illegible] manual with [illegible] elementary handbook on explosives".

Major Baartman told the Supreme Court that the explosive device that was to be used to detonate the bomb found in a toilet in the Supreme Court was outlined in the manual.

He described to the court the manner in which the chemical timing device was manufactured and also explained to the court how other materials found in a suitcase at Mr Nqu[illegible]

[illegible] from the toilet would have had "little chance of survival".

The window frame and panes would have been blown out, he said. People at a greater distance could have been injured to a "great extent".

Mr Justice Howard presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr F van Zyl Smit as assessors. Mr F W Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr E Pretorius, appeared for the State. Mr I Mahomed, SC, assisted by Mr C R Mailer and instructed by A M Omar and Company, appeared for Mr Nqubelani.

[illegible] the Court of a police breakthrough at Rivonia in the 1960s.

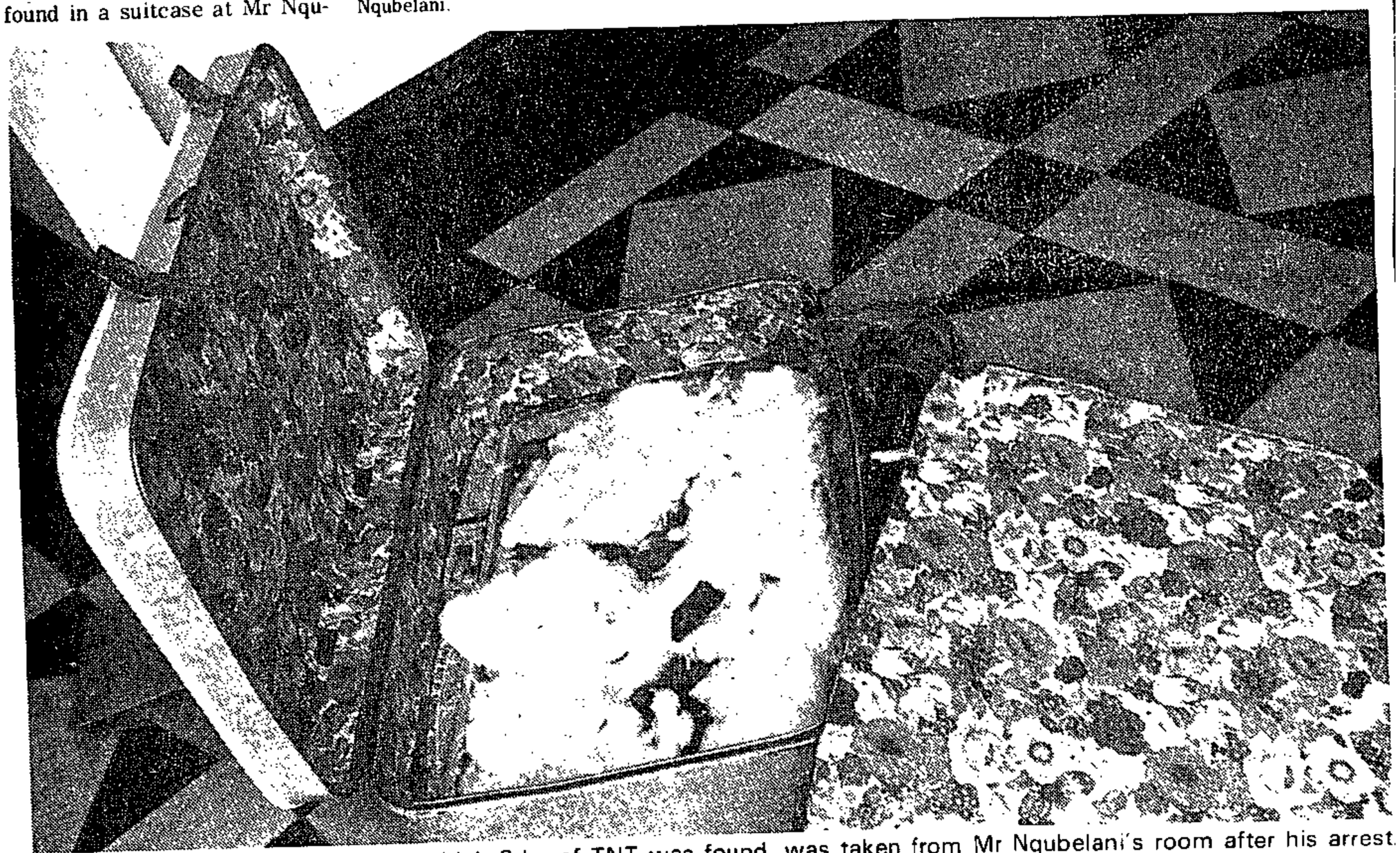
He described how in 1967 the first terrorists started infiltrating and said there had been a reasonably quick escalation in acts of sabotage.

Latest attacks

The latest in these attacks had been those on the Soekmekaar police station and on the Silverton bank.

Orders issued to members were to eliminate members of the security police, state witnesses and presiding officials. Other orders were to sabotage bridges, railway lines, police stations, state buildings, municipal offices, military bases and oil pipe lines, said Colonel Stander.

He handed in a large quantity of ANC propaganda material as an exhibit.



This false-bottomed suitcase, in which 2 kg of TNT was found, was taken from Mr Nqubelani's room after his arrest.

Judges top hit list —witness

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CTimes
7/3/80

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

SOUTH AFRICAN judges, magistrates, policemen and soldiers top the ANC's list of targets. This emerged yesterday in the Supreme Court bomb terror trial.

Magistrates and judges are on the list because they enforce the laws in South Africa.

This evidence was given by a former member of the ANC who trained at one of their camps in Angola in 1978. The man, identified only as Mr X, said that police stations and bridges were also on the hit list.

He also told the court that ANC guerillas had been trained to use heavy artillery.

Other evidence yesterday revealed details of ANC methods of planting bombs. The methods were contained in a document found in the possession of Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, who was in the same training camp as Mr X in 1978.

Training period

Mr Nqubelani is on trial in the Supreme Court on charges of participating in terrorist activities. The charges relate to his training period in Angola, the planting of a bomb in the Supreme Court last year, the possession of explosives and a pistol and the writing of a letter in Pollsmoor Prison following his arrest in connection with the bomb.

He has pleaded guilty to all the charges except that dealing with the letter. The State has asked that the pleas not be accepted and that the case be treated as though Mr Nqubelani had pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday Mr X, who gave himself up to the police after he returned to South Africa in 1979, told of the political indoctrination in the camp and of the training he received.

He said that he met Mr Nqubelani while undergoing eight months military training at Funda in Angola. Mr Nqubelani was there for a shorter period and one day a car came to the camp "and took the accused away".

Mr X's training consisted of sabotage, urban guerilla warfare and how to handle firearms and heavy artillery. Among the weapons he received training in was the Russian AK-47 rifle and the Makarov pistol.

A Makarov pistol was found in a suitcase in Mr Nqubelani's room at the Mfuleni hostel near Blackheath after his arrest.

Mr X was told that after he received his training that he would "go back to South Africa where we would fight". Asked by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for the State, how he would fight he said: "With guns."

He was told his targets would be the police and soldiers.

"Magistrates were also mentioned and the judges as well because they said they were the people who were enforcing the laws of South Africa."

He said that all the instructors at the camp were blacks except for two Indians from South Africa.

He said there were four ANC camps in Angola and that at his camp there were between 500 and 600 people. He agreed that this was a large group.

Tactics were dealt with in groups of 32 but political lectures were given to large groups. He said that some of the people at the camp came back to South Africa while others went for further training in Moscow.

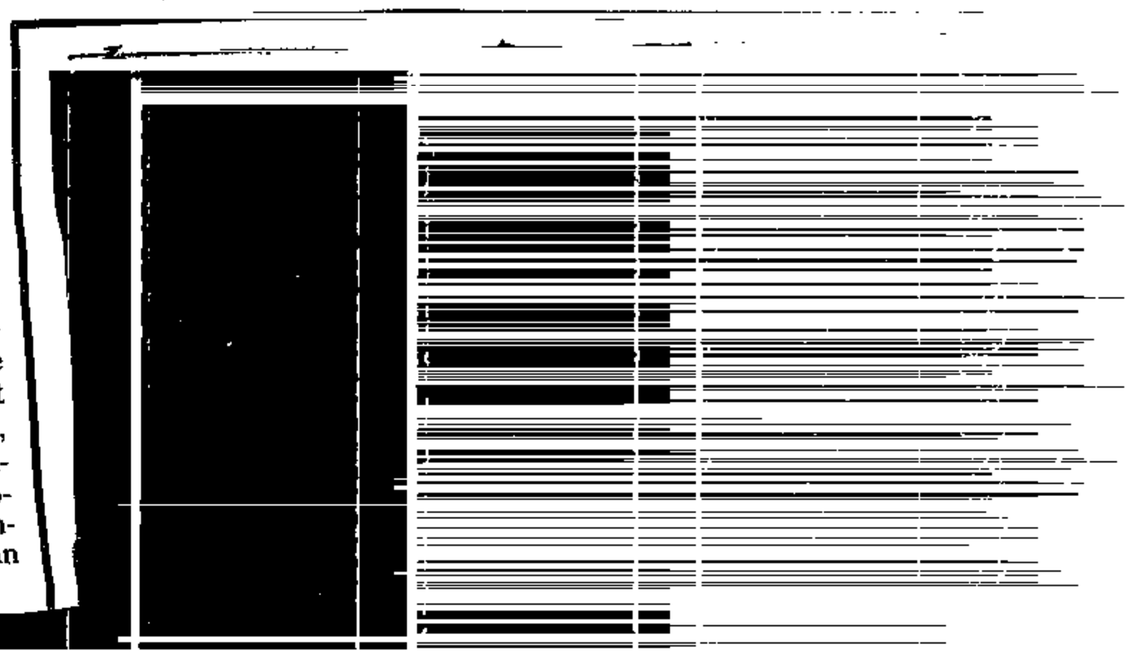
Under cross-examination by Mr I Mahomed, SC, for Mr Nqubelani, he said the indoctrination dealt with bad schooling and housing for blacks and the fact that they had no voice in the running of the country. The pass laws were also talked about, he said.

Asked if he agreed with what was said, Mr X said: "If you are with them, you must agree."

He said he had been told that targets had to be carefully selected and that action was to be directed against government employees, police, soldiers, spys, agents, stooges and informers, but not against innocent bystanders unless they interfered with the safety of an ANC member.

FULL REPORTS, PICTURES — PAGE 13

A sketch of Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani done yesterday during his trial in the Supreme Court on four charges of participating in terrorist activities. He has sat impassively throughout the trial but occasionally turns to talk to his interpreter.



Riot police called to control court crowd

(Times 7/3/80.

PORT ELIZABETH. — Riot police were called to control a crowd of people who were unable to attend a Terrorism Act trial here yesterday. (351) ~~274~~

Earlier the trial was adjourned so that the public gallery could be cleared of about 160 people who packed the court room. After the lunch-time adjournment all the doors into the building, except the main entrance in Main Street, remained locked.

While some of a crowd of nearly 300 sang on the pavement and waved black power salutes, police allowed only people directly involved in hearings into the court building. The crowd soon started to disperse without further incident.

The divisional inspector of police in the eastern Cape, Brigadier A F Verwey, said this was the first time he had experienced such a problem.

When the magistrate, Mr P J Botha, adjourned the case, the crowd at first refused to leave the court. An uproar ensued after a man started to argue with the court orderly. Before the court was cleared the crowd rose in unison, chanted and waved their fists.

Post 7/3/80

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Witness tells all

A MEMBER of the ANC's military wing, who left South Africa in the wake of the Soweto uprising in 1976, told the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday of intensive training of Umkhonto We Sizwe recruits.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mr X (he may not be identified for fear of reprisals) was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani.

Nqubelani faces three charges of taking part in terrorist activities, including placing a 1 kg TNT bomb in the basement of the Supreme Court on May 15 last year.

The guerilla, who surrendered to police soon after arriving in South Africa last year, then led a South African Police contingent in a reprisal raid against his comrades, said he left the country in September 1976 to seek a scholarship.

He travelled first to Botswana thence to Zambia and on to Tanzania where he spent eight months at a camp for physical and political training.

His political instruction included the history of the ANC and the doctrines of socialism.

He was later transfer-

To Page 2

Mr X tells all

Post 7/3/80

• From Page 1

red to Angola for 13 months to undergo intensive training in small arms, light automatic rifles, anti-tank weapons and heavy artillery.

He was also instructed in the tactics of guerilla warfare and sabotage.

It was at a camp in Funda in Angola that he had met Mr Nqubelani, although they were introduced by their assumed names.

He said they had been told that at the end of their training they would be returned to South Africa to fight with guns.

TARGETS

Their targets would include the police, members of the Defence Force and magistrates and judges, as these were the people enforcing the laws.

After he completed his training at Funda, he entered South Africa near Zeerust.

There he slipped away from the rest and surrendered himself with his grenades to the police.

He then showed them where the rest of the group was.

The police opened fire, killing one man. The rest escaped.

Under cross-examination by Mr I Mohamed (for Mr Nqubelani) Mr X said he was a resident of Soweto during 1976 and was aware of the dissatisfaction and frustration among young blacks.

He admitted that there was a great thirst for education and he cherished the idea of bettering himself.

He further admitted that because of his quest for further education, he travelled to Botswana after being offered a "seductive" scholarship.

He added that he would not have gone just for the purpose of guerilla training.

Mr Mohamed: Once you left the borders you were trapped? — Yes.

You had no proper travel documents and with the ANC's influence in Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana they could get you locked up for being without papers? — Yes.

You were a virtual prisoner in a camp? — Yes.

You spent eight months in Tanzania and 13 months in Angola under the power of these people? — Correct.

Were you brainwashed, indoctrinated? — Yes.

Mr X agreed that he had heard only one side. He was not given the opsing view. They had also reminded him of his plight as a black South African.

Mr Mohamed: Were you in love with the pass laws then? — Yes, I was in love because each man must have a pass.

You want to put that up as a truthful answer? Every man must have an identity.

You have no objection to South African laws? — I cannot change them. I must abide.

In the camp at Funda, there were between 500 and 600 South Africans.

It was an ANC directive that targets had to be carefully selected and that action was to be directed against Government personnel, soldiers, "stooges", spies and informers, but not against innocent bystanders, "unless they interfere with your own safety".

The trial continues.

7/3/80

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Judge rules on Mathabe admission

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A CONFESSION made by an accused in the Kempton Park Circuit Court was yesterday accepted by the judge to be admissible as evidence while the State closed its case.

Judgment was given in a trial within a trial where the defence was contesting the admissibility of the confession made by Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21) during his detention.

The defence had argued that the confession was not made voluntarily but was made under duress and there had been a promise of release from detention if it was made.

This judgement was handed down by Mr Justice D J H le Roux in the trial of four former members of the Soweto Students League (SSL), charged under the Terrorism Act. They are: Mathabe, Collin Makhabo Kotu (21), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19).

All have pleaded not guilty to participating in terroristic activities or alternatively sabotage, arson, malicious damage to property, attempted murder and public violence.

In passing judgment, Mr Justice le Roux said there was an amount of doubt cast by the varying version of State witnesses regarding an assault on Mathabe. He said, however, he would not rely on evidence given by a Vereeniging magistrate, who he said had failed to carry out his duties as expected. "The question is whether the magistrate is a reliable witness or not. In my view, he is not," he said.

The magistrate's report concerned the assault marks he claimed to have seen on the back of Mathabe, but had failed to carry an investigation into the matter because the assault was allegedly not made by Vereeniging police.

The judge noted that the magistrate's report differed from that of three other witnesses — one of whom was the District Surgeon for the area.

He also said he found it inexplicable that Mathabe could not state to the magistrate his ordeal at the hands of the police, which included being suffocated with a wet bag until he lost consciousness on three occasions.

Mr Justice le Roux said this would have been an important factor rather than being struck with an instrument like a sjambok which he mentioned to the magistrate. He said evidence on Mathabe's assault, could not, in view of the evidence given by police involved in the alleged assault, be regarded as reliable.

(Proceeding).

Terror man fought 'Boer oppression'

STAR 7/3/80 337

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani saw himself as a "fighter for freedom from oppression by the Boers."

This became apparent when two letters written by him in Pollsmoor prison were handed as exhibits today during his trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

He has pleaded guilty to three charges of participating in terrorist activities, including the placing of a TNT bomb in the toilet in the Cape Supreme Court.

He has pleaded not guilty of distributing a letter designed to recruit people for military training outside South Africa.

The letters were confiscated from Mr Nqubelani by a warder.

In one to his mother, dated September 23, he said: "We are fighting for freedom from oppression by the boers.

"They are also shivering with fear now," he wrote.

Both Defence and State closed their cases and argument was heard only on the fourth count which centred round the letter.

Mr F Kahn, SC, for the State, asked that Mr Nqubelani be found guilty but Mr I Mahomed, defending asked for a verdict of not guilty.

Mr Justice Howard will give judgment on Monday morning.

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Switch in PE terror trial venue refused

8/3/81

PORT ELIZABETH — The prosecutor, Mr J. H. Bruwer, told the court it would be in the interest of justice if the trial in which eight men are being charged under the Terror Act were removed to Humansdorp.

He said telephone callers had threatened violence and warned that crowds of people would converge on the court, saying the police would be unable to stop them.

"There could be complete chaos if people stormed the building," Mr Bruwer said.

The defence council, Mr George Bizos, SC, opposed the move and the magistrate ruled that the case should continue to save time and for convenience.

Mr Wellington Vukile Gumenge, 23, Mr Paul Khumalo, 32, Mr Wandile Abile Dayile, 24, Mr Fikile Ernest Mohali, 19, Mr Vusumzi Kenneth Zibonda, 18, Mr Wandile Goodman Gcakazi, 19, Mr Lizo Zwelimzina Kula, 18, and Mr Aba Xhego Dayile, 18, have all pleaded not guilty to attempting to leave the country for military training.

The magistrate adjourned the proceedings to Monday. — DDR.

331 103 DM

Kotze trial postponed

8/31/80

UMTATA — The trial of Mr Gert Kotze, the South African businessman detained for two months in Transkei last year, was yesterday adjourned in the Regional Court here until May 23.

Bail of R10 000 was extended. — DDR.

A handbook on explosives was found printed between the pages of this Chandler suspense thriller.

Mr X: ANC celebrated May Day, Labour Day

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS training camps in Angola celebrated May Day, International Labour Day and the Year against Apartheid, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was the evidence yesterday of Mr X, a former member of the ANC who was trained for a short period in the same camp in Angola as Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, who is facing four charges of participating in terrorist activities.

Mr Nqubelani has pleaded guilty to three of the charges and not guilty to the fourth. The State has asked that the case be allowed to proceed as though Mr Nqubelani had pleaded not guilty.

Under cross-examination by Mr I Mahomed, SC, for Mr Nqubelani, Mr X said he remembered the commemoration of certain anniversaries. He also remembered the visit of a Mr Mzwaye to the camp.

International image to protect

The man had told the camp that the ANC had an international image to protect. The ANC had a lot of friends internationally and the organization had to be respectable and good.

Mr X said he could not remember the man saying that sections of the Red Brigade were harming its image by needlessly shooting at magistrates.

Mr X said he also could not remember the man saying that there was a difference between an official who interpreted the law and an official who made the law.

The speech had been made in English, Mr X said. Mr Mahomed then put the statement to Mr X in English and Mr X said he could not understand it.

Cape Times 8/3/80

Prison letters tell of ANC routes

331

LETTERS written by Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani during his detention in Pollsmoor Prison have revealed the intricate contact system of the African National Congress in Botswana and the easiest exit routes from South Africa.

The letters were written by Mr Nqubelani and were addressed to his mother, his brothers and "my friend".

Two were found in his possession by a prison warder.

The third, the letter addressed to "my friend", was found in a cell at the prison to which Mr Nqubelani did not have access.

It is this letter that forms the basis of one of the terrorism charges that Mr Nqubelani faces.

He faces four charges of participating in terrorist activities, one of which is a sequel to the Supreme Court bomb attack in May last year. He has pleaded guilty to all the charges except to that relating to the letter.

The State has asked that the case be allowed to proceed as though Mr Nqubelani had pleaded not guilty.

All three letters were handed in to the Supreme Court yesterday as exhibits during the evidence of Mr Dirk Bothma, a warder at Pollsmoor.

He told the court that on September 25 last year during a search of Mr Nqubelani, he found two letters in envelopes in his hand behind his back. These letters were handed to the security police.

'Days are short'

Mr Nqubelani's counsel said yesterday that Mr Nqubelani admitted writing the letters.

In the one addressed to his mother, Mr Nqubelani told her not to be worried, that no one was dead and that "we are fighting for freedom under oppression by the Boers".

"You yourselves hear over the radio and in newspapers that the Boer Kingdom has come to an end, they are also shivering (with fear) now. That is why they are trying to treat us well, we political prisoners.

"They realize that their days are short in our country."

He said that "they" realized that Nelson Mandela should be released to lead "us blacks" and that the Boers in Rhodesia had been defeated.

"In South West Africa there is war, the blacks are fighting the Boers and the Boers are fleeing."

Later in the letter he said that South Africa's homeland leaders "are our enemies" because they had sold "our land to the boers".

"Don't think they are fighting for the nation, they are fighting for their own stomachs. If they were fighting for the nation, they would have been arrested by the Boers long ago, just like us."

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

Robben Island

He praised members of the ANC held on Robben Island.

"There is nothing on earth that one gets without sweating for it, especially freedom. You don't get it easy like a plate of food. You get it by blood and jail."

Towards the end of the letter he asks about his mother's goats and cattle.

In the other letter, Mr Nqubelani reveals a sophisticated contact system with members of the ANC.

He tells his "Brothers" how to arrange for a Transkeian passport for "Jerry".

To obtain the passport, the applicant had to say that he was going to "Basutoland" to a wedding. He also gave the address of a woman in Lesotho.

"Or you just mention any town in Lesotho, but you must lie so nice that they don't suspect you."

Mr Nqubelani then gave instructions on the best way to reach Botswana and the name of "relatives" with whom he would be staying.

He said that if the man arrived in Gaborone at night he should book into a hotel because if he slept at the station, the police would ask "many things".

"You must not be noticed that you come from far, because there are many informers and spies in Botswana sent by Afrikaners. You must not talk much to people on trains going to Botswana."

Restaurant

In his letter, Mr Nqubelani then told the man how to contact the ANC. He had to go to the Allow Restaurant in Mochudi.

"Just get there and relax, show nothing great."

The man was told to ask for "Dennis" and told to tell him to put him in contact with three members of the ANC. If Dennis was not at the restaurant, he was told to ask for Scara.

Plans for the possibility that neither of the men was at the restaurant were also explained. One was that the man should ask to be taken to the home of another man, Mr Tsepo.

If this failed, he was then to go to Barclays Bank in Gaborone and ask for Mrs Motsepe Tsepo.

He warned the reader to read the letter carefully and added: "Please men you must never join the PAC."

In the letter which forms the substance of the terrorism charge, Mr Nqubelani advises the reader to go to Botswana, Swaziland or Lesotho, but adds that the Lesotho and Swaziland borders are not as well guarded as that of Botswana.

"Join the ANC I must say when you have entered. It is easy to get connections about the ANC people."

He advised that the reader obtained the addresses of ANC people from the department of home affairs offices in the three countries.

"Meet the ANC people, they will take you for training and you come back and fight if you want to fight the whites."

Later he wrote: "Try men, until when shall these White dogs oppress us. Let us fight."

He concluded: "You must quickly read this letter and put it in the toilet so that these warders may never get it."

Mr Justice Howard presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr F van Zyl Smit as assessors. Mr F W Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr E Pretorius, appeared for the State. Mr I Mahomed, SC, assisted by Mr C R Mailer and instructed by A M Omar and Company, appeared for Mr Nqubelani.

Terrorism trial told of 'plane ride'

ARGUS 10/3/80 (844) 331

Staff Reporter

HERMANUS.—The trial in which four Worcester men face charges under the Terrorism Act resumed in the Regional Court here today.

The trial was interrupted in December when the advocate defending the men, Mr B M Kies, collapsed and died in court while arguing that the confessions of two of the accused were inadmissable as evidence.

The four men, who have pleaded not guilty, are Mr Frederick Phillips, 27, Mr Roger A Schroder, 25, Mr James V Issel, 45 and Mr Clarence William Johnson, 24.

They are charged with endangering law and order by burning or damaging the Evangelistic Lutheran Church hall in Worcester in April 1978, alternatively burning the hall with the intention of damaging the property of the church.

AMENDED

An amended indictment requested by the defence alleges that Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder were at the scene of the alleged arson between 10 am on April 28 1978 and 10 pm on April 29, 1978, which resulted in damage to the hall doors and building. The indictment further alleges that all the accused men conspired verbally to burn the hall.

The defence has opposed the admissibility of statements made by Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder to a Worcester magistrate in June.

At a previous hearing both Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder alleged they were assaulted by security police while being interrogated in the Worcester police cells.

Both said they were subjected to an 'aeroplane ride' during which they were doubled up with a rope tied from their necks, between their legs, to their handcuffed hands behind their backs with a stick threaded through their arms.

Continuing argument for the defence, Mr A H Veldhuizen said the magistrate who took the confessions should have further questioned Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder on allegations that they were assaulted.

He said the men were detained at 5 pm on June 19 but made their alleged confessions in the early hours of the following day, at least seven hours later. He said they could not have been spontaneous confessions and the accused must have denied and resisted the allegations against them.

