TOTALITARIANISM - BANNING & BANISMENT 1982

JAN. — DEC.
Suzman: Mandela ban arbitrary action

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Winnie Mandela was being punished by purely arbitrary action by the government and not through the courts, Mrs Helen Suzman, one of the opposition's speakers on human rights, said yesterday.

She was reacting to the News that Mrs Mandela was banned for another five years, two days before her current banning and banishment order expired.

Mrs Suzman said she was appalled at the continued persecution of Mrs Mandela and her enforced separation from her friends and family and her home in Soweto.

"Already she has lost nearly 20 years of normal life, and they are years that can never be replaced."

"She is punished by purely arbitrary government action, although there are so many security laws which the government has at its disposal and although in South Africa, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, everyone is innocent until found guilty.

"She has never been found guilty of any offence other than breaking the banning order imposed on her by the government. Yet to all intents and purposes she has been punished in a manner that suggests she has committed a capital offence."

"The government's arbitrary action in reban- 

ning Mrs Mandela must disgust all people in and out of South Africa who believe in simple justice," Mrs Suzman said. — SAPA.

INSPIRATION

Courage and

A Source of
Cleric slams new ban on Mrs Mandela

The new banning order slapped on Mrs Winnie Mandela last week shows that the more white fears grow in this country, the more the Government is pushed into a corner by the stupidity of its own policies.

It also highlights the totalitarian nature of the Government, said Dr Allan Boesak, a leading Soweto church leader.

Mrs Mandela, wife of banned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was banned for a second period of five years last Tuesday, two days before her present banning order was due to expire.

She has still been restricted to the little town of Brandfort in the Orange Free State where she was sent in 1977 after being endorsed out of Soweto.

BANNING

For the past twenty years Mrs Mandela has been subject to banning orders, detentions and banishment.

Her last taste of freedom was between October 1975 and August 1976 when her third banning order was not renewed.

However, she was arrested in 1976 during the Soweto unrest and had a fourth banning order slapped on her.

Dr Boesak said the renewal of Mrs Mandela's banning order highlighted the inhuman nature of South African society.

STUGGLING

He warned people to be prepared to continue the struggle in 1982 and said they should not be fooled by concessions made by the Government.

'Mrs Mandela has never been found guilty of a crime, yet for the last 20 years she has been treated as one of the worst criminals.'

'We will see more of this kind of thing happening and it is a warning to us to be more determined than ever in 1982,' Dr Boesak concluded.
Staff member detained
WITS LEADER IS BANNED

By SAM MABE

MR DAVID JOHNSON, chairman of the Black Students Society of the University of Witwatersrand, was yesterday served with a five-year banning order after three hours' detention at John Vorster Square.

A third-year BA student, Mr Johnson's banning order still allows him to continue his studies at Wits: he is not under house arrest, but may not attend or address gatherings.

He has been restricted to the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Vereeniging.

Mr Johnson (24) took over the chairmanship of BSS after his previous chairman, Mr Firoz Cachalia, was banned around the middle of last year.

Police could not be reached last night to confirm the banning.

Meanwhile a senior Wits staff member, Mr Ralph Wortley, head of the university's counselling and careers unit, is being detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, police confirmed.

According to a statement by the university's deputy vice-chancellor, Prof D P Tyson, Mr Wortley had been detained during working hours on Friday.

Prof Tyson denounced the detention and called on the authorities "to refrain from action of this kind."

"He is the second member of staff to have been detained or held without trial in the last two weeks and is the latest to be affected by a series of arbitrary actions against staff and students — actions that bring much discredit to South Africa.

"In each case the persons should have been charged or released," Prof Tyson said in a statement.

DAVID JOHNSON

Public goods have reduced due to emigration (decreased tax revenue) leading to loss of community welfare (all suffer with no definite remedy).
Black student leader banned

By Mike Cohen

A recent incident involving a Black student leader has been ruled to be an act of discrimination and will be handled accordingly.

The incident occurred at a gathering of the Black Students Association at the University of Washington, where Mr. Johnson was a member. The event was held in the Thompson Student Center, a public space on campus.

Mr. Johnson was alleged to have engaged in behavior that was deemed to be discriminatory. He was arrested for disorderly conduct, and the university has launched an investigation into the matter.

The investigation is being conducted by the university's Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights, which is responsible for ensuring compliance with Title IX and other federal laws.

Mr. Johnson's arrest has raised concerns about the climate for Black students on campus. The university has stated that it takes all allegations of discrimination very seriously and will take appropriate action to ensure a safe and inclusive environment for all students.

This incident highlights the ongoing challenge of creating a welcoming and equitable campus environment for all students.
The Director-General of State Security in the Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, addresses students in Zwelitsha yesterday. The students are doing part-time work as clerks in government departments.

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Dennis Shepardson  Jun 1981
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**Sebe: banned must come to us**

EAST LONDON — It was the duty of Ciskeians banned in South Africa before December 4, 1981, to contact the relevant department in the Ciskei to check their position, the Director General of Ciskei Combined Forces, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was commenting on the position of Ciskeians who were still under banning orders when Ciskei became independent on December 4, 1981.

"As far as we are concerned they are the people who feel the pinch and as such it is their duty to come to the relevant government department if they want to get an explanation on it.

"What I can tell you is that we have investigated their position and established the necessary facts."

Among those affected by the matter are former Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr. Charles Nqakula, former black consciousness leader, Mr. Malusi Mqinwana, former Robben Island prisoner and Ciskei civil servant, Mr. Monde Mqinwana and Mr. Mwandle Mbilini, of Zwelitsha.

General Sebe also disclosed that his department had not detained anyone under the emergency regulations (Proclamation R232) since independence.

"This is notwithstanding the fact that my men are working round the clock, keeping a close watch on developments throughout the Ciskei," he said.

He added that the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services had expanded with new offices at Peddie, Alice, Hewu and Keiskammahe. — DDR
5-year ban on student leader

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A five-year banning order has been served on the president of the Black Students Society at the University of Witwatersrand, restricting him to the Johannesburg and Vereeniging areas.

He is Mr Dave Johnson, a third-year social work student. He will be allowed to continue his studies at the university during the period of his banning.

Mr Johnson was convicted in 1980 under the Riotous Assemblies Act and given a suspended sentence. He was also detained for two weeks last year.

Friends of Mr Johnson said he was held up by the security police yesterday afternoon while driving on the highway. He was taken to John Vorster Square where he was questioned for about an hour and then served with the banning order.

FOUR PEOPLE

Security police yesterday confirmed the detention of four people in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are: Mr Michael Jenkin, 35, his common law wife, Miss Kathy Hunter, 30, Miss Zapha Mith and Mr Ralph Wortley, a senior member of the University of the Witwatersrand staff.

Mr Wortley is the head of the counselling and careers unit at the university.

Mr Jenkin is the brother of Stephen Jenkin who, with Alexandre Nhumbanji and Bernard Lee, escaped from Pretoria Central Prison in 1981.

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)
The president of the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Dave Johnson, has been banned for five years.

And a spokesman for the security police in Pretoria yesterday confirmed the detention of four more people who were arrested on Friday.

They are Mr Ralph Mokale, Mr making greetings, and Mr David Smith. They are being held under Section 21 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Mr the chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), Mr Alfred Kgatane, detained last month, has been released from detention.

Eight days

Mr Kgatane said yesterday he was released on December 28 after spending eight days in detention.

The ban on Mr Johnson was served on him yesterday at John Vorster Square after he was questioned by police for an hour.

The ban restricts him to Johannesburg and to the Venneling magistrate's court where his personal life - but allows him to attend Witwatersrand University.

Mr Kgatane of the Wit SACS said: "We have worked with David over the past few years and have come to respect and admire his consistent leadership which has been an impeccable example to us all.

"No words can adequately express the revolution we feel at such State action but we remain assured that David is a patriot of the highest order."

Mr Johnson, a third year social work student, was convicted in 1980 under the Returns Amendment Act and given a suspended sentence. In 1981 he was detained for two weeks.
Sehume found guilty of breaking ban order

THABO Vincent Sehume, 26, who broke a banning order to take a sick child to the doctor, has been convicted by a Pretoria Regional magistrate. But the magistrate postponed passing of sentence for three years.

The magistrate, Mr A G H Bouwer, noted that when Sehume broke his banning order on April 23 last year, his two sisters were at his home, and could have been asked to take the child to the doctor.

Sehume, of Modisakeng Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria, is serving a banning order in terms of the 1978 Internal Security Act. This restricts him to his home between 6 pm and 8 am.

Sehume said his three-month-old baby had been very ill and he had been desperate.

Mr Bouwer told Sehume, who had pleaded not guilty, that passing of sentence would be postponed for three years on condition the banning order was not broken again. — Sapa.
‘You’ve got to fight the fears’

Staff Reporter
MISS Laura Levetan, the former University of Cape Town student leader whose banning order was lifted last year, has returned to her home in Cape Town after a long holiday before returning to university.

In an interview yesterday, Miss Levetan said she had never dreamed it was possible that her banning order would be lifted two years before its expiry date.

No reasons were given and no conditions were attached to the lifting of restrictions.

Miss Levetan was in Johannesburg with special permission to attend a training seminar when she was told by a security policeman of the decision. Nearly a month after the withdrawal order was signed by the Department of Justice on September 22.

At the time of her five-year banning in 1979, she was the vice-president of the Students’ Representative Council at UCT and near to completing a BA/BSc degree.

Describing her reorientation to the ban and now the lifting of it, she said the three years of restrictions had left her with “a lot of blanks and gaps”. The first year was the worst, with particular difficulty in getting employment.

Apart from the practical problems, the adjustment to the loss of not only political, but also educational and social freedom, was an ongoing battle. “You’ve got to fight the fears and you’ve got to fight against becoming too introspective and selfish.”

“They (the government) take away your strengths and leave you with your weaknesses which you have to develop.”

Miss Levetan completed her degree without attending the courses on campus. Her return to society means that she can accept a teaching post at a commercial college and continue part-time studies at UCT.
3 banned, 2 unbanned

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has prohibited three people from attending gatherings and withdrawn similar bans on two others.

According to today's Government Gazette, Mr David Simpango Gasi of Umzimi, near Durban, Mr Mawali Madongobina of Verulam, Durban, and Mrs Sheila Weinberg of Gardens, Johannesburg, have been prohibited from attending gatherings under the Internal Security Act for five years ending on November 30 1986, September 30 1986 and October 31 1986 respectively.

Withdrawal notices served on Mrs Laura Jean Levetan of Claremont, Cape Town, on October 20 and on Mr Surunarayan Rana Venkataraman of Mobell, Durban, on December 28 were also gazetted today.

Sapa
DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIENIE

No. 78  15 January 1982
WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONEHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET 54 VAN 1972)
TOEPASSING DEUR PLAASLIKE BESTURE.—DESPATCH, DIAS, GRAHAMSTAD, THEUNISSEN EN VREDE

Die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, magtig die Afdelingsraad van Dias en die Munisipaliteit van Despatch, Grahamstad, Theunissen en Vrede hiervoor kragtens artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet 54 van 1972), om binne hulle oordreseegse resgeregte en deur hulle behoorlik gemagtigde beantwoeë, en behoudens die verstrekking van sodanige instruksies en verskui in verband met die uitvoering van of handeling kragtens die Wet as wat hy verlang, die toepaslike bepaling van genoemde Wet te opsigte van enige artikel wat onder die bepaling e van die wet sonder die bepaling daarvan ressorteer, uit te voer.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 72  15 January 1982
AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDEREHEDE INEUGESERGE ARTIKEL 10ter VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is om byeenkomste by te woon.
Investment in the expansion of an existing industry may be a matter of subjective judgement, but the economic conditions and the changing climate are likely to influence the decision. If the economic climate is favorable, the decision to expand may be more likely to succeed. Conversely, if the economic climate is unfavorable, the decision to expand may be more likely to fail.

Therefore, although the function of the investment decision is to make a decision, it is subject to the influence of the economic factors and the changing climate.
Ciskeians ban still valid in SA

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON.—Ciskeians who were banned under South African security legislation before Ciske independence were still regarded as banned in South Africa; a spokesman for the South African Department of Justice said.

A local newspaper reported the spokesman as saying that banning orders imposed on Ciskeians before independence were invalid in Ciske but still applied in South Africa.

"The head of the Security Police here, Colonel A P van der Merwe, said that after Ciske independence that the banning orders were null and void. The banned Ciskeians could be listed as persona non grata in South Africa until they were free to move about.

Colonel van der Merwe said today he had queried the position at his headquarters and was awaiting a directive.

The Justice Department spokesman said all aspects of the banning orders were not applicable in Ciske.

Major-General Charles Sebe, chief of Ciske's security forces, has called on the five Ciskeians banned under South African legislation to go to the Ciskei Government to get clarity on their positions. No one had done so, he said today.

Asked what their position would be, General Sebe refused to comment.

He criticised the South African spokesman for commenting before consulting with Ciskei."
Sa banning orders not valid in Ciskei
SA bannings are no longer valid in Ciskei

Mail Correspondent

SOUTH African banning orders restricting people to parts of the Ciskei are no longer valid in that country, says a spokesman for the South African Department of Justice.

The banning orders became invalid in the Ciskei when the homeland attained independence on December 4.

But banning orders that restrict people to an area partly in the Ciskei and partly in South Africa would still be enforceable in South Africa.

If a banned person moved out of the area in South Africa to which he was restricted to another part of South Africa, he could still be punished, the spokesman said.

In effect, this meant a person banned by South Africa was free to move inside the Ciskei but was limited in his movement in South Africa.

Other aspects of South African banning orders that prevented people from attending meetings in the Ciskei or placed them under house arrest in that country were also now invalid there.

A King William's Town attorney, Mr M T Mdhlana, confirmed that South African banning orders were invalid in Ciskei but were still operative in South Africa as they had not been lifted by the South African Government.

Professor Johan van der Vyver of Wits University said: "I assumed that South African banning orders became invalid in the Ciskei after the territory became independent.

Imposing "But as Ciskei has the same security legislation as South Africa, it could always impose its own banning orders on people."

Among the people affected by the South African banning orders are: a former journalist, Mr Charles Hlagala; a former research officer of the now banned Black Community Programme, Mr Mthuli Mphahlele; a former Robben Island prisoner and Ciskei civil servant, Mr Monde Mbuyane; and Mr Mzwandile Mbilini, of Zwelitsha.

All except Mr Mbuyane are restricted to the Zwelitsha and King Williams' Town magisterial districts. Mr Mbuyane is restricted to Mdantsane and East London.
Silenced poet

By SAM MABE

VOYISILE MDLELENI is a talented 30-year-old poet and a dynamic public speaker who used to have many students eating out of his hand during school debates at Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto.

In pursuit of avenues through which he could exploit his talents, he joined Medupe, an organisation where they met such poets of his calibre as Maise Mpanya and the exiled Duha kaNdlovu.

Together, no public gathering where they were given a platform could be boring. They knew what they were doing and they did it exceptionally well.

Vuyisile’s love for cultural work also saw him joining organisations such as the Black Community Programme (BCP) and the Black People’s Convention (BPC).

But on October 19, 1977, the three organisations were among 18 banned by the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger. On the same day he was taken from his home by the Security Police and kept at Modderbee Prison.

The 13 months he spent in prison were not for the commission of any crime for which he had been found guilty in an open court of law. He was held in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, also known as Preventive Detention.

In terms of this Section, you can be detained for as long as the Minister of Justice believes that your freedom poses a threat to the maintenance of law and order and the security of the State.

On his 13th month in prison, he received two documents from Mr Kruger, which informed him of what was to happen to him with effect from November 17, 1978.

The first one spelled good news. It was a release warrant which informed him that he could leave prison. As far as he and perhaps everybody else was concerned, this meant that he no longer posed a threat to the security of the State.

A shock for Vuyisile was contained in the second document. In it, Mr Kruger said he had satisfied himself that this poet engages in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The Minister is under no obligation to explain to anybody, not even to Vuyisile himself, what those activities are. And for his alleged engagement in the said activities, he was banned for five years.

This meant he was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. He may not enter educational institutions, attend or address social or political gatherings.

MDELLENI: Threat to the State?

He may not read his poems in public and his work may not be read even by someone else and cannot be published in SA. He may not, in fact, participate in the activities of any organisation.

In April 1980, he was detained and held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. On October 22 of 1980, he made his first appearance before court with five other men.

He was charged with being a member of the banned ANC, furthering its aims and recruiting members for the organisation.

The State failed to prove his guilt and even before the trial was over, he was acquitted. But he had lost his job with the African Eagle Insurance Company where he worked as an agent.

He has had to depend on his wife, Inolehamang, for a living because it is only with the approval of the Minister that he can take a job. This month he was detained again and held for 10 days at John Vorster Square before being released last Friday.
Suspended sentence for banned PE man

Bonisile Moki Cekisani, a former vice-chairman of the banned Black People's Convention, was given a suspended sentence in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today for breaking his banning order.

He was charged with "unlawfully absenting himself from the residential premises at 126 Wesleyan Street, Walmer, between the hours 6pm and 6am, the day not being a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday".

Cekisani, banned in December 1979, was found by police in New Brighton on November 12, 1981.

Cekisani, 39, said he heard that his business partner, Mr Sydney Nyeami, had died. He went to Mr Nyeami's house to hear about funeral arrangements.

Mr R Vassen (for Cekisani) said Cekisani started an upholstery business after being banned as he could not find employment. He had five children and elderly parents to support.

Cekisani received a suspended sentence in 1981 for breaking his banning order.

Cekisani said he had appealed against the conviction but was told the clerk of the court had no record of an appeal.

The magistrate, Mr P J Botha, said that as no subversive activities had taken place when Cekisani broke his banning order and as he had his own business and dependants, he would not have to serve his previous sentence but if he broke his banning order again "there will be trouble".

Mr Botha sentenced Cekisani to four months' imprisonment (suspended for two years).

Mr Vassen, of Cape Town, was instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Company. Mr F J van der Westhuizen prosecuted.
Banned student leader flees country

AUGUST 31, 1962

有一个学生领袖被禁止

前政治家......

他还说，除了当政前的前.......

末尾处

3/2/62

328
Banned student leader flees to Lesotho

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

The banned former president of the University of the Witwatersrand's Student Representative Council, Mr. Sammy Adelman, has fled South Africa.

He is understood to be in Lesotho, where he has requested political asylum.

Mr. Adelman apparently crossed the border last weekend on foot and without a passport — his had been seized last year.

According to close friends, Mr. Adelman has been under "constant pressure" since his 5-year banning order was imposed in June last year.

He had been questioned by Security Police several times, they said, and was under frequent surveillance.

Mr. Adelman had also been charged with breaking his banning order after failing to make his weekly appearance at a police station, they said.

He appeared in court and was remanded.

Mr. Adelman, a final-year law student, sprang to prominence last year in anti-Republic Day demonstrations.

The head of the Witwatersrand Security Police, Colonel Hendie Muller, said yesterday the police were surprised to hear that Mr. Adelman had left the country, reports CHRIS OLCKERS.

"The last time any of our men saw him was last week," he said.

Denial

Col Muller denied allegations that Mr. Adelman had been under pressure and that he had been taken in for questioning.

"We have not recently questioned or detained Mr. Adelman," Col Muller said last night.

Mr. Adelman's parents — who live in Orange Grove — could be contacted last night.
Adelman flees to Lesotho

Banned student leader Mr Sammy Adelman has fled South Africa and is now in Lesotho seeking political asylum.

But neither his family nor the Security Police, who had interviewed him several times in recent weeks, knew that he had gone.

Mr Adelman, former president of the Witwatersrand University Students’ Representative Council, was banned for five years in June last year after a period in detention. He is believed to have fled the country by foot, crossing the Lesotho border without a passport.

His passport is in the hands of the South African authorities.

He had been charged with breaking his banning order after failing to make a weekly appearance at his local police station.

Mr Adelman’s mother, Mrs Bella Adelman, said today her son had said nothing at all to her about leaving the country.

“The first I knew about it was when I was contacted by the Press yesterday,” she said.

Mrs Adelman said she had last seen her son “a few days ago.”

Colonel Hennie Moller, head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand said today he had heard nothing of Mr Adelman’s flight from South Africa.

Mr Adelman was held by the Witwatersrand branch of the Security Police last year, which served the five-year banning order on him.

The Star’s Africa News Service reports from Maseru that a senior official in the Lesotho Ministry of the Interior said today no application for political asylum had been received from Mr Adelman.

Mr Adelman charged with breaking banning order.
Bannings: Review plan welcomed

Political Correspondent

THE New Republic Party has welcomed proposals to have a board of review to deal with banned people. The proposals are contained in the Rabie report on security legislation.

The NRP's spokesman on justice matters, Mr Pat Rogers, said: 'It is the duty of the Government to ensure that every precaution is taken to maintain law and order and to protect law-abiding citizens. It is equally important that the Government goes out of its way to ensure that justice is not only done, but is also seen to be done. South Africa, of necessity, has had to make use of stringent security methods to deal effectively with subversion and revolutionary activists. Notwithstanding certain reservations, I regard the recommendations of the Rabie Commission concerning the appointment of a board or boards of review falling under the Minister of Justice and better access to detainees as a considerable improvement on existing legislation.'
Prof warns of Mwasa banning

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

PROFESSOR Jakes Gerwel, of the University of the Western Cape, yesterday warned that the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) should expect to be banned if the government accepted findings of the Steyn Commission.

In an interview Professor Gerwel, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, said his prognosis was that Mwasa was "in for the same fate" as its forerunner, the Union of Black Journalists.

"The Steyn Commission seems to have attached much value to the fact that South Africa is a heterogeneous society in the sense of having to accommodate various nationalisms - which is an ideological departure point.

"I want to suggest an alternative view, namely that our society is very simply one in which a minority group dominates and uses a 'total strategy' to maintain its hold on power.

"The Steyn Commission views Mwasa as a danger to 'the fabric of South African society' and that fabric consists of undemocratic control by a minority over a large majority.

"It would be naive to expect democratic responses from a dominant sector of society perceiving itself as the targets of total onslaught."
Adelman's arrest ordered

By Joe Openshaw

A warrant for the arrest of banned student leader Mr. Sammy Adelman, who is believed to have fled South Africa, was issued in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

Mr. Adelman failed to appear on a charge of breaking the conditions of his five-year banning order.

Mr. Adelman (27), a former president of Wits University's Students Representative Council, and of 15th Street, Orange Grove, Johannesburg, is charged with failing to report to the Hillbrow Police station on November 4.

Mr. Adelman is said to be in Lesotho seeking political asylum. It is believed he left the country by foot. His passport is in the possession of the Security Police.
Of banishment
under orders
Life and hope
A servant of the people, but a threat to the security of SA

By Sam Made
Restriction order broken, be cause of domestic quarrel.
Adelman asks for asylum in Lesotho

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — A senior spokesman for the Lesotho Ministry of Interior has confirmed that the banned former Students Representative Council president of Wits University, Mr Sammy Adelman, has applied for political asylum.

Mr Adelman fled South Africa early this month and was rumoured to be in Lesotho.

The spokesman said Mr Adelman's application was being considered and a decision would be made soon. He said Mr Adelman was in Maseru but he did not know where he was staying.

The former SRC president was apparently offered a scholarship at a leading American university but had been unable to take it up because of South African restrictions.

BURNED FLAG

Mr Adelman was president of the 1980/81 SRC and during its term of office unknown people burned the South African flag on the Wits campus as an anti-Republic Day protest.

A Johannesburg magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest on February 5 in connection with an allegation that Mr Adelman had contravened his banning order.
Adelman's Lesotho asylum bid confirmed

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A senior spokesman for the Lesotho Ministry of Interior has confirmed that former SRC president at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Sam Adelman, has applied for political asylum.

Mr Adelman, who was banned last year, fled South Africa early this month and was rumoured to be in Lesotho.

The spokesman said Mr Adelman's application was being considered and a decision would be made soon.

He said Mr Adelman was in Maseru but did not know where he was staying.

Mr Adelman had apparently been offered a scholarship at a leading American university but was unable to take it up due to his restricted status in South Africa.

He was president of the Wits SRC for 1980/81. During this term unknown people burnt the South African flag on Wits campus as an anti-Republic Day protest.
Wife told banned journalist to be freed

The Sisulu, wife Zodwa, son Moiki-Za-welathu and mother Albertina, at the door of their Orlando home

MEDIA ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT HELD FOR EIGHT MONTHS

By Marian Padayachee

BANNED Johannesburg journalist Zwelakhe Sisulu will be released from custody when the Vanderbijlpark terrorism trial ends this week. His wife has been assured by Security Police.

The assurance was given to Mrs Zodwa Sisulu when she saw her husband for 30 minutes during the trial late this week.

"I have been assured that he will be released soon after the trial ends," she said.

Referring to the trial of the two Soweto student leaders Khetha Seathlebo and Mary Mashabie Loza, Mrs Sisulu said her husband has refused to testify against the pair facing two counts under the Terrorism Act.

"We are praying and hoping that Zwelakhe will be released soon," she said adding that their two-year-old son, Moiki-Za-welathu, was missing his father who has been held incommunicado for more than 240 days.

Mrs Sisulu expressed concern at the 18-month prison sentence served on Thami Mawu, news editor of the Sovietan newspaper and general secretary of the Media Workers (Mwasa), for refusing to give evidence in the trial.

Mr Sisulu is the banned president of the association.

Five other witnesses refused to give evidence in the trial before Mr A. Barlow in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court. They were given jail terms ranging from nine to 18 months' imprisonment.

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations said the Security Police could not comment on the assurance to Mrs Sisulu.
Ban on three PE men lifted

Crime Reporter

RESTRICTION orders on three Port Elizabeth men have been lifted by the Minister of Justice in a surprise move.

They are prominent black Port Elizabeth businessmen, sports administrator and Pecho executive member, Mr. Dan Qepe, a former secretary of Pecho, Mr. Phelo Tshuma, and Mr. Ernest Malgas, of New Brighton.

In February, 1989, Mr. Qepe and Mr. Tshuma were served with banning orders restricting them to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth.

They were not allowed to visit coloured or Indian areas, factories and universities.

They were prevented from attending public meetings, could not be quoted and were not allowed to see more than one person at a time.

Mr. Malgas was prohibited from attending gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act when a restriction order was served on him in 1977.

Mr. Qepe's banning order would have expired on March 31, 1993.

The lifting of the restriction orders were confirmed today by the Divisional Commander of Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus.

PE detainees released — see Page 2
three. After two days in Cape Town they fly to Port Elizabeth where they will have to be met by the same officers with the same cars and conducted onto Durban. From Durban they will then commute to Johannesburg for the flight to the United Kingdom. This means that they have to send the cars ahead of time and make sure that the tickets are booked under their names.

Somehow I feel that this is how it's going to come to be, and I can't agree with him. Johannesburg is not so far away, and we have to make sure that our operation is completely safe. We need to cut out on every expense and give good service, head office must cut down on everything, but such contracts don't cost us too much. With all these factors combined, it's a tough climb, but we're still in business.

John: Everything seems to be going smoothly up there. It's good to have you with us.
Bill: Thanks, John. I know how much about it all you are doing the right thing. I'm sure it will work out. We're making a business lunch appointment. On my last call, I found that it is best to work with the client and not the clone. The office is doing well, but I'm not so sure about the client's tone. I'm getting informed about what is happening, but I'm not sure if it is all going to work out.
'I will talk till I die,' says Qeqe after lifting of ban

By SAVVAS GEORGIADES

"I will talk and talk until I die," says Mr Dan Qeqe, a prominent Port Elizabeth businessman, sports administrator and Pemco executive member whose banning order was lifted yesterday.

He was one of three men to have his restriction order scrapped, the others being Mr Phalo Tshume, a former secretary of Pemco, and Mr Ernest Malgas, of New Brighton.

"Banning is unChristian," said Mr Qeqe. "In terms of his banning order, served in February, 1980, Mr Qeqe was not allowed to visit coloured or Indian areas, factories or universities. He was also prevented from attending public meetings, could not be quoted and was not allowed to see more than one person at a time.

The order was to have expired on March 31, 1983. "It put a lot of strain on my family," said Mr Qeqe, who was not given any reasons for the ban. "I felt relieved when it was lifted but the damage has already been done."

"It is difficult to describe what it is like being restricted. I can't explain my feelings," he said.

His friends understood what his ban meant and had been as helpful as possible. "I will talk until I die, speaking for the truth. I will die for the truth."

"I will always go forward for the truth," said Mr Qeqe.

Give an example of a suitable visual presentation that could be used to emphasize the wide range of engine

It is more effective to start from the brochure and suggest changes to make.

Discuss the disadvantages of using the table in this pre-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Max. Gross hp</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>170</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>225</th>
<th>255</th>
<th>310</th>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<td>350</td>
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<td>370</td>
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<td>Stroke, in.</td>
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<td>Bore, in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cylinders</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the Factory. The following table has been supplied to emphasize to potential customers the wide range of new African engines for a range of American Trucks. You wish to help them prepare a sales brochure for the South.
IN QUENTIN — A 'born-again Christian' is married killer Lawrence Bittoke, who waits execution for the brutal slayings of three women in Queensland.

and murder, has m![ilouge desis]

The bride, who described herself as a Christian, said she had left her husband to escape from the violence.

**By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS**

SECRETStudent

*lifef of SA student fugitive*

mouse and cat

Disappearance of student sparks concern

and alarm
It makes no difference.

Mr. SEDUBE, "Rams" (3)

It seems, makes no difference.

The chairman of the Banking Commission, bailed the banks back again.

the Banking Commission, bailed the banks back again.

Mr. SEDUBE, "Rams" (3)

Therefore no amount can be capitalised.
Community leader in Soweto has ban lifted

A Soweto community leader, Mr Rekso Ramokgopa, has been unbanned.

"I never took the banning order seriously," he said. The Minister of Justice on Monday lifted the ban due to have expired on December 31, 1983.

"My position has not improved in any way, considering that many people are living under this oppressive system. A banning order merely adds to the oppression that is going on," Mr Ramokgopa said.

When banned on November 17, 1976, he had just been released from detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

He had been in detention with all members of the Soweto Committee of Ten — of which he was a founder member — who were held in Modder B prison.

Mr Ramokgopa was a member of the banned Black People's Convention and a branch executive member of the Black Community Programmes, banned on October 19, 1977.

He holds an MSc in physics from the University of South Africa and was barred for a year by the Minister of Justice from doing his PhD at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In 1980 he had applied to the Ministry for permission to do an MBA course at Wits but was turned down.

"As I don't need Ministerial approval for lifting of the banning conditions, I will apply to Wits again this year," said Mr Ramokgopa, who is undecided whether to work for an MBA or PhD."
12 banning orders lifted this month

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - Twelve people have had their banning orders lifted this month.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice, who said withdrawal notices were served on 12 banned people on February 3. He could not say if all had received the notices.