An independent doctor who examined Mr Schroeder found that a bruise on his spine was about 48 to 72 hours old and was likely to have been made while he was in detention, Mr Veldhuizen said.

Mr J C Vermeulen is on the Bench. Mr J Vermaak appears for the State. Mr Veldhuizen is instructed by A M Omar and Company.

(Proceeding)

Terror accused asks for delay

STAR 10/3/80

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — When Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo (37), an alleged member of the banned African National Congress, appeared in the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein, today on a charge of taking part in terrorist activities, counsel for the defence asked — before the charge was put to Mr Nkondo — for a postponement to June 2.

The counsel, Mr E Dane, of Johannesburg, said that following the dismissal of a habeas corpus application on behalf of Mr Nkondo in the Supreme Court last week, it was intended to take the matter to appeal. Should the appeal succeed; Mr Nkondo would be allowed to leave the country.

The presiding judge, the Judge President of the Free State, Mr Justice H W O Klopper, said the habeas corpus application had nothing to do with the case. He did not consider this a reason for postponing the trial to June 2.

"I am prepared to grant a postponement for a day," he said.

Mr A Theron, for the State, said he had no objection to a postponement.

"The appeal on the habeas corpus application will not affect th validity of the trial nor the court's jurisdiction," he said.

An indictment was served on Mr Nkondo on February 4, he added.

Mr Justice Klopper said Mr Nkondo had been given ample time to prepare his case.

After a short adjournment the judge was told that the registrar of the Appeal Court could not say when the appeal on the habeas corpus application would be heard.

The judge, said the Appeal Court roll was full and it was unlikely the appeal would be heard before June.

The case continues.

ARGUS 10/3/80

20 years jail for ANC man

THE ANC terrorist who planted a bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court building on May 15 last year, Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani was sentenced to an effective 20 years imprisonment by Mr Justice Howard sitting in Cape Town today.

For planting a bomb he was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Two further periods of eight years each were imposed for undergoing terrorist training in Botswana and Angola and for being in possession of explosives in the Mfuleni hostel in the Blackheath district. A five-year term of imprisonment was imposed for a letter he wrote while awaiting trial in Pollsmoor Prison last year.

Half of the two eight year sentences and the five year sentence will run concurrently with the 12 years imposed on the bomb count. He will serve an effective 20 years.

Mr Justice Howard said he was influenced against imposing the death sentence because it was clear from the confession and from circumstances generally that Nqubelani had been moved by idealism and prompted by frustration to become involved in the ANC and to participate in terrorist activities.

'I accept that your in-

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

ANC man

volvement commenced at a time when you were emotionally vulnerable and that the trigger was the atmosphere at Fort Hare following the death of Steve Biko.

'There is no reason to reject the statement of your confession that your initial object in travelling abroad was to further your education. It is a familiar story that young men who go abroad in response to promises of education frequently end up receiving military training at the hands of ANC.

'Mr Mahomed (for the defence informs me that you remain committed to your ideals. But he says you are no longer committed to achieving your aims by resorting to violence and that you have shown contrition. There's no evidence to support your evidence that you are, no longer committed to violence.'

It was by chance that 'no one was in fact killed.' The planting of a bomb was deliberate and not a spur of a moment decision. It was 'entirely fortuitious' that there were no deaths or injury.

Mr Justice Howard said no civilised society could tolerate conduct of this kind. The sentence should reflect society's disapproval of Nqubelani's conduct.

The cumulative effect would have to be born in mind by ruling that part of the sentence run concurrently.

Nqubelani was convicted of:

- Placing a bomb in the Supreme court building on May 15 last year;
- That he underwent training on two occasions in Botswana and Angola;
- That he was in possession of explosives intended to endanger the maintenance of law and order;
- That he attempted to incite others to undergo terrorist training by means of a letter which he wrote and distributed while awaiting trial in Pollsmoor Prison.

Nqubelani previously pleaded guilty to three of the charges but not guilty to a fourth of distributing a letter although he had admitted writing it.

Mr Justice Howard said that his plea was accompanied by a written statement in which he formally admitted each and every allegation as fact.

Addressing the court in mitigation of sentence Mr I Mohamed, for Nqubelani, said nothing he would say was intended to detract from the seriousness of the offence. But there was some very 'weighty considerations' to be taken into account.

He said the court was dealing with a young man pursuing his university studies — a black man with understandable ideas. It was the defence's submission that he was still young, healthy and intelligent enough to be used by society and to allow his political ideology to be harnessed in a 'just and stable society.'

Court bomber gets 20 years

CAPE TIMES 4/3/80

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

~~DFA~~ 331

SOCIETY would be adequately protected by the imprisonment — till about the end of the century — of the ANC terrorist who planted a bomb in the Supreme Court last year, Mr Justice Howard said in the Supreme Court yesterday.

He said this while sentencing Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, the 28-year-old member of the ANC, who was yesterday convicted on four counts under the Terrorism Act.

The charges related to

- The planting of a one kilogram TNT bomb in a toilet in the Supreme Court building on May 15 last year,
- The possession of two kilograms of TNT, A Makarov pistol and ammunition at his room at the Mfulemi hostel at Blackheath,
- The undergoing of training in Botswana and Angola and;
- The attempted incitement of people at Pollsmoor Prison to undergo terror training.

Nqubelani was given an effective jail sentence of 20 years.

The State had asked for the death sentence to be imposed.

Mr Justice Howard said it was clear that Nqubelani was moved by idealism and prompted by frustration into becoming involved with the ANC.

He accepted that Nqubelani's involvement started when he was emotionally vulnerable and that the trigger was the atmosphere at Fort Hare University following the death of Steve Biko.

For planting the bomb, Nqubelani was sentenced to 12 years. Of the two eight-year terms imposed for the charges relating to the explosives and the training, half is to run concurrently with the bomb sentence. The five-year sentence imposed for attempted incitement is also to run concurrently.

Full reports — page 9

Newspaperman granted leave to appeal

(33) (203)

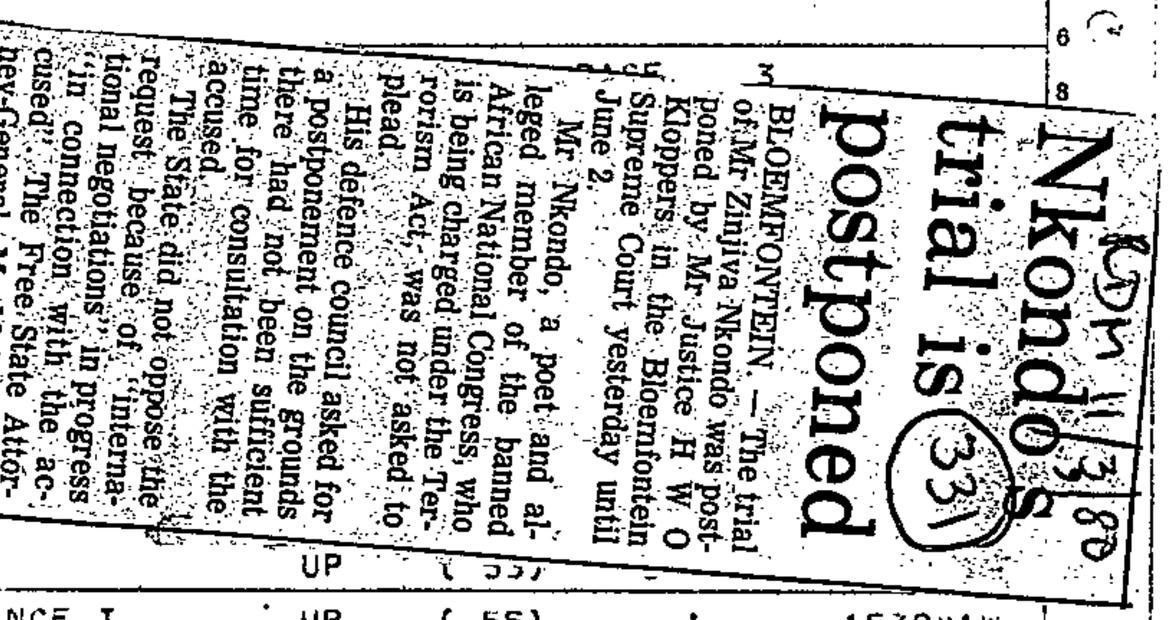
Cape Times Court Staff 11/3/80

IN THE Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday, the political correspondent of the Sunday Express, John Matisonn, was granted leave to appeal against his conviction and 14-day jail sentence for failing to answer a question.

The question was put to him in the Magistrate's Court last year following a report he wrote concerning the activities of the Rev Frederick Shaw, head of the Christian League of South Africa.

The magistrate then sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment and an appeal to the Supreme Court failed. Yesterday Matisonn was granted leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes and Mr Justice Van Heerden presided. Mr J Slabbert appeared for the State. Mr D Kuny, instructed by Bell, Dewar and Hall, appeared for Matisonn.


Nkondo's trial is postponed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The trial of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo was postponed by Mr Justice H W O Kloppers in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday until June 2.

Mr Nkondo, a poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, who is being charged under the Terrorism Act, was not asked to plead.

His defence council asked for a postponement on the grounds there had not been sufficient time for consultation with the accused.

The State did not oppose the request because of "international negotiations in progress in connection with the accused". The Free State Attorney-General, Mr M E Tucker, SC, stressed this was the only reason. — Sapa.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPT				
~~160942K~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~	~~103202~~	~~SOCIAL AN~~				
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I				
~~150296D~~	~~GARISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~	~~115102~~	~~FRENCH IN~~				
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY MATHEMATI				
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW IN				
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)		
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
153855J	GROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		7	*153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 ~~116120~~	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I ~~DRAMA I~~	F ~~UP~~	(49) ~~(50)~~	1	162109F
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX	(65)	1	155641A
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		1	115954M
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 ~~114101~~	AFRIKAANS ~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	UP ~~UP~~	(50) ~~(65)~~	1	159604H
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
~~152126E~~	~~HENSON~~	~~RONALD ALAN~~	~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~	~~F~~	~~(37)~~	~~7~~	~~152126E~~
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS		1	155720L
~~152889J~~	~~HUDSON~~	~~SALLY~~	~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~152889J~~
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 ~~115101~~	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ~~FRENCH I~~	3 3 ~~3~~	(57) (59) ~~(56)~~	1	155148P

UCT

Komperprint

ROM 11/3/80 (331) ~~HRT~~

Tutu starts campaign to free Mandela

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday launched a campaign for the release of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Bishop Tutu said he would call on all members of the SACC to sign a petition for the release of Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Various black, coloured and Indian political groups immediately pledged their support for the campaign, which is being launched at a time when the Government is planning to announce the inclusion of blacks in urban areas in a Council of State with whites, coloureds and Indians.

It also comes in the wake of calls by Afrikaans newspapers for Government talks with real black leaders after the resounding triumph of the Patriotic Front groups of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo in Rhodesia.

Bishop Tutu, whose passport was withdrawn by the Government last week, said the "release Mandela" call was by extension also a call for the release of other jailed black leaders, the lifting of bans and the return of other black leaders from exile.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he would support any campaign for the release of authentic black leaders.

"They can make a very, very significant contribution to the resolution of this country's constitutional problems," he said.

Dr Motlana said he would also support a call for the release of white South African political prisoners.

The chairman of Inkatha's publicity, strategy and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said he welcomed the move.

"But I must point out that we have repeatedly called for an amnesty for all jailed and exiled leaders."

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said Azapo would support Bishop Tutu's move.

And the vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, declared the NIC's unreserved support for the petition.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, offered his party's co-operation in obtaining signatures for the petition.

"In the light of the development in the Prime Minister's thinking, it is absolutely essential that Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others should be part of a roundtable conference."

Meanwhile, the Government's intention of including "urban" blacks in a Council of State has received little enthusiasm.

Dr Motlana totally rejected the concept of "urban blacks" being a separate entity from "homeland" blacks.

"There are no separate systems for urban and rural Afrikaners," said Dr Motlana, whose view was supported by Mr Hendrickse.

Mr Thula said he would not comment on the proposal until there was more clarity and Inkatha's central committee had studied it. Inkatha has, however, repeatedly refused to acknowledge "urban" blacks as a separate entity.

Church terror trial resumes — at Cape

HERMANUS. — The trial in which four men face charges under the Terrorism Act was resumed in the Hermanus Regional Court yesterday.

The trial was interrupted in December when the defending advocate, Mr B M Kies, collapsed and died in court while submitting that statements by two accused were inadmissable as evidence.

The four men who have pleaded not guilty, are Mr Frederick Phillips, 27, Mr Roger Schroeder, 25, Mr James Issel, 45, and Mr Clarence William Johnson, 24.

They are charged with endangering law and order by burning or damaging the Hermanus Evangelistic Lutheran Church hall in April 1978, or alternatively burning the hall with the intention of damaging the property of the church.

An amended indictment requested by the defence alleged that Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder were present at the scene of the alleged arson between 10am on April 28, 1978, and 10pm on April 29, 1978, which resulted in damage to the hall doors and building.

The indictment further alleges that all four accused had conspired to burn the hall.

The defence has opposed the admissibility of statements made by Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder before a Worcester magistrate in June.

At a previous hearing both alleged they were assaulted by Security Police while being interrogated in the Worcester police cells in June.

Continuing the argument for the defence, Mr A H Veldhuizen said the magistrate who took the confessions should have questioned further the allegations that they were assaulted.

The men were detained at 5pm on June 19 and made their confessions in the early hours the following morning, at least seven hours later.

They could not have been spontaneous confessions, and the accused must have denied and resisted the allegations.

An independent doctor who examined Mr Schroeder had found a bruise mark on his spine was about 48 to 72 hours old and was likely to have been caused while he was in detention. Mr Veld-

		CATHERINE MARIA	004101 107101 115103	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP 3NX F	(59) (48)	1	157815N
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150180P
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS		1	157521U
137983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		7	137983G
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101 115102	PSYCHOLOGY I FRENCH INTENSIVE	2- F	(61) (47)	1	157560L
155924H	NEWHAM	JENNIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(55)	1	155924H
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
155878H	O'CONNOR	SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155878H
162116N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N
154187V	PATERSON	IAN JAMES STEWART	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3NX F	(40)	1	154187V
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103 116120	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I DRAMA I	UP UP	(50) (50)	1	154286C
156134L	PHEIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
150154L	POTGIETER	FELICITY ANGELA	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3NX UP	(50)	1	150154L
133406G	PRITCHARD	ROBERT STEPHEN	115102 115103	FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F UP	(40) (54)	1	133406G

Kompetence

UCT

ANC bomber gets 20 years' jail

(331) RDM 11/3/80.

CAPE TOWN. — An ANC terrorist who planted a bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court building last year will go to jail for 20 years.

The judge said he had been influenced against the death sentence only because Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani had been moved by idealism and prompted by frustration.

Mr Justice Howard sentenced Nqubelani to 12 years for planting the bomb; to two periods of eight years for undergoing terrorist training in Botswana and Angola and for being in possession of explosives; and to five years for attempting to incite others in a letter he wrote while awaiting trial in Pollsmoor Prison, Cape.

Half the eight-year sentences and the five-year sentence will run concurrently with the 12 years.

Mr Justice Howard said he had been influenced against the death sentence because it was clear from Nqubelani's confession and circumstances generally that he had been moved by idealism, and prompted by frustration to become involved in the African National Congress and participate in terror activities.

"I accept that your involvement commenced . . . when you were emotionally vulnerable, and that the trigger was the atmosphere at Fort Hare (University) after the death of Steve Biko.

"There is no reason to reject . . . your confession that your initial object in travelling abroad was to further your education.

"It is a familiar story that young men who go abroad in response to promises of education frequently end up receiving military training at the hands of the ANC."

The judge said that Mr I Mahomed, SC, (for the defence) had said Nqubelani remained committed to his ideals. "But he says you are no longer committed to achieving your aims by resorting to violence, and that you have shown contrition.

"There's no evidence to support that you are no longer committed to violence." — as late as November, Nqubelani had still been committed to violence.

The judge said a factor which weighed heavily against the death sentence was that by planting a bomb in a toilet Nqubelani had sought to minimise, but not eliminate, possible deaths.

The planting of a bomb was deliberate and not a spur-of-the-moment decision. It was "entirely fortuitous" that there had been no deaths or injury.

Mr Justice Howard said no civilised society could tolerate conduct of this kind. The sentence should reflect society's disapproval of Nqubelani's conduct.

Nqubelani, 26, had pleaded guilty to the first three charges, and not guilty to distributing the letter — though he admitted writing it.

Mr Justice Howard said Nqubelani's pleas had been accompanied by a written statement in which he admitted that in June 1978 he entered South Africa from Botswana with a Makarov 9mm pistol and made his way to Cape Town to establish his safety and abode, and that between last April 9 and 12 he returned to Botswana and was given instructions by the ANC.

The judge said that Nqubelani had also admitted obtaining explosives for making a bomb and returned with them in a false-bottomed suitcase to South Africa on April 28. He had as his intention the endangering of law and order by placing a bomb in the Supreme Court building which, he had been instructed, was his first target.

He had admitted further that between April 12 and 28 he returned to Botswana, where he was given detailed instructions, and admitted that after his return he was in possession of firearms, explosives and ammunition in his room at the hostel.

He also admitted that after placing the bomb in a briefcase in the Supreme Court building last May, he left Cape Town.

The bomb was found by a cleaner who took it to his foreman's office, who unwittingly disconnected it while looking for identification.

A hissing noise alerted the foreman, who ran for the door. He was injured slightly in the blast that followed.

Mr Justice Howard found Nqubelani guilty as charged on three counts. The fourth count, concerning the letter, was a further contravention of the law.

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UCT

Curtain falls on TP case

(331) Post 11/3/80

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE curtain falls today in the Pretoria Terrorism Act Trial in which a POST reporter, Thami Mkhwanazi (38) and eight others have been appearing.

The Pretoria regional court gives judgment after hearing evidence and after the defence has maintained that it was never the intention of the men to undergo military training, and the State saying it can be the only inference drawn from their having photos.

The nine accused, all of Atteridgeville, are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Bajatladi (23), Mr Thami Mkhwanazi (38), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Mr Lebogang Christie Mokone (18), Mr Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Mr Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 17-year-old youth.

The State alleges that the men contravened the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terroristic training, or recruiting others to undergo terroristic training outside South Africa.

When the State closed its case, the magistrate, Mr W F Kruger, said in a case like this where men trained in a foreign army, they left the country using passports.

But the defence for Mr Mamoepa, Mr J F Coaker, said military training outside this country "was not in itself a threat to the maintenance of law and order" in South Africa and gave an example of someone joining the Rhodesian army (that was before the recent election) as not constituting any sort of threat.

And Mr A Wilson, representing the other eight, had said he could only accept that there were "isolated acts of violence in South Africa committed by alleged members of the banned organisations."

The prosecutor, Mr W Wildenboer said the State's case against two of the accused was strengthened by their not having given evidence in the case.

STUI3-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS YEAR : N/A

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

1523217Y VAN DER MERWE BARBARA LOUISE 911101 MATHEMATICS I-M102 F (37) 1523217Y

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Three letters that spelt terror

(331)
RDM
11/3/88

LETTERS by Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani during his detention in Pollsmoor Prison have revealed the intricate contact system of the ANC in Botswana and the easiest exit routes from South Africa.

The letters were written by Nqubelani and were addressed to his mother, his brothers and "my friend".

Two were found in his possession by a prison warder.

The third, the letter addressed to "my friend", was found in a cell at the prison to which Nqubelani did not have access.

It was this letter that formed the basis of one of the terror charges for which Nqubelani was jailed for 20 years by Mr Justice Howard in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday.

He pleaded guilty to three of the four charges of participating in terrorist activities — training in Angola and in Botswana and denotaing a bomb at the Supreme Court in Cape Town. He pleaded not guilty to the charge arising out of the letter found in Pollsmoor Prison, but admitted that he wrote it.

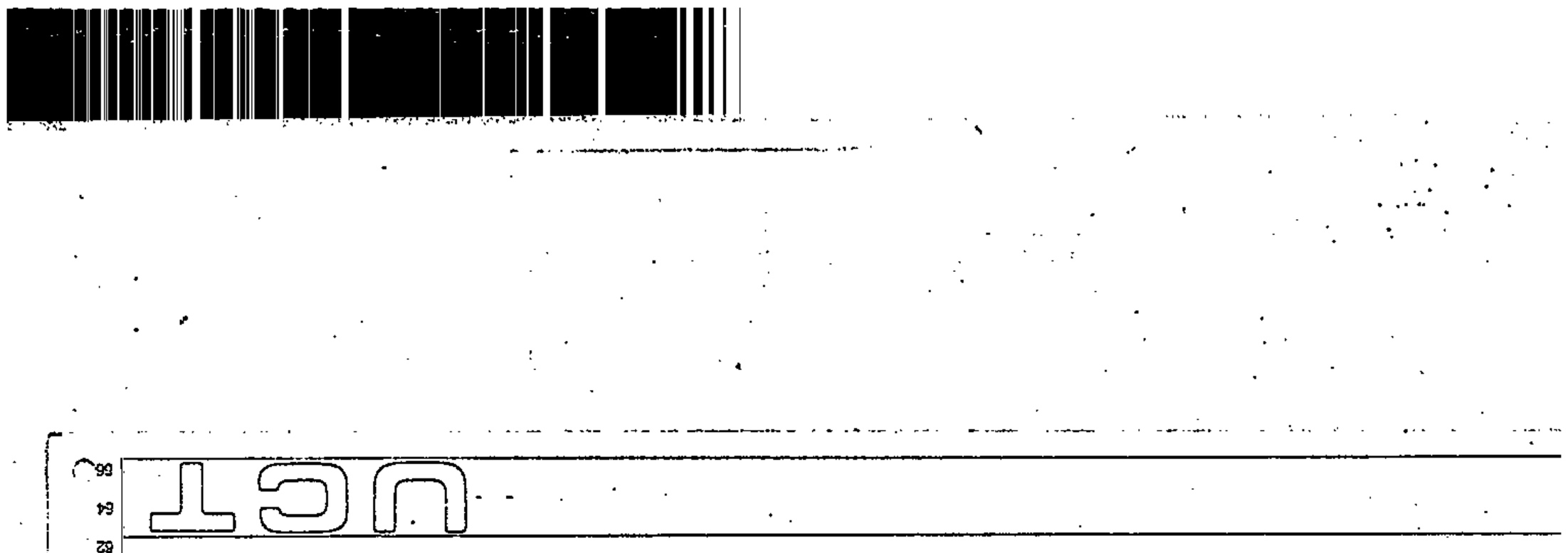
The State had asked that the case be allowed to proceed as though Nqubelani had pleaded not guilty to all charges. He was found guilty on all four charges.

All three letters were handed in to the Supreme Court as exhibits during the evidence of Mr Dirk Bothma, a warden at Pollsmoor.

He told the court that on September 25 last year during a search of Nqubelani, he found two letters in envelopes in Nqubelani's hand, held behind his back. These letters were handed to the Security Police.

Defence counsel said that Nqubelani admitted writing the letters.

In the one addressed to his mother, Nqubelani told her not to be worried, that no one



Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, sentenced to 20 years jail on terror charges in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday, had a sophisticated contact system with the ANC in Botswana. **STEPHEN WROTTESLEY** reports from Cape Town on the letters that revealed this intricate network.

dead and that "we are fighting for freedom under oppression by the Boers".

"You yourselves hear over the radio and in newspapers that the Boer Kingdom has come to an end, they are also shivering (with fear) now. That is why they are trying to treat us well, we political.

"They realise that their days are short in our country."

He said that "they" realised that Nelson Mandela should be released to lead "us blacks" and that the Boers in Rhodesia had been defeated.

"In South West Africa there is war, the blacks are fighting the Boers and the Boers are fleeing."

Later in the letter he said that South Africa's homeland leaders "are our enemies" because they had sold "our land to the Boers".

"Don't think they are fighting for the nation, they are fighting for their own stomachs. If they were fighting for the nation, they would have been arrested by the Boers long ago, just like us."

He praised members of the ANC presently being held on Robben Island.

"There is nothing on earth that one gets without sweating for it, especially freedom. You don't get it easy like a plate of food. You get it by blood and jail."

Towards the end of the letter he asks about his mother's goats and cattle.

In the other letter, however, Nqubelani reveals a sophisticated contact system with members of the ANC. He tells his "brothers" how to arrange for a Transkeian passport for "Jerry".

To obtain the passport, the applicant had to say that he was going to "Basutoland" to a wedding. He also gave the address of a woman in Lesotho.

"Or you just mention any town in Lesotho, but you must lie so nice that they don't suspect you."

Nqubelani then gave instructions on the best way to reach Botswana and the names of "relatives" with whom he would be staying.

He said that if the man arrived in Gaborone at night he must book into a hotel because if he slept at the station, the police would ask "many things".

"You must not be noticed that you come from far, because there are many informers and spies in Botswana sent by Afrikaners. You must not talk much to people on trains going to Botswana."

In his letter, Nqubelani then told the man how to contact the ANC. He had to go to the Allow Restaurant in Mochudi. "Just get there and relax, show nothing great."

The man was told to ask for "Dennis" and told to tell him to put him in contact with three members of the ANC. If Dennis was not at the restaurant, he was told to ask for "Scara".

Contingency plans for the possibility that neither of the men were at the restaurant were also explained. One was that the man should ask to be taken to the home of another man, Mr Tsepo.

If this failed, he was then to go to Barclays Bank in Gaborone and ask for Mrs Motsepe Tsepo.