Those now unbanned are (with date of due expiry in brackets):

- Aderen, A A (31/1/83); Ngubeni, M M (31/1/83); Mpmulwana, M M (30/4/83); Dyani M (31/1/83); Adler D (30/1/83);
- Tshumte P (31/1/83); Mathews J T; Qeque D D (31/1/83); Ramokgopa, S (30/1/83); Malgas E (30/4/83); Phungula H (30/1/83); and Ngubeni M (30/1/83).

Mr Alan Adler, 28, was a post-graduate chemistry student at the University of Cape Town before he was banned. He also worked as a voluntary social worker with coloured squatter communities.

Mr Simon Ramokgopa, 42, founded the Soweto Committee of Ten and was an executive member of the banned Black Community Programmes before his movements were restricted for three years in November 1978.

Mr Matlou Mphumlwana was a prominent Black Consciousness leader and former security detainee before he was banned.

Mr Michael Ngubeni, a former Robben Island prisoner, was convicted of sabotage in the 1960s. He was also involved in the marathon Pan-Africanist Congress trial in Bethal a few years ago.

Mr Dan Qeque, 53, was an executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation and an executive member of the non-racial KwaZulu Natal Rugby Union before he was banned.

Mr Dave Adler is an education consultant for Anglo American.
Johannesburg.—The banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and former news editor of Sunday Post, Mr. Zwelizitha Sisulu, was released last night after spending 251 days in detention.

His wife, Mrs. Zodwa Sisulu, said: "It's good to see him back after such a long time. But I must point out that one was encouraged by the support the family got during his absence."

Mr. Sisulu's detention was in connection with the Vanderbijlpark terror trial, in which two former Soweto student leaders, Miss Masabata Lgot and Mr. Khotso Seathlomo, are charged under the Terrorism Act.
Winnie Mandela banned again

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA: — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has been banned for another five years.

Mrs Mandela's ban was published in today's Government Gazette. Her ban expires on December 31, 1986. Mrs Mandela is restricted to the Brandfort village in the Free State.

Mr Frank David Johnson, of Giya Thomas House, Baragwanath, was banned for five years.

In a separate notice in the Gazette, the Minister of Justice withdrew the notice whereby Mr Ashlatha Rambally of Swallow Road, Colenso, was prohibited from attending public gatherings. The notice was withdrawn on January 4 this year.
DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 313
26 Februarie 1982

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEKENOMSTE BY TE WOON

Vir algemene inligting word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 9 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), die kennisgewging waarby ondergenoemde persoon ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon, met ingang van die datum hieronder aangedui, ingetrek het.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam Name</th>
<th>Adres in kennisgewing vernoemd Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashlatia Rambally..........................</td>
<td>1 Swallow Road, Colenso..........................</td>
<td>4 January 1982.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 314
26 Februarie 1982

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLG ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goekeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone gebied is om byeenkomste by te woon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam Name</th>
<th>Adres in kennisgewing vernoemd Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgewing versyfyk Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 313
26 February 1982

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 9 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), withdrawn the notice whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act, with effect from the date indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam Name</th>
<th>Adres in kennisgewing vernoemd Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashlatia Rambally..........................</td>
<td>1 Swallow Road, Colenso..........................</td>
<td>4 January 1982.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 314
26 February 1982

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam Name</th>
<th>Adres in kennisgewing vernoemd Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgewing versyfyk Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Banning order on Winnie is Gazetted

**Mail Reporter**

THE five-year banning order served on Mrs Winnie Mandela on December 29 was published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The banning is due to expire on December 31, 1986. Mr David Frank Johnson, of Glyn Thomas House, Baragwanath, has been banned for four years, from January 11 to October 31, 1986.

The banning order on Mr Ashraf Rahilly, of Swallow Road, Colenso, has been lifted. Eleven others had their banning orders lifted last week.

The former president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelethu Sisulu, was released from detention on Thursday. He was detained on June 20 and spent 251 days without being charged.

Mr Sisulu, who was the news editor of the since-banned Weekend World when he was banned for three years, was detained as a state witness to testify in the trial of Miss Mary Mashaba, Leote, 23, and Mr Khution Sidney Sebalibo, 25, who have been charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Sisulu was not called to give evidence. Mrs Helen Suzman said last night the detention of Mr Sisulu was "a classic example of the misuse of security law provisions."

"To think that someone can be kept in solitary confinement for eight months and not even be charged or brought to court to testify is mind-boggling."

Who would compensate Mr Sisulu for loss of income, the distress to his family, and the "irretrievable months taken out of his life" she asked.

The former editor of the banned World and Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, was yesterday questioned by the Security Police at his Soweto home in connection with his daughter.

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**Balance Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Ins 31: Income Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2:</td>
<td>Debit</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2:</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2:</td>
<td>Balance due on policy</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1:</td>
<td>Life policy</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1:</td>
<td>Life policy</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1:</td>
<td>Life policy</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Solution to GTP (Contract)**

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

- 2
A glimpse into the black world of a banned priest

Johannesburg. — On Sunday afternoons an elderly Afrikaner joins about 20 black people, mostly women working as domestic servants, in the church hall belonging to a Johannesburg congregation of the white Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk.

In a service conducted in Sotho or Zulu, the small group prays and sings hymns.

Afterwards the servants return to everyday life in their backyard quarters.

Christian Frederik Beyers Naude, 66, returns to his home in Greenside to resume his "normal" life — during which contact with only one person at a time is allowed.

20 YEARS

Dr Naude's presence at the separate services for blacks arranged in the hall of the Parkhurst N.G. Kerk is indicative of the long path he has travelled in the last 20 years.

The son of a founder of the Afrikaner Broederbond and named in honour of the Boer military leader and politician, Dr Naude himself became an A.B. member and a minister of the white NG Kerk.

After rising to the church leadership Dr Naude broke with the Afrikaner establishment during the post-Sharpeville tumult of the early 1960s, lost his ministerial status and was shunned as a traitor to the A.B. He became an increasingly strong opponent of apartheid but remained the NGK for more than 16 years. He attended with other white church members, the "Sunday" morning services held in the Parkhurst Church.

But after the NGK's decision rejecting interracial unity in church structures he resigned to join the Alexandria congregation of the non-racial, but largely black, Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa (KWA).

He now attends services for blacks in the hall of his surviving congregation because the banning order imposed on him in 1977 prevents him from entering black areas such as Alexandra.

Few years after four months after his banning, a description of his lifestyle is one of the few ways in which a glimpse of Beyers Naude's thinking can be published.

The banning order, apart from restricting him to Johannesburg, stopping him from taking part in gatherings and barring him from a range of institutions, prohibits the publication of anything he says.

EXERCICES

The lifestyle of Dr Naude and his wife, live, is a simple one.

He usually wakes just after 6 am, does physical exercises, and spends about an hour in prayer and Bible study.

Before breakfast he reads the day's newspapers and mashes them for cutting by church workers. He sees all seven Johannesburg dailies.

Dr Naude's day is a disciplined one, split between counselling people with personal problems (for about four hours), answering correspondence and reading about three hours.

Those who approach him for pastoral counselling are often people struggling to find answers to society's problems, or who have personal moral and ethical problems related to South African society.

ETHICS

The wide range of books on Dr Naude's "current reading" shelf provides the most revealing indications of his concerns.

There is heavy emphasis on theological publications dealing with Christian ethics, human rights and political and economic justice. Also among the books are works by black South African writers and material on rural development.

Some of the theological works deal with international issues: East-West conflict, the arms race and nuclear threats, unemployment in developed countries and the exploitation of Third World countries by the West World.

REGIMES

In a Christian Declaration on Human Rights, published by the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, leading theologians debate what action the church should take to promote human rights in countries ruled by left-wing and right-wing authoritarian regimes (The WARC study was prompted by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.)

Other general theological works discuss the impact of Marxism on social thought and action. Christian objections to Marxism, Christian response to Marxism and the responsibility of churches to the poor.

They urge the churches and Christians to adopt a simple lifestyle, to identify with the poor and powerless and to help devise economic systems based on Christian and socialist principles which are better than communism and capitalism.

South African books include a work on the internal role the promotion of Afrikaner identity has played in the development of Afrikaner theological thought and political and cultural institutions.

ROCKED

Dr Naude is reading Steenkamp, the compilation of essays which has rocked the white NGK by questioning its role in justifying development policy, by attacking Broederbond influence in the church and by urging the church to back change.

MORRIS

MORE than four years after leading Afrikaner cleric Dr Beyers Naude was banned, a description of his lifestyle is one of the few ways in which his thinking can be seen. Weekend Argus correspondent JOHN ALLEN reports.

DR BEYERS NAUDE at Sunday worship.
Naude barred from friend's funeral

Johannesburg — Mr Conradie, a minister of the Alexandra congregation of the NGK in Afrika, has been prohibited from entering the township on Saturday, by the terms of his order from the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, earlier this week for a relaxation of the order. He applied to the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, earlier this week for a relaxation of the order, but was refused permission to attend the funeral of his minister and close friend, Dr Naude, although he is a member of the Alexandra congregation. is prohibited so that he could attend the funeral and burial, his wife, Ise, said today. "They were very close friends. Beyers was deeply interested in proposed projects in Alexandria.

Beyers Naude has been refused permission to attend the funeral of his minister and close friend, Dr Naude, although he is a member of the Alexandra congregation. is prohibited so that he could attend the funeral and burial, his wife, Ise, said today. "They were very close friends. Beyers was deeply interested in proposed projects in Alexandria."
**DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE**

No. 496  
12 Maart 1982

KENNISGEWING INEGEVALGTE ARTIKEL 8 (4) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kennis word hierby ingevalg artikel 8 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, gegaan dat die naam Wolfe, Rosa Yetta, née Green, geskrap is van die lys wat by Goevernementskennisgewing R. 3882 van 5 Desember 1969, afgekondig is.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERIE**

No. 438  
12 Maart 1982

WYSIGING VAN DIE KONSTITUUSIE VAN DIE ABERDEEN-ANGUS VEETELERSGENOOTS Kapitalie van Suid-Afrika

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 5 van die Wet op Registrasie van Stambaaksee, 1957 (Wet 28 van 1957), maak ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby bekend dat ek die wyssigings van die Konstitusie van die Aberdeen-Angus Veetelersgenootskap van Suid-Afrika, aanvaar deur die Algemene Jaarlike Vergadering van die Genootskap gehou op 25 Mei 1981, met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, goedgekeur het.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister van Landbou en Visserye.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE**

No. 437  
12 Maart 1982

UITHOUE VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk grond kragtens myntiieel gehou, ongeveer 37,7124 hektaar groot, geleë op die plas Vlakplaas 125, administratiewe distrik Welkom, myndistrik Orange-Vrystaat, provinsie die Orange-Vrystaat, geregistreer op naam van die Stadsraad van Welkom en getoos op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrukke onder RMT No. R23/81 in die Myntyewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris: O.V.S., Welkom, bewaar word. Kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Myntrege, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1143)

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

No. 496  
12 March 1982

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 8 (4) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, that the name Wolfe, Rose Yetta, née Green, has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 3882, dated 5 December 1969.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES**

No. 438  
12 March 1982

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA

In terms of the provisions of section 5 of the Registration of Pedigree Livestock Act, 1957 (Act 28 of 1957), I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, do hereby make known that I have approved with effect from the date of publication of this notice, amendments to the Constitution of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa accepted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 25 May 1981.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES**

No. 439  
12 March 1982

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ARAB HORSE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA

In terms of the provisions of section 5 of the Registration of Pedigree Livestock Act, 1957 (Act 28 of 1957), I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, do hereby make known that I have approved with effect from the date of publication of this notice, amendments to the Constitution of the Arab Horse Society of South Africa accepted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 1 May 1981.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS**

No. 437  
12 March 1982

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved for purposes of a township a portion of land held under minel title, approximately 37,7124 hectares in extent, situated on the farm Vlakplaas 125, Administrative District of Welkom, Mining District of the Orange Free State, Province of the Orange Free State, registered in the name of the city Council of Welkom and shown on a sketch plan, copies of which have been filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner O.F.S., Welkom under RMT No. R23/81.

(19/5/1143)
Banned people in the dark over law

BY LIZ McGUIRE

BANNED people are still in the dark as to what, if any, social gatherings they are allowed to attend — despite a recent Appellate Division test case.

"Professor A S Mathews makes a stinging attack on the Appellate Division ruling in the latest edition of the South African Law Journal, saying the judges had little empathy for banned people trying to work out what constitutes a social gathering.

"Banned people have had to go to court to discover that a bridge party at which no conversation takes place is a prohibited social gathering — but that playing snooker with another person at a club is legally innocent," says Prof Mathews.

"Sitting with friends around a table with bottles and glasses is criminal but a customary religious gathering at which a goat is killed, meat is eaten and beer is drunk is not prohibited under the Minister's definition of a religious gathering.

Prof Mathews was referring to the case of Natal sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptistie Marle, both banned in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Last year, both were convicted of attending a social gathering.

The Natal Division of the Appeal Court quashed the conviction because the prohibition was so vague.

However, the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, headed by the Chief Justice Mr Justice Rumpf, dismissed the Natal decision and re-instated the convictions of Mrs Meer and Mr Marie.

Prof Mathews dismisses Chief Justice Rumpf's example of a social gathering.

He said the Chief Justice gave the example of two separate gatherings.

The first — an auction sale at which "some socialising takes place" — is not a prohibited social gathering.

However, if the auction is adjourned and they all go and eat together, that would be an illegal social gathering.

"The court's example amounts to an exercise establishing the obvious," charges Prof Mathews.

"Why did the court avoid dealing with more testing examples?"

He says the definition of non-social gatherings at which socialising takes place is so uncertain that "the citizen can no longer know what the law commands or forbids."
Ramphele's ban due to expire

A five-year banning and banishment order served in 1977 on Dr Mamphela Ramphele is due to expire at the end of this month.

Dr Ramphele, a close associate of the late Steve Biko, was living in King William's Town where she worked as a doctor at Zanempilo Clinic when banned.

She was banished to Lenyene in the Eastern Transvaal.

But Dr Ramphele defied the first banning order served on her by returning back to the Eastern Cape and continuing with her duties at the Zanempilo Clinic after discovering that the order served on her was wrong.

She returned to King William's Town after spending about a week in Tzaneen, where she went, according to reports, without having been given the opportunity to collect her clothing and other personal effects.

The order served on her, signed by the former Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, misspelt the doctor's name and gave an incorrect identity number.

After she was visited by Security Police on a number of occasions at the clinic, a second order was served on her with the correct identity number and the correct spelling of her name.

She is a former member of the banned South African Students' Organisation and (BPC).
Man in court over banning order

CAPE TOWN — An Athlone man appeared in the Parow Regional Court this week charged with breaking his banning order which restricts him to the magisterial district of Wynberg.

Mr Janualludin Hamduay, 30, of Rylands Estate, was warned to appear on May 12 after his hearing was postponed. He pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing last year.

The court heard that he broke the banning order by working at Matland Sheet and Metal Works, in Epping.

Mr Hamduay’s banning order prohibits him from entering a factory, except Moveco (SA) in Lansdowne.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Hamduay was served with a banning order on November 25, 1989. The order expires on October 15, 1992. — Sapa
Banned man in court

AN Athlone man appeared in the Parow Regional Court yesterday charged with breaking his banning order which restricts him to the Magisterial District of Wynberg.

Mr Jamalludien Handulay, 28, of Rylands Estate, was warned to appear on May 12 and the hearing was adjourned.

He had pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing on December 3.

It is alleged that he broke the banning order by working at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works, in Moody Avenue, Epping, between June 8 and June 15 last year. The factory is in the Goodwood magisterial district.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Handulay was served a banning order signed by the Minister of Justice on November 26, 1985. The order expires on October 12, 1986.

Mr G J van Rooyen was the magistrate, Mr J J Vermaak prosecuted, Mr A M Oosar appeared for Mr Handulay.
Award for Mwasa

From JOHN MATISON

WASHINGTON —

Banned South African journalist Mr. Jo Tholoe
is the first non-American to win the Louis M Lyons
Award for conscience and integrity in journalism.

The presentation was made at a Harvard University dinner for mem-
bers of the committee of advisers and staff of the Nieman Coun-
founding, which provides annual scholarships for journal-
ists to spend an academic year at the university.

Mr. Tholoe, 40, was selected from 12 nominees by 11 United States and
five foreign journalists who are currently Nieman scholars at the uni-
versity.

The award was accepted on Mr. Tholoe's behalf by the South African Ni-
eman fellow, Mr. Ameen Takhilvara of the Rand Daily Mail.

Symbol

He said that Mr. Thlo-
oboe, former president of
the Union of Black Jour-
nalists and a member of
the executive of the Me-
dia Workers' Association
of South Africa (Mwasa),
"is a symbol for coura-
geous and honest journal-
ists who have refused to
compromise their ideals
and principles in the face
of repressive government
actions in many parts of
the world."

In particular, he was a
symbol of conscience and
integrity in a country like
South Africa, where the
government had acted
ruthlessly and systematic-
cally against black media
workers.

Mr. Tholoe was de-
tained under Section Six
of the Terrorism Act for
20 months, most of which
was in solitary confine-
ment, but returned to
journalism and continued
actively organizing black
journalists.
Nieman award for banned journalist

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts).—A black South African journalist banned from working by his Government has been awarded the Nieman Foundation’s Louis Lyons Award for Conscience and Integrity in Journalism.

Mr Joseph Tholoe, 40, was the first foreign national to receive the award. Daphne Noyes, a Nieman Foundation spokesman, said yesterday.

Mr Tholoe has worked for several Johannesburg newspapers, including the World, now banned, and the Post, closed under threat of banning in 1980.

JAILED

He was jailed by Security Police twice in the late 1970s for more than two years. He is now studying by mail for a BA degree. Under terms of his banning, he cannot attend university.

'Joe Tholoe is a symbol of courageous and honest journalists who have refused to compromise their ideals and principles in the face of repressive governments in many parts of the world,' said Ameen Akhalwaya, a Nieman fellow who accepted the award for Mr Tholoe. Akhalwaya is a political reporter for the Rand Daily Mail.

NO REASON

The South African Government has given no reason for Mr Tholoe’s banning in January, 1981, or for his previous incarcerations, according to Noyes.

The Nieman fellowships were established in 1938 in memory of Lucius Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal. Louis Lyons, a member of the first class of Nieman fellows, was the foundation’s curator from 1939 to 1940. — Sapa-AP.
‘Bannings will not stop workers from joining unions’

By JIMMY MATYU

THE banning of three union officials would actually work in reverse and encourage more people to join trade union movements, the organising secretary of the Motor Assembly and Components Union of South Africa, Mr Government Zini, said today.

In a statement on behalf of Macwusa, Mr Zini said: “The actions of the security police simply make a mockery of any talk of reform by the Department of Manpower Utilisation. One would think by now the authorities were educated enough to know that police harassment is not going to deter the workers in their struggle.”

“In fact, the interventions only serve to strengthen the unity and morale of the working class and only widen the gap of mistrust between employer and worker.”

The union challenged the authorities to tell the public what the three men had done to deserve “this further unwarranted punishment.”

The three banned unionists are: Mr Maxwell Madlengozi, chairman of the General Motors branch of Macwusa, Mr Mywandile Mjza, an executive member, and Mr Sipho Pityana, organiser for Gwusa.

They are banned in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, for two years starting from the day they receive the orders, which prevent them from:

- Attending any social or political gathering.
- Absenting themselves from the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth.
- Visiting any compound, harbour, premises of any factory, or premises on which any publication is printed or published or any area set apart for the occupation of coloured or Asiatic persons.
- Being at any premises of any organisation and educational institutions.
- Being at premises of court buildings except for the purpose of applying to a magistrate for an exception to the prohibition, attending any criminal proceedings in which they are required to appear as accused or a witness or attending criminal proceedings in which they are plaintiff, petitioner, applicant, defendant, respondent or witness.
- Attending any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by them.
- Preparing or compiling any document for publication.
- Giving any educational instruction to any person other than a person of whom they are parents.
- Taking part in any manner whatsoever in the activities or affairs of any organisation.
- Communicating in any manner with other banned people.

This means that Mr Pityana cannot communicate with his elder brother, Mr Lizo Pityana, who is also a banned person. They live under the same roof.

Two other members of the family, his eldest brother, Mr Barney Pityana and his wife, Dimza, were banned but skipped the country for London.

According to the prohibition order, Mr Mjza and Mr Madlengozi are confined to the KwaZulu area and Mr Pityana to the New Brighton area.

Mr Madlengozi’s wife, Mrs Nomcebo Madlengozi, is a third-year BSc (computer science) student at the Fort Hare University.
Labour Reporter

Four Port Elizabeth trade union organisers who were released from detention last month were this week served with two-year banning orders.

The four men — Mr. Cipho Pityana, Mr. Maxwell Madlingozzi, Mr. Zandile Mjuza and Mr. Dumile Makanda — were in detention for nine months and released without charge in February.

They are members of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa) and its affiliate the General Workers' Union (Gwusa).

Mr. Madlingozzi and Mr. Mjuza were employees of General Motors in Port Elizabeth while Mr. Pityana is a full-time organiser for Gwusa. Mr. Makanda is an official of Macwusa. They had been held previously under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act along with Mr. Mxolisi Didiya of Macwusa.

The Star's Port Elizabeth Bureau reports that the regional head of the Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, would not comment on the terms of the banning orders.

However, an attorney for the men, Mr. Herbert Fischet, said they were restricted to the Port Elizabeth district and not allowed to enter the offices of any organisation or factory premises.
Three PE trade unionists banned

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three Port Elizabeth trade unionists have been served with two-year banning orders by the Security Police six weeks after their release from police detention.

They include Mr Sipo Pityana who lives with his banned brother, Lizo, in New Brighton.

Macwusa

The other two are Mr Maxwell Madlingosi and Mr Zandile Mjurahe. They are all officials of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and were released from detention on February 17.

They were detained for nine months, initially under the General Laws Amendment Act and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The banning of Mr Sipo Pityana means that two banned people will be living under the same roof.

Mr Lizo Pityana is serving a five-year banning order. Yesterday, the Branch Commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed Mr Pityana and Mr Madlingosi had been served with banning orders under the Internal Security Act.

It is understood from reliable sources Nk'Mjuna was also served with a two-year banning order. Colonel Erasmus could not be contacted yesterday to confirm this.

In terms of Mr Lizo Pityana's banning order he may not communicate with another banned person. But the brothers' legal representative intends to apply to the Minister of Police for permission for them to communicate in that they are living in a common home.

Mr Sipo Pityana, 22, yesterday became the fourth member of his family household in New Brighton to be served a banning order. — Sapa
Two-year banning for trade unionists

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three Port Elizabeth trade unionists have been served with two-year banning orders by the Security Police, six weeks after their release from detention.

They include Mr Sipo Pityana, 32, who lives with his banned brother, Lizo, in New Brighton.

The others are Mr Maxwell Madlingozi and Mr Zandile Mjuzwe. All three are officials of the Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa).

They were released from detention on February 17 after being detained by Security Police for nine months initially under the General Laws Amendment Act and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The branch commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Col Gerrit Bredius, confirmed yesterday that Mr Pityana and Mr Madlingozi had been served with banning orders under the Internal Security Act.

Reliable sources said that Mr Mjuzwe had also been served with a two-year banning order.

Mr Madlingozi is the chairman and Mr Mjuzwe, an official of the Macwusa branch at General Motors. Mr Sipo Pityana is an official of Macwusa and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa). — Sapa.
Fewer are banned—but more held without trial

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

Detention without trial appears to have overtaken banning as the preferred form of security action by the South African authorities, according to statistics.

There are widespread fears that people recently released from detention will be banned. This was confirmed by this week's banning of four motor industry trade unionists in Port Elizabeth who were recently released from detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

**STATEMENT**

On August 7 last year there were 157 people banned under the Internal Security Act, according to the Government Gazette of the time.

The number of bannings fluctuated continually, according to the statement.

For example, 12 bannings were suspended in February this year.

According to a statement issued by the Department of Justice to The Star this week, there were 99 banned people on March 22.

With the additional four bannings there are at least 193 banned people — still well below the figure for last August.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetse, has emphasised it would be wrong to conclude that the small number of bannings indicated a change in policy, the statement added.

Action against people depended on existing circumstances.

"The Minister cannot be released from his responsibilities and, as often as the safety of the State or the support of public order demands, will act by means of bannings against persons who through their activities endanger State safety and the preservation of public order," the statement said.

But they are still on the banned list.

The statement said 87 people were in detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act on March 22.

Other estimates say between 120 and 130 people are in detention under various security laws including the Internal Security Act and the Terrorism Act.

Another 70 to 80 people are believed to have been detained without trial by the four independent homelands.

Professor John Duggard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, welcomed the drop in bannings but said his impression was that the Minister of Justice used detention without trial against people who in the past would have been banned.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said: "We see bannings as another tool of the Government which is used in parallel with detentions."

Fourth PE unionist banned for two years

Labour Reporter

The Security Police yesterday detained a two-year banning order on S.A. leader, bringing the number of banned in Port Elizabeth this week to four.

Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of the Motor and Component Workers Union (Macwusa) was served with the ban yesterday morning.

Two other Macwusa organisers — Mr Maxwell Ndlovu and Mr Sipho Piyana, of the General Workers Union of SA, were served with two-year bans on Monday.

All four were released from nine months detention in February. They were released without charge, having been held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and later transferred to section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Macwusa officials condemned the banning order, describing them as "unchristian" and making a mockery of Government talk about labour reforms.

An attorney acting for the union said the bannings restricted the men to their residential area and prevented their entering the offices of any organisation or factory premises.

This would effectively cut them off from any trade union work.
THE Cape Town Inter-Union Solidarity Committee has reacted angrily to the banning of four Port Elizabeth trade unionists who were recently released after several months in detention.

The Government seems to have cast aside any pretence of labour reform and seems bent on a path of complete confrontation with the progressive trade union movement, the committee said in a statement.

It warned that the biggest casualty of such action would not be the trade union movement but harmonious labour relations.

Two-year banning orders have been served on Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Maaswusa), and Mr Sipho Pityana, an organiser of the Mawusa-affiliated General Workers' Union of SA (Gwusa), was also banned.

The trade unionists were detained in June last year. They were released in February without any charges being laid.

Their attorney said the banning orders prevented them from attending social gatherings or meetings, compiling documents for publication or entering offices or factory premises.

A ban on communicating with other banned people poses a particular problem for Mr Pityana, who lives in the same house as his banned brother, Mr Lizo Pityana.

FLED COUNTRY
Mr Sipho Pityana is the fourth member of the New Brighton family to be banned. Mr Barney Pityana, former secretary-general of the South African Students' Organisation, and his wife, Dimza, were banned before fleeing the country in 1978.

Maawusa said in the statement that the banning of its officials was 'un-Christian' and made a mockery of talk of reform by the Department of Manpower.

The Cape Town solidarity committee said the growth of trade unionism would not be countered by the removal of leaders.

New leaders would take their place and organisation would continue.

Represented on the committee are the General Workers' Union, Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mawusa, Fosatu, the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners' Initials

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each block on this cover the number you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink may be used; the use of red or green ink is not permitted.

3. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper) in examination book(s) at bottom of each page.

Any dishonesty will render disqualification and to possible exclusion from the university.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Made in South Africa
Waar?

Magna waited for call

Wed. 7-84

| [Image] |

**Dear Sirs,**

We are delivering the following items to you. If you still need the

- [Minimal extra cost, even]

If we deliver for you, it will trap the

- As a result, we hope to pass all these

**Important:**

- [Return order for call]

- [Revised order for call]

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Bans on top unionists 'harm work relations'

Post Reporter

State action such as this week's banning of four Port Elizabeth trade unionists seriously prejudiced the development of negotiations as an industrial relations strategy.

This was said today by the head of the Department of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor Roux van der Merwe.

Employers were dependent on negotiations to bring the more serious conflict side of industrial relations into a manageable framework, he said.

"Unfortunately we don't appear to have learnt this from history. Other countries have gone through the same conflict stage, which has resulted in untold problems in their economies."

Bannings and detentions of unionists represented an "unfortunate misinterpretation by one arm of the State of the reality of what industrial relations is all about."

"I believe it is possible the Government department is doing these things sincerely, but misunderstands the nature of industrial relations," he said.

The Executive Director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, Mr Brian Matthew, said the free enterprise system was based on the principle that anyone guilty of illegal action should be tried in court. Bannings and detentions of unionists made labour relations very difficult and complicated the system on the factory floor.

Ford Motor Company's Director of Public Affairs, Mr Dunbar Bucknall, said company managements established a working relationship with leaders of organisations, which promoted a climate of understanding.

"When leaders were removed from circulation this relationship was disrupted, creating a vacuum which could cloud issues and lead to serious misunderstandings between negotiating parties," he said.

Brian Pottinger reports from Cape Town that Mrs Helen Suzman, FPF chief spokesman on civil rights, yesterday slammed the security police for its continuing detention and harassment of trade union leaders.

Speaking during the Budget debate in the House of Assembly, Mrs Suzman said there was a growing suspicion of collusion between the Department of Manpower and the security police. The Minister of Law and Order could deny, till the cows came home, that the detention of trade unionists had nothing to do with their trade union activity.

"Nobody believes this, and nor do I. The apathetic attitude of the Minister of Manpower and his department about the security police is dangerous, because cooperation between workers and employers inside the factory and confrontation between the Government and trade unions outside the factory cannot co-exist."

Orderly bargaining structures could only be established if employers were able to deal with leaders chosen by the workers themselves whether, or not these met with the approval of the security police.

Editorial comment: Page 10
Ban ends, but not his fear

PORT ELIZABETH. — Eastern Province clergyman, cultural leader and playwright, the Reverend Mzwandile Semonene Maghinya, took his first breath of "real freedom" at midnight on Wednesday, when his five-year banning order came to an end.

Interviewed shortly after midnight, Rev Maghinya said he did not feel quite safe yet: "I keep expecting someone to tap me on the shoulder because I'm talking to too many people at once and breaking the order."

He said because the classes of the order were often vague he had spent yesterday checking with three lawyers as to whether he was in fact free or not.

"I'm at last free to a point — I can once again be a family man but I can't feel complete happiness knowing that as I come out others are going in. "I know about the suffering and frustration they are going to experience. After all, I ironically wrote a play about it years ago and then found myself to be the real-life lead."

Rev Maghinya said although his faith kept him from feeling bitter about his situation, he found it hard to come to terms with the fact that he could not be a family protector.

"My wife, Pat, was wonderful and now that we can be together publicly I think she'll give herself to me."

Speaking about the church group he founded, his plays and his involvement in the cultural wing of Boes, Rev Maghinya said, "I'm going to carry on from where I left off five years ago as if nothing has happened. "My faith is stronger, my convictions the same and I believe in the theatre because it is a window through which people can peep down at themselves."