"Do you see this men, you must not start at this place, but that it must be the last when other means have failed, she is a woman, we must not bring her troubles."

He warned the reader to read the letter carefully and added: "Please men you must never join the PAC."

In the letter which formed the substance of the terror charge, which was found in a cell to which he did not have access on November 20, Nqubelani wrote: "If you get a getaway, it does not matter when, do get away and cross the border."

He advises the reader to go to Botswana, Swaziland or Lesotho but adds that the Lesotho and Swaziland borders are not as well guarded as that of Botswana.

"Join the ANC I must say when you have entered. It is easy to get connections about the ANC people."

He advised that the reader obtained the addresses of ANC people from the Department of Home Affairs offices in the three countries.

"Meet the ANC people, they will take you for training and you come back and fight if you want to fight the whites."

Later he wrote: "Try men, until when shall these white dogs oppress us? Let us fight."

He concluded: "You must quickly read this letter and put it in the toilet so that these warders may never get it."

11/3/80
(331)

SSL was against violence — accused

Proof 11/3/80 (331)

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THE Soweto Students' League (SSL) had always discouraged the use of violence as a machinery to achieve an equal level of education for students of all races, a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge heard yesterday.

Giving evidence in his defence was Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (accused number 1) who, together with Mr Colin Makgato Kotu, Mr Simon Mashigo and Mr Elias Modiga, are charged under the Terrorism Act. They appeared before Mr Justice D J H le Roux.

CHARGES

The State alleged that the four — all members of the SSL — committed acts of arson, public violence, malicious damage to property and attempted murder.

They have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr Mathabe told the court that the SSL had always stood by its policy of non-violence in the fight against Bantu Education. He said during March 1978, the organisation had advised students to return to classes, while representations to the authorities were being made, via bodies like Soweto's Committee of Ten, for the scrapping of the Bantu Education Act.

TAKEOVE

Among other aspects that caused dissatisfaction within the organisation, Mr Mathabe added, was the taking over by the State of community schools in Soweto. He said there was a general feeling that blacks had not been consulted before the takeover.

Asked about the attack on the Rutegang school in White City Jabavu, Soweto, on August 16, 1978, Mr Mathabe said he had gone to Sebokeng (near Vereeniging) that day, and had only read about the incident in newspapers. The trial continues.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 2
15016

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL					
105104	LATIN 1	F	(39)	1	1539826		
117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(50)	1	1565290		
004101	PSYCHOLOGY 1	ABS	7		1535477		
102101	AFRIKAANS	F	(28)				
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(44)				
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(39)	7	1568385		
102101	AFRIKAANS	UP					
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(50)	1	1579158		

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

NKONDO CASE POSTPONED

Post 11/3/80 (331)

THE Zinjiva Nkondo Terror Trial was yesterday postponed to June 2 after an application by his defence before Mr Justice H W O Klopper in the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein.

When Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo (37) poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, appeared yesterday on a charge of taking part in terrorist activities, counsel for defence asked — before the charge was put to Mr Nkondo — for a postponement to June 2.

Mr E Dane, (for Nkondo) said that, following the dismissal of habeas corpus application on behalf of Mr Nkondo in the Supreme Court last week, it was intended to take the matter on appeal. Should appeal succeed, Mr Nkondo would be allowed to leave the country.

APPLICATION

The presiding judge said the habeas corpus application had nothing to do with this case. He said he did not consider this a reason for postponing the trial to June 2.

Mr A Theron for the State, said he had no objection to a postponement.

The earliest available date for the re-start of the trial was June 2.

(Proceeding).

AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1 14340 113860L

DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

ARCHAEOLOGY II (41)
PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIPS F (50)

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Passed B.A.

ON RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

FIRST NAMES	SURNAME
~~JENNIFER ANNE~~	~~CUINSE~~
~~F STUDENTS~~	

1104202
111706

H Dip Lib as she has failed

* Cannot graduate

STU13-9 EXAMINATION

14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIB

STUD NO SURNAME

~~113860L HARTLEY~~

* TOTAL NUMBER OF

DEAN

Post 11/3/80 331

Bomb planter gets 20 years

AN ANC member who planted a bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court building, Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani, was yesterday sentenced to an effective 20 years.

Nqubelani was sentenced to 12 years for planting the bomb and to two periods of eight years each for undergoing terrorist training in Botswana and Angola, and for being in possession of explosives in the Mfuleni hotel, Blackheath district.

LETTER

He was sentenced to five years for attempting to incite others in a letter he wrote last year while awaiting trial in Pollsmoor prison.

Half the eight-year sentences, with the five-year sentence, will run concurrently with the 12 years imposed on the bomb count.

A witness identified as "Mr X" and warned as an accomplice was discharged.

Mr Justice Howard said he had been influenced against the death sentence because it was clear from his confession and from circumstances generally that Nqubelani had been moved by idealism and prompted by frustration to become involved in the ANC and to take part in terrorist activities.

INSTRUCTIONS

Nqubelani had admitted that between April 12 and 23 last year he returned to Botswana, where he was given detailed instructions.

He admitted that after his return he was in possession of firearms, explosives and ammunition in his room at the hostel.

He admitted that after placing the bomb in a briefcase in the Supreme Court toilet, he left the city.

"I accept that your involvement commenced at a time when you were emotionally vulnerable and that the trigger was the atmosphere at Fort Hare following the death of Steve Biko," said the judge.

"There is no reason to reject the statement of your confession that your initial object in travelling abroad was to further your education.

"It is a familiar story that young men who go abroad in response to promises of education frequently end up receiving military training at the hands of ANC.

"Mr Mahamad informs me that you remain committed to your ideals. But he says you are no longer committed to achieving your aims by resorting to violence and that you have shown contrition.

VIOLENCE

"There's no evidence to support your evidence that you are no longer committed to violence."

Mr Justice Howard said that as late as November last year, Nqubelani was still committed to violence.

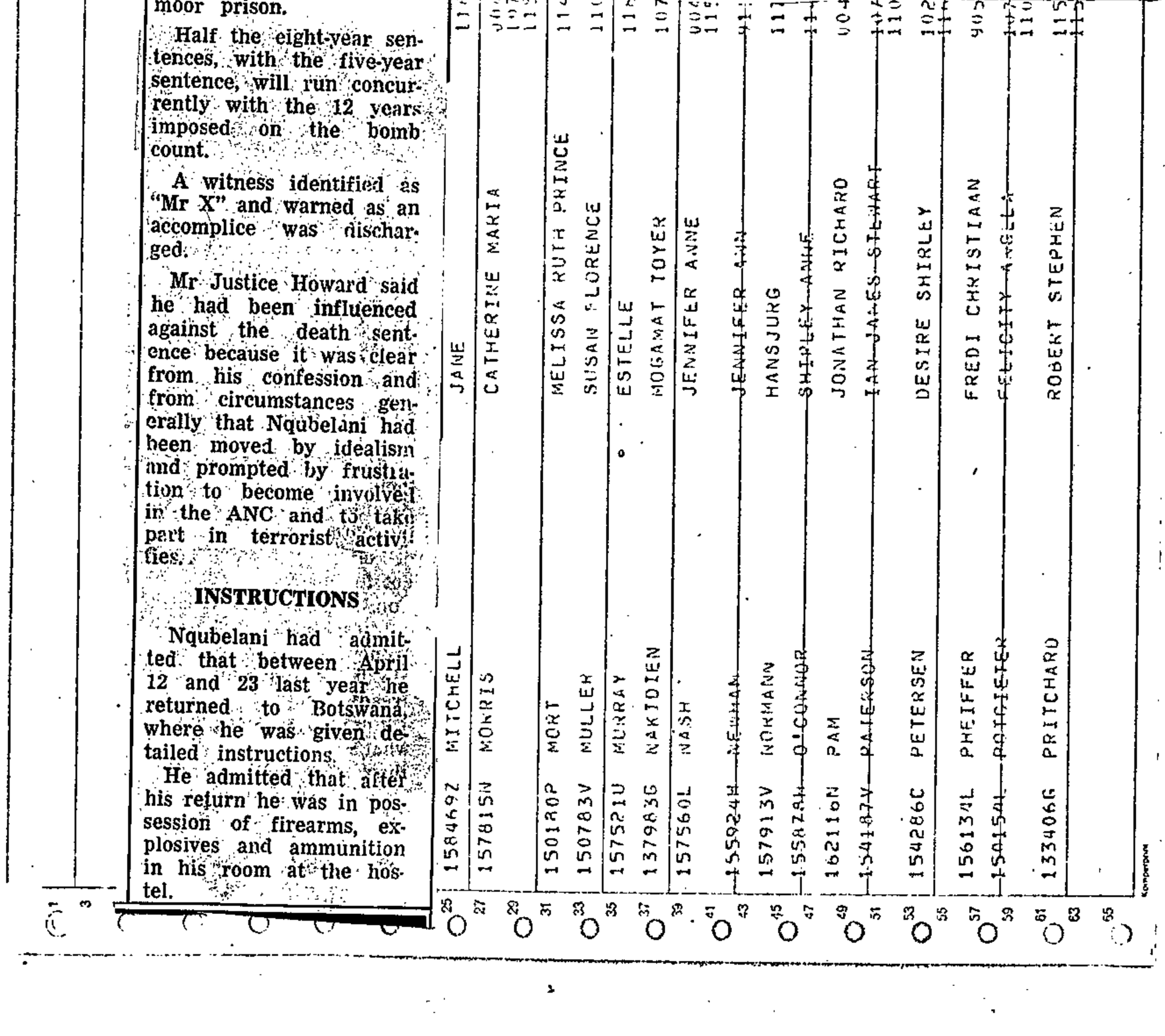
Another factor which weighed heavily against the death sentence was that by planting a bomb in a toilet of the court, he had sought to minimise, but not to eliminate, possible deaths.

It was by chance that "no one was in fact killed".

The planting of a bomb was deliberate and not a spur of a moment's decision.

Mr Justice Howard said no civilised society could tolerate conduct of this kind. The sentence should reflect society's disapproval of Nqubelani's conduct.

The cumulative effect would have to be born in mind by ruling that part of the sentence run concurrently.



Court hears of police threats

PORT ELIZABETH — An advocate yesterday asked a Security Policeman what made his investigation team so special that they got a "full house" by obtaining statements from all eight men facing Terrorism Act charges in a Regional Court here.

The advocate, Mr G. Bizos SC, was cross-examining Warrant Officer A. Gerber.

The eight men are alleged to have tried to undergo military training in Botswana in November 1978 and to have robbed a van driver of R291 cash and a cheque for R39.

Mr Wellington Vukile Gumenge, 23, Mr Paul Khumalo 32, Mr Wandile Abila Dayile, 24, Mr Fikile Ernest Mohali, 19, Mr Vuxumzi Kenneth Zibonda, 18, Mr Wandile Goodman Gcakazi, 19, Mr Lizo Zwelinzina Kula, 18, and Mr Aba Xhego Dayile, 18, all pleaded not guilty when the trial started nearly a year ago.

Mr Bizos said all the men had told the court they were driven with threats of assault and threats of indefinite detention to make statements which were satisfactory to the investigation team.

Mr Bizos — Don't you agree it is one of those strange coincidences that all the men dealt with by Captain Siebert's investigation team made statements? Do you have any special training manuals?

W/O Gerber — No.

Mr Bizos — Any special techniques? W/O Gerber — No.

Mr Bizos put it to W/O Gerber that one of the witnesses had told the court he had stood for a whole day while making a statement.

W/O Gerber — It is possible. I was not with him all the time.

Mr Bizos said at the end of the day a statement which the man had made was crumpled up and thrown in a waste paper basket. He said the man had been scared to ask for a chair or food because of the hostile atmosphere which had existed.

W/O Gerber said he did not know about this.

The trial continues today. — DDC

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

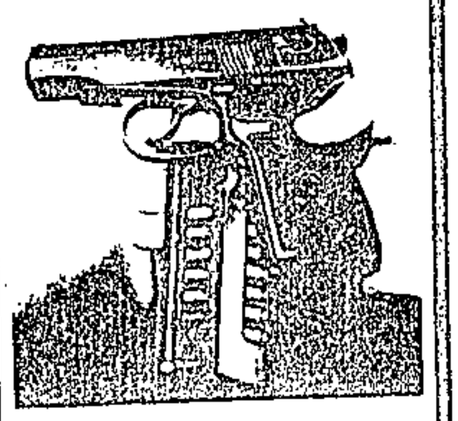
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 7

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
1521637	VAN NIEKERK	MURIEL DIANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	1521637
1597572	VAN WAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58)	1	1597572
1558152	VISSER	ANNELIZE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- (62)	1	1558152
1537672	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (58)	1	1537672
1607802	WESSELS	CHARLENE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	1607802
1584002	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP (58)	1	1584002
1152287	WHITING	ROBERT GEORGE CHAZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	1152287
1573991	WILLSHER	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I	UP (52)	1	1573991
1544083	WOLFE	ANGELA KILWARDEN	004101	SOCIOLOGY I	3 (56)	1	1544083
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3 (59)		
			105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 13	(59)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
1596972	WOOD	NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58)	1	1596972
1558581	WYNGAARD	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1UP	(55)	1	1558581
			114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)		

Supreme Court



bomb trial

State asks for death sentence

CAPE TIMES 11/3/80

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEV

Court bomber found guilty

THE ANC terrorist who planted a one kilogram TNT bomb with a chemical timing device in a toilet in the Supreme Court building on May 15 last year was yesterday found guilty on four counts under the Terrorism Act.

- **The charges related to the planting of the bomb, the possession of a further two kilograms of TNT, a Makarov pistol and ammunition, undergoing terrorist training in Botswana and Angola and an attempt to incite people to undergo training.**
- **The incitement charge was a sequel to the discovery of a letter in a cell at Pollsmoor Prison during the detention of Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani.**
- **He pleaded guilty to all the charges except incitement.**
- **In his judgment, Mr Justice Howard quoted extensively from a statement of formal admissions handed in by Nqubelani's defending counsel.**
- **In it he admitted "each and every" material allegation of fact relating to the charges to which he had pleaded guilty.**
- **The evidence tendered by the State was "uncontradicted and largely unchallenged", the Mr Justice Howard said.**
- **Dealing with the letter in which Nqubelani told the reader to join the ANC in Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland, Mr Justice Howard said, that the evidence had shown that Nqubelani had been kept alone and that he had no access to the cell in which the letter was found.**
- **There was no evidence as to how the letter got there.**
- **The defence had said it was possible that Nqubelani had lost or dropped the letter.**
- **The suggestion was improbable and could be disregarded, Mr Justice Howard said.**
- **Nqubelani was found guilty of**

THE State did not see men like Bhekizitha Oliver Nqubelani's as freedom fighters but as faceless killers, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

He asked the court to impose the death sentence on Nqubelani who had earlier been convicted on four counts under the Terrorism Act, one of which was a sequel to the planting of a bomb in the Supreme Court on May 15 last year.

Mr Kahn's call came after Mr Justice Howard told Mr I Mahomed, SC, for Nqubelani, that he did not wish to hear argument in regard to the possible implementation of the death sentence.

Mr Khan said the defence had shown an image of a humane contrite person but that the State viewed "men of his ilk", not as freedom fighters but as faceless killers.

He said that Nqubelani had attacked "the very cornerstone of our democratic process" and that death was the only sentence that befitted the crime.

No civilized country could condone indiscriminate violence, he said.

He touched on the right-wing terror trial last year which was a sequel to the shooting at the Clifton flat of the then leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and said that each side was trying to place their own brand of freedom on South Arica.

He said that when it came to acts of violence and killing, the court had to disregard political motives.

He said it was not a member of the "white imperialistic" regime who was nearly killed in the Supreme Court bomb attack but the coloured foreman.

Two offenders

Mr Kahn said there were two offenders, one of whom, the ANC, was not in the court.

Long jail terms had had no deterent effect. This was because there was an attitude of "time is on their side" and while in jail, further people could be recruited.

Good treatment in jail was interpreted as a sign of weakness, he said.

Dealing with the bomb attack, Mr Kahn asked: "Is he allowed to leave this instrument of death and walk out and not receive the death sen-

Nqubelani was not a youngster and was not the kind of person who could easily be brainwashed. After his initial training in Angola, he had had ample time to reconsider his decision.

Nqubelani's statement to a magistrate that the bomb attack was not intended to harm people of any colour or race but to remind the government that the ANC was still negotiating about sharing South Africa's

A sketch of Nqubelani done last week during his trial in the Supreme Court.

wealth and power was an "outright lie", Mr Kahn said.

The ANC was not negotiating, he said.

Mr Kahn asked how far a traitor had to go before the death sentence was invoked.

He said: "This accused has gone far enough."

Mr Kahn said Nqubelani had shown a "callous disregard for human life" and had shown signs of "perpetuating the course of violence and killing on which he had embarked".

Mr Justice Howard presided with Mr B L O'Leary and Mr F van Zyl Smit as assessors. Mr F W Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr E Pretorius, appeared for the State. Mr I Mahomed, SC, assisted by Mr C R Mailer and instructed by A M Omar and Company, appeared for Mr Nqubelani.

STAR
11/3/80

(167)
331

Nkondo trial is postponed

BLOEMFONTEIN — The trial of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo has been postponed until June 2

Mr Nkondo, a poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, was not asked to plead when he appeared yesterday. He is charged under the Terrorism Act.

The defence asked for the postponement on the grounds that there had not been sufficient time for consultation with the accused.

The State did not oppose the request. Granting the postponement, Mr Justice H W O Klopper agreed that the defence did not have ample time for consultations before the trial date. — Sapa.

Pretoria terror accused jailed

STAR 12/3/80

331

Own Correspondent

Sentences ranging from five to seven years were passed on nine Atteridgeville men in the Pretoria terror trial today.

The nine, all of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, were Peremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Tramsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (38), Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Lebagang Christy Mokone (18), Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 17-year-old youth.

They were sentenced for contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training or recruting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Majatladi and Mkhwanazi were each sentenced to seven years imprisonment, and the others seven to five years each.

The Regional Court magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, said he could not consider a suspended sentence for any of the men.

He said Majatladi and Mkhwanazi had tried to manipulate the others and had wanted to use for their own ends the Press statement which was to be published on the secret departure from South Africa of the seven young men.

Mr Krugel said Mkhwanazi, a reporter on the Post newspaper, was largely responsible for this idea.

"To use the Press in this fashion is unethical. The court is shocked by the length to which they went. They wanted to expose the situation in this country or put fear into the enemy, the whites — this is what they said — and for this reason others should be remined not to use these methods," said the magistrate.

Mr A Wilson, SC, representing eight of the men, said: "They were swept away by a sense of idealism and thought that the only way to bring about change was through violence. I hope that the changes which have taken place will stop others from following a similar course of violence."

Mr Wilson then asked for the minimum sentence of five years to be passed.

After sentencing, Mr Wilson and Mr J F Coaker, SC, said they intended to lodge an appeal but, before considering the judgment and formally filing this, they wanted to apply for bail for their clients.

Court told of plans to resist

CAPE TIMES 12/3/80

331

From LIZ McGREGOR

HERMANUS. — An organization called the Anti-CRC Movement of South Africa threatened to organize a national passive resistance campaign if the government's new constitutional proposals were implemented, the Regional Court here heard yesterday.

This threat was contained in pamphlets allegedly distributed at a Worcester meeting of the Labour Party by one of the accused in the Terrorism Act trial being held here.

Mr Frederick "Frikkie" Phillips, 27; Mr Roger Schroeder, 25; Mr James Issel, 45, and Mr Clarence Johnson, 24, all of Worcester, are charged with endangering the law and order of the country by setting alight the Evangelistic Lutheran Church hall in Worcester in April 1978. All four have pleaded not guilty.

Pamphlets

The State alleges that the pamphlets were distributed by Mr Phillips and produced at Mr Issel's house by Mr Schroeder.

The pamphlets called on the Labour Party to resign as members of the Coloured Representative Council "circus" if the government enforced the new constitutional proposals.

"After that, you will dissolve as a worthless political party and join forces with the liberation movements of South Africa to fight these proposals," the pamphlets read.

Earlier, the presiding magistrate, Mr J C Vermeulen, ruled that statements made by Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder on the day after their arrests — a year after the burning of the church hall — could be used as evidence.

The two men confessed in the statements to setting the church alight in order to disrupt a meeting to be held there by the Action Committee of the CRC.

Slogans on buses

They also contessed to having painted slogans on three buses owned by Hextex, a Worcester textile firm where they were employed.

Counsel for the men, Mr A H Veldhuizen, argued that the statements could not be used as evidence because they were made under duress after Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder were assaulted by

This was rejected by the magistrate, who said it was "as clear as water" that no undue force or influence had been used "to make them confess".

Mr Vermeulen said there were several contradictions in the accounts given by the two men of their alleged assaults at the hands of the security police.

The trial continues today.

Mr J Vermaak appeared for the State and Mr Veldhuizen was instructed by Mr S Desai of A M Omar and Company.

'Two accused enticed others for training'

Post 12/3/80 (331)

A REGIONAL court magistrate has found that two of the accused in the Pretoria Terror Trial had enticed others to leave South Africa for military training.

In his judgment yesterday, Mr W F Krugel said Mr Jeremiah Bajatladi and Mr Thami Mkhwanazi had conspired during May 1979 in the course of several telephone conversations, to arrange transport for a group of 18 people who were ready to leave the country.

Mr Krugel referred particularly to a conversation on the morning of May 22 when Mr Bajatladi allegedly told Mr Mkhwanazi that he could not assist with the transport on his own, but that it had to be properly organised.

The nine accused, all of Atteridgeville, are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Bajatladi (23), Mr Thami Mkhwanazi (38), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Mr Lebogang Christie Mokone (18), Mr ePtrus Karel Senabe (22), Mr Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 177-year-old youth.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Mr Krugel said the true purpose in the minds of Mr Bajatladi and Mr Mkhwanazi, had been established.

He said there was no truth in the defence's submission that the identities of the two voices in the taped telephone conversations could not be established beyond reasonable doubt.

The conversations were taped after a security police phone tap on the offices of the POST newspaper in May last year.

In the phone conversations Mr Mkhwanazi, a reporter on POST, based in the Pretoria News Building, is alleged to have reminded Mr Bajatladi that there was no turning back and the people had to be "conscientised".

Mr Krugel, reading from the tape conscripts, said Mr Mkhwanazi had told Mr Bajatladi that "the people wanted to go, even tomorrow".

Judgment continues today.

Mr Thami Mkhwanazi

Post 12/3/80

SSL POLICY EXPLAINED IN COURT

331

THE policy of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) was not to continue with the activities of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), the Kempton Park Circuit Court was told yesterday.

Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), an accused at the trial, was being cross-examined by Advocate J Henning, for the State, when he appeared with Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (20), Mr Simon Mashego (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19) on the main charge under the Terrorism Act.

The four have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D J H le Roux to the main charge and alternative charges of arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

Mr Mathabe, an executive member of the SSL, told the court on his second day in the witness box that his organisation was not an extension of the banned SSRC. The two bodies differed in that the SSRC had called for a total boycott of schools while SSL urged students to return to class.

Mr Mathabe admitted that none of the executive members of his organisation were students.

State: "How did it come about that you were elected to the SSL when you were hardly a student?"

Mr Mathabe: "I was a student in 1978 and my election arose from the fact that I was still identified as a student."

Asked why he did not enrol with one of the correspondence colleges that year, he said he would have been fed with the same Bantu Education against which he was fighting.

Questioned by the judge whether there would still be criticism on the part of the SSL if education levels for all race groups were the same but governed by different departments, Mr Mathabe said: "It is impossible for a thing like that to happen and I personally feel there would still be criticism."

Meanwhile, the trial yesterday proceeded in the absence of Mr Simon Mashego (accused No 3) after the judge had ordered that he be taken to a doctor for ulcer treatment.

The case continues today.

Anti-CRC pamphlet is terror trial exhibit

84A — 331

ARGUS 12/3/80

Staff Reporter

HERMANUS. — A copy of a pamphlet which was distributed at a Labour Party meeting held in Worcester in February last year was handed in as an exhibit yesterday at the trial of four Worcester men under the Terrorism Act.

The four men, who have pleaded not guilty, are Mr Frederick Phillips, 27, Mr Roger A Schroeder, 25, Mr James V Issel 45, and Mr Clarence William Johnson, 24.

Mr J Vermaak, for the State, said one of the pamphlets was taken from Mr Phillips by police at the meeting. The pamphlets had been rolled off by Mr Schroeder at the home of Mr Issel, Mr Vermaak said.

The pamphlet, written by the Anti-CRC Movement, called on the Labour Party to:

- Urge people not to register as coloured voters on the separate voters' roll.
- Reject totally the new constitutional despensations.
- Not to lend their cooperation to anything that would lead to a triparliamentary system.
- Resign as members of the 'CRC-circus' if the Government tried to force the system on them and then to disband as a 'worthless political party' and to join forces with 'all liberation movements in South Africa' to fight the system to the last.
- Begin this, if the Government went ahead with the plan, by organising a nationwide passive resistance camapign.

ACCEPTED

The pamphlet referred to the plan as a Satanic plot (duiwelse set) that would 'divide forces of liberation.'

Earlier yesterday, the magistrate, Mr J C Vermeulen, accepted as evidence statements made by Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder to a Worcester magistrate.

In his alleged statement, Mr Phillips said he and the three other men on trial met to discuss how they could disrupt a meeting that was to be held in the Evangelistic Church hall in Worcester in April, 1978.

He allegedly said Mr Issel and Mr Johnson decided it would be best for him and Mr Schroeder to set the hall alight.

The Friday evening before the meeting, Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder poured petrol over the front and back doors of the hall and set it alight with matches, Mr Phillips said in his alleged statement.

The trial continues today.

Mr A H Veldhuizen, instructed by A M Omar and Company, is appearing for the four men.

GENERAL NEWS

Russell gets bail appeal pending

3.31 rdm 4/3/80

CAPE TOWN. — The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was freed yesterday on R500 bail by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate pending the outcome of his appeal against jail sentences imposed on him for contraventions of his restriction order.

Sentences totalling 54 months' jail — 42 of which were suspended — were passed on Russell last week in the Parow Regional Court, after he had pleaded guilty to 11 contraventions arising from his attendance at the Anglican synod in Grahamstown.

Russell was sentenced to three months' jail — with a further three months suspended — for failing to report to the Wynberg police on December 6.

He was sentenced to nine months' jail for leaving the Wynberg magisterial district, to which he is restricted, and attending the synod.

A further 24 months' jail on this charge was suspended for five years.

He was sentenced to six months, suspended for five years, on each of two other charges: staying in the Rhodes University hostel, and attending a social function in the Grahamstown City Hall.

Lodging the appeal, his attorneys submitted argument that:

- The sentence was excessive and induced a sense of shock;
- The magistrate erred in failing to attach due weight to the fact that Russell's contraventions arose fundamentally from the "unilateral imposition on him, without a trial or any opportunity of defending himself, of a set of restrictions which drastically limited his freedom".

They submitted that the magistrate had also erred in:

- Rejecting Russell's bona fides by not accepting his evidence that he felt compelled to attend the synod, to which he had been summoned, whether or not the authorities permitted him to do so;
- Holding that certain of Russell's actions, as revealed by evidence, were indicative of mala fides and were aggravating circumstances, whereas "in truth" the actions were indicative of his bona fides and were, if anything, mitigating circumstances;
- Making adverse findings about Russell's demeanour in the witness box. — Sapa.

Pressmen tell of proof copies

MR KITT Katzin, assistant editor of the Sunday Express, told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday that a copy of the final report of the Erasmus Commission he received on May 29 last year had no news value.

Mr Katzin was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Edgar Karel John Sievers, of Lys Street, Rietondale, who is charged with the theft from the Government Printer of a set of proofs of the final report of the Erasmus Commission.

Sievers has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Katzin told the court he could not print extracts from any of the documents he received as it would have constituted an offence under the Commissions Act.

He said he had been interested in the documents from a professional point of view, but could not make use of them.

Mr Katzin said he made notes on the proofs he received for his own personnel use.

Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the HNP organ Die Afrikaner, told the court he received galley proofs of the final report of the Erasmus Commission in his post box on May 27 last year.

He had made photostat copies of the documents at his office in Pretoria and had then destroyed the original proofs, as it was a practice in journalism to do so.

Mr Schoeman said he gave a copy of the proofs to Mr Katzin on May 29 last year. He had no idea how the proofs came to be in his post box.

Mr Sievers pleaded not guilty to a charge that he stole a copy of the final report of the Erasmus Commission.

He denied that he had at any time had a full set of proofs in his possession.

Mr Sievers, who was employed by the printers, admitted that from May 14 to 16 last year he had "pulls" of the readers' proofs in his possession and that he returned them to the works.

He also admitted that from time to time had in his possession authors proofs of the supplementary report.

The hearing was adjourned to March 13. — Sapa.

Accused had

Post 4/3/80
3,31

—cop

A POLICE witness told the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that he had

of the accused's back during examination by a doctor at the security branch offices in Vereeniging last year.

Constable Simon Lephatswana, attached to the security branch in Vereeniging, was being cross-examined by defence in a trial within a trial on the admissibility of a confession allegedly made to a magistrate by one of the accused

Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Collin Makhalo Kotu (20), Simon Mashigo (19) and Elias Modiga (19), are facing charges under the Terrorism Act before Mr Justice D J H Le Roux.

The State alleged that they committed acts of arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Const Lephatswana told the court he had been instructed by a senior officer in the security branch, a Major Steyn, to serve as an interpreter during consultation between Mathabe (accused No 1) and a doctor

Mathabe had shown the d

police force. He said he believed the explanation he (Mathabe) gave to the magistrate as to how he

Asked if he had explained his presence during the consultation, Const Lephatswane said he had not. He told the court he had also not made the accused aware of the fact that he was a security police officer.

The trial continues.

Hermanus terrorism trial judgment today

CAPE TIMES 13/3/80 94A 331

From LIZ MCGREGOR

HERMANUS. — Judgment will be given today in the Terrorism Act trial being held in the Regional Court here.

Four Worcester men, Mr Frederick (Frikkie) Phillips, 27, Mr Roger Schroeder, 25, Mr James Issel, 45 and Mr Clarence Johnson, 24, are charged with endangering the law and order of the country by setting fire to the Evangelistic Lutheran Church Hall in Worcester last April.

Alternatively, they are charged with committing arson by setting fire to the hall with the intention of burning the property of the church. All have pleaded not guilty.

Slogans

Mrs M J Naidoo of Worcester told the court yesterday that on the Thursday night at the end of April, one of the accused, Mr Schroeder, came to her house. He said he had to get out of Worcester because he had painted slogans on the wall and asked her to drive him to Cape Town.

The following day at 8 pm she drove Mr Schroeder and another accused, Mr Issel to Cape Town. On Saturday she and Mr Issel returned to Worcester. Mr Schroeder remained in Cape Town.

Under cross examination by counsel for the defence, Mr A H Veldhuizen, she said that Mr Schroeder had told her in the car on the way to Cape Town that he'd said he had painted the slogans merely to persuade her to take him to Cape Town.

Application

Mr Veldhuizen applied for the acquittal of Mr Mr Issel and Mr Johnson on both the main and alternative charge because there was insufficient evidence against them. The application was rejected by the magistrate, Mr J C Vermeulen.

Summing up the defence case, Mr Veldhuizen asked for all four men to be acquitted on the main charge and under the Terrorism Act because the State had not proved that they had set fire to the hall with the intention of endangering the law and order of the country.

This was refuted by counsel for the State, Mr J Vermaak, who said that if the charge of arson were taken together with the assumption in the Terrorism Act the arson attempt had the political motive of endangering the law and order of the country, the men were guilty under the

STAR 13/3/80

Yutar drops out of Kei treason trial

331

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Dr Percy Yutar, former Transvaal Attorney-General, who was to have led the prosecution's case in the high treason trial against Paramount Chief Sabata Dalyngbo in the Port St Johns Supreme Court tomorrow, has withdrawn.

So has Advocate JN M MacArthur, who was to have assisted Dr Yutar. Transkei's Attorney-General, Advocate George B Muller, QC, will now lead the State case

Chief Sabata, leader of the Opposition Democratic Party, faces two charges under Transkei's security laws and Constitutional Act.

He is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the holder of the State Presidency and propagated views on doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

A spokesman for the instructing attorneys in Umtata said last night that the defence would certainly make an urgent application to have Nelson Mandela, former president of the banned ANC who is now a Robben Island life prisoner, and his wife, Winnie, give evidence at the trial.

Worcester arson —two of four jailed

ARGUS 13/3/80 (844) 331

From a Staff Reporter

HERMANUS. — Two of the four men charged under the Terrorism Act in the Regional Court here were today acquitted on the main and the alternative count while the other two were convicted on the alternative of arson.

Frederick Phillips, 27, and Roger A Schroeder, 25, both of Worcester, were acquitted of endangering law and order by burning or damaging the Evangelistic Lutheran Church Hall in Worcester in April 1978.

They were each sentenced to three years for arson.

Mr James V Issel, 45, and Mr Clarence Williams Johnson, 24, also of Worcester, were acquitted.

Giving judgment Mr J C Vermeulen said a member of the CRC and of the Action Committee, Mr George Fortuin, hired the church hall for a meeting to discuss the new consti-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Yutar out of treason trial

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—The Transkei Government has terminated Dr Percy Yutar's mandate to handle the State's case in the treason trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, which begins in Port St Johns tomorrow.

The former Transvaal Attorney General, now a practising advocate in Johannesburg, was asked in August to present the State's case against the popular Tembu chief who faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act.

Dr Yutar today confirmed he was no longer involved in the case, but declined to say whether it had been at his own request or that of the Transkei Government.

Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller QC, will now lead the State prosecution, reports The Argus Correspondent in Umtata.

DECLINED COMMENT

Transkei's Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka, declined to comment.

Chief Dalindyebo is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the holder of the State Presidency and propagated doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

RDM 13/3/80 (331)

Court clears Bishop Shembe

VERULAM. — The leader of the 200 000-strong Shembe Church of South Africa, Bishop A K Shembe, was found not guilty in the Verulam Magistrate's Court yesterday of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The charge against Bishop Shembe arose from a gathering held in the Inanda district on January 17, last year.

The State alleged Bishop Shembe had convened, attended and addressed a meeting prohibited in terms of the Act.

His attorney said a section of the Act under which Bishop Shembe was charged specifically dealt with inter-racial conflict between whites and blacks.

Bishop Shembe had attended a prayer meeting for blacks and no whites had been present.

The magistrate concurred and found the bishop not guilty. — Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES
1623211 JOCELYN NEILA
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
AS AT 29 02 80
COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
11b117 PRACT ACT I AFRKIAANS LUNE/ABS
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
PAGE 1
13100
1623211

Pretoria trial accused jailed

13/3/80

Journalist gets seven years

13/3/80 Post

331

331

SENTENCES ranging from five to seven years were yesterday passed on nine Atteridgeville men in the Pretoria terror trial.

The nine convicted, all of Atteridgeville, are Jeremiah Kgokong Rejatladi (23), Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (25), Ronald Ephraim Mampa (19), Lebogang Christy Mokone (18), Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 17-year-old youth.

They were accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorism training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Mrs Zodwa Mokgothu (left), Thami Mkhwanazi's sister, and fiance, Miss Amanda Twala, in court yesterday.

ness stand "he spent a long time leaning nonchalantly with his chin on his cupped hands."

The magistrate said the Black Power salutes given in photographs of most of the accused and taken at POST newspaper offices in May last year, had been described by Senabe as being like those "sa-

given by those accused who testified in the witness stand, as being reasonably true, and said they had probably agreed on their evidence beforehand so as not to jeopardise their chances in court.

"There are too many consistencies" said the magistrate.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES
1406390	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY
1338490	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2

13/3/80

331

Majatladi and Mkhwanazi were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and the other seven to five years each.

The Regional Court Magistrate, Mr W F Kruger, said he could not consider a suspended sentence for any of the men.

He said Majatladi and Mkhwanazi had tried to manipulate the others and had wanted to use the Press statement which was to be published on the secret departure from South Africa of the seven young men to their own ends.

Mr Krugel said Mkhwanazi, a reporter on **POST** newspaper, was largely responsible for this idea.

"To use the Press in this fashion is unethical. The court is shocked by the length they went to. They wanted to expose the situation in this country, or put fear into the enemy, the whites — this is what they said — and for this reason others should be reminded not to use these methods," said the magistrate.

Earlier two of the accused were described by the magistrate as "politically birds of a feather."

In his judgment, Mr Kruger said Ronnie Mamoepa's and Jerry Majatladi's vocabularies were very similar and Ronnie: "talks like a hard lined black activist."

The magistrate rejected the contention of Ronnie's defence counsel, Mr J F Coaker, that Ronnie was a good witness.

Mr Krugel said Ronnie was clearly intelligent and had given evidence smoothly, but was the leader of a group of young men.

Mr Krugel found Seabe to be untruthful witness, and said that in the witness box he had tried to "score political points."

He added that he found the evidence of the accomplice witness for the State, as being both admissible and relevant.

Mr A Wilson SC in applying for bail, had said that because none of his clients were members of banned organisations he saw no reason why they should be smuggled out of South Africa.

Mr M Basshan, representing Mamoepa, said his client was still a school pupil and like the others had been in custody for almost 10 months.

Because the appeal proceedings would take a long time, Mr Basshan said if the appeal were successful it would mean that this confinement would have been unnecessary.

He said he thought Mamoepa's reporting to a police station daily, would be sufficient.

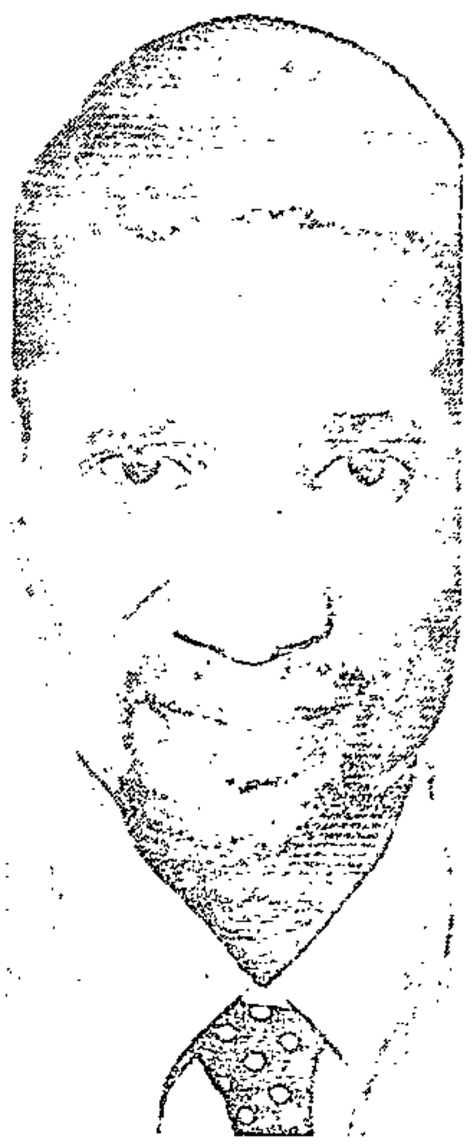
Earlier in the trial Mr J F Coaker SC said it was undesirable to send someone as young as Mamoepa to jail for a long period, because the contact with criminals could cause "serious damage to his outlook and state of mind."

On leaving the courtroom the convicted men sang songs about oppression and gave clenched fist salutes to those waiting outside.

lutes of white soldiers when they met."

Mr Krugel said the tape recording transcripts used in court and taken from a Security Police phone tap on the **POST** newspaper offices, were relevant to the direct evidence of the accomplice witnesses and tended to back up certain of their statements as being the truth.

He said he did not find any of the evidence



Reporter Mkhwanazi

WEDDING PLANS FAIL

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

ATTEMPTS to have Thami Mkhwanazi (35) marry shortly after he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Pretoria Regional court yesterday failed.

Mkhwanazi, a **POST** reporter sentenced with eight others in the terrorism trial, was to marry Miss Amanda Kwadi, a Soweto social worker attached to the Cripple Care Association.

According to Mkhwanazi's attorneys, the marriage will still be arranged while he is in prison. But they would not say when the arrangements would start.

Student gets 3 years for furthering aims of ANC

A FORM FIVE Soweto student was yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Johannesburg Regional Magistrate's Court after being found guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act.

Isaiah Oupa Segone (22) was sentenced to two years for furthering the aims of the banned Africa National Congress (ANC) and a further one year for participating or being a member of the ANC, by Mr J L de Villiers.

Segone, of Dube Village and a student at the Orlando West High School until his arrest by security police in September last year was accused of having distributed ANC pamphlets, approached people to recruit them for the ANC and attempted to form an ANC cell in South Africa between the beginning of 1979 and September the same year. He was also in possession of books and booklets which were exhibited in court.

Mr de Villiers rejected the defence's submissions that a statement made to a magistrate by Segone was not made voluntarily, and that he had been assaulted by the police Post 13/3/80

Pleading in mitigation for his son Mr Nicholas Kobue Segone, principal of Thutolore Secondary School in Meadowlands, said he had sent his son to complete his matric in Lesotho because there was no schooling in Soweto after June 1976.

His father said the reason Segone had to go to school in South Africa again was that he did not have Afrikaans. He wanted him to do Afrikaans so that he could go to university in South Africa. "If I had not sent him there he would never have involved himself in this," he said.

Sentencing Segone Mr de Villiers said the court took into consideration what his father had said.

331

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
13100
~~16113~~ ~~PRACT SP & AFRIKAANS LUISTERVAAK~~ ~~3~~ ~~162344~~
16117 PRACT ACT I AFRKIAANS LUISTERVAAK 3
~~REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)~~

UCT

Hungry accused get lunch in the dock

Post
13/3/80 (331)

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

THE Kempton Park terror trial accused turned the dock into a "dining cubicle" for about 45 minutes yesterday after the judge ordered that they be served with food when they had complained they were hungry.

The accused, Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (20) and Mr Elias Modiga (19), claimed when the court resumed after the lunch adjournment that they had nothing to eat since Tuesday morning.

And when they were given prison food in the court cells downstairs they refused to eat. They, instead, sent for the presiding judge in the case, Mr Justice D J H le Roux, to inspect the food.

A security police officer was later sent to the shops for food which the accused enjoyed from the dock.

The hearing, which has now been opened to the public, continued again yesterday in the absence of the fourth accused, Mr Simon Mashego (19), who became ill on Tuesday.

The four, all members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) face charges of participating in terroristic activities. They are also charged with arson, attempted murder, malicious damage to property, and public violence. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Mathabe, who yesterday completed three days in the witness box being cross-examined by Mr J Henning, for the State, told the court that he was not scared that his organisation's prestige would be destroyed if it (the organisation) was seen to be associating with a "terrorist" — referring to Mr Kenneth Mkhwanazi. Mr Mkhwanazi was gunned down by police at his Diepkloof, Soweto home in May last year.

Mr Mathabe was replying to a question as to why the SSL had made arrangements for the burial of a "terrorist". He said Mkhwanazi had left the country during the period when SSL was fighting against Bantu Education.

"What is important is the reason behind his departure from the country. We are not interested in what he did after he had left the country," he added.

Referring to the disturbances in Soweto on June 16, 1976, Mr Mathabe described police as "mass murderers" when he explained that they shot dead students "who had staged a peaceful demonstration against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction."

The trial continues today.

Trial told of false information

(33) DM 13/3/80

PORT ELIZABETH — A Security Policeman told a woman falsely that her brother was dead and that she would have to make a satisfactory statement about him before his body would be released, a Regional Court heard here yesterday.

When this allegation was put to Warrant Officer A. Gerber, an investigating officer in the Terrorism Act trial, he said he had heard about it, but had not done anything about it.

Defence Counsel, Mr George Bizos, SC, said the woman, Miss Priscilla Zibonda, later discovered her brother was alive.

Mr Bizos is defending her brother, Mr Vusumzi Kenneth Zibonda, 18, and seven other men who are charged under the Terrorism Act.

The case continues today. — DDC.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 03 80

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTIO			
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS ST			
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS FI			
			110201	AFRICAN HIST			
133499H	PLAAITJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG			
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW			
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I			
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHR			
			104202	ARCHAEOLOGY I			
			110303	AFRICAN HIST			
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II			
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II			
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (H			
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS ST			
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY I			
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I			
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHR			
111532F	VERBEEK	DEVON CLARE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I			
			101103	AFR LANG INT			
			107101	ENGLISH I (H			
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)	
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS	3	121723H
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52) 1	102168C

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Kompetronic

Terrorism trial men sentenced

13/3/80

PRETORIA — Sentences ranging from five to seven years were passed yesterday on nine Atteridgeville men in the terror trial here.

The nine men are: Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi, 38, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 19, Mr Lebagang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mphaeti Leeuw, 18, and a 17-year-old youth.

They were accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Mr Majatladi and Mr Mkhwanazi were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and the other seven to five years each.

The magistrate, Mr W. F. Krugel, said he could not consider a suspended sentence for any of the men.

He said Mr Majatladi and Mr Mkhwanazi had tried to manipulate the others and had wanted to use the press statement which was to be published on the secret departure from South Africa of the seven men to their own ends.

— SAPA.

Yutar withdraws from Sabata trial

UMTATA — The state prosecutors in the trial of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Dr Percy Yutar and Advocate N. M. MacArthur, have withdrawn from the case which begins in Port St Johns tomorrow.

Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr B. G. Muller, QC, is to replace Dr Yutar as head of the prosecuting team.

Dr Yutar said from his chambers in Johannesburg yesterday: "neither I nor Mr MacArthur will be attending Chief Sabata's trial."

Asked why he and Mr MacArthur had withdrawn, Dr Yutar declined to comment.

"I would rather you got the reasons from Transkei's secretary for justice," he said.

The secretary for justice, Mr Z. D. Zeka, said last night: "I don't speak to the press."

Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democ- was arrested in July last year by members of the Transkei Security Police and released on bail of R1 000 after being charged under the Security and Constitution Acts.

His arrest follows statements he is alleged to have made which undermined the dignity of the holder of the office of State President and propagated views or doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Close on ten witnesses are to be called by the state, including two journalists and at least one DPP member currently in detention.

The journalists are Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, and Mr Victor Tonjeni, of Imvo Zabantsundu. The detainee is Mr S. A. Xobololo. — DDR.

CT 331 14/3/80

Worcester arson: 2 jailed, 2 acquitted

Staff Reporter

THE terrorism trial in the Hermanus Regional Court ended yesterday with two men, Frederick "Frikkie" Phillips, 27, and Roger Schroeder, 27, acquitted of the main charge under the Terrorism Act, but convicted on an alternative charge of arson. They were jailed for three years.

The other two, Mr James Issel, 45, and Mr Clarence Johnson, 24, acquitted on both charges.

Both Phillips and Schroeder have lodged an appeal against their conviction and sentence.

All four men are from Worcester. They had been in prison since they were arrested on June 19 last year.

Giving judgment, the magistrate, Mr J C Vermeulen, said the State had proved that Phillips and Schroeder had set fire to the Evangelistic Lutheran church hall at Worcester with the intention of preventing a meeting organized by the Action Committee of the Coloured Representative Council.

The blaze had damaged only the doors of the hall and the meeting had been held as planned.

Phillips and Schroeder were members of the Anti-CRC Movement of South Africa. They had handed out pamphlets at the meeting, trying to persuade people to reject the government's new constitutional proposals.

The only evidence against them was statements they had made before a Worcester magistrate the day after they were arrested, confessing to the arson attempt, the magistrate said.

Conviction under the Terrorism Act required competent, independent evidence. The confessions alone were not adequate for conviction.

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence, counsel for the men, Mr A H Veldhuizen, said an important factor was that the men had already been in prison for nearly nine months.

"They are not the sort of people on whom this term of detention would make little impression," he said. "It has been a great burden and meant great suffering for them and their families."

Passing sentence, Mr Vermeulen said the political motivation of their crime made it a very serious one.

"It's not in the interests of any healthy community for a person to be allowed to express their feelings in such a way", he said.

Mr J Vermaak appeared for the State. Mr Veldhuizen was instructed by Mr S Desai from A M Omar and Company.

SP man tells court how police quiz detainees

STAR 14/3/80

331

PORT ELIZABETH — A security policeman told a Regional Magistrate here yesterday there were "soft" and "hard" methods of interrogating detainees.

Detective-Sergeant H Momberg was answering questions by Mr George Bizos, SC, who is defending eight men alleged to have tried to leave the country to undergo military training in Botswana.

When the trial started nearly a year ago, Mr Wellington Vikile Gumenge (23), Mr Paul Khumalo (32), Mr Wandile Abila Dayile (24), Mr Fikile Ernest Mohali (19), Mr Vusumzi Kenneth Zibonda (18), Mr Wandile Goodman Gcakazi (19), Mr Lizo Zwelimzina Kula (18) and Mr Aba Xhego Dayile (18) pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act and a further charge of robbing a van driver of R291 cash and a cheque for R39.

Detective-Sergeant Momberg said he had two methods of interrogation.

The soft method was where the person was taken into one's confidence and talked to. The hard method was when a detainee was confronted with all the facts.

He said he had used the soft method on Mr Zibonda.

Detective-Sergeant Momberg said he was not surprised when Mr Zibonda denied a confession he had made to him when he was taken to a magistrate to make a statement.

He said since the beginning of civil unrest this had happened between 40 and 50 times with different people.

Mr Bizos: "He told a magistrate that he was hit on the right leg and stomach with a plank and that his head had been hit against a wall by a Constable Lokwe.

"The magistrate also noted a red mark on his right leg which looked like a hit mark."

Detective Sergeant Momberg said Mr Zibonda had not been assaulted in his presence.

He said that although he worked wth Constable Lokwe, he had not asked him about the alleged assault.

Asked by Mr Bizos whether a detainee became more pliable after being in solitary confinement, Detective-Sergeant Momberg said it was his experience that they became harder.

The trial was postponed to April 9 for argument. —Sapa.

14/3/80

331

Two on terror charge acquitted, two guilty

HERMANUS. — Two of four men charged under the Terrorism Act in the Regional Court in Hermanus were acquitted yesterday on the main and the alternative counts, and the other two were convicted on the alternative charge of arson.

Frederick Phillips, 27, and Roger Schroeder, 25, both of Worcester, were acquitted of endangering law and order by burning or damaging the Evangelistic Lutheran Church hall in Worcester in April 1978.

They were each sentenced to three years jail for arson.

Mr James Issel, 45, and Mr Claren Johnson, 24, also of Worcester, were acquitted and discharged.

The magistrate, Mr J C Vermeulen, said a member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr George Fontuin, had hired the hall for a meeting to discuss the new constitutional proposals.

The meeting was to be addressed by MPs and MPCs.

It was clear there were people who were against the proposals, and they had formed themselves into the anti-CRC movement.

Phillips and Schroeder had confessed to setting the hall alight to break up the meeting. Though R500 damage had been done to the hall, the meeting was held.