He has written a new play, "Dry Those Tears", which he hopes to stage in the near future.
The Haven Supporter Mr Andrew Kohn states shocked help after being stabbed on the street.

The Haven is an old building where the city's

unnumbered inmates spend there daysnumbereed.

Cape town's vagrants will move to the

mountain if their home closes.

Pictures: Alvin Andews
30c pays for dinner, bed and breakfast
Banning 'harsh penalty outside and above law'

By Grant Aubin

In a statement released after the banning of local trade unionists earlier this week, the Black Sash condemned the system of banning, saying it was “a harsh penalty” to impose on people who had not been convicted, or even charged with a crime.

“We condemn a system of punishment that is outside and above the law. The Minister and his security police are set above the courts and the judges, they are the accusers and the judges of banned people.

“There is no defence and there is no appeal,” the statement said.

It went on to say that the banning system was in “violation” of the rule of law and it “withdrew” innocent people from free society.

“It is a harsh penalty, imposed on people not convicted, or even charged.”

Mrs Bobby Mlehunsky, the chairman of the Black Sash in the Eastern Cape, called on the public to participate in a week of the banned, which the Black Sash would be holding from May 24 to May 31.

Those participating would place themselves under the same restrictions as banned people.

They would have to follow these restrictions:

- They may not leave their magisterial district.
- They may not be with more than one person at a time.
- They may not leave their homes between 6pm and 6am.
- They may not enter any educational establishment, printing or publishing house, court of law, library, the residential area of another race group, or any premises where state policy is being discussed.
- They may not teach any group or individual.
- They may not prepare any document for publication.
- They may not belong to any organisation or attend an organisation’s meeting.
- From 6pm Friday, May 28, to 6am Monday, May 31, they are under house arrest and may not leave their homes.

“It is hoped that these self-imposed restrictions will help people realise that those who are banned live under these conditions year in and year out,” said Mrs Mlehunsky.

“What makes it particularly hard is that they have broken no law. And many of the banned people are those who are used to playing a full and valuable role in their communities, which they are now prevented from doing,” she added.
3-year ban on Fink
Haysom

ARGUS CORRESPONDENT
Johannesburg.—A three-year banning order was served on Mr Nicholas ‘Fink’ Haysom yesterday. 10 days after he was released from police detention.

The 29-year-old lawyer and former president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) was detained on November 27 last year under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was held in solitary confinement until his release.

His lawyer, who represented a number of people charged under the Group Areas Act, was a lawyer with the University of the Witwatersrand’s centre for applied legal studies. He was also researching for a master’s degree on prisons when he was detained last year.

TERMS

In terms of the banning order, Mr Haysom may not enter the university, any educational institution to continue his studies, and he cannot continue his professional career as a lawyer. He may not attend any gatherings, publish any material, or move outside the Johannesburg-magisterial district. He also has to report once a week to the nearest police station.

The banning comes in the wake of a number of crackdowns. Last week four Port Elizabeth trade unionists were served two-year banning orders, less than a month after being released from police detention.

Last year Nusas president Andrew Bocaine was given similar treatment when after being detained for a number of months he was released and then banned for five years.

It is not the first time Mr Haysom has been subject to security police attention. In 1986 he was detained for six days while in Durban.
A two-year banning order was served on Mr Nicholas “Fink” Haysom yesterday, 10 days after he was released from police detention.

The 29-year-old lawyer and former president of Nuas was detained on November 27 last year under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was held in solitary confinement until his release.

Mr Haysom, who represented a number of people charged under the Group Areas Act, was a lawyer with the University of the Witwatersrand’s Centre for Applied Legal Studies. He was doing research for a Master’s degree on prisons when he was detained last year.

CAREER

In terms of the two-year banning order, Mr Haysom may not enter the university or any educational institution to continue his studies and cannot continue his professional career as a lawyer.

He may not attend any gatherings, publish any material or move outside the Johannesburg magistrate district. He also has to report once a week to the nearest police station.

The banning comes in the wake of a number of crackdowns. Last week four Port Elizabeth trade unionists were served with two-year banning orders less than a month after being released from police detention.

Last year Nuas president Andrew Boraine was meted out similar treatment when, after being detained for a number of months, he was released and then banned for five years.

It is not the first time Mr Haysom has been subject to security police attention. In 1987 he was detained for six days while in Durban.
MR Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom, who was released from Security Police detention 10 days ago, was banned yesterday for three years under terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Haysom, an ex-president of the National Union of South African Students, is a lawyer with a special interest in labour matters.

He was detained by Security Police on November 27 last year, and is the fifth person banned in the past week after recent release from detention.

Last week, four Port Elizabeth trade unionists were banned for two years after being released from detention in mid-February in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Until his release, Mr Haysom, 28, held an assistant posted in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

He was also detained for six days in Durban in 1980.

He was employed by the University of Cape Town's Centre for Applied Legal Studies. At a practising lawyer, he recently defended several people charged in terms of the Group Areas Act.

He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in 1978 for refusing to answer questions in court about allegations of espionage involving a Swaziland official, Mr Peter Manning.

The sentence was set aside on appeal, and he was sentenced to three months suspended for three years.

His banning order makes it impossible for him to continue his work. He may not enter an educational institution or court, and will be unable to finish his masters degree.

He is required to report to a police station once a week. He may not publish any material or be quoted, and may not attend social gatherings.
Bannings show Govt insincerity says Dugard

By ANNE SACKS

The banning of lawyer Mr. Nicholas "Pink" Hayson and four Port Elizabeth trade unionists within days of their release from Security Police detention illustrates the arbitrary power of the State and the arbitrary manner in which it is exercised.

This is the view of Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said the Government could not be sincere in its attempt to improve security legislation as long as it continued to bypass the courts.

Mr. Hayson, 39, a former NUM president, was employed by the centre before he was banned for two years on Monday – 10 days after his release from Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The trade unionists banned for two years after being held in terms of Section Six for nine months are Mr. Dumile Makanda, president of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union, Mr. Sipho Pityana, a union organiser, and two other Macwusa members, Mr. Maxwell Madlingosi and Mr. Zandile Mzewu.

Prof Dugard said: "It is clear that, after several months in detention, the police and Attorney-General were satisfied there was no evidence upon which to found a criminal prosecution in a court of law.

"Now the Minister of Justice has taken it upon himself to try, without regard to fair trial procedures, to convict and to sentence these men on the basis of no evidence."

"Banning must be regarded as a punishment, particularly when it prevents young and able men from carrying out their chosen work."
JOHANNESBURG. - The Association of Law Societies of South Africa will approach the Minister of Justice, if necessary, to determine the reasons for the two-year ban on Mr Nicholas Hayson which prevents him from practise as a lawyer.

This was confirmed today by Mr J E Knoll, president of the association.

"Whenever a member of one of our law societies finds himself in such a situation, we endeavour to establish whether it affects his right to practise and duly make representation on his behalf. This is not the first time it has happened," he said.

In the past, the association had always been given assurances that the lawyer concerned could continue to practise.
Haysom ban after 4 spells in detention

The two-year ban on Mr. Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom, in terms of the Internal Security Act, has come after four previous spells in detention over the past six years.

Mr. Haysom, a research officer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, was banned for two years yesterday.

He has to report to a police station once a week.

In terms of his banning order, it will be impossible for him to continue his work, as he may not enter any educational institution.

Mr. Haysom was vice-president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal, Durban, for two consecutive years in 1974 and 1975. He was UCT SRC president and NUSAS president in 1977.

He was detained the first time in 1976 under the General Laws Amendment Act. He was released two weeks later with no charges being laid.

In 1978 he was detained and subpoenaed to give evidence against Mr. Peter Manning of Windhoek, charged under the Terrorism and Official Secrets Acts.

After refusing to testify he was sentenced to a weekend in jail. On his release, he was immediately re-subpoenaed and sentenced to one year. On appeal, the sentence was suspended.

Mr. Haysom was articled to a law firm in Durban in 1980. He was detained again that year for six days. No charges were laid.

Mr. Haysom was released from his fourth spell in detention in 11 days ago. He had been in detention since November.

His mother, Mrs. T. Haysom, said she was still in a state of shock about the banning order on her son. 'I am appalled for any one detained, charged or banned under the Security laws,' she said.

'I have not yet been officially informed of Fink's banning order, just as I was not officially informed of his detention, nor of his release.'

'Mr. Haysom is the fifth person in recent weeks to be banned after release from detention. The arbitrary banning of persons which follows their arbitrary arrest and detention can only evoke outrage and condemnation on the part of all democrats.'

Before his detention in November last year, Mr. Haysom was one of the founders of the Detainees' Support Committee in Johannesburg.

Whether detainees are held, charged or banned we shall stand behind them.'

PREFECT

Originally from Natal, Mr. Haysom was a prefect at Michaelhouse School in 1969. A keen rugby player he played in the first league in Natal and Cape Town.

He was a diver in the Navy in 1973 and came top in his diving course.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, said today that in the absence of any rational explanation for the banning of Mr. Haysom, 'one is left with the feeling that this is a simple act of vindictiveness on behalf of the Government.'

'The use of this kind of measure is building up a legacy of resentment and anger which bodes ill for the future when the politics of negotiation will have to be entered into if we are going to survive.'
Law body to tackle Govt over ban on attorney

The Association of Law Societies of South Africa will approach the Minister of Justice, if necessary, if an attempt to establish reasons for the two-year ban on Johannesburg lawyer Mr Nicholas Haysom preventing him from practising.

This was confirmed today by Mr J E Knoll, president of the association. "Whenever a member of one of our law societies finds himself in such a situation we endeavour to establish whether it affects his right to practise and duly make representation on his behalf. This is not the first time it has happened."

Mr Knoll said the Association had in the past always been given assurance the lawyer concerned could continue to practise.

"I haven't seen the terms of Mr Haysom's banning order yet. But we will try to do something about it today," he added.

Mr Haysom was served the two-year banning order on Monday, only 10 days after being released from police detention.

He was detained in November last year under section six of the Terrorism Act and held in solitary confinement until his release.

At the time of his detention Mr Haysom was employed by the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies. He had appeared for a number of people charged under the Group Areas Act and was completing his Masters thesis on prisons. His particular interest was labour law.

STUDIES

In terms of the banning order, Mr Haysom, a former Numsa president, may not attend any educational institution. This effectively rules him out of his studies. He has also not attended any social gathering or a court, except for a condonation purpose. He may not move outside the Johannesburg metropolitan district and has to report to the police station once a week.

Mr Haysom, like others, is banned within a week.

Four, Port Elizabeth, trade unionists Mr Duma, Macanda, Mr Zandile Mnyavwe, Mr Sipho Phapha and Mr Maxwell Madlingozi were served with two-year banning orders last week after reports from police detention in mid-February.

All five were banned in terms of the Intelligence Security Act.
An embassy spokesman, appealing in vain between the two communities, yesterday said an "incident" had already reached his attention in which an Argentine woman answered a knock at the door of her Cape Town home and had a wad of burning papers thrust at her.

The spokesman said Argentina was doing everything in its power to resolve the dispute peacefully and it was important that nationals of both countries avoid becoming overly emotional at this stage.

quoted to have said before leaving the mainland that his country would make no concessions.

Britain is insisting that Argentina abide by the mandatory Security Council resolution passed last week calling for the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands.

But the Reagan administration, which wants to protect its present close relationship with Argentina, aims to "cool" the situation. While possibly protracted talks take place, rather than put the military government on the spot.

The Argentine government insists it is prepared to talk, and it has expressed the belief that a "fair and just settlement" can be worked out peacefully, but it, too, appears to be thinking of a problem that is to further his anti-communist strategy in Latin America he needs to make as many friends there as possible. But almost all of Latin America is now behind Argentina and should the US be seen as Britain's accomplice, its global strategy would suffer a serious setback.

One of the US suggestions is mediation based on the so-called "Hong Kong solution" a leaseback plan which would transfer sovereignty to Argentina but leave the Falkland Islands under British administration for a number of years.

The idea was rejected by the islanders when put to them by Britain last...

To page 2

UK should have islands long ago

Union blamed Falkland’s criped sovereignty ago. Spokesman, ex-

necutive, was talking back a withdrawal of the islanders, said it was nego-

tiated the Falklands Island offshore.

General Assembly resolution calling on colonial powers to surrender sovereignty in overseas territories.

"Over many years Great Britain, as the governing power in the Falklands, stubbornly opposed UN demands over the decolonisation of this territory and drew out negotiations with Argentina," he said.

"For this reason the Soviet delegation (to the UN) did not support the draft resolu-
tion presented to the Security Coun-
cil by Great Britain, because it fully ignored this side of the issue," he said.

The statement made no specific men-
tion of the Argentine occupation of the South Atlantic islands. — Sapa-Reuter

Two Wits students banned

Johannesburg: — Two University of the Witwatersrand students, Mr. Olve van Heerden, 24, and Mr. Keith Coleman, 21, have been banned for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act. This brings to seven the number of people banned within days of their release from Security Police detention.

Mr. Coleman and Mr. van Heerden, both post-gra-

duate industrial sociology students, were detained in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act on October 24, 1981.

Former co-editors

Both former co-editors of Sapsu National — a student publication banned last week — have been released 12 days ago after months in solitary confinement.

Their banning orders permit them to continue their studies.

On Friday, Mr. Nicholas "Fink" Haysom was banned for three years, October 11 days after being released from detention.

And last week, four Port Elizabeth trade unionists — Mr. Dumile Makanda, Mr. Sipho Pitjana, Mr. Max-

well Madlingozi, and Mr. Zandile Njuzwe — were banned for two years after being held in terms of section six for nine months. They have also been recently released.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) ... $352.50

FT index (close) ... 616.30

RDM 100 ... 563.00

KRUGER NEARLY QUIT OVER BIKO

By NEVILLE FRANSKAN

Mr. Jimmy Kruger, former Minister of Justice, has reacted angrily to the Burger's suggestion that he should have resigned following his statement that black consciousness leader Steve Biko's death "leaves me cold".

Last night he disclosed he had been willing to resign after his "slip of the tongue" statement.

Speaking from his Pretoria office, he said: "I discussed the possibility of resignation with Prime Minister Vorster and indicated my willingness to resign."

"After we considered the pros and cons we decided I should not resign."

"But why should I be singled out now after so many other ministers have made mistakes."

Mr. Kruger was referring to a Burger leading article saying that Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, had admitted he had erred with regard to Britain's handling of the Falkland Islands issue and was therefore quitting his post.

Ministerial errors

"Such action is unfortunately unknown in South African public life," the Burger said. "How many times has it not happened that a South African minister has committed a severe error of judgement, but has consistently denied it and has remained in his post, to the embarrassment and disadvan-
tage of his government and his country."

The Burger said if Mr. Kruger had quit his job after his "extremely damaging utterance" on Steve Biko's death, the country would have been spared much abuse and calumny.

Mr. Kruger said last night he apologized to the Prime Minister at the time for his "it leaves me cold" statement and had offered to resign.

"It was a slip of the tongue because I have a tremendous amount of compassion for people in detention.""
Clamp on two Wits students

JOHANNESBURG. — Two University of the Witwatersrand students, Keith Coleman, 21, and Clive van Heerden, 24, have been served with two-year banning orders.

The orders were dated and effective from April 2, the same day that Mr. Nicholas "Pink" Hayesom, a lawyer with the Wit Centre for Applied Legal Studies, was banned for two years.

Unlike Mr. Hayesom, however, both Mr. Coleman and Mr. van Heerden, who are Honours students in industrial sociology, will be able to continue their studies in terms of the ban.