Mr A H Veldhuizen, for the defence, said the arson attempt had been unsuccessful and the damage was not serious. No lives had been put in danger. The men had been in custody for nine months and this term of detention had been a big lesson for them.

Phillips, who was unmarried, was supporting a child. Before his arrest he worked as a bus driver for a Worcester firm.

Schroeder was married with a child. He was a qualified draughtsman employed by the same firm. His wife had been detained for a short period and lost her job as a result.

Mr Veldhuizen asked that suspended sentences be imposed. — Sapa.

Raised fists symbolise patriotism court is told

Post 14/3/80 (3)

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THE raising of clenched fists by mourners at the funeral of former Robben Island prisoner Johannes Matsobane in Sebokeng two years ago symbolised patriotism, the Circuit Court in Kempton Park was told yesterday.

Mr Kedibane Christopher Mathabe (21), an accused in the trial heard before Mr Justice D J H le Roux, was being cross-examined by State advocate, Mr J Henning, when he appeared with Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (20), and Mr Elias Modiga (19). The fourth accused, Mr Simon Mashigo, was still not present yesterday after being taken to a doctor for ulcer treatment on Tuesday.

The four are facing charges of participating in terrorist activities, of arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property. All have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mathabe, who has been in the witness-stand since Monday, told the court that they had raised their clenched fists to show solidarity with Matsobane — who had died on Robben Island — because of his contribution to the fight against Bantu Education.

Mr Mathabe answered in the same manner when asked why they (SSL members) had pledged solidarity with an "arsonist" — referring to Matsobane.

Mr Mathabe admitted however that he has no personal knowledge of Matsobane. He denied that he was one of the pallbearers on a newspaper photo of the Matsobane funeral.

The trial continues today.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(61)	1	133011C
134965B	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I				
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WEBSTER	603202	ROMAN L				
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN L				
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN D				
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I				
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN				
139650U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN				
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN				

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

AG to head prosecution

UMTATA — The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, yesterday confirmed that he would head the prosecution team at the security trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo at Port St Johns today in the place of Dr Percy Yutar.

Mr Muller also rejected speculations that there was likely to be a postponement and said as far as he was concerned the trial would go on.

Dr Yutar, who together with his assistant, Advocate N M McArthur, has withdrawn from the case, said the reasons for the withdrawal could be not from the Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka

However, Mr Zeka has refused to comment on the matter.

Chief Sabata is to face two charges under the Transkei Public Security Act. He is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the office of the President, and that he propagated views or doctrines subversive Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei

Early this year Mr Muller became i centre of a row involving a newspaper article which alleged that he would be sacked from his job because the government believed he would not be committed enough for a successful prosecution against Chief Sabata. — Sapa.

POST, Friday, March 14, 1980

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14/3/80

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES						
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON						
1349658	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS						
1351958	SMUTS	PETER WEBSTER						
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE						
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP	(66)	1	132288R
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(62)	1	138545T
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F	(47)	3	133262A
139650U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		7	139650U
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F	(40)	1	101563V

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

New 'Free Mandela' moves (33) 15/3/90

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Natal Indian Congress has formed a pro-tem "Release Nelson Mandela" committee to support the campaign for the jailed ANC leader's release, launched in Johannesburg this week.

The NIC vice-chairman, Mr M J Naidoo, said yesterday other prominent personalities and organisations in Natal would be asked to join the committee, which will hold a meeting in Durban next weekend to broaden its base.

The NIC, through the SA Indian Congress, was a member of the Congress Alliance with the ANC, the Congress of Democrats, the SA Coloured People's Organisation and the SA Congress of Trade Unions.

Mr Naidoo said the NIC supported the latest "release Mandela" campaign since it had consistently called for the release of "our leaders".

This week, the executive of the SA Council of Churches endorsed the campaign to free Mandela launched by Sunday Post newspaper and backed by the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and other black groups.

Mandela is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

UCT

'They say anything to save themselves'

331 RDM 15/3/80

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

AN ACCUSED told a judge in the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that people in Security Police custody say anything to incriminate others in order to save themselves.

Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, was giving evidence in a trial in which he and three other members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL) are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Also appearing before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

All have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities and alternative charges of sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Mathabe, who was in his fifth day in the witness box, was being cross-examined by Mr J Henning, for the State.

Asked why some of his own friends had testified in court against him, Mr Mathabe replied: "Wait until you find yourself in the hands of these murderers. You will say anything possible to save yourself."

Mr Mathabe told the court that a meeting attended by students at the Holy Cross Anglican Church, in Orlando West, on September 18, 1978, was peaceful. He said there was a disturbance soon after the meeting when a Putco bus and a car were stoned by students.

He said the disturbance occured at a very busy area and that it was possible that the "tsotsi element" could have started the trouble, taking advantage of the presence of the students. The motive of the non-students could have been to rob the bus driver and disappear from the scene, leaving the students to take the blame, he said.

Two young people from Soweto who attended yesterday's hearing were called outside as they entered the courtroom and searched in the corridor by a security policeman.

Another young man was searched and had his particulars taken on Thursday.

The hearing continues on Monday.

16/3/80

331

MEJ. STACK en Berend Schuitema vandeesweek saam gefotografeer in 'n kommune in Mayfair, Johannesburg, waar hulle hulle besig hou met 'n poging om die digter Breyten Breytenbach se „onskuld" te bewys.

Foto: NARDUS NEL

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OKHELA-VROU IN S.A. OM BREYTEN

MEJ. LOUISE STACK, 25, Pretoriase meisie wat die afgelope ses jaar met Breyten Breytenbach se Okhela-„vryheidswerk" in die buiteland besig was, het verlede naweek na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer, sonder dat die Veiligheidspolisie enige belangstelling in haar getoon het.

Deur JOHAN DE WET

Sy woon nou saam met Berend Schuitema in 'n kommune in Mayfair, Johannesburg. Ook sy sê sy is terug om die digter Breyten Breytenbach se onskuld te kom bewys. En om apartheid nou in die openbaar in Suid-Afrika te beveg.

Breyten sit sedert 1975 in die tronk, onder meer vanweë sy Okhela-bedrywighede. Hy dien 'n vonnis van nege jaar uit. As sy ook nou 'n in hofsaak betrokke moet raak om Breyten se onskuld te bewys, dan moet dit maar, het mej. Stack vandeesweek kordaat aan RAPPORT gesê.

Maar sy meen nie daar sal ooit so 'n hofsaak teen haar kom nié, want — soos Breyten — het sy mos niks verkeerds gedoen nie. Sy het mos in der waarheid die Kommunisme help beveg.

Mej. Stack, wat aan Pretoria Girl's High gematrikuleer het, het in 1972 in Durban deelngeneem aan die National Youth Leadership Training Programme wat onder die vleuels van die nou verbode Christelike Instituut gereël is.

Daarna is sy Amerika toe om met die dinge van die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging te help. Terwyl sy daar was, het sy met Berend Schuitema se toedoen lid geword van die Okhela-beweging, wie se doelstellings volgens die Breyten-verhoor geweldadige terreur teen Suid-Afrika was.

Mej. Stack sê sy het verneem tydens Breyten se tweede verhoor is getuig dat 'n eed gesweer word wanneer iemand lid van Okhela word. Met haar het dit nie gebeur nie. „Ek het nie eens 'n dokument onderteken nie."

Van Amerika af is sy na Europa en het in 1977 'n kantoor van Okhela in Brussel geopen. 'n Jaar later — nadat Breyten en Berend se leermeester, Curiel, met 'n masjiengeweer vermoor is — is sy Nederland toe en het haar ingeskryf as student aan die Vrije Universiteit.

Kort voordat Schuitema uit Nederland moes vlug, het sy ook probleme begin ondervind. Op 'n dag was sy in Londen op 'n Okhela-sending. Uit die bloute het die Britse polisie op haar toegesak en haar vir ondervraging aangehou.

Sy glo dis die werk van kapt. Craig Williamson, Suid-Afrikaanse spioen by die International University Exchange Fund in Switserland. (Berig hieronder.)

Hy het haar naamlik tevore genader om te spioeneer op Suid-Afrikaanse studente in Nederland, sê sy. Toe hy besef sy is nie vir so iets te vinde nie, het hy gedreig dat hy aan die Nederlandse polisie inligting sou verskaf wat tot haar inhegtenisneming sou lei, beweer mej. Stack.

Sy het vandeesweek vertel dat sy aanvanklik geen probleme gehad het om in die buiteland verblyfvergunning te kry nie. Maar vroeg verlede jaar het sy begin besef dinge het verander. Sy kon egter nog 'n jaar in Nederland aanbly, danksy 'n studiebeurs wat die einste IUEF vir haar gereël het.

Uiteindelik was sy verplig om na Suid-Afrika terug te keer soos Berend Schuitema sonder werk en sonder veel vriende. Maar met 'n brandende begeerte om te bewys dat sy steeds 'n Breytenondersteuner is.

Terwyl so baie mense vas glo dat Breyten deur Schuitema — en dalk ook deur haar — verraai is.

13/3/80

...RTURE' DETAINEES CONVICTED

16/3/80

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... charge of

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Frederick "Frikkie" Phillips (27), and Roger Schroeder (27), were imprisoned for three years for setting fire to the Evangelistic Lutheran Church Hall in Worcester in April 1978.

The men who were acquitted on both the main charges under the Terrorism Act and the alternative charge of arson were Mr James Isse (45), and Mr Clarence Johnson (24).

All four men come from Worcester, a small town in the Western Cape.

They were tried in Hermanus, a luxury seaside holiday resort 90 kilometres away.

The men had all been held in detention since their arrest nine months before.

'Evidence heard at the trial was that all four men met two days before a meeting of the action committee, consisting of members of the Coloured Representative Council, was to be held in the Evangelistic Lutheran Church Hall.

The men decided that Phillips and Schroeder should set fire to the hall so as to prevent the meeting from taking place.

They only succeeded in damaging the doors of the hall and the meeting went ahead as planned.

On June 19 1979 the men were arrested.

At an earlier hearing of the case in December last year, Phillips and Schroeder alleged they had made statements to a magistrate because they had been threatened and assaulted by the security police.

Both Phillips and Schroeder have lodged an appeal against their conviction and sentence.

INATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
S	MARGARET JANE	103202
E	RAE DEVORA	107101
T	SONYA IRENE	115102
C M	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101
	BENITA	109102
F	ASPASIA	115101
	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101
	JUDITH MARY	107101
	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101
	JANET FAY	004101
	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102
	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103
	EDWINA ANNE	107101
	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 119120
	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101
	MARGARET JUAINE	911101
	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101
	TREVOR RONALD	117101
	RONALD ALAN	115101
	UTE	115101
	SALLY	119120
	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 115101

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS YEAR : N/A 10000

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (37)	152327Y

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

KENYAN HEAD OF STATE IN PLEA TO SAVE MANGE

KENYA'S President Daniel Arap Moi has appealed to the South African Government to spare the life of ANC guerilla James Mange sentenced to death for treason.

In a message addressed to the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, Mr Moi said: "I appeal to you in the name of humanity to spare the life of James Mange. In making this appeal, I am motivated only by the love and respect I have for human life, which we all regard as precious."

Mange, a member of the banned African National Congress, was sentenced to death in November by a court in Pietermaritzburg. Eleven others received jail sentences of from 14 to 19 years.

The prosecution alleged that Mange left South Africa to receive military training and that in July, 1978, he returned to survey public buildings in Whittlesea, in the Eastern Cape, with a view to attacking them.

UCT

Take-over of schools a 'dirty trick,' accused

Post 18/3/80 (331)

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THE TAKEOVER by the State of the community schools in Soweto was a "dirty trick" on the part of the Government, an accused told the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday.

Giving evidence on his first day in the witness box was Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (21) who, together with Mr Christopher Kedibone Mathabe (21), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19), face charges under the Terrorism Act.

The four, members of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D J H le Roux to the main charge of participating in terroristic activities and alternative charges of arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

Mr Kotu, who was chairman of the SSL, said in court that the premeditated take-over of the community schools in 1978 was a "dirty trick" initiated by the Government. As far as he was concerned the schools no longer served as educational institutions.

He said he had noticed, after the take-over, that riot squad police in "mysterious camouflage uniform" had been introduced to these schools.

Judge: "Was their presence there not a result of the riots in Soweto?"

Mr Kotu: "I personally felt they were called to execute and maintain the take-over."

Mr Kotu further told the court that the SSL had, on several occasions, received financial assistance from Soweto's Committee of Ten. There were other financial sources that he had no certain knowledge of.

Judge: "But as chairman of the organisation, you should have knowledge of the sources of monies channelled to you. Why were you excluded from this knowledge?"

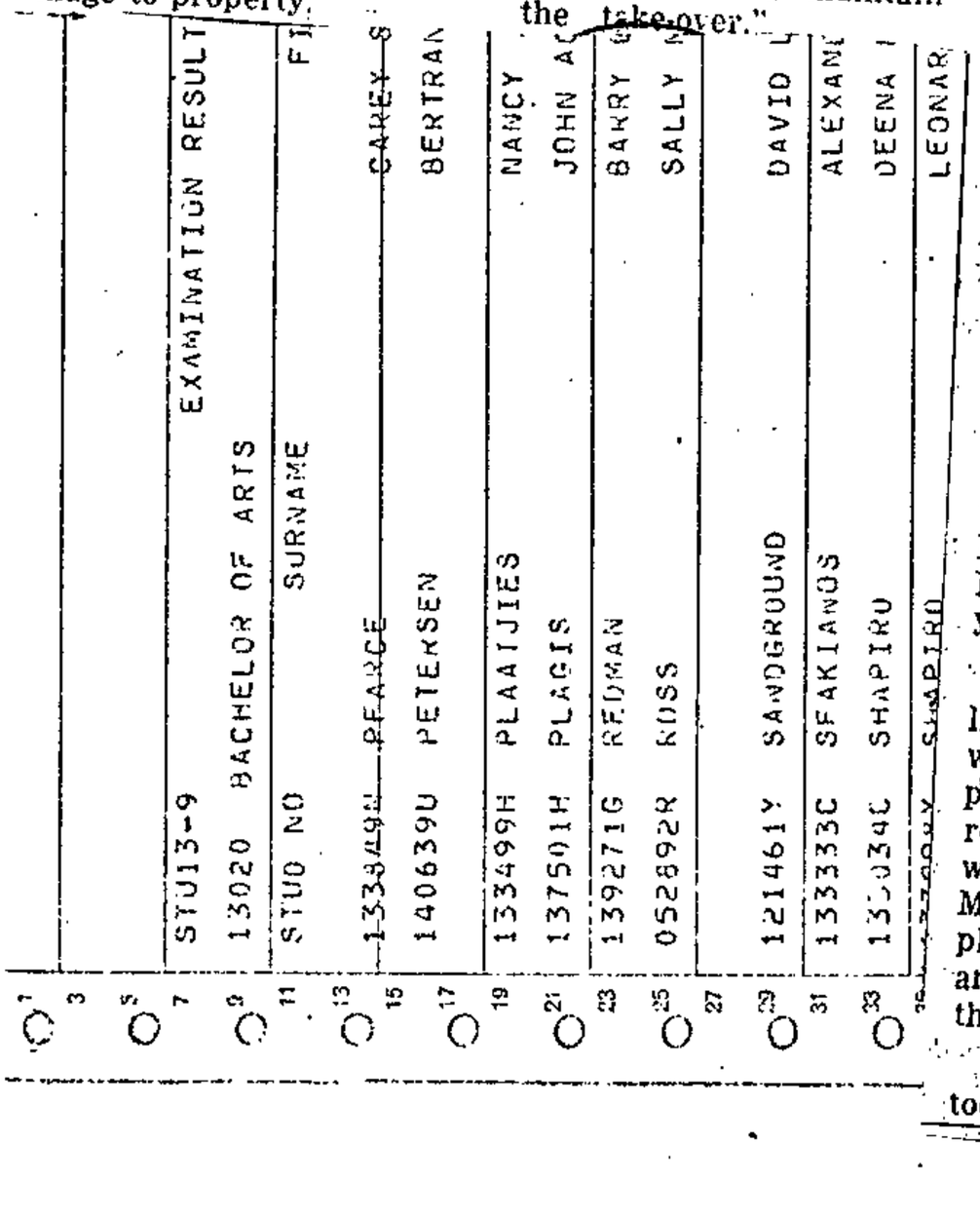
POLICY

Kotu: "Our policy was that only the treasurer should know of the financial sources. I was morally weak, I would have got tempted and disclosed the sources."

He said the SSL had discussed a possible meeting with the Committee of Ten and the Teachers Action Committee (TAC) in preparation for negotiations with authorities of the Department of Bantu Education. This was later followed by a meeting between an official of the Education Department, a Mr Jansen and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of TAC.

Meanwhile, security police at court continued with their search of people entering the court room — since the hearing was open to the public on Monday last week. People's names and addresses are taken down before they are allowed in.

The trial continues today.



Tutu calls on whites to join struggle

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday invited white students to "join the liberation struggle" and help free themselves as well as blacks.

Addressing a mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, Bishop Tutu told about 2 000 students: "You will never be free until we blacks are free. So join the liberation struggle."

Bishop Tutu was the first of a series of speakers invited by the SRC Academic Freedom Committee to address the students. Tomorrow students will be urged to collect signatures for the petition calling for the release of the imprisoned black nationalist, Nelson Mandela.

Urging his audience to throw off the "apathy of affluence", Bishop Tutu said: "Work for a better South Africa for yourselves and ourselves and for our children. Uproot all evil and oppression and injustice of which we blacks are victims and you whites are beneficiaries."

He had earlier attacked the white education system as "grossly expensive and poor in quality", saying it discouraged independence of mind, particularly in relation to the white-controlled political system.

He said conformity was "elevated to the highest virtue", whites exhorted to devote their energies to the rat race and warned against questioning persons in authority lest they threaten the security of the State.

Bishop Tutu, whose address was entitled "The Politics of Protest", described white society as one which lacked a "real tradition of protest and dissent", with the Black Sash being a notable exception to that overview.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, who called on white students to "join the liberation struggle".

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
AS AT 29 02 80
YEAR : 1
PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS							13010
0859131	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	0859131
1522490	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	1522490
1545080	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	1545080
1573496	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(60)		
1553744	ALLIE	FUAD	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	1573496
			104101	ARCHAEOLOGY 1	UP	(55)	1	1553744
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	F	(50)	1	
						(39)	1	1538952
						(53)	1	1577240
						(51)		
						(53)		
						(51)		
						(61)	1	1628096
						(37)	7	1539400
						(46)		
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)	1	1152100
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(36)	1	1597290
			110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	1550520
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	1383110
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	1617800
			106104	ECONOMICS 1B	UP	(57)	1	1577000
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(44)		
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	1533990
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1990)	3NX			
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(42)	1	1622502
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP		(50)	1	1502150

331 329 105
Daily Disp 19/3/80

Sabata trial told of ancestors' plea

PORT ST JOHNS — Ancestral spirits had appeared to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and told him to approach the Transkei State President, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the Transkei High Court heard yesterday.

Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, is appearing on charges under the Public Security and Constitution Acts relating to subverting the dignity of the State President and the independence of the Transkei.

The charges arise out of a political meeting he addressed on July 30 last year, four days after the ancestral spirits allegedly appeared to him.

Lt Z. Lavisa told the court he had obtained a letter written by Chief Sabata to President Matanzima from the Security Police at Sterkspruit where the Chief was being held.

Part of the letter, produced in court, read: "On the night of July 26, 1979, our ancestors appeared to me and instructed me to approach you. I ask for leave to be allowed to come to you and speak to you."

Lt Lavisa said he had gone to the home of Mr S. A. Sobololo, another witness, with a search warrant to look for a tape recorder and two tapes which had been used at the meeting.

Giving evidence, a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, said Chief Sabata had told him he was prepared to urge all holders of Transkei passports to return them to the Transkei Government.

Mr Moses said he met the chief in an Umtata street and Chief Sabata told him he had been unable to travel on a Transkei passport to Malawi to consult a medical specialist.

Chief Sabata had said he had been told by officials of the Department of Cooperation and Development in Pretoria that he would never be allowed to enter Malawi on a Transkei passport.

Mr Moses said Chief Sabata told him that, as a result, he had come to regard Transkei passports as useless documents. He said the chief had agreed that the matter be published.

Mr Moses said he later met Chief Sabata who told him he wanted to see him about the report in the newspaper. He had assumed, Mr Moses said, that the chief had wanted to put right something about the news item on passports.

Mr Moses said he never got the chance to speak to Chief Sabata as the chief was detained soon thereafter.

When cross-examined by Prof Leonard Gering, for the defence, Mr Moses said he did not have a note book when he spoke to the chief in the street, and had relied on his memory.

Prof Gering said the accused would deny that he had allowed Mr Moses to publish what he had told him about the passports.

He said Chief Sabata was quite surprised when he saw the story in the paper the following day.

He said Chief Sabata would also deny that he had called on Transkei passport holders to return their passports to the government as they were useless.

The trial continues today. — SAPA.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
STU113-9 14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES
1523377
AS AT 29 02 80
SYMBOL
PAGE 1
14210
AHS
F
(45) 1 1523660
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~133849N~~	~~PEARCE~~	~~CAREY SUSAN~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~3~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~133849N~~
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
			~~104202~~	~~ARCHAEOLOGY II~~	~~2+~~	~~(70)~~		
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134302F
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS			
~~111532F~~	~~VERHEEK~~	~~DEVON CLARE~~	~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~2-~~	~~(53)~~	~~1~~	~~111532F~~
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)		
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Terror trial adjourned

By LEN KALANE

ANOTHER Terrorism Act trial which started this week at Kempton Park and involves three Soweto youths, was yesterday postponed after a request by the defence to consult with accused number one.

The trial, where Mr Alley Kholisile Lunkwane (22), Mr David Dumisane Maduna (20) and Mr Bonginkosi Patrick Mayisela (24) are appearing on charges of terroristic activities will resume today. Mr E L King, for the defence, will cross examine investigating officer, Lt A P van Niekerk on the evidence he gave following the arrest of Mr Lunkwane, the accused number one.

ALLEGATIONS

The three appeared before Mr Justice van Dyk. They are alleged to have crossed the border to receive military training between September 1976 and June 1979 either in Mozambique, Angola or the Soviet Union with the intention of endangering law and order in South Africa.

They are alleged to be members of the banned ANC and accused of having unlawfully possessed explosives, arms and ammunition to stage an armed struggle in the country. The three are also accused of having enticed others to undergo military training.

Mr T P McNalley, the deputy attorney general for the Transvaal is prosecuting and assisted by Mr N Sonders. Mr King and Mr C R Mailer instructed by Priscilla Jana, appear for the accused.

Sabata tells of ancestors

PORT ST JOHN — Ancestral spirits had appeared to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and told him to approach the Transkeian State President Kaizer Matanzima, the Transkei High Court heard here yesterday.

Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, is appearing on charges under the Public Security Act relating to subverting the dignity of the State President and the independence of the Transkei.

The charges arise out of a political meeting he addressed on July 30 last year, four days after the ancestral spirits allegedly appeared to him.

Lt Z Lavisa told the court yesterday he had obtained a letter written by Chief Sabata to President Matanzima, from the security police at Sterkspruit where the Chief was being held.

Lt Lavisa said he had taken the letter to the State President. Part of the letter, produced in court, read: "On the night of July 26, 1979, our ancestors appeared to me and instructed me to approach you. I ask for leave to be allowed to come to you and speak to you . . ."

Lt Lavisa said he had gone to the home of a Mr S A Xobololo, another witness, with a search warrant to look for a tape recorder and two tapes which had been used at the meeting.

The 18 counts in the charges include claims that Chief Sabata said:

- That he was superior to the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in tribal politics and would therefore always remain superior.
- That Chief Matanzima visited Pretoria at the instance of the white Boers and accepted independence on their terms.
- That the President was free but not his people and that he maltreated them and was unfaithful.
- That the authorities gave a house belonging to Chief Sabata to a concubine.
- That Transkei was a pigsty.

The trial continues today. —Sapa.

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

STUD NO | SURNAME | FIRST NAMES | COURSE | DESCRIPTION | SYMBOL

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS — AS AT 29 02 80 — PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS — YEAR : 2 — 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
1338490	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)	1	1334490
1406390	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102501	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS II F		1	1406390
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I F			
1334990	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOTS-	(66)	1	1334990
1375010	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	501303	COMPANY LAW	ABS	1	1375010
1392716	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F (36)	1	1392716
0528920	ROSS	SALLY MARY	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2- (60)	1	0528920
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2- (60)		
1214610	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (53)	1	1214610
1333330	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3 (57)	1	1333330
1330340	SHAPIRO	DEENA AERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	1330340
1379980	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F (44)	1	1379980
1343020	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3 (59)	1	1343020
1358780	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2- (63)	1	1358780
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS		
1338490	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)	1	1334490
1406390	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102501	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS II F		1	1406390
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I F			
1334990	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOTS-	(66)	1	1334990
1375010	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	501303	COMPANY LAW	ABS	1	1375010
1392716	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F (36)	1	1392716
0528920	ROSS	SALLY MARY	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2- (60)	1	0528920
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2- (60)		
1214610	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (53)	1	1214610
1333330	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3 (57)	1	1333330
1330340	SHAPIRO	DEENA AERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	1330340
1379980	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F (44)	1	1379980
1343020	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3 (59)	1	1343020
1358780	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2- (63)	1	1358780
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS		
1152320	VERSFELD	DEVON CLARE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2- (63)	1	1152320
1217230	WILSON	ANDREW JOHN	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS	3	1217230
1021680	WOOD	ANDREW	102501	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS II F		1	1021680
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I F			

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAAITJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
			601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
					F	(36)	1	139271G
				OPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
				ORY II	2+	(74)		
					2-	(60)		
					3	(53)	1	121461Y
					3	(57)	1	133333C
				RE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
				UDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
				I	3	(58)	1	134302F
				OPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(63)	1	135878U
					ABS			
				ENSIVE (XHOSA)	2-	(63)	1	111532F
				RE-1980)	2+	(65)		
					2-	(61)		
					ABS		3	121723H
					3	(52)	1	102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC).