All three were released from police detention just over 10 days ago, after having spent up to five months in solitary confinement. They were being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, but were not charged on their release.

OUTRAGE

Expressing their outrage at the "vicious" action taken by the State, Dr. and Mrs. Max Coleman said they were beginning to understand very clearly the armory of weapons which the State used to suppress legitimate political opposition to its policies, without having to use the normal processes of the law.

They said: "First, the detention weapon is used to remove such opponents from the political arena and to deter other would-be opponents."

"Next, if the police cannot produce a charge, in spite of the wide ranging provisions of the security laws, or if the courts cannot produce a conviction, then the banning weapon can be resorted to whereby the victim serves out a self-monitored sentence."

"In all these cases, the "trial" is being held behind closed doors, sentence is passed and punishment is meted out. All this is in the absence of the accused, no reasons are given and there is no real right of appeal."
PRETORIA — The president of the Association of Law Societies of South Africa, Mr J B Knoll, said yesterday that the association had tried to find out why a restriction order was served on Johannesburg lawyer Mr Nicholas "Pink" Hayson.

So far the association did not have all the facts and therefore could not comment further.

Mr Hayson, a former president of Nasa, was restricted on Monday for three years in terms of the Internal Security Act. He was released 11 days ago after being detained by the security police since November under Article 8 of the Terrorism Act.

The restriction order would prevent him from continuing his work since he is barred from entering an educational institution or a court. He will also be unable to continue his postgraduate studies. — Sapa
**Two more detainees banned in crackdown**

By Carolyn Dempster

In the third State crackdown this week two more University of the Witwatersrand students, Keith Coleman (21) and Clive van Herderen (24), have been served with two-year banning orders.

The orders were dated effective as from April 2, the same day that Mr. Nicholas "Pink" Hayson, a lawyer with the Wit Centre for Applied Legal Studies, was banned for two years.

Unlike Mr. Hayson, however, both Mr. Coleman and Mr. van Herderen, who are honours students in industrial sociology, will be able to continue their studies in terms of the bans.

All three were released from police detention just over 10 days ago, after having spent up to five months alone in their cells. They were being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act but were not charged on their release.

Expressing their outrage at the "vicious" action taken by the State, Dr. and Mrs. Max Coleman said they were "beginning to understand very clearly the armoury of weapons which the State uses to suppress legitimate political opposition to its policies, without having to use the normal processes of the law."

"First the detention weapon is used to remove such opponents from the political areas and to deter other would-be opponents. Next, if the police cannot produce a charge despite the wide-ranging provisions of the security laws, or the courts cannot produce a conviction, then the banning weapon can be resorted to, with the victim serving a self-monitored sentence."

"In all these cases the 'trial' is held behind closed doors, sentence is passed and punishment is meted out. All this is in the absence of the accused, no reasons are given and there is no real right of appeal."

The ultimate effect of the bannings, which cast a shadow over the lives of hundreds of people each year, was only to emphasise the undemocratic nature of the Government, said the Coleman.

**BRUTAL**

They were speaking from Prettenberg Bay, where Keith was to have joined them for a holiday after his period in detention. Now he will be unable to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district.

In a statement expressing disgust and anger at the fresh spate of bannings, the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee said bannings were becoming part of a well-established pattern of behaviour by the State to intimidate and silence its opponents.

"If the Government feels these young people are a threat to public safety and security, there is no shortage of laws with which to charge them. We challenge the Government to state openly and clearly its reasons for this brutal and intimidating act."

This week’s bannings bring to seven the number of people banned after being released from detention over the past three months.

The four Port Elizabeth trade unionists served with two-year banning orders within weeks of their release from police detention in mid-February are Mr. D. Makanda, Mr. S. Pi-lyana, Mr. M. Madlingozo and Mr. Z. Mjuzwe.

Two western Cape detainees, Mr. Ebrahim Patel and a Cape Herald advertising representative, Mr. Armin Abrahams, were released today, reports The Star's Cape Town correspondent.

This has been confirmed by the Police Directorate in Pretoria. Mr. Abrahams and Mr. Patel, a former University of the Western Cape student, would return to Cape Town tomorrow by train, the directorate confirmed.

The two were detained at their homes in Cape Town on March 31 and later transferred to Johannesburg.

They were later held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days of detention without trial. Yesterday was the 14th day of their detention under this Act.
Bannings for another two ex-detainees

By ANNE SACKS

TWO University of the Witwatersrand students, Mr Clive van Heerden, 24, and Mr Keith Coleman, 21, have been banned for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

This brings to seven the number of people banned within days of their release from Security Police detention.

Mr Coleman and Mr Van Heerden, both post-graduate industrial sociology students, were detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act on October 24, 1981. Former co-editors of Soweto National — a student publication banned last week — they were released 12 days ago.

Their banning orders permit them to continue their studies.

On Friday, Mr Nicholas "Flint" Hayeson was banned for two years 10 days after being released from detention.

And last week, four Port Elizabeth trade unionists — Mr Dumile Makanda, Mr Sipho Pityana, Mr Maxwell Mdlingazi, and Mr Zandile Mjuwane — were banned for two years after being held in terms of Section Six for nine months. They had also been recently released.

Mr Coleman was due to fly to Plettenberg Bay today to join his family for a holiday, but his banning order restricts him to Johannesburg.

Expressing his disgust and anger at the bannings, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday described them as an outrage of justice.

"Banning, like detention, is used by this Government to intimidate and silence its opponents," it said.

"It's part of a well-established pattern — Andrew Boraile, Firoz and Aziz Cachalia, Sammy Adelman, Pinky Hayeson, and the four trade unionists all suffered a similar fate.

"If the Government feels that these young people are a threat to public safety and security, there is no shortage of laws with which to charge them.

"And if, after months of detention and interrogation, the Security Police cannot find enough evidence to bring them to court, then it is an outrage of justice to ban them so that they cannot defend themselves against their secretive accusers.

"Those who have imposed these bannings, have imprisoned, interrogated, judged and now passed sentence on their victims." Mr Helen Suzman, FPF's spokesman on civil rights, described the bannings as bare-faced persecution.
Mystery killing: 
Mother flies to see spy

VICTORIA. — The mother of the murdered Natal academic Dr Ric Turner, has flown to the Seychelles to question the South African spy and mercenary, Martin Dolinchek, on her son's mystery death several years ago.

This is the latest development in the tense build-up to the trial of seven mercenaries following an attempted coup in the Seychelles last November.

Seychelles' official sources last night confirmed that Mrs Jane Turner was "somewhere on the islands".

They were aware that she wanted to speak to the jailed Martin Dolinchek in a bid to shed light on the mystery shooting of Dr Turner in 1979.

The self-confessed spy who joined the attempted island coup, was investigated as the chief suspect in the murder of the banned Natal University academic.

NIS investigated allegation

This was disclosed at the weekend by a top security source who worked with Dolinchek in the National Intelligence Department (NIS).

The source said the investigation into Dolinchek's alleged involvement in the Turner killing was personally handled by Mr Alex van Wyk, former chief of NIS.

Mr Van Wyk's investigation had cleared Dolinchek, after he had been "fingered" by a colleague.

Meanwhile, Dolinchek's wife, Mrs Ins Dolinchek, arrived in the Seychelles yesterday, but she is still waiting for an answer to her written request to see her husband. Mr James Pillay, the police commissioner, wants first to establish Mrs Dolinchek's credentials and her motives for seeing her husband.
Released detained banned

By Drew Forrest

A former Security Police detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, was served with a banning order today outside the Johannesburg court where the inquest is being held into the death of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

Mr Smithers, who was released from detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act on March 26, is banned for two years under the order.

He was attending the Aggett inquest, which re-opened today.

It is understood that lawyers representing the Aggett family intend to call Mr Smithers as a witness.

Legal sources said that as the terms of Mr Smithers's banning order are not known yet, it is not possible to say what effect they will have on the inquest.

It might be necessary to ask the court to subpoena him, they said.

The banning order conditions might also prevent any evidence he gives being reported. Mr Smithers is the eighth person released from detention recently to be banned.

Others are Mr Clive van Heerden, Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Nicholas Houseman, and four Port Elizabeth trade unionists.

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From page 1
Banning of two students attacked

Staff Reporter

The banning of student journalists Clive van Heerden and Keith Coleman, was a desperate last resort to silence the two men, the Western Cape Detainees Parents Support Committee said last night.

In a statement released in Cape Town, the committee said Mr Coleman and Mr Van Heerden had been held in solitary confinement for five months. No charges had been brought against them in spite of the wide-ranging provisions of South African security legislation.

"Instead they have been banned for two years. Having failed to portray the two democrats as 'criminals', but still needing to 'justify' its detentions, the State has employed banning as a desperate last resort," the statement said.

"It is clear that its object was to silence Clive and Keith; if it could not do so by means of trial, it was prepared to do so by decree. But this action has backfired, for banning Clive and Keith has only served to show up their detentions: even more starkly as unjust and unjustifiable."

Mr Van Heerden, 24, and Mr Coleman, 21, were banned for two years last week under the Internal Security Act. The banning order came a few days after their release from detention.
SA ‘spy’ had file on Turner

VICTORIA. Seychelles.—The mother of slain Natal University academic Dr Dick Turner said yesterday that Durban-based "spy" Martin Dolinckek had a huge dossier on her son before his death in January 1978.

Mrs Jane Turner is on the isalands, where she is attempting to unlock the secrets of her son’s assassination through captured national intelligence agent Dolinckek.

Mrs Turner travelled from Stellenbosch to the Seychelles five weeks ago to seek access to Dolinckek after she had been told he might have information that could help her in her quest to solve the mystery.

Dr Turner was shot dead through the lounge window of his home in Durban when he went to investigate an unexpected knocking on his front door at night.

So far police have been unable to trace Dr Turner’s killer.

Dr Turner, a controversial political scientist, was under a banning order when he died.

Mrs Turner said she had been allowed to see Dolinckek in prison after an approach to the local police. She hoped to see him again.

However, Dolinckek denied knowledge of the background to the shooting of her son, she said.

From her investigations it emerged that Dolinckek knew Dr Turner well.

"He appeared to be fascinated by Richard and went to visit him often. A week before he was killed, Mr Dolinckek visited the house twice." Mr Dolinckek had in fact met Dr Turner a year before his murder.

The South African agent told her that after her son’s death there had been a gathering of intelligence agents in Durban where they had been asked if they had any knowledge of his death. All denied knowledge.

A senior security source said recently that Mr Dolinckek had at one time been a suspect in the murder of Dr Turner. But he had been investigated by Department of National Security Chief, Mr Alex van Wyk, and cleared of any involvement.
Two-year ban on inquest witness

Mail Reporter

A RURAL development worker and former detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, 36, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Security Police served a banning order on Mr Smithers yesterday morning when he was in the Johannesburg Regional Court for the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

Mr Smithers was at the inquest because Mr George Bizos, counsel for the Aggett family, said he had vital information about Dr Aggett's detention.

If Mr Smithers is called to give evidence, court privilege allows him to be quoted - although his banning order prevents this.

Mr Smithers is the eighth person to be banned after recent release from Security Police detention.

He was detained on November 23 last year and was released on March 26, together with eight other detainees. He had been held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Others released on the same day included lawyer Mr Nicholas "Fink" Hayesom, 29, and students Mr Clive van Heerden, 24, and Mr Keith Coleman, 21. All three have been banned in the last week.
Banned man can testify—Coetsee

THE Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, would grant the necessary
exception to allow Mr Morris, the foreman of the inquest, to give
evidence at the inquest of Mr Neil Aggett, who died
in detention, on the proceeding magistrate called him as a witness at the inquest.

Mr Aggett was served with a two-year banning order outside the Johannes-
burg court yesterday where the inquest was being held.

He was released from detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act on
March 26.

A statement released by Mr Coetsee in Cape Town, said:

"Notifications in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950, were signed by me,
on April 3 1982, in respect of Mr Maurice Peter Smillers.

"UNSUCCESSFUL

"As endeavours to serve the notices earlier were unsuccessful, they were
served on Mr Smillers on April 11, 1982, while he was present at the court where
the inquest proceeded into the death of the late Mr Aggett was held.

A statement by Mr Smillers relating to the inquest was handed in
during the proceedings.

"The Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg, who is "emphatically by authority to exceptions to the provisions contained in the notices, has
assumed the legal representative, acting on behalf of the relatives of the late Mr Aggett, should the magistrate presiding at the inquest indicate that Mr Smillers would be called as witness, he will grant the necessary exception in this regard forthwith."

See Page 4.

'Safe' for landing

Argus Correspondent

VICTORIA (Seychelles) — The first witness in the Singapore jet hijack trial here said armed men on Male Island airport in the Seychelles were "in an unsafe condition" on November 23.

The witness Mr M J Loustau-Lalanne, Director of Civil Aviation in Seychelles, said he had considered it necessary to divert the Air India Boeing 747 which was hijacked here on November 23.

The situation was also abnormal because armed men had forced entry to the air traffic control tower and various staff had been rounded up by the rebels.

He said a sharp-featured dark man had forced the pilot to land as normal.

With the aircraft below 10 feet and with about a mile to go, he had
planted with the armed man to tell the pilot to go down and the approach to the runway could have been obstructed.

He said the man gave the pilot the regular and other figures which were not the same as those which would have been available and the meteo-
"rological staff were left on the ground.

Mr Loustau-Lalanne said he had told the 'colonel' wanted to
meet him. He assumed the 'colonel' was in charge of the armed men. He was an older man with a goatee, light skin and white hair.

The colonel had told him the flight should not have landed and a man came to negotiate with the government.

An officer of the aircraft was told to telephone the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Loustau-Lalanne was then asked to speak to the authorities in Victoria and they agreed to let the Boeing be allowed to take off safely.

Their army withheld the first weapon fired and cordon of the aircraft, but the armed men were not to stand any sight of television.

Earlier today, the trial was adjourned until after the time when the first
witness, Air India pilot Mr C S Rames, was to be admitted to hospital with violent conjunctivitis.

Premission of Natul, Mr Hendrik Kleyn, 20, and Mr Gideon Scheltema, and his secretary also have eye injuries and appear in court in dark glasses.

Skema dog owners

"Win their court battle

Staff Report

SÜDTORF — The dog owners of Sutherland, Skema today won their battle against the local Municipality when the State withdrew its case against 20 dog owners.

Today's hearing followed the issuing of 26 summonses two months ago in an attempt to enforce a municipal regu-
lation passed in November last year.

The Municipality had claimed that its regulations prohibit all tenants from keeping dogs unless they have the property owners' permission — and the Municipality, as Skema landlord, refused such permission to all its coloured tenants.

Addressing the court today, Warrant Officer E M Adams, appearing for the State, said legal auth-

ory showed it was more important that the truth January 1
be disclosed than that convictions be obtained.

W/O Marais said two
owners had been affected, one of them, a lawyer who should not be kept without permission, whereas the third section specified that permission be obtained to "keep more than two dogs" after Janu-
ary 1.

W/O Marais said that since the legislation was passed, it was meant to remove the existing rights of indivi-
duals, and since there was a contradiction in the regulations, the rule should be in favour of the accused.

He asked the Magistrate Mr J P Botha to withdraw the case against the accused.

Mr Botha had complied.

Earlier W/O Marais
told the court the State retained a right to institute further proceedings against dog owners in terms of the regulation.

In an interlude after the hearing, W/O Marais said the basis of his case was that the regulation was being used for revenue.

by their owners before December 7.