UCT

Verwoerd at 'quoted' a SSL trial

By Kingdom Lolwane
THE book Naught for your Comfort contained a quotation from the former Premier, Dr H F Verwoerd, regarding "education that would make blacks inferior" the Circuit Court, Kempton Park, was told yesterday.

Mr Collin Makhalo Kotu (21), was being cross-examined by Mr J Henning, for the State, when he appeared with Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Simon Mashigo and Mr Elias Modiga under the Terrorism Act.

The four SSL (Soweto Students League) members are accused of taking part in terrorist activities by arson, attempted murder, public violence and malicious damage to property.

They have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice J H le Roux.

Mr Kotu told the court he had, during an address to students, referred to the book in which speeches by Dr Verwoerd were quoted.

A quotation in the book read "I want to introduce to you the type of education that will make blacks inferior," he said.

He admitted he had disappeared from his home for some time because "I was scared of the police."

He admitted the had used a bogus name (Ewan Maphanya) to hide his identity, also in fear of the police.

Mr Henning: Being a man of peace, why did you find it necessary to disappear from home in fear of the police?

Mr Kotu: I don't think security police take into account one's peacefulness. All they are after is killing. They are murderers.

Referring to former Robben Island prisoner Johannes Matsobane, Mr Kotu said he had gained knowledge of his death on the Island from **POST.**

He had phoned News Editor Aggrey Klaaste who had referred him to a reporter. He could not recall the reporter's name.

The trial continues today.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
~~160942M~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~	~~103202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 13~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~160942M~~
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	157568V
~~150297A~~	~~GALISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~	~~115102~~	~~FRENCH~~			
154290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMIST MATHEMA			
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW			
154342K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH			
153961W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITIC			
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH			
159186D	GUSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I			
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOL			
153855J	CROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC			
152285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMIC			
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH			
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101	RELIGIOU			
~~155641A~~	~~HART~~	~~TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM~~	~~115120~~ 004101 107101	~~DRAMA I~~ PSYCHOLO ENGLISH			
159594M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMAT			
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101	AFRIKAAN			
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	114101 117101	RELIGIOU POLITIC			
~~152126E~~	~~HEWSON~~	~~RONALD ALAN~~	~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~			
156720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS		
~~152329J~~	~~HUDSON~~	~~SALLY~~	~~115120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~		
155146P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 115101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) FRENCH I	ABS		

Sabata trial told of people's fear

PORT ST JOHNS — Transkeian people generally did not want to comment on the country's independence as they were afraid of being arrested, the Transkei High Court heard here yesterday.

Mr Victor Toujeni, a reporter for the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo, was replying to a question during the trial of Paramount Chief Sabata, the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, who faces two charges under the Public Security Act.

Mr Toujeni, a state witness, was being cross-examined by Prof Leonard Gering for the defence.

Chief Sabata is appearing on two counts relating to subverting the dignity of the State President and the sovereignty of Parliament.

The charges arise from a speech he made at a political rally in Qumbu on June 30 last year and other incidents.

Mr Toujeni said he and Mr Sydney Mossa, of the Daily Dispatch, had met Chief Sabata in an Umtata Street. The Chief had told them he was unable to travel to Malawi because a Transkeian passport was unacceptable there.

The Chief then asked them not to publish what he had said and he (Mr Toujeni) had not used a story.

He had not heard Chief Sabata say anything about leading the people to a return of passport to the government.

Giving evidence on the Qumbu rally, Mr Toujeni said an exhibit of news-

paper cutting of his article clearly showed Chief Sabata had attacked Chief Kaiser Matanzima's government and not the State President.

The trial continues

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
102521L	ARBOIT	PETER HARRY KALTH D	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(57)	4	102521L
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3	(56)	4	077201P
101148U	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	101148U
101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3	(52)	4	101875J
114694T	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	408204	GEOGRAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(51)	4	114694T
115418E	CUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP	(50)	4	115418E
111405T	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	111405T
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	100997E
098097C	FRANK	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	098097C
113612R	GATZOURIS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	UP	(63)	4	113612R
101853K	KLIJN						4	101853K
102381J	KRAUSE					( )	4	102381J
097859U	LEVETAN						5	097859U
101158E	OOSTERBAAN						5	101158E
094835C	ORGILL						4	094835C
111331M	PLOTKIN						5	111331M
103519W	SHUMAN						4	103519W
102719B	SMALLHORNE						5	102719B
102257Z	TAYLOR						5	102257Z
033909H	VALLEY-OM						5	033909H
101164L	VAN DER E						4	101164L
1121050	VAN NYNGAARDT	ANNE-MARIE					4	1121050
116606W	VENIER	GILDA MARIA	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	4	116606W
1331007	VILJOEN	ADELE	107301	ENGLISH III	2	(67)	4	1331007

Accused 'warned hijackers'

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

AN ACCUSED had warned mourners at the Johannes Matsobane funeral in Sebokeng that if some continued hijacking buses, police would have all the right to intervene, the Circuit Court, Kempton Park, was told yesterday.

Mr Collin Makhalo Ko- shigo (19), and Mr Elias tu (20) was being cross- Modiga (19), on charges examined by Mr J Hen- under the Terrorism Act. ning, for the State, when The four members of he appeared with Mr Ke- the Soweto Students dibone Christopher Ma- League (SSL), have plead- thabe (21). Mr Simon Ma- ed not guilty before Mr

Mr Kotu, who yesterday completed three days in the witness box, told the court he became angry when he saw one of the hijacked buses being reckless driven.

The trial continues.

Justice D J H le Roux to alternative charges of ar- son, attempted murder, malicious damage to pro- perty and public violence.

Mr Kotu, who yesterday completed three days in the witness box, told the court he became angry when he saw one of the hijacked buses being reckless driven.

Azapo, consisting of ex- perienced elderly mem- bers, would guide and en- lighten them on some of the educational implica- tions of the SSL, Mr Kotu add- ed, intended establishing a link with the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) but he, as chair- man, was detained before final arrangements could be made.

The mourner was.

the mourner was.

UCT

House no 1840 Dube . . . scene of police raid.

Raid on posh Dube house

Cop tells of bombs

Post 20/3/8?

331

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE dramatic police raid on a Soweto house last year when several people were arrested and a cache of hand grenades and ammunition uncovered was recalled in the Kempton Park Supreme Court yesterday.

The raid was on a posh Dube house which was later dubbed the "house of no return" after police had occupied it and arrested every person who visited. Most of the people were released.

Recalling the raid was Lt Carel Petrus Frederick Janse van Rensburg of the John Vorster Square security police, an expert in explosives.

This was during the trial of Mr Alley Kholisile Lunkwane (22), Mr David Dumisani Maduna (20) and Mr Patrick Mayisela (24) all of Soweto.

Lt van Rensburg said police raided house number 1840 Dube, during June 28 last year. He said they found two hand grenades in a fridge and guns and later detained Mr Lunkwane.

He said Mr Lunkwane was very co-operative with the police during the raid and later took him to a spot at Jeep's Drift, near the Swaziland, Mozambique and South African border where police dug out a plastic bag containing four time bombs.

Lt van Rensburg further said police went to house number 412 Mofolo, where they arrested Mr Mayisela after he had shown them a spot in the yard where two submachine guns were dug out.

The three accused pleaded guilty to undergoing military training and bringing weapons and explosives into South Africa. They, however, pleaded not guilty to conspiring with each other or the banned African National Congress with the intention of killing or destroying property within the Republic.

The three men were represented by Mr E L King SC, with him Mr C R Mailer, instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates.

Mr T P McNally SC, was prosecuting and Mr Justice D J van Dyk was on the bench.

Time bombs

343 20/3/80

Stink buckets stay

343

ERAB DOESN'T COLLECT, SAY RESIDENTS

Post 20/3/80

By MZIKAYISE EDOM and LEONARD MASEKO

RESIDENTS of Brakpan Old Location, claimed yesterday that nightsoil buckets had not been collected by the East Rand Administration Board for months.

They said they had to dig holes in their yards or use the veld to empty the buckets.

The residents pay R23,15 a month. Residents staying in shacks pay R3 a month. The rentals include services such as the collecting of nightsoil.

Some residents living in the shacks do not pay the R3. As you enter the township, you are greeted by flies and a bad smell. Residents complained that diseases were rife in the township because of the nightsoil which was not collected.

Mrs Betty Zwane said: "Since last May Erab has not collected my bucket. I have no alternative but to empty the bucket in the open space not far from my shack."

NIGHTSOIL BUCKET

Mrs Julia Nkosi said: "I am paying R23,15 rent a month, but my nightsoil bucket has not been collected for four weeks. Even in the past, months passed without Erab collecting the buckets and the sooner I get out of this place, the better."

"You just came after I have asked my sister to help me lift the bucket and empty it in the veld," said Miss Rose Mnguni.

A spokesman for Erab said: "As far as I am concerned, the tr[illegible] township [illegible] collecting the nightsoil. I do not know where these stories come from and I am not prepared to comment further than this."

POST tried to contact Mr S van der Merwe, chairman of Erab, Mr F E Marx, chief director, and Mr M J H Opperman, senior director, but they were reported [illegible]

Miss Rose Mnguni and full bucket.

Mrs Betty Zwane empties nightsoil.

Leader of SSL was 'a fugitive'

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

AN ACCUSED yesterday told a judge in a Kempton Park Circuit Court he was a fugitive from the police when he took office in the Soweto Students' League (SSL).

Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, chairman of the SSL, was giving evidence in the trial in which he and three others are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing with Mr Kotu before Mr Justice D J H le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Simon Mashigo, 19, and Mr Elias Modiga, 19.

All have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Kotu, in the witness box for the third day, was cross-examined by Mr J Henning, for the State.

At the start of yesterday's hearing, Mr Kotu told the judge he had not washed. The judge adjourned the court to allow him an opportunity to wash and only resumed the case about 15 minutes later.

Mr Kotu told the court that when he was elected chairman of the SSL in June 1978, he was a fugitive from the police. He said he knew he would be arrested if he put his foot wrong.

He said the detention of members of the previous SSL did not come as a surprise to him because he came to accept such arrests as part of the pattern. He said leaders of both the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Soweto Committee of 10, under Dr Nthato Motlana, had also been detained following the inception of these organisations.

Mr Kotu said that at the time of his arrest, his organisation believed it should have working relations with Azapo and seek guidance from the Soweto Committee of 10 as an organisation

Judge warns SSL accused

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

"IF you keep on saying: I did not see, I cannot remember . . ." when answering questions about the Matsobane funeral in Sebokeng, the court will conclude that you were not present at the funeral . . . " an accused was warned in the Kempton Park terror trial yesterday.

Mr Justice D J H le Roux, presiding judge, at the case in which four Soweto Students League (SSL) members are appearing, warned Mr Simon Mashigo (19) that if he continuously answered questions in an evasive manner, the court would take it that he had not attended the Matsobane funeral as he claimed.

Mr Mashigo, who is charged with participating in acts of terrorism, was cross examined at length yesterday by Advocate J Henning, for the State, on the funeral proceeding in Sebokeng. He, Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makhalo Kotu (20) and Mr Elias Modiga (19), also face charges of arson, attempted murder, public violence and malicious damage to property. They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Mr Mashigo told the court that he had attended the Matsobane funeral service held at a church in Sebokeng. He was told about the deceased, shortly after his death, that he had participated in the fight against Bantu Education, was arrested and convicted for sabotage and had later died on Robben Island, while serving an eight-year prison term.

He admitted that he heard speeches being made about the deceased during the service. He could however, not remember what was said. He also did not see a policeman being attacked during the night vigil the previous day, he said. The trial continues today.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
STUI3-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 1
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 3		13030
1025211	ARNOTT	PETER HARRY MARTIN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57) 4 1025211
0772019	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3 (56) 4 0772019
1011480	BASKIN	MELANIE			(54) 5 1011480
1018755	BUSSE	PETER			(52) 4 1018755
1146941	COOKE	JOHN G			(51) 4 1146941
1154186	CUPIDO	DOILE			(50) 4 1154186
1114057	CURTIS	RICHARD			(55) 4 1114057
1009976	FABER	LESLEY			(41) 5 1009976
0980970	FRANK	SUSAN			(57) 4 0980970
1136125	GATZOUNIS	EUSTRA			(63) 4 1136125
1018536	KLIJN	HELENA			(50) 4 1018536
1023815	KRAUSE	INGRID			(60) 4 1023815
0978590	LEVEIAN	LAURA			(63) 5 0978590
1011586	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM			5 1011586
0948356	ORGILL	ANALIE			(53) 4 0948356
1113314	PLOTKIN	NADINE			5 1113314
1035194	SHUMAN	ANTHON			
1027196	SMALLHORNE	AMANDA			
1025272	TAYLOR	COLLEE			
0339096	VALLEY-OAKR	FAROUK			
1011644	VAN DER ELST	JEAN-M			
1121050	VAN WYNGAARDT	ANNE-M			
1166060	VENIER	SILDA			
1331042	VILJOEN	ADELE			

Sabata explains his pigsty statement

Post 21/3/80 331

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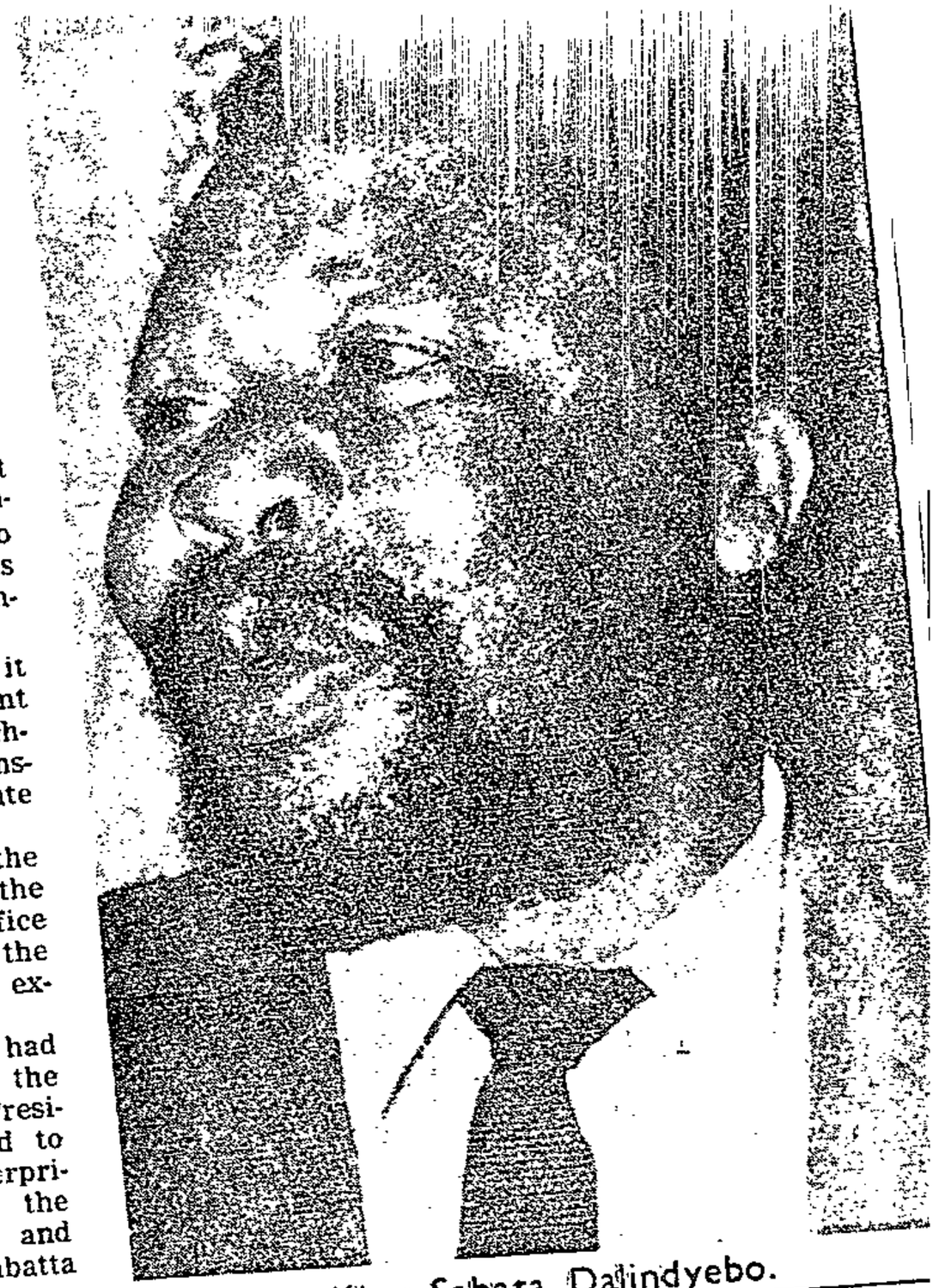
By saying this he had no intention to insult the office of the State President but merely tried to emphasise that underprivileged people in the Transkei were poor and starving, Chief Sabatta said.

The trial continues.



King Sabata Dalindyebo.

[illegible]
MATHEMATICS I M102
DESCRIPTION
AS AT 29 02 80

Daily Dispatch 21/3/80 ~~103~~ 331

Sabata in the witness box

PORT ST JOHNS — He had never been satisfied with the way Transkei's independence was approved and the terms under which it was granted, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo told the High Court here yesterday.

Chief Sabata, who was in the witness box, is appearing on two charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts. He has pleaded not guilty.

He said Transkei had many educated people who should have been consulted on how to go about taking independence so that all should enjoy the advantages equally.

"It seemed to me that we were given independence by the whites on their own terms without consulting all our people, especially the enlightened section.

"I regard the independence of Transkei to be a good thing as it fulfils the dreams of all Transkeians who have always clamoured to get back to the land of their forefathers. For instance, the white farmers in places like Elliot used to pay taxes to my grandfather, Ngangelizwe, as it was his land."

Replying to a question, Chief Sabata said to his knowledge he had never said anything derogatory about the sovereignty of the Transkei Parliament.

"I cannot turn around and talk badly about what I am part of as the Leader of the Official Opposition in the House. I go about canvassing people to vote for their representatives in Parliament."

Chief Sabata added that he could never try to overthrow a black government with violence.

Regarding the charge that he had insulted the dignity of the State President, his attitude to the office of the State President had always been one of great respect.

Chief Sabata said he was told by his ancestors in a dream to go and tell President Kaiser Matanzima that a prison cell in Sterkspruit was no place fit for the King of the Tembus

Chief Sabata, detained in Sterkspruit last July, told the court that after the dream he wrote a letter to the State President asking to see him.

"In the dream I saw my ancestors looked very angry and they told me to go to Kaiser and tell him the place I was in was not suitable for a man of my status.

"I visualised that, as my ancestors had said, the prison in which the government had placed me was unsuitable.

"I said in the letter I was remorseful because as a King of a nation, the place was unfit for me. The ancestors of Dalwonga Kaiser Matanzima and mine are the same," Chief Sabata said.

He said he was misquoted by a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, about Transkeian passports.

"I never said I would lead the people to return their passports to the Transkei Government," Chief Sabata said.

Chief Sabata, who was provided with a chair in the witness box, had to stop from time to time to wipe the tears from his eyes.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.

S. 1 IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : N/A
ST. NAMES COURSE DESCRI
LOUISE 911401 MATHEMAT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 5

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	159454V
152965R	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	108102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	ABS		7	152965R
			905102	CHEMISTRY IB	F	(27)		
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	F	(39)		
157093D	MERCURIO	GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS		1	157093D
155747Q	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS		1	155747Q
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(50)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
158469Z	MITCHELL	JANE	116101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(50)	1	158469Z
157815N	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(59)	1	157815N
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(48)		
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150180P
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS		1	157521U
137983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		7	137983G
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	157560L
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(47)		
155924H	NEWMAN	JENNIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(55)	1	155924H
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
155878H	O'CONNOR	SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155878H
162116N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N
154187V	PATERSON	IAN JAMES STEWART	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	154187V
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(40)		
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	154286C
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
156134L	PHEIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
150154L	POTGIETER	FELICITY ANGELA	107101	(PRE-1980)	3NX		1	150154L
					UP	(50)		
133406G				ENSIVE	F	(40)	1	133406G
				TENSIVE	UP	(54)		

UCT

Police quiz Dean on Mandela

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gerald Cowell, was taken to John Vorster Square yesterday for questioning about the Free Mandela campaign.

The Dean, three members of the Mothers' Union and two Soweto students were confronted by policemen outside St Mary's Cathedral and told to accompany them to John Vorster Square.

They had been working at a table near the cathedral, collecting signatures from the public for the Free Mandela campaign.

Police also took posters advertising the campaign, and petition forms.

After answering questions at Security Police headquarters, they were released and allowed to take their posters and petitions.

Confirming these details last night, Father Nkoane said: "I whole-heartedly agree with the call for the release of Mr Mandela. I consulted with my wardens and they agree with me."

Forms will be available at the cathedral on Sunday.

Security Police have been asked to comment on the incident.

● See Page 3

Sabata explains his pigsty statement

last 21/3/80 (331)

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The trial continues.

King Sabata Dalindyebo

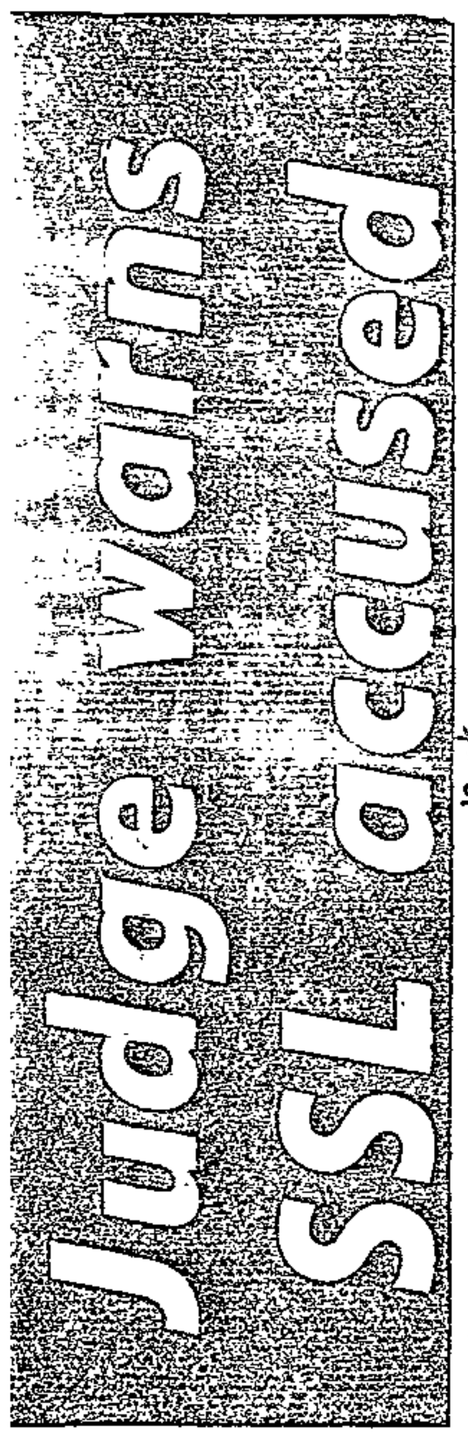
AS AT 29 02 80

DESCRIPTION
~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~
AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I
AFRICAN HISTORY I
AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (
COMPANY LAW
LATIN I
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(P
~~ARCHAEOLOGY II~~
AFRICAN HISTORY II
ECONOMICS II
ENGLISH II
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
PSYCHOLOGY II
PSYCHOLOGY I
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(
~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~133849N~~	~~PEARCE~~	~~CAREY SUSAN~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~3~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~133849N~~
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAAIJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	001303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
			~~104202~~	~~ARCHAEOLOGY II~~	~~2+~~	~~(70)~~		
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
			106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
			107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133054C
			114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
			004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134302F
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS			
			~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~2-~~	~~(63)~~	~~1~~	~~111532F~~
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)		
			102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
			110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT



Judge warns SSL accused

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

"IF you keep on saying: I did not see. I cannot remember . . .' when answering questions about the Matsobane funeral in Sebokeng, the court will conclude that you were not present at the funeral . . . " an accused was warned in the Kempton-Park terror trial yesterday.

Mr Justice D J H le Roux, presiding judge, at the case in which four Soweto Students League (SSL) members are appearing, warned Mr Simon Mashigo (19) that if he continuously answered questions in an evasive manner, the court would take it that he had not attended the Matsobane funeral as he claimed.

Mr Mashigo, who is charged with participating in acts of terrorism, was cross examined at length yesterday by Advocate J Henning, for the State, on the funeral proceeding in Sebokeng. He, Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makhalo Kotu (20) and Mr Elias Modiga (19), also face charges of arson, attempted murder, public violence and malicious damage to property. They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Mr Mashigo told the court that he had attended the Matsobane funeral service held at a church in Sebokeng. He was told about the deceased, shortly after his death, that he had participated in the fight against Bantu Education, was arrested and convicted for sabotage and had later died on Robben Island, while serving an eight-year prison term.