As 'studied the legis-

lation and legal precedent I
became clear that such actions would not be affected.

Puppies born after January 1 are affected and owners of such dogs will now be prosecuted, he said.

Only a small number of the summons paid the R5 admission of guilt fine, W/O Marais said.

"From about two weeks after the summons were issued, and in view of the legal position as it emerged, I discouraged dog owners from paying the fine and told them to come to court today.

Mr P van Wyk, 76, was the first accused to enter the dock today. His advocate, Mr J de Klerk, of Caledon, appeared for him.

The Mayor, Mr J P Botha ruled that the case had been withdrawn against G. Ouma.

Therefore, each individual accused was asked to stand as the magistrate withdrew his case.

The dog owners had found the court at 9 am sharp as the chimneys of the NGK church bells rang through the crisp

Alexander T

When he Washington, Haig said ideas of re-

sident Reagan.

But he had said that the tainly not to keep up some people optimism is

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STUFF

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Ban served on ex-detained worker

Johannesburg. — A rural-development worker and ex-detained Mr. Morris Smithers, 39, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Security police served a banning order on him yesterday morning when he was in the Johannesburg Regional Court for the inquest on Dr. Neil Aggett, who died in detention.

Mr. Smithers was at the inquest because, according to Mr. George Bizos SC, counsel representing the Aggett family, he had vital information about Dr. Aggett’s detention.

If Mr. Smithers is called to give evidence, court privilege allows him to be quoted — although his banning order prevents this.
Lawyers examine banning

Staff Reporter

THE Association of South African Law Societies was still investigating how Mr Nicholas "Pink" Haysom's right to practise as a lawyer would be affected by his banning, the chairman, Mr Monty Knoll, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Haysom, a Johannesburg lawyer who on April 5 was banned under the Internal Security Act for three years, was employed at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. Before his banning he was held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

'Careful look'

Mr Knoll said he would approach the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, if necessary.

"We are having a careful look at the facts and will have to decide which way we are going," he said yesterday.

He did not know when the association would receive an answer to its inquiry.

Mr Haysom's banning order prohibits him from entering an educational institution or court. The ban also prevents him from completing his master's degree in law and from attending any social functions.
Banned Smithers to testify at inquest

CAPE TOWN — The minister of Justice, Mr. Coetzee, would grant the necessary exemption to allow Mr. Morris Smithers to give evidence at the inquest into the death in detention of Dr. Nell Aggett if the presiding magistrate called him as a witness at the inquest.

Mr. Smithers was served with a two-year banning order outside the Johannesburg court yesterday where the inquest is being held.

He was released from detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act on March 26.

Mr. Coetzee said in a statement released in Cape Town that as efforts to serve notices earlier had been unsuccessful, they were served on Mr. Smithers at the inquest proceedings. — Sapa.
Eight banned so far this month

By CRAIG TYSON

The banning of a former detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, brings the number of people banned this month to eight.

Four of the seven detainees who were released on March 26 after spending up to five months in solitary confinement, have been banned.

They are Mr. Nicholas “Fink” Haysom, banned for three years, Mr. Clive van Heerden, and Mr. Keith Coleman, each banned for two years, and Mr. Smithers.

Four Port Elizabeth trade unionists, Mr. Sipho Pitana, Mr. Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr. Zandile Muzimwe, and Mr. Dumile Makanda, the president of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers’ Union of SA, were banned at the beginning of the month. They were detained for nine months.

Mr. Smithers worked for the Environmental Development Agency and was detained on November 23.

He was arrested three days before a security police crackdown against unionists and student organizations, when 16 people were detained nationwide and the offices and homes of several others were searched.

Of the people arrested on the night of November 28, Dr. Neil Aggett has died in detention, four have been released, Mr. Fink Haysom has been released, and banned. Mr. Cedric Mason is on trial, and nine are in detention.

Those being held are Mrs. Emma Mashini (general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union), Mrs. Rita Ndzanga (organizing secretary of CCAWU), Mr. Sampson Ndoni (president of the General and Allied Workers’ Union), Mr. Fisco Cachalia (banned University of Witwatersrand student), Mr. Praveen Grotham and Mr. Yunes Mohammed (executive members of the Natal Indian Congress), Mr. Sam Kilime (general secretary of SAAWU), Ms. Merle Favis (editor of the SA Labour bulletin) and Mrs. Mary Ntsheke (secretary of Gauwu, who was released and then re-detained on March 3).

National service

On September 24 seven people were detained. They included Ms. Hanchen Koornhof, a teacher and niece of Dr. Piet Koornhof, Mr. Auret van Heerden, a former RUSSA president who was doing his national service, Mr. Cedric de Beer, a rural development officer, Ms. Barbara Hagan, a Wits student, Mr. Allan Fing, a trade unionist, and Turrent College writers, Mr. Mandla Thombi and Mr. Robert Adam.

All are on trial except for Mr. Van Heerden and Mr. De Beer who are detained.

A group of 11 detainees who were arrested in Cape Town in January this year are still in detention. They are Frank Anthony, Benjamin Julies, Lionel Scholtz, Roger Galant, Julian Sauls, Johannes Mannel, Thomas Barends, Gerrit Stellenberg, Alfred Appolos, Charles Chims and Frederic Hendricks.

Mr. Johnny Issel, a banned Mitchell’s Plain community leader, is still being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Modderbee prison near Benoni in the Transvaal. He was detained in November last year.
SA Law body’s plea on banning

Staff Reporter

The Association of Law Societies of South Africa will intercede with the authorities on behalf of banned attorney Mr Fink Hayson if he is not granted general permission to continue practising.

In a statement issued yesterday, the association’s president, Mr J E Knoll, said Mr Hayson was not completely barred from practising. The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg had been authorized to grant exemptions from the restrictions placed on him.

Detention

Mr Hayson, 39, a researcher attached to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, was served with a three-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act on April 5. He was released on March 25 after spending more than four months in detention.

In his statement, Mr Knoll repeated the association’s public stand on bannings.

"In effect, sentences are imposed on such persons without any trial at which the accused is given the opportunity of meeting accusations against him. The possibility of miscarriages of justice must be ever present."

Mr Knoll said the "injustice" was aggravated when a banning order prevented a person from earning his living in the way in which he was qualified to do.

"Such a result is particularly unfortunate in the case of the lawyer because it is easily capable of being seen (whether rightly or wrongly) as frustrating him in his duty to fearlessly represent his clients, and this is not in the interest of the proper administration of justice," he said.
Freed... then banned

SEVEN PEOPLE involved in the labour movement and education had a brief taste of freedom after months in detention... and then they were banned.

The two-year banning orders for four Port Elizabeth trade unionists came at the start of this month after they had been held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for nine months. They are Mr Dumile Makanda, the president of the Metal Assembly and Component Workers' Union of SA, Mr Sipho Pluvana, a union organiser, and two union members, Mr Maxwell Madlingunzi and Mr Zandile Mjwaze.

HAYSOM

This was followed by the three-year banning order imposed on a former student leader, Mr Nicholas 'Fink' Hayson, last week.

Mr Hayson, a lawyer with a special interest in labour matters, was a president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas). He was released after four months in detention just ten days before his banning order was imposed.

He was held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Two University of the Witwatersrand students, Mr Keith Coleman, 21, and Mr Clive van Heerden, 24, were banned last Wednesday, a few days after Mr Hayson.

The two postgraduate industrial sociology students were detained in October last year and released 12 days before their banning orders were imposed.

Both were former editors of Sauspa National, a student publication which was banned recently.

Harari tippe

THE first move toward Harari's invasion of the American charts has begun. Billboard, single Party as tops the record industry's single of the week.

PLUS 8 NEW PULSARS AND THOUSANDS IN PRIZES MUST BE WON.

HERE'S WHAT TO DO:

1. Visit your Daewoo dealer for purposes of collecting an entry form, examining the Pulsar on display or with 10 stickers attached thereto naming special features of the Pulsar range and test-driving the Pulsar available at the dealer.

2. Thereafter you must complete the entry form by providing your name, address and other information required. By marking 4 features of these referred to on the stickers you consider most important in the Pulsar range, by marking further 4 features you yourself find most important in the Pulsar which you have test-driven; and by completing in 12 words or less, a slogan commencing with the words 'I enjoyed test-driving the Pulsar because

3. Your entry must within the period prescribed under the Rules of Entry, be deposited in the camp/tion box provided for that purpose in your Daewoo dealer showroom. After you have ensured that your Daewoo dealer's stamp and signature have been affixed thereto.
Haysom can still practise

Own correspondent

DURBAN — Banned attorney Mr. Nicholas Haysom is not absolutely debarred from practising as the Johannesburg magistrate has been authorised to grant exemptions from the restrictions placed on him, according to the Association of Law Societies of South Africa.

This was said in a statement released yesterday following the association's inquiries into Mr. Haysom's three-year banning order, served on him shortly after he was released from detention last month.

"Should Mr. Haysom not, in any way of such exemptions, be granted general permission to practise the association will interfere with the authorities with a view to having his right to practise his profession restored to him," the statement added.

The statement said the injunctives of a banning order were further aggravated if it prevented the banned person from earning his living in the way he is qualified to do. It added that "such a result is particularly unfortunate in the case of the lawyer because it is easily capable of being seen as frustrating him in his duty fearlessly to represent clients and is not in the interest of proper administration of justice."
Lawyers back Haysom fight to practise

The Association of Law Societies has pledged to support banned attorney, Mr. Nicholas Hayson, in his fight to continue practising his profession.

The president of the association, Mr. J.E. Knoll, said that in terms of the two-year banning order served on Mr. Hayson he was not absolutely debarred from practising.

"The magistrate, Johannesburg, has been authorised to grant exemptions. However, should Mr. Hayson not be granted permission to practise, by way of an exemption, the association will intercede with the authorities with a view to having his right to practise his profession restored to him." According to Mr. Knoll, the association has been successful in similar cases in the past by ensuring that the person concerned could continue his career.

Mr. Hayson, a labour attorney who appeared for people facing charges under the Group Areas Act, was banned for 10 days after being released from police detention.

The order now makes it impossible for him to continue his Masters studies or to appear in court unless exemption is granted.

He has no way of making a living unless allowed to practise his profession. Commenting on the "effectiveness" of banning orders, Mr. Knoll said these "sentences without trial" could easily be imposed on innocent people, leading to a miscarriage of justice.

If the restrictions further prevented the individual from earning a living, the injustice was aggravated.
Banned ex-BPC man enters Wits

By LIZ McGREGOR

A BANNED black educationist, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, 39, became a full-time student at the University of the Witwatersrand this week — 18 months after he first applied for the necessary permission.

Mr Mazibuko — a former leading member of the banned black consciousness organisation, the Black People's Convention — was given permission by the Department of Justice on April 7 to start his second year of study for a Bachelor of Science degree.

He applied for permission in February last year. The university year started in mid-February — so he spent the two-week Easter vacation studying hard to catch up on the work he has missed.

Mr Mazibuko was also secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and a teacher at Soweto's Morris Isaacson High School at the time of the June 1976 unrest.

In September of that year he was detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act for two weeks and in October 1977 he was held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act for nearly a year.

In 1980, in what appeared to be a move away from his black consciousness philosophy, he helped found the nonracial National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa).

One of the restrictions of the three-year banning order served on Mr Mazibuko in July 1980 was that he could not enter any educational institution. This prevented him both from continuing his work at the South African College of Higher Education (Sached) and his studies as a part-time first-year BSc student.

He was later granted permission to continue his studies until the end of 1980 and to resume his job at Sached. However, the scope of his work at Sached had to change as he was precluded from attending meetings and from writing.

In February last year, he made another two applications — one to the Department of Justice to enter the second year of his studies and the other to the Department of Education and Training, for permission to study at a white university.

The Department of Education and Training gave its consent soon after he had applied — but the university year was almost over by the time he received a reply from the Justice Department.

At the beginning of this year, he again applied to continue his studies and on April 7 he was told permission to continue his studies had been granted.
The Dr Rick Turner murder case had been closed but any new information coming to hand was meticulously followed up, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) who asked whether the police had completed their investigation into the death of Dr Turner, the Natal university lecturer who was murdered at his home in Durban. Mr Le Grange said that as no progress could be made with the investigation owing to a lack of clues, the case was closed.
Priest’s ban may be lifted

THE five year banning order on Fr Smangaliso Mkhathsha, secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishop’s Conference (SABC), expires tomorrow.

Fr Mkhathsha — the first black priest to be banned — has been restricted to the magisterial district of Pretoria at the small township of Soshangwe between the hours of 6 am and 6 pm since 1977.

Born in Barberton, the priest was ordained in Lydenburg in 1965. From the following year he was the parish priest in Witbank until 1970.

He then went to the University of Louvain in Belgium to continue studies that he had started with the University of South Africa. In 1973 he graduated with a Masters degree in Theology.

He returned to South Africa and, as secretary of the SACNC Commission for Social Communications and secretary of the Commission for Christian Services,

he travelled widely locally and abroad attending international congresses and addressing seminars.

He was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act for four months between August and December 1976.

He was released without being charged. For the next five months he was back at work but then came the banning order.

A few months later he was again detained with more than 40 people during the October 19 1977 clampdown on black organisations and individuals at Modderbee Prison under the Internal Security Act. After 147 days he was released without trial.

By Nkopane Makobane

Bomb explosion

A BOMB explosion near the Oshakati Post Office in northern SWA/Namibia cracked windows and caused negligible damage at the weekend, the SWA Territory Force has revealed.

A territory force spokesman said no one was injured in the explosion, which apparently happened at night.

He said it was still uncertain what kind of explosive had been used, but the incident was being viewed as attempted sabotage.

The incident is the first known instance of urban sabotage since bombs exploded in Windhoek and Swakopmund in late 1979.

The timing of the explosion coincides with the strongest SWAPO infiltration yet into SWA/Namibia’s white farming areas around Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein, 300 km to the south-east of Oshakati. — AANS

OLD BUCK GIN

INCREDIBLE FIGHT FACTS: 6

The first black world heavyweight champ

Many authorities regard America’s Jack Johnson as the best all-round technician in heavyweight history. He became world champ in 1908, thanks to his power, skill and ring science. Johnson was a master of the now lost art of deceiving his opponents with simulated punches, and had a perfect stance.

He had a long string of impressive victories until unseated by the giant Big Jess Willard in 1915.

Rock burst kills two

A ROCK burst at the Western Deep Levels Gold Mine near Carletonville has left two miners dead and three missing, the mine announced yesterday.

The burst occurred at the Number 3 Shaft at 1.30 am.

The accident occurred in the Carbon Leader workings east of the shaft system at a depth of some 2 700 metres below surface.

Rescue operations are still in progress, and an area covering some 10 working panels has been affected. — Sapa.
FREED: Lawrence Molatihgo Ntlota.

**Ntlota is released**

*By LEN KALANE*

A banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntlota, has been released from jail after spending two separate six months sentences.

Both sentences were for breaking his banning order on two separate occasions. He went to jail last year in March after a Johannesberg magistrate had sentenced him to six months.

But after spending about five months for the first banning order offence, Ntlota was taken from the Leeukop Prison to a Johannesburg magistrate to face a further similar charge which earned him another six months in September last year.

The first Ntlota charge was that he had attended an illegal gathering on October 19, in 1980 at a school in Kagiso. This, according to evidence in court, broke two clauses in his banning order. The October 19 gathering was to commemorate "Black Wednesday" when the Government banned the World Newspapers and several black organisations in 1977.

Ntlota was released on R200 bail for this charge but he was again arrested in Ermelo by Security Police while travelling with friends in February last year. He was kept in police custody under the General Law Amendment Act which allows for 14 days' detention, his bail was treated, and finally got a six months' sentence for attending the Kagiso gathering.

While in jail, Ntlota, who is a former executive member of the Young Christian Workers (YCW), was brought before court again to face the charge of being in Ermelo — breaking his banning order; of leaving the Krugersdorp magisterial area. He got another six months.

Ntlota was released about two weeks ago from the Leeukop prison.

Security Police picked him up from Leeukop and took him to the police headquarters in Krugersdorp where they finally released him.

His banning order expired in 1983, and he may not be quoted in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Address: P.O. Box Cape 8000

Officials: Secretary

Area of Operation:

Founded:

Registration: Yes

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(021) 554691
PRETORIA — The secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), Father Smangaliso Mkhathwawa, was yesterday served with a banning order shortly before the expiry of an existing order.

The reimposition of the banning order on Father Mkhathwawa, a top official of the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa, came as the region's bishops prepared to leave Rome after visiting the Pope this week.

Father Mkhathwawa's first five-year banning order expired last night.

A new, three-year order was served on him at the Pretoria offices of the SACBC this morning, according to a statement issued by the secretariat.

The terms of the new banning order on Father Mkhathwawa, appointed secretary-general last year, were the same as those of the old one.

The statement said:

"Father Mkhathwawa is once again restricted to the Pretoria magisterial district, which includes Sothoehu, where his St Charles Lwanga parish is situated.

"He is prohibited from leaving his parish before 6am and after 6pm.

"He is prohibited from entering any other black township, black hostel, compound or village and from entering any educational institution.

"He cannot attend any social or political gatherings and is prohibited from receiving any visitor in his residential area."

He was detained in 1976, banned in 1977 and detained again when the government acted against numerous black organizations in October 1977.

Prior to his first banning, Father Mkhathwawa, a masters degree graduate of the University of Louvain in Belgium, played a tremendous role in propagating the Christian faith," the statement said — Sapa.

(1) Applied for registration but objections raised by other registered unions.
Second banning for clergyman

Father Smangaliso Mkhathwana, secretary-general of the Southern African Bishops' Conference, has been banned for a second time for three years. Father Mkhathwana's first banning order was due to expire on April 30. He received a three-year banning order at the offices of the Bishops' conference in Pretoria on Friday. The terms of the old order have been renewed. He is restricted to the Pretoria area and is prohibited from entering any black township, hostel, compound or any educational institution.

Father Mkhathwana was first detained in August 1976 until the end of the year. His release was followed by a five-year banning order served on him in June 1977.
Priest's re-banning a cruel blow, says Hurley

LAST week's banning of the secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Father Smapaliso Mkhathwa, was described by Archbishop Dennis Hurley yesterday as a cruel blow.

Father Mkhathwa was banned on Friday for a further three years, after finishing a five-year banning order.

Dr Hurley, who is president of the Bishops' Conference, said in a statement: "When an unjust system has been upheld, classical institutions and practices ensuring justice have to be discarded — independent judiciary, open courts, fair trial, witnesses and cross-examination.

"As president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, I vigorously protest against the extension of the banning order on Father Mkhathwa." — Sapa.
Whether his Department reviews banning orders (a) at set intervals and (b) on a regular basis: if so, (i) at what intervals, (ii) on what basis and (iii) by whom are banning orders reviewed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
(for the Minister of Justice):

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) Not applicable.

(ii) Continuously.

(iii) The Minister of Justice.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A banning order on Mr Charles Nqakula, a former acting president of the Media workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) has been lifted.

A banning order on Mr Mzwandelile Mbilini, a former regional director of the now banned Black People's Convention, has also been lifted.

The men were informed of the withdrawal of the orders by the security police yesterday.

Mr Nqakula was banned last July when he was acting president of Mwasa. He had resigned as a Daily Dispatch reporter two days before he was banned. He recently started working as a programme officer for the Zingisa Educational project in Zwelitsha.

Mr Nqakula said he was looking forward to attending the Mwasa congress in Cape Town in July.

Mr Mbilini said that although he was glad about the withdrawal of the ban he was still concerned about other restricted people and hoped their bans would be lifted soon. — DDR

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**Notes:**

- Report on the South African Union
- Year membership
- African, coloured, and white members
- Total membership
The Lawyers for Human Rights group on the Witwatersrand has called a public meeting next week to discuss detention and solitary confinement to coincide with the parliamentary debate on the Internal Security Bill.

The meeting follows a protest to the Government earlier this week by top South African lawyers about the Security Bill proposals.

A delegation from the Association of Law Societies of South Africa and the General Council of the Bar told the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. le Grange, that the Bill did not provide effective safeguards against injustice and abuse.

The meeting will be held in Selborne Hall at the Johannesburg City Hall next Wednesday at 1.05 pm. The speakers are Mr S Kentridge SC and Professor S J Saunders, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town.

Mr Kentridge will discuss the legal aspects of detention without trial and Professor Saunders will speak on the medical aspects of solitary confinement.
MWASA WELCOME UNBANNING ORDER

JOHANNESBURG — The acting president of the Media Workers’ Association of South Africa said yesterday that it was with a sense of relief that the association had received the news that one of its senior executive members, Mr. Charles Nqakula, had had his banning order lifted.

“Our joy has, however, been soured by the fact of the unnecessary banning of Mr. Nqakula and other officials of our organization, including Mr. Zwelethi Sisulu, which has greatly hampered our progress,” the association said in a statement released through Sapa yesterday.

“We have always been convinced that Mr. Nqakula — and for that matter all people under banning orders — are the victims of a repressive government that misuses its power to silence those who speak out against its interests.

“The fact that Mr. Nqakula has been confined to Zwelithini Township near King William’s Town for more than six months — unable to practice his profession or attend gatherings — and then having his banning lifted, shows there was no substance in the government attitude that he be silenced.”

The association hoped the government would see the futility of its approach to “security” and allow freedom for all the people of this country to speak out and work for a just society in both the labour and political spheres.

— Sapa
DURBAN - Mr Pravin Gordhan, who was released yesterday after 299 days in detention, has been banned for three years.

He was arrested on November 27.

A pharmacist and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, he was dismissed from his job at King Edward VIII Hospital in January.

His wife Pravina said that in terms of his banning order Mr Gordhan is restricted to his flat between 7 pm and 8 am.
Detainee banned

AN EXECUTIVE member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Pravin Gordhan, who has been held in detention since November 27 last year, was released yesterday.

Mrs Pravina Gordhan said her husband had been released about 3.30 p.m. but before leaving C R Swart Square he was served with a three year banning order. He has also been placed under house arrest, she said.

The second in command of the security police in Durban, Col I Coetzee, confirmed last night that Mr Gordhan had been released and said he had been served with a restriction order.
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P. 11

9) Mckernon Chairs
10) Allisaf
11) Visa
12) Craft Engineering
3) Stone Street & Hansen
5) Balcons

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gate Street
Durban

Area of Operation: Transvaal

Registered: 1973

Recognition:
1) Terminating any previous agreement.
2) Paying of a pension fund.
3) Autonomy within the firm.
4) Harassment in the workplace.
5) Protection of workers in the workplace.
6) A guarantee of work after the fourth year of employment.
7) An increase of 6% and a wage of R1000.
8) Payment of sick leave.
9) An effective employee-oriented management.

May 1982
**Gordhan banned**

MR PRAVIN Gordhan, who was released last week after spending 229 days in detention, has been banned for three years.

The Durban pharmacist was arrested on November 27 last year.

An executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, he was dismissed from his job at the King Edward VIII Hospital in January this year.

His wife, Mrs Pravina Gordhan, said in terms of his banning order he was restricted to his flat in Prince Edward Street between 7 pm and 6 am every day.

**Membership**

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**Address:** 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

**Telephone:** (031) 69215

**Officials:** Secretary: D. Sibabi

**Area of Operation:** Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

**Founded:** 1973

**Registration:** See note on POSATU registration, p.11

**Recognition:**
1) Tensile Rubber
2) Precision Tools
3) Automatic Plating
4) Hendrick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

**Membership:** 1981 = 24 300
BAN ON JOURNALIST LIFTED

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Mr. Don Mattera, a journalist on the Star and a published poet, was unban-
ned last night after being silenced for eight and a half years.

At the time of his banning, Mr. Mattera was a member of the outlawed Black People's Convention and a front runner in the Black Consciousness movement. His banning order re-
stricted him from attending any political gatherings, addressing pupils or students and from writ-
ing.

The Star negotiated with the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Krut-
er, for the relaxation of the banning order to enable Mr. Mattera to con-
tinue his work as a sub-
editor. His banning order expired on October 31, 1976 but was re-
newed again the following day.

It was due to expire on October 31, 1983. Mr. Mattera's poems and extracts, of his writing have appeared worldwide in magazines and other publications. He has won several awards for his writing.

MANUFACTURING

South African Federation of Trade Unions (S.A.F.U.)
Southern Africa Transport, Postal and General Workers Association
S.A. Professional, Clerical and Technical Employees Association
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Electricians, Iron and Steel Workers and Workers Society

The trade and industrial unions.

MINING AND QUARRYING

The National Congress of South Africa

MANUFACTURING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

General and Allied Workers' Union

NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS

General workers unions have not been mentioned.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1982 ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
Ban on newsmen lifted

Mr. Don Mathers, a journalist with The Star and a published poet, was unbanned last night after being silenced for 8½ years.

At the time of his banning, Mr. Mathers was a member of the newly banned Black People's Convention and a front-runner in the 'Black Consciousness Movement.'

His banning order restricted him from attending any political gatherings, addressing pupils or students and from writing.

The Star negotiated with the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, for the relaxation of the banning order to enable Mr. Mathers to continue his work as a sub-editor.

His banning order expired on October 31, 1978 but was renewed again the next day. It was due to expire on October 31, 1983.

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MARCH 28 1982

PREVENTION OF COMMUNICATIONS IN CONCENTRATION CAMP... ALL THE TOWN HALLS, EXCEPT THE MAIN ONE, ARE NOW IN USE AND THE REST ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED.

A report from Pretoria, March 28, 1982, says that the new buildings are being erected to house the increasing number of political prisoners.

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MARCH 29 1982

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

General Workers' Union

General Workers' Union has not been featured

The full extent of the operation of the following unions has not been featured according to the standard industrial classification.

General Workers' Union

Food and Clothing Workers

Ford, Deere & Allis Workers

Reddy's Libby Employees

Black Agricultural Workers

Warehouse Employees

National Federation of Workers

Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing
DURBAN.—Durban attorney Mr M J Naidoo was yesterday served with a two-year banning order, the Daily News reported.

The second Natal Indian Congress executive member to be banned within a week, Mr Naidoo was the organisation’s acting chairman.

Mr Pravin Gordhan was served with a three-year banning order last Friday after more than five months in detention. — Sapa.
Police said the businessman was arrested in Van Riebeeck Street, Kuils River, by two policemen, Const S J de Beer and Const J H Gerber, on normal patrol duty.

They noticed a car with a registration number which had earlier been circulated in connection with the case. They asked the driver to pull to the side of the road and later arrested him.

Last night the man was being questioned by Capt Ockers.

that a Puma helicopter, which can carry up to 20 troops, had been brought down by a ship-to-air missile over Port Stanley.

**Documents**

But the ministry said it had no details of casualties.

Reports from the task force correspondents also reported that pilots who had attacked the Narwal doomed stragglers in lifeboats, as claimed by Argentina.

The British destroyer HMS Sheffield, reduced to a burnout floating hulk by an Argentinian missile, sank yesterday.

**Transfirmed**

Twenty sailors had died when the 3500-ton warship, built in 1971, was holed by an Exocet missile fired by an Argentinian fighter-bomber last Tuesday.

The liner, Q.E. 2, has not been identified.

**Molden concedes ban on head**

**Mercury Reporter**

The Natal Indian Congress yesterday condemned what it called ‘unwanted banning’ for two years of its acting president, Mr M J Naidoo, a Durban lawyer.

The NIC’s new president, Mr R Ramesar, said Mr Naidoo, 31, was visited at about noon by two security policemen at his office in CNR House and served with orders.

They were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, on April 14. The orders expire on March 31, 1984.

The Security Police confirmed that orders had been served on Mr Naidoo ‘to restrict’ him.

One order in terms of Section 9 of the Internal Security Act prohibits him from attending political or other gatherings, including gatherings of pupils, and social functions.

The other, in terms of Section 10 of the Act, restricts his movements to Durban and Pinetown and orders him to report to the Sydenham Police Station on Mondays between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

He is barred from leaving his residence, 33 Daintree Avenue, Ashville, between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. weekdays and from 2 p.m. on Saturdays and public holidays.

He may receive only his doctor, son and daughter, Mr and Mrs Jeyendra Naidoo, and daughter, Miss Kamilla Naidoo.

**Murder m**

**Crime Reporter**

POLICE have opened a murder dossier discovery of the body of a 50-year-old 1 beachfront restaurant on Saturday morning.

Police identified the man as Mr Hugh Brady, staying with his wife at the Malibu Hotel.

Mr Brady was found lying on the pavement near the Tong Lok restaurant in Point Road on Saturday. Shortly before the police had died.

Mr Brady, from Britain, was in South Africa on a temporary work permit and was due to return to the UK. Police believe he was robbed as peace and a photograph of him were found.

**Special surfboard is missing**

**Mercury Reporter**

BEREA police are looking for a 3 m long white surfboard with the figure 32 painted on it.

The hand-crafted, tailor-made board, which has depressions in it for a kneeling rider, is urgently required for a lifesaving competition at Umhlanga this weekend.

**Legal opinion sought over drying plant**

**Municipal Reporter**

THE Durban City Council's Health and Housing Committee has decided to seek advice from senior counsel on a legal issue concerning a sorghum drying plant which has upset Seaview and Rossburgh residents.

Mrs Sybil Holt, city officials and the legal representatives for the plant and the Rossburgh Residents Association met on site to discuss and investigate the problem.

The inspection was followed by a Housing Committee meeting which
Banning orders on
two Rand poets lifted

JOHANNESBURG. — Two banned Johannesburg poets, Mr Don Mattera and Mr Vuyissele Mdlaleni, had their banning orders lifted yesterday.

Mr Mattera, 47, a former member of the banned Black People's Convention, worked as a sub-editor on the Star — with special permission from the Minister of Justice — during his eight-and-a-half years as a banned person.

Mr Mdlaleni was banned in 1978 after charges against him under the Internal Security Act had been dropped.

Mr Mattera an Eldorado Park father of six, said his years of isolation were "a vicious blow."

"Only those close to me know how one burns in the anguish of being unloved and unwanted in one's own land among one's own people," he said yesterday.

He described his unbanning as "a big trick" as long as others continued to be banned.

Miss Nadine Gordimer, another internationally-acclaimed South African writer, said yesterday that she was delighted Mr Mattera had been unbanned, but could not rejoice fully while others were still banned.

"The manner in which Mr Mattera was punished for no reason stifled his talents, and I am sure he was often tempted to leave the country," she said.

"His friends and colleagues among writers are delighted he stayed and hope he will write again — something he has found impossible to do over the past years."
Don Mattera's ban lifted

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

MR DONALD "Bra Don" Mattera, an exponent of the black consciousness movement and one of the country's leading poets, was yesterday unbanned after being silenced for eight-and-a-half years.

He is the second black journalist in the country whose banning order has been lifted by the Government within a week. Mr Charles Nqakula, of East London Daily Dispatch, had his ban