He admitted that he heard speeches being made about the deceased during the service. He could however, not remember what was said. He also did not see a policeman being attacked during the night vigil the previous day, he said. The trial continues today.

Student tells of joining league

RDM 21/3/80

Staff Reporter

AN ACCUSED told a judge in a Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that he joined the Soweto Students' League at a time when other members of the student body were disillusioned with its organisation.

Mr Elias Molefe Modiga, 19, secretary of the SSL, was giving evidence in a trial in which he and three others are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing with Mr Modiga before Mr Justice D le Roux are Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Kotu, 23, and Mr Simon Oupa Mashigo, 19.

All have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Modiga, who was being led by defence counsel, Mr G Farber, told the court he got in contact with the SSL at the beginning of 1978 when office-bearers, under the leadership of Mr Jimmy Mabaso, were detained and when the general student body was becoming disillusioned with the organisation of the SSL.

He said he became a representative of the SSL at the Namedi Junior Secondary School in Diepkloof. In June that year, following meetings of individuals to discuss the dilemma in which the organisation found itself, a new executive committee was formed of which he became secretary. A steering committee, whose function was to make contact with other student bodies with similar objectives, was also formed.

Earlier, Mr Mashigo, an accused, told the court he met Mr Mathabe, also an accused, for the first time in Sebokeng, Vereeniging, at the funeral of Mr Johannes Matsobane, who died a prisoner on Robben Island.

Mr Mashigo told the court he was interested in student politics as a result of his being part of the student body and also because he was opposed to the Bantu Education system.

The hearing continues today.

Students back

And hundreds hear daughter Zinzi's plea

(331)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

STUDENTS at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday endorsed the "Free Nelson Mandela" campaign.

The Wits Students' Representative Council asked them to collect signatures for a petition to free the African National Congress leader jailed on Robben Island.

The SRC also launched a "Dial for Release" campaign, calling on students to try to phone Mandela on Robben Island, or to phone various State officials in an attempt to get through to him.

Hundreds of people of all races crowded into the university's Great Hall, sitting in the aisles and standing along the walls. Those who could not get a seat listened to speeches relayed to the lobby.

Speakers included Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Sunday Post which launched the campaign, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president of the Black Sash

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, author Nadine Gordimer, and Progressive Federal Party city councillor Dr Selma Browde shared the platform.

Students were urged to sign the petitions and to collect signatures in all parts of Johannesburg. Mrs Duncan called on students to refrain from the "gimmicky tactics of protest" and to try for signatures on Afrikaans university campuses.

"People say that no-one has ever surrendered absolute power voluntarily," Mrs Duncan said.

"Why shouldn't we be the first people in history to surrender from a position of power? In exchange, we could be

nority rights."

Dr Motlana said: "There are those who say Nelson Mandela was a terrorist, but it is sobering to reflect that very many murderers served 10 and 15 years and were released.

"Mandela never killed anybody and he was a man of peace. He has paid his debt to society and it is time he was released."

Mr Qoboza called on whites to regard the South African situation as one of crisis.

"Do not be made comfortable at night by those of our people that Nationalists parade on your television and take their sweet words as representative of the mass of our people."

He added: "We believe that the most visible act of faith by the Government would be to release Nelson Mandela."

Miss Mandela hit out at laws which she said dehumanised blacks.

She also spoke of the anguish of a young generation who did not know what normal life was.

Miss Mandela, whose mother has been banished to Brandfort in the Free State, was given a standing ovation when she finished her speech.

"On this occasion, I have not only joined you as a daughter calling for the release of her father. I've joined as part of my generation who have never known what normal life is, what it is to be with a father and sometimes a mother, not because one's parents had committed any crimes, but my generation have seen grave crimes of oppression committed against the people," she said.

Miss Mandela said teenagers in a normal society concerned themselves in matters such as the latest fashions.

"We grew up discussing the latest pass raids, whose father had been detained, who had lost a parent in detention, or in

Bishop Desmond Tutu hu

ents is, when last they were visited, when the last police raid was in your home . . . This briefly was our childhood conversation."

They watched trial after trial of their family members, and saw others losing their lives.

Without suggesting that she had suffered more than any other black child, she added: "I've known the horrors of harrassment, of seeing my parents sacrifice all the material things and 'freedom' to fight for jus-

RDM 21/3/88.

Free Mandela call

Miss Zinzi Mandela after her speech at the University of the Witwatersrand in support of the campaign to release her father from jail on Robben Island.

Picture: RUI VIEIRA

tice, honour and human dignity.

"I've seen them give up everything for the cause, I've seen millions of parents do this, but I've also seen that these sacrifices simply achieved more and more of a loss of the very freedom they fought for," she added.

Miss Mandela said she had seen the vicious application of influx control laws, the removal of people, the suffering caused by the Group Areas Act, "the inhuman reclassification laws as if human beings were objects that man had a right above God to give them a colour".

She spoke of a speech her father made before she was born.

Throughout his political career her father had offered solutions for this country's problems.

"The call for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath.

"The continued detention of the people's leaders can only lead us to where we are going without them, where June 16 will be the order of the day!", she added.

Miss Mandela ended her speech with a poem she had written dedicated to all leaders in jail.

Meanwhile, the university's Muslim Students Association endorsed the campaign, which has received support from many prominent personalities and organisations including the SA Council of Churches, the Azanian People's Organisation and the Natal Indian Congress.

A Sunday Post spokesman said that by yesterday, nearly 4 000 signatures for the petition had been received and that the newspaper had been inundated with requests for more petition forms. Signatories included a number of whites, "even from Bloemfontein"

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYME
~~160942N~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~	~~103202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 13~~	
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
~~1502960~~	~~GARISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~	~~115102~~	~~FRENCH INTENSIVE~~	~~F~~
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102. MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
1591860	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
153855J	GROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 ~~115120~~	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I ~~DRAMA I~~	F ~~UP~~
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP 3NX
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 ~~114101~~	AFRIKAANS ~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	UP ~~UP~~
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F
~~152126E~~	~~HENSON~~	~~RONALD ALAN~~	~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~	~~F~~
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS
~~152889J~~	~~HUDSON~~	~~SALLY~~	~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 ~~115101~~	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ~~FRENCH I~~	mmm

Komperprint

Sabata view outlined

April 22/5/80

331

PORT ST JOHNS — Public security in Transkei would be endangered if open political dissent was stopped, Advocate Ismael Mahomed, leader of the defence team in the trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, said here yesterday.

Mr Mahomed was addressing the Supreme Court during argument in the case in which Chief Sabata faces two charges and an alternative charge under the Transkei security laws.

Mr Mahomed said open dissent ensured that the system built within it escape mechanisms to ensure it survived.

Mr Mahomed said to assess Chief Sabata's intention, it was important not only to consider the context of his speech, but the total context of all exterior circumstances in which he was speaking.

This was because, Mr Mahomed said, Chief Sabata was part of the constitutional structure of the government as Leader of the Opposition.

He said the state had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that certain views propagated in Chief Sabata's speech were repugnant to the sovereignty of government or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Chief Sabata was not saying it was wrong to take independence, but that the terms were not the correct terms which would be in the best interest of the people in the country.

Mr Mahomed said the legislator in the Public Security Act had deliberately refrained from banning criticism.

"It is the right of the citizen to say this independence is not right, it must be reframed. For a man not to be able to say that, certainly derogates from the sovereignty of parliament.

"What is prohibited, is a man who says let us undermine this independence by means outside Parliament."

Daily Dull Mail

Release (33) Mandela

IF THE Government had truly learnt the lesson of Rhodesia it would heed the call for the release of the African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

It would release him as a dramatic gesture of reconciliation to black South Africans.

And it would release him to participate, with other black leaders, in a national convention to draw up a new constitution for South Africa to which all the people of this land would then be subscribers.

That is the only way to a peaceful future, to avoid the grim and bloody course that Rhodesia followed with such utter pointlessness.

It is the only way to arrive at a negotiated solution that blacks will accept. Anything short of such a convention, any white-devised solution, will be rejected by blacks whatever its intrinsic merits may be. Likewise any solution that emerges from a negotiation that excludes their real leaders will be rejected.

And there can be absolutely no doubt that the men on Robben Island, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, rank high among those real leaders.

In their shocked reaction to Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory and the annihilation of Bishop Muzorewa, it appeared briefly as though Nationalists were perceiving the lesson of Rhodesia. Mr P W Botha showed a sudden sense of urgency, and there was a warning in the Nationalist Press that the Government would have to talk to the "real" black leaders here since the "traditional" leaders were clearly being rejected.

But already the windows of perception are beginning to cloud over again, the clear lesson of Rhodesia becoming blurred in a flurry of ideological polemics.

In the elliptical logic of their current debate, Nationalists say they accept that there must be negotiation rather than confrontation. They accept that there must be a new constitution, and that "interracial deliberation" is the only way to arrive at it.

But then they reject a national convention, because they will not allow blacks to participate in the decision-making process.

They will have talk-shop discussions with the leaders of other groups, but it is the whites-only Parliament which will make the decisions (meaning, in practice, the National Party caucus).

Moreover, the "leaders" of the other groups in the talk-shop will be those whom the Government chooses to recognise, who were elected through the system it devised and set up. It will bypass those who reject this system — including Mr Mandela and many other real leaders.

That is why the plan cannot work. It will fail to win black acceptance even more hopelessly than the Muzorewa compact did.

Which is why the release of the men on Robben Island has become essential.

The argument is presented that Nelson Mandela cannot be released because he was sentenced by a court of law to life imprisonment for a criminal offence. But murderers are released after 10 to 15 years and Mr Mandela, who murdered no-one, has been in prison for 16. Had he been an ordinary criminal he would almost certainly have been a free man by now — so clearly he is being kept as a political prisoner.

More pertinently, it is also argued that Mr Mandela is a revolutionary — and no government in its right mind is going to release such a man to go right back to his revolutionary activities.

Fair enough. But Mr Mandela could be approached to renounce violence and enter into a convention: indeed that should be the one firm condition applying to all participants in the convention.

He would presumably accept this, since his friends have always said he turned to violence only because he could see no hope of peaceful change — and a convention would clearly provide that hope.

It is in these terms, then, that we endorse the call for his release and that of his colleagues.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 5

STUI3-9 13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
1594SAV	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	91102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	1594SAV
1529GSR	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	10810201 90510103 91610103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IB ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	ABS F	(27) (39)	7	1529GSR
1570930	MERCURIO	GIANCARLO	11010I	HISTORY I	ABS		1	1570930
1557470	MICHAELS	KAREN	00310I 91410I 90410I	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS		1	1557470
1584G9Z	MITCHELL				1 UP	(50)	1	1584G9Z
1578ISN	MORRIS				UP 3NX	(59) (48)	1	1578ISN
150I80P	MORT				UP	(62)	1	150I80P
1507B3V	MULLER				UP	(50)	1	1507B3V
1575210	MURRAY				AHS		1	1575210
1379B3G	NAKIDIEN				3NX		7	1379B3G
1575GOL	NASH				NUL	(61) (47)	1	1575GOL
1559Z4H	NEWMAN				UP	(55)	1	1559Z4H
1579I3V	NORMANN				UP	(52)	1	1579I3V
1558Z8H	O'CONNOR				UP	(57)	1	1558Z8H
1621I6N	PAM				3NX	(52)	7	1621I6N
1541B7Y	PATERSON							1541B7Y
1542B6C	PETERSEN							1542B6C

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

23/7/90

331

Only negotiation can spring this trap

THE campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island demands more careful thought than either side in the dispute appears to have given it so far. Inherent in the decision — to release, or not to release — is a momentous decision on the future political course of the country.

That, of course, is part of the reason why the campaign has been launched. To release Mandela is to hand to him, and to the African National Congress, the leadership and the future of the black liberation movement.

There lies the rub. Mandela was imprisoned for plotting the violent overthrow of the State in collaboration with Bram Fischer and many other avowed Marxists, some of them still active in exile.

The ANC itself split just after the World War II because some of its members perceived it to be dominated by Marxists, and again in the mid-Fifties when the PAC broke away on the same grounds that the Marxist-dominated Congress of Democrats was the real power behind the movement.

Since then, it has split again in exile, with the Marxist, London-based group emerging triumphant while the black nationalists based in Dar es Salaam lost out. One of the latter group's leaders, Tennyson Makiwane, is living in Transkei.

How much of this baggage does Mandela bring with him? If we take Mandela, must we also have Ruth First and Joe Slovo?

Unhappily, the Government so often uses the "communist" epithet to smear its opponents (even its most dedicated anti-communist opponents) that the question becomes exceedingly vexed.

Yet it is vital to find an answer, for if black nationalism permits a Marxist revolution to be grafted on to its legitimate aim of liberation, then liberation cannot be achieved without war. Many whites who sympathise with black aspirations and who support black political liberation as a matter of principle, will, nevertheless, unite against an atheist doctrine which scorns the liberty of the individual.

Rhodesia offers an analogy. Will Nelson Mandela, if he is released, negotiate for a compromise, or will he, like Mugabe, go abroad to pursue a revolutionary war that aims to exhaust white resistence *before* negotiations? Or will he, in accordance with Marxist theory, see negotiations merely as a means of weakening his adversaries — a prelude to further conflict?

Is it wiser to release him now, and try to negotiate with him, or to try instead to negotiate with alternative black leaders — as Mr Ian Smith should certainly have negotiated with Mr Joshua Nkomo when he had the chance in 1975?

Just as Mr Smith, in refusing to negotiate with Nkomo the terms for equal participation of blacks in the political life of the country, threw the future to Mugabe, so the Government's refusal to negotiate now with men like Dr Nthato Motlana of Soweto's Committee of Ten, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha, risks throwing the future to the disciples of violence. And to release Mandela without any intention of further negotiation is surely to give the exile army of the ANC a more effective leader.

So, from every aspect, the question turns on negotiation. Mandela's release can only be sanely considered if the Government adopts a new, statesmanlike approach to negotiation — not on such trivia as the electrification of Soweto, or housing, or even pass laws, but on the political future of the country. Only by such negotiation in good faith can it confer on alternative leaders the legitimacy that will make Mandela's release irrelevant.

The real tragedy is that so far there is not the slightest sign that the Government is willing to enter such negotiations, and so the deification of Mandela proceeds apace and the campaign for his release necessarily becomes a cause of further polarisation.

AKGUS 24/3/80

Picture of Rhoodie: Editor cautioned

JOHANNESBURG. — The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was cautioned and discharged by a magistrate here today for publishing a picture of former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie while in custody.

Mr Tyson pleaded guilty to the charge under the Police Act, but said in mitigation that newspapermen were confused about what photographs of prisoners, people in custody and detainees may be published legally.

CONFUSING

The Police Act and the Prisons Act applied different and often confusing restrictions, and other Acts could apply.

Mr Tyson said a decision on whether to publish often had to be made instantly because of pressure of newspaper deadlines. — Sapa.

Newspaper company for trial

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The case against Die Perskorporasie (Edms) Bpk, represented by Transvaler's assistant editor, Mr J H Kotze, for allegedly publishing a picture of Dr Eschel Rhoodie without permission of the Commissioner of Police was today postponed to May 5 for trial.

The State alleges that on August 24 last year the Transvaler published a photograph of Dr Rhoodie while he was in police custody, before his trial or release from custody.

The Transvaler did not pay their prescribed admission of guilt fine of R50.

DAILY DISP 25/3/80 (103) (327) (329) 331

Chief: democracy doomed

UMTATA — Recent political trials and detentions without charges which had left victims in poor health were clear indications democracy was doomed in Transkei, the National Assembly was told here yesterday.

The allegation came from the Chief Whip of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe.

The traditional no confidence motion was moved earlier by DPP frontbencher, Mr W. Dweba, who called on the government to resign.

He moved the motion in the absence of party leader, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who has been suspended while he is appearing under security law charges, and the deputy party leader, Mr Sizakela Mda, who is still in hospital following his release from detention.

Chief Mlindazwe accused the government of adopting attitudes whereby their policies could not be challenged. He said the government's attitude persecuted democracy.

He said it was two-faced for the government to shout at the top of its voice that Transkei was a democratic country yet all the atrocities and misdemeanours of South Africa obtained right in Transkei.

Chief Mlindazwe said when the Transkei National Progressive Party (TNPP) was formed, the then Deputy Premier, Chief George Matanzima, said in no uncertain terms that "they have got to be careful about us because we are dangerous".

"At the time it never occurred to us in a democratic country that by watching us he meant a security officer wherever one goes, even to the lavatory. It never occurred that the watching meant a total prejudicing of the freedom of speech," Chief Mlindazwe said.

The scathing attack on DPP by Chief George at the TNIP's congress last week was termed an irresponsible utterance from a man who holds a responsible position.

Chief George had said the DPP had been influenced by people who had communistic ideas and were filled with hatred of the Matanzima brothers who had brought independence to Transkei.

Chief Mlindazwe said the Transkei civil service was in a disgraceful situation because it was manned by incompetent, unqualified and unreliable people.

He said some of these people seemed to be helpless and would be ordered, against regulations, to sign cheques for large amounts of money, and they were not supposed to ask questions.

"This critical situation has put Transkei in a bad light because even countries we would like to recognise us, are amazed that we have to depend on South African officials in the handling of our financial affairs.

"The government must therefore resign as they have failed to administer the affairs of the country, and should let these white South African officials run the country.

"In fact we never understood why you broke away from them in the first place," Chief Mlindazwe said.

Replying to a question on whether he meant that Transkei should go back to South Africa, Chief Mlindazwe said maladministration had caused the Transkei government to invite the whites back and therefore they should be allowed to take over control of everything.

Mr Dweba said because the government was also involved in squandering it pretended nothing had happened.

He said more than R143 000 had been stolen from the government and about R10 000 could not be accounted for.

He said the whites in the Transkei Development Corporation did not come here to promote development, but only to reap "our riches and leave us poor."

The debate was adjourned. — SAPA-DDR.

RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT
YEAR : N/A

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
~~BARBARA LOUISE~~	~~91101~~	~~MATHEMATICS I~~

OF STUDENTS 1

25/3/80
331

SA Foundation joins release Mandela call

RDM 25/3/80. (331)

Political Staff

THE South Africa Foundation, representing the country's business community, appealed to the Government yesterday to be "sensitive" to requests for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

The foundation's senior reasearcher, Mr David Willers, said yesterday Mr Mandela's release would be "symbolic of the Government's determination to effect a reconciliation between the races".

His comments on behalf of the conservative foundation, which represents most English and Afrikaans enterprises, came as the campaign to release the jailed life president of the banned African National Congress gained momentum in the black community and among an increasing number of whites.

Mr Willers said previous appeals by the Progressive Federal Party and the Transkei Government for Mr Mandela's release from Robben Island, where he is serving a life sentence, had been turned down by the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

But he pointed out Mr Mandela was a substantial figure in many parts of the world. An atomic particle had even been named after him at Leeds University in Britain.

"The eyes of the world will be on the Government and there will be great interest in its decision," Mr Willers said.

"The Government should be sensitive to requests for his release not only because of world attention but also because the Prime Minister has been credited with supporting the politics of reconciliation.

"Mr Mandela's release would be seen as symbolic of the Government's determination to effect reconciliation between the races."

He added that Mr Robert Mugabe's Rhodesian election victory, against most white expectations, had shown black attitudes were being misread.

Mr Willers said white South Africans could be making a similar error of judgment in their own country where there were growing demands from blacks for meaningful consultation with what many saw as authentic black leadership.

Mr Mandela, he said, was widely held to be one of the personalities representative of the black community.

His views were welcomed yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches and a key supporter of the campaign to release Mr Mandela.

"One has always hoped that these were people who would be led by facts rather than prejudice," he said.

"Our campaign comes from a very real concern about the direction this country will take. We have two options — either to continue as we are, in which case there will be a bloodbath, or to make a substantial change of direction.

"Mr Mandela's release would help to change the atmosphere so dramatically that people will wonder why they took so long to take such actions."

Sapa reports that in Lebowa the MP for Seshego, Mr J Duba, also called on the Government yesterday to release Mr Mandela and other jailed black leaders.

Speaking during the Chief Minister's policy speech debate in the National Assembly, he said the leaders should be released to enable them to participate in the country's constitutional discussions.

Stay in prison 'affected mind'

A TERROR Trial accused told the Circuit Court in Kempton Park yesterday that his long stay in prison had affected his mind — hence he could not recollect the dates on which particular events took place.

Mr Elias Modiga (19) was being cross examined by Mr J Henning, for the State, when he appeared with Mr Keubone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (20) and Mr Simon Mashego (19).

The four have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D J le Roux, to their alleged participation in terroristic activities and on charges of arson, attempted murder, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Modiga told the court that he had spent a considerable time in detention and that he had difficulty remembering the dates on which incidents occurred.

He had previously told the court that he had had conversation with the principal of a secondary school in Diepkloof on a Wednesday, the date which he said was August 18, 1978. He made this memory claim shortly after he was shown a calendar reflecting Monday as being August 18.

Mr Henning: Does this mean that your evidence as far as they are concerned should be regarded as untrue.

Mr Modiga: Well, some of the dates I confuse.

He said he was assaulted by police during his detention so much that he has become semi-deaf.

Referring to the funeral in Sebokeng he admitted that he gave a speech expressing his feelings about the death of Johannes Matsobane.

The trial continues today.

STUD13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
1025211	ARNOTT	PETER HARRY KAETH D	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4		1025211
0772019	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3 (56)	4		0772019
1011480	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	MELICIOUS STUDIES I	UP (54)		S	1011480
1018752	BOSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3 (52)	4		1018752
1146941	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	004244	GRIMPAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)	UP (51)	4		1146941
1154186	CUPIDO	DOLLE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP (50)	4		1154186
1114051	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP (55)	4		1114051
1009976	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F (41)	5		1009976
0994097	FRANK	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP (57)	4		0994097
1136128	GATZOURIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	UP (63)	4		1136128
1018536	KLIJN	HELENA JANET	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP (50)	4		1018536
1023814	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP (60)	4		1023814
0978590	LEVELAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTRONOMY A (HALF CRSE)	2- (63)		S	0978590
1011586	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS		S	1011586
0948356	ORGILL	ANALIESE LYNETTE	116317	DRAMA III	UP (53)	4		0948356
1113310	PLOTKIN	NADINE BETTY	102201	ENGLISH III	ABS		S	1113310
1035194	SHUMAN							1035194

ENGLISH III 2- (67) 4 1321002

AFRIKAANS UP (50) 4 1166062

MATHEMATICS IIA M204 UP (55) 4 1121050

ECONOMICS III UP (51) 4 1011640

STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE) F (54)

STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE) (54)

AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIF S 0339090

GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL 3 (58) S 1025212

HIST & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS S 1027190

PULITICAL SCIENCE III UP (53) 4 1035190

ENGLISH III ABS S 1113310

DRAMA III UP (53) 4 0948356

Court told why pupils fled SA

(331)

(ROT 24/3/80)

Staff Reporter

An accused in a Terrorism Act trial said yesterday the Goch Street killer, Solomon Mahlangu and other students fled the country in the wake of the 1976 riots because of the pressures of frustration.

Mr Elias Molefe Modiga, 19, secretary of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), was giving evidence in the trial in which he and three others are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing with Mr Modiga before Mr Justice D J H le Roux in The Kempton Park Circuit Court, are Mr Kedibone Mathabe, 21, Mr Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, and Mr Simon Mashigo, 19.

They have pleaded not guilty to taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Modiga, who was in his third day in the witness box, was under cross-examination by the prosecution.

He told the court that the 1976 riots occurred because of Bantu Education. He said that because of the pressures of frustration caused by the Government, Mahlangu and other students were forced to flee the country. Once accross the border, they met a class of people who had a strong influence on them.

Mr Modiga said that a meeting held under the auspices of the SSL in Soweto in 1978 to plead for clemency for Soloman Mahlangu, who faced the death penalty, was called because Mahlangu was basically a student.

He told the court that Mahlangu's finger was not responsible for the pulling the trigger in the Goch Street shootings.

Mr Pontius Matjila, an attorney from Rustenburg, was called by the defence to give evidence. He told the court that his firm withdrew from the trial at the advice of the president of the Law Society.

Mr Matjila said a Soweto man, [illegible] State evidence,

REGISTRAR (AC ACADEMIC)

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RAND Daily Mail

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1980

331

RDM 26/3/80

Sense on Mandela from sober quarters

APPEALS to release Nelson Mandela from prison can hardly be dismissed as agitation from the far Left when the cautious and conservative South Africa Foundation asks the Government to be "sensitive" to such requests.

Editorials in the Nationalist Press yesterday decried the campaign to free Mandela as a "bald propaganda trick" and the work of pressure groups on the far left of the political spectrum.

The Foundation, which represents the country's business community, is not given to rocking the boat. It tends, in sorrow rather than in anger, to mention aspects of Government policy that have, in its eyes, damaged South Africa's image overseas.

Here the Foundation would seem to be trying to pre-empt the ill effects abroad of a blunt and insensitive refusal to heed appeals for Mr Mandela's release. They have looked at the positive consequences it would have in the countries where Mr Mandela is a substantial figure. They say the release would be "symbolic of the Government's determination to effect a reconciliation between the races".

The Foundation, obviously, would like to hold up to a watching world some striking evidence of the Prime Minister's declared intentions. And in doing so it has read the lesson of Rhodesia and recognised that South African blacks too have their own ideas about authentic, representative leadership.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, has also warned the Government of the consequences of blindly refusing to talk with the jailed African National Congress leader. Dr Slabbert, like the Foundation, is looking at the arguments for Nelson Mandela's release soberly and with non-violence in mind.

Like this newspaper, he favours a national convention in which effective leaders, such as Mr Mandela, could participate provided they renounced violence as a means of resolving political differences. The Government should heed such sober advice — in the interests of peace.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3 AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS						
STU13-9							
1025211	CARUGOIT	PETER HARRY KARTH A	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4	1025211
0772010	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	4	0772010
1011480	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I UP	(54)	5	1011480
1018750	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(52)	4	1018750
1146941	CLUKE	JOHN GEORGE	003204	GEOGRAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	4	1146941
1154180	CUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	4	1154180
1114050	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	011201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204 UP	(55)	4	1114050
				MATHEMATICS 1B	(41)	5	1009976
				PSYCHOLOGY III	(57)	4	0980976
				ROMAN LAW II	(63)	4	1136128
				AFRICAN HISTORY I	(50)	4	1014653
				ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(60)	4	1023816
				ECONOMY A (HALF CRSE)	(63)	5	0978596
				ECONOMICS III		ABS	
				XHOSA III	(53)	4	0948556
				ENGLISH III		ABS	
				POLITICAL SCIENCE IIY	(53)	4	1035196
				ISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS		5	1027198
				HEBR & ROMAN LIT & PHIL 3	(58)	5	1022572
				AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIF		5	0339096
				ECONOMICS III	(51)	4	1011646
				STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE) F	(24)		
				STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE) F	(34)		
				THEMATICS IIA M204 UP	(55)	4	1121058
				AFRIKAANS UP	(50)	4	1160669
				ENGLISH III	(67)	4	1341062

Evidence 'not true'

lost 23/3/82

331

By Kingdom Lolwane

EVIDENCE of a witness — who testified for the State at an earlier hearing — that she was a student at a Soweto high school during 1978 was untrue, the Kempeon Park Circuit Court heard yesterday.

Mr Gordon Kadungure, vice-principal of the Orlando West High School, was giving evidence for the defence at the trial of four Soweto Students' League (SSL) members who are facing charges under the Terrorism Act before Mr Justice D J H le Roux.

The four, Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (20), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Modiga (19), are also alleged to have participated in acts of arson, attempted murder, malicious damage to property and public violence.

They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

CLAIMS

Mr Kadungure told the court that attendance registers were kept at his school and that if Miss X was a student that year, her name would have reflected in the register. He said he also had no personal knowledge of a Mrs Mabaso, let alone her being a teacher at the school that year.

His testimony follows claims by a State witness (Miss X) — whose name may not be published — that she was a student at the school during 1978 and that her class teacher was a Mrs Mabaso.

Asked about an alleged address of his students by members of the SSL on September 18 of the same year, Mr Kadungure said there was no such visit to his school by the SSL.

Defence: "If such an address had taken place at your school, would you have known about it?"

Mr Kadungure: "Yes, and also witnessed it."

Under cross-examination by Mr J Henning, for the State, he said he had seen a Putco bus being driven into the schoolyard. The bus collided with trees, overturned and caught fire. He did not see who the driver of the bus was.

Earlier, two other witnesses — one a Soweto lawyer, Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheng and a school principal, Mr Griffiths Kekane — also gave evidence for the defence.

Mr Mokgoatlheng's evidence was followed by an adjournment for yet another inspection in loco of the Rutegang Higher Primary Schooly in White City Jabavu.

He testified that evidence given by a previous State witness to the effect that he (the witness) had a clear view of the petrol-bombing by the accussed of the Rutegang school was untrue. He said one should have had to walk at least 25 paces south of the school to be in a position to see the point through which the petrol bombs were thrown.

The trial continues today.

State closes argument against Sabata

Daily Dispatch 27/3/80 (331)

MR JUSTICE MUNNIK

PORT ST JOHNS — Judgment is expected next week in the case in which the leader of Transkei's opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is facing charges under Transkei's Public Security and Constitution Acts.

In his closing argument for the State before the Supreme Court adjourned, the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G. B. Muller, said it could be established that utterances by Chief Sabata in a speech at a political rally intended to injure the dignity of the State President of Transkei.

Mr Muller cited, among others, the case in South Africa of a Mr Beyleveldt who opposed the granting of the freedom of the city of Johannesburg to a state president because of acts that were committed while he was Minister of Justice.

Mr Muller said Mr Beyleveldt had been convicted for injuring the dignity of the State President.

He said Chief Sabata's claim that he was senior to Chief Matanzima could only have been said with two objects in view, that the speaker (Chief Sabata) was superior to the State President, or to belittle the State President, thereby injuring the dignity of the Presidency.

Referring to another extract in the indictment where Chief Sabata spoke of the independence of Enkululekweni, he said this gave the view that independence was foisted on the people.

"This strikes at the dignity and reputation of the State President," Mr Muller said.

He pointed out that Chief Sabata had said the President was living in luxury while the people lived on excreta. The accused was trying to show that a person who was prepared to accept that kind of situation was not fit to be President at all.

"I submit that the Matanzima he refers to throughout his speech is the State President as, at no stage, does he show that he is referring to another Matanzima," Mr Muller said.

On the second count he said Chief Sabata had, by his utterances, derided the Transkei Constitution and tried to show that it was not the proper independence for the people of Transkei.

He said Chief Sabata's views on this were similar to those expressed by the former Leader of the Opposition, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who was also charged under the Transkei security laws.

"The view of the accused fits in with the views expressed by Mr Ncokazi, who said: "These Transkei leaders live in luxury while thousands are smothering in poverty. The Transkei people are cursed with the worst government in history," Mr Muller said.

He said Chief Sabata had referred to Transkei as a "pigsty" and had said that as a result the young people of Transkei were frustrated as they could not get work.

In his speech, the chief had spoken about service contracts which had not eased the unemployment situation.

Mr Muller said the mention of service contracts was a snide reference to what the accused purported was designed by Pretoria and given to Transkei.

Chief Sabata's claim, he said, that the Transkeian passport was valueless, was definitely repugnant to the sovereignty of Transkei.

Mr Muller said the state had to abandon certain extracts in the indictment such as the reference to a "Nkazana" who was given the accused chief's house, and another describing Transkei as a "pigsty" because these could not be established on the basis of the evidence.

A court interpreter who translated the chief's speech from Xhosa to English, described the word "nkazana" as meaning a concubine. A translator with the government was called to give evidence and said the word could mean any female, and this was accepted by the court.

In his argument earlier, the leader of the defence team, Advocate Ismael Mahomed, said the state had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that certain views propagated in Chief Sabata's speech were repugnant to the sovereignty of government or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Mr Mahomed argued that public security in Transkei would be endangered if open political dissent was stopped.

Open dissent, he said, ensured that the system built within it escape mechanisms to ensure it survived

It was important not only to consider the context of what Chief Sabata said but the total context of all exterior circumstances in which he spoke.

This was because Chief Sabata was part of the constitutional structure of government as Leader of the Opposition.

Chief Sabata had not said it was wrong to take independence but that the terms were not the correct terms which would be in the best interests of the people in the country.

The Public Security Act, said Mr Mahomed, did not ban criticism.

The Sabata case is being heard by the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G. A. Munnik. — SAPA

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 1 15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
153982X	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN I	F	(39)	1	153982X
1565290	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(50)	1	1565290
1535477	WAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS		7	1535477
			102101	AFRIKAANS	F	(28)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(44)		
1568388	ZACHERL	SABINE RUTH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(39)	7	1568388
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	157915X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX			

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Judge(33) decides another another look is (3rd 27/3/80. needed

Staff Reporter

THE SOWETO Students' Representative Council trial being heard in a Kempton Park Circuit Court was again adjourned when the hearing today to a date to be fixed, for defence of an alleged accomplice, has the judge to refresh his memory.

The adjournment for a second inspection in loco was ordered by Mr Justice D J H le Roux as a result of evidence given by attorney Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheng.

Mokgoatlheng counsel called The defence to dispute Mr Mokgoatlheng to State witness, evidence by a who testified on the alleged petrol bombing of Rutegang Combined Primary School, in White City Jabavu in August 1976.

Mr Mokgoatlheng is the for mer instructing attorney in the trial in which Mathabe, 21, Mr Christopher Kotu, 23, Mr Colin Makgalo Mashigo, 19, and Mr Eli- Simon Moloto Modiga, 19, are as charged under the Terrorism Act.

All have pleaded not guilty to taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively to sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

Mr Mokgoatlheng told the court that according to his observation during the first inspection in loco at the school, in November, it was impossible for the witness to have seen, from the point where he was standing, people he alleged threw petrol bombs through windows.

In his evidence the State witness had told the court that he went to the school with Mathabe, Mashigo and another. While he and another went to lock the main gates, Mathabe and Mashigo hurled three petrol bombs through the rear windows of a classroom occupied by teachers and fled through a smaller gate.

Another reason for the judge to order the second inspection in loco was that Mr Mokgoatlheng told the court the perimeter of the school had since changed.

The judge said he needed to refresh his memory.

The hearing continues today.

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Cleminshaw

(Continued from Page 1)

she had tried to calculate the number of titles declared undesirable since the 1950s and it was more than 15 000. It was impossible for her to keep track of what was banned for distribution, banned for possession, or even unbanned.

The magistrate, Mr M C C Symington, said the court was prepared to allow her to pay the fine in any reasonable time.

Mr L J Pozak appeared for the State and Mr W B Badenhorst for the State.

Russell's secretary goes to jail

Atoms 28/3/80

28 27 331

MRS DOROTHY CLEMINSHAW, 57, was taken into custody today after the Regional Court, Parow, sentenced her to one month's imprisonment or a fine of R100 for possessing two banned publications.

Mrs Cleminshaw, secretary of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was taken into custody after she indicated she was not prepared to pay the fine because of her strong feelings on the matter.

The publications were I Write What I Like, by Steve Biko and the Rioters Digest, Deersuur Press, published by the Michaelis Students' Society at the University of Cape Town.

Mrs Cleminshaw was found in possersion of the banned publications on April 9 last year at 2 Buchan Road, Newlands.

INVASION

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence, Mrs Cleminshaw said the security police had invaded the privacy of her home to look for a document to do with her office.

She said they had not found the document but had found a copy of Steve Biko's book and the Rioters Digest. She knew the books were banned for distribution but did not know they were banned for possession. She had forgotten she had the digest.

SA AFFAIRS

She claimed many people like herself who tried to take an intelligent interest in South African affairs had banned books on their shelves.

Mrs Cleminshaw said

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
13100

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1623214	STERN	JOCELYN NEILA	116113	PRACT SP I AFRIKAANS LOWER/ABS	3
			116117	PRACT ACT I AFRKIAANS LOWER/ABS	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1			
		DEAN		REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)	

UCT

US Congress 'adopting' SA prisoners

By ANTHONY RIDER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — A campaign to "adopt a South African political prisoner" has been launched in the United States Congress.

Washington sources say the programme has deeply angered the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and his senior colleagues.

The programme, backed by both Democratic and Republican members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, underscores the present low point in US-SA relations, the sources say.

But spokesmen for the programme's sponsors, the ad hoc Monitoring Group on Southern Africa, believe the political prisoner project will help promote peaceful change in South Africa.

The group's 48 members comprise one Republican senator, Mr Mark Hatfield, and 8 of the 156 Republican members of the House of Representatives, including presidential candidate Mr John Anderson.

The 30 Democratic members include a senator, Mr Paul Tsongas and a congressman, Mr Tom Downey, the project's main organiser.

Mr Tsongas, who visited South Africa earlier this year, announced in the Senate that Mr Downey had asked him to "adopt" Mrs Winnie Mandela.

He was given permission for Mrs Mandela's biography to be printed in the congressional record.

In the House of Representatives this week, Mr Downey announced the "adopting" Ephraim Mogale, president of the Congress of SA Students.

Mr Downey said that in the next few weeks letters would be sent by 56 members of congress — including eight members of Congress' black caucus — on behalf of 60 political prisoners, to Mr Botha, the Minister of Justice and to various prisoners and their families.

He said the monitoring group would keep a file on each adopted prisoner.

Files had already been prepared on a further 150 political prisoners and banned persons in South Africa so that the project could be expanded.

He said the prisoners and banned people chosen for the adoption project were those "who still cling to the hope of non-violent change".

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

1015340P HACK BRYAN CECIL 602101 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW ABS 4 1018340P

1154740 HARPER GREGORY MARK 602101 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 2- (67) 5 1154740

1143360 JACOBS DENISE ELLEN 602201 ROMAN JUSTICE LAW I 1 (76) 4 1143360

1030696 LEWIN DIANE 602502 ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE 13 (53) 4 1030696

1003440V LOWE BRIAN ANTHONY 602502 ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP (56) 5 1003440V

0944400 MAYO HENRY 602502 ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP (50) 4 0944400

1025350V O'SULLIVAN MICHAEL DAVID 602502 ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP (50) 4 1025350V

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15036 R.A./LL.B. YEAR : 3 15036

Soweto students trial postponed

Post 28/3/80 (331)

THE trial in which four Soweto Students' League (SSL) members are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act, was yesterday postponed to April 14 in the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

Mr Justice D J H le Roux, the presiding judge, postponed the case to enable the State and the defence counsels to prepare their arguments.

Both parties closed their cases yesterday.

Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe (21), Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu (20), Mr Simon Mashigo (19) and Mr Elias Modiga (19) are charged with participating in terrorist activities. The four also face alternative charges of arson, attempted murder, public violence and malicious injury to property.

They have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr J Henning led the prosecution, Mr G Farber defended.

POST, Friday, March 28, 1980

Post 28/3/80 (331)

Terror accused 'naive'

THE accused in a Terrorism Act trial had a naive belief that if they left the country their chance of getting good education would be greater, a defence witness told the Kempton Park Supreme Court yesterday.

Professor B Helm, of the University of Cape Town, was cross-examined by Mr T P McNally SC — Deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal, appearing for the State — at the trial of three alleged members of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

The three appearing before Mr Justice D J van Dyk are Mr Ally Kholisile Lumkwane (22), Mr David Dumisani Maduna (20) and Mr Patrick Mayisela (24).

CHARGES

They are charged with participating in terroristic activities in that they underwent military training that would have been of use to endanger the maintenance of public order in the country.

They also face charges of being in possession of Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles, hand grenades and other explosive devices.

Mr Maduna and Mr Maisela have pleaded guilty to all charges. Mr Lunkwane pleaded not guilty to inciting the two to undergo military training.

Prof Helm, attached to the Department of Sociology and also director of the School of Social Work, told the court in mitigation of sentence that the accused had had promises of money and other educational opportunities.

"They had a naive belief that if they left the country their chance of getting good education would be great," she said.

Referring to Mr Maduna, she said he had a bad scholastic record in that he had failed several standards and that his mother had died when he was two years old.

The trial continues today.

Dorothy starts her 33 months sentence

CAPE TOWN. — Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, 57, secretary of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell was taken into custody yesterday after being sentenced in the Parow Regional Court to one month's imprisonment or a fine of R100 for possessing two banned publications.

Mrs Cleminshaw was taken into custody after she indicated she was not prepared to pay the fine because of her strong feelings on the matter.

The publications were: "I Write What I Like", by Steve Biko, and the "Rioters Digest", published by the Michaelis Students' Society at the University of Cape Town.

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence, Mrs Cleminshaw said security policemen had invaded the privacy of her home to look for a document to do with her office.

She said they had not found the document, but had found a copy of Steve Biko's book and the Rioters Digest. She knew the books were banned for distribution but did not know they were banned for possession.

She claimed many people like herself who tried to take an intelligent interest in South African affairs had banned books on their shelves.

Mrs Cleminshaw said she had tried to calculate the number of titles declared undesirable since the 1950s and it was more than 15 000. It was impossible for her to keep track. — Sapa.

UCT

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

STUI3-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

1303O BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 1303O

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
1025211	ARNOLT	PETER HARRY WALTHER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(57)	4	1025211
0772O1P	ANDREWS	DAVID ARIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3	(56)	4	0772O1P
1011480	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	MELICIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	1011480
101875	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3	(52)	4	101R75J
1146941	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	90A204	GEOGRAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(51)	4	1146941
1154186	CUPIDO	DOLE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP	(50)	4	1154186
1114OST	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	1114OST
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	100997E
09A097E	EKANK	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	09A097E
113612R	GATZOUKIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	113612R
101853K	KLIIN	HELENA JANET	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	101853K
102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	102381J
09785QU	LEVEIAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTRONOMY A (HALF CRSE)	2-	(63)	5	09785QU
101158F	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS		5	101158F
09A356G	ORGILL	ANALIESE LYNETTE	116317	DRAMA III	UP	(53)	4	09A356G
111331M	PLOTKIN	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS		5	111331M
1035194	SHUMAN	ANTHONY	117301	PUBLICAL SCIENCE III	UP	(53)	4	1035194
102719B	SMALLHORNE	AMANDA JANE	802131	HIST & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS			5	102719B
1025711	TAYLOR	COLLEEN JANE	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL 3		(59)	5	1025711
033909H	VALLEY-OMAR	FAROUK ISMAIL	102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIF			5	033909H
1011441	VAN DEN ELST	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD	106301	ECONOMICS III	UP	(51)	4	1011441
			910108	STATISTICS IA(HALF CRSE)	LF	(34)		
			910108	STATISTICS IC(HALF CRSE)				
112105D	VAN YPUSAARDT	ANNE-MARIE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	112105D
11660GW	VENTER	GILDA MARIA	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	4	11660GW
1331A0	WILLIAMS	ADELE	107301	ENGLISH III	2-	(67)	4	1341002

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACUL

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES						
153982X	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(39)	7	153982X
1565290	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(28)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(44)		
1535477	WAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(39)	7	1535477
1568388	ZACHERL	SABINE RUTH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(39)	7	1568388
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	157915X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

13 Cape Town students arrested

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Thirteen University of Cape Town students charged with furthering the aims of communism appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet of the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police, said the students were arrested yesterday while distributing pamphlets in Cape Town.

They are Miss Anit Kupper, 19, of Court Street, Gardens; Mr Gregory Zinn, 19, Dunkley Street, Gardens; Miss Susan Myrdal, 21, Crown Street, Observatory; Mr Chrispian Oliver, 21, Small Constantia Road, Constantia; Miss Sarah Cullinan, 19, Alfred Street, Observatory.

Miss Claire Moore, 19, Upper Chamberlain Street, Woodstock; Miss Michele Solomons, 19, Grant Street, Observatory; Mr Gavin Evans, 19, Bedford Street, Observatory; Miss Sarah Ward, 19, Upper Chamberlain Street, Observatory; Mr Richard Goode, 18, Harrow Road, Rondebosch; Mr Vernon Matzopoulos, 19, Bedford Street, Observatory; Mr Chris Giffard, 19, Grant Street, Observatory; and a 17-year-old girl who may not be named.

The students were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

All were released and warned to appear in court on April 18.

(33)

13/3/80

UCT

Kompernint

Boraine speaks at Free Mandela meeting

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, yesterday joined in a "Free Mandela" campaign meeting at the University of Cape Town and said: "Calling for the release of Mandela is right".

The issue, he told the lunch-time meeting, brought into focus an overlooked perspective of black/white conflict which had started with the exclusion of blacks from the 1909 National Convention when the seeds of the conflict were planted.

That conflict would continue to grow unless and until a new constitution was negotiated by the true leaders of South Africa.

"This is why it is important that Nelson Mandela, as one of the most important leaders in South Africa, be released from Robben Island."

Dr Boraine's participation in the meeting was prominently advertised in posters and came a day after the leader of the PFP, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, told Die Burger that "Free Mandela" type of campaigns and petitions were counterproductive and usually served only as moral self-gratification rather than achieving goals.

"There could hardly be anything which could contribute more to Mandela's continued detention than campaigns and petitions by Nusas and certain black movements which the authorities viewed as militant," Dr Slabbert told Die Burger.

He said this after a meeting during which a questioner had asked him his views on freeing Mandela, to which he had replied that if it appeared that Mandela was a true leader of the blacks and if he was prepared to lay down arms and negotiate, it was the duty of the Government to negotiate with him.

Dr Boraine said yesterday that there were those who said the Government would refuse to hear the appeal to free Mandela.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1539825	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	LATIN 1		F
1565290	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	
1535477	WAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	PSYCHOLOGY 1	AEG	
			AFRIKAANS		F
1566388	ZACHERL	SARITA RUTH	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		F
1579155	ZACKON	JEFFREY	AFRIKAANS	UP	
			ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

CHETTY SE SAKE CHAOS

Deur JOHAN DE WET

TERWYL 'n Suid-Afrikaanse prokureur wat uit die land gevlug het, oorsee met anti-Suid-Afrikaanse bedrywighede besig was, moes ses prokureurs hul tyd vrywillig afstaan om die ontsettende warboel van sy agtergelate praktyk te probeer opklaar.

Shun Chetty, wat in Suid-Afrika gespesialiseer het in sogenaamde politieke hofsake soos dié van die familie van wyle Steve Biko, werk nou vir die VVO se hoë kommissariaat in Genéve, Switserland.

Terwyl hy nog in Suid-Afrika was, is hy mildelik gefinansier deur die Suid-Afrikaansde Raad vir Kerke en ander bronne wat geld beskikbaar gestel het vir die verdediging van beskuldigdes in terrorisme- en sabotasieverhore.

Maar vir Chetty was dit vermoedelik nie genoeg nie: hy het self vir hom so 'n saak gewerf om in op te tree, is vandeesweek in die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof getuig.

En nadat hy weg was, is vasgestel dat hy nie altyd die geld wat hy so verkry het, oorbetaal het aan die advokate wat hy opdrag gegee het om in die sake te verskyn nie.

Hy skuld altesame R34 339 aan Transvaalse advokate en R6 700 aan advokate van die Pietermaritzburgse Balie, sê mnr. Willie van der Merwe, voorsitter van die Transvaalse Prokureursorde, in stukke wat vandeesweek by die hof ingedien is ter steun van 'n aansoek om Chetty van die rol van prokureurs te skrap.

In die stukke word ook onthul dat Chetty onder meer R1 800 skuld aan sy reisagent, R1 678,58 aan American Express, R200 aan aktuarisse wat in die Biko-verhoor getuig het en R53,70 aan die Interna- Agency.

SHUN CHETTY

Op versoek van die Prokureursorde het ses prokureurs van ses verskillende prokureursfirmas hulle vrywillig by 'n span toesighouers aangesluit om te help om Chetty se sake te ontrafel, het mnr. Van der Merwe getuig.

In sy verklaring voor die hof wys. mnr. Van Der Merwe daarop dat die prokureursberoep hoë vereistes deel. Benewens opleiding, moet prokureurs ook oor hoë integriteit beskik. Die beroep is jaloers op sy goeie reputasie en eer.

Die Prokureursorde waak oor die handhawing van hierdie standaarde. Onder meer word 'n prokureur nie toegelaat om botsende belange by 'n hofsaak te behartig nie, sake te werf nie en hom nie sonder goeie rede aan 'n saak te onttrek nie.

In Maart verlede jaar het die waarnemende regter-president van die Transvaal, regter W. G. Boshoff, die aandag van die Prokureursorde gevestig op 'n hofsaak teen Norman Velapi Ngwenya en drie ander beskuldigdes wat van terrorisme aangekla was. Chetty was hul pr[illegible]

MARKER TO BE ERECTED ON HIS GRAVE

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

A MASS ceremony for the unveiling of the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu, the young ANC guerilla hanged last year, will be held in Mamelodi next month.

In an interview this week, Solomon's mother Mrs Martha Mahlangu (62) said: "Ever since the hanging of my son, I have never been able to rest."

Mrs Mahlangu was released from hospital last Friday after receiving treatment for an ulcer.

"I had wanted the erection of Solomon's tombstone to be on April 6, a year after his death, but I have to wait a bit because of some financial difficulties," she said.

Last year Mrs Mahlangu left her job to concentrate on efforts to stop the execution of her son who was sentenced to death for the Goch Street shooting in 1977.

Growth

Speaking about her son's tombstone, Mrs Mahlangu said. "It is going to be in the form of a tree trunk, to symbolise the ending of Solomon's life, but also to show that in spite of that the tree will still grow.

"This is just an idea which came to me, and I am firmly committed to it," she said.

Last year, the ANC voted Mrs Mahlangu Woman of the Year because of the courage she displayed during her son's detention and execution.

She attributes her ulcer to her worries: "I have never been at peace since I heard that Solomon was going to die.

"Even now, I am out of work and although I could still work, how can I ever face these people. How can I?" she said, sobbing softly.

Her other son, Lucas, the family's sole breadwinner, said: "Perhaps as soon as Solly's tombstone is erected my heart will be relieved."

Representatives of most black organisations are expected to be present at the unveiling ceremony.

Since the wreath-laying ceremony on Solomon's grave shortly after his burial last year was disrupted by police who fired teargas, Mrs Mahlangu has never been to the grave.

Police

"I am afraid lest the same thing happens. It pains me that I, a mother, cannot go to the grave of my son," said Mrs Mahlangu.

Last year, after the burial of her son, she was visited by police on several occasions. "They generally came to ask me unkind questions, but these visits have now stopped."

Mrs Martha Mahlangu, Solomon Mahlangu's mother. The ANC guerilla's tombstone will be unveiled on April 26 in Mamelodi.

Picture MCDONALD MOGOROSI

30/3/80
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Tree of life for ANC's

Solomon Mahlangu

30/3/80

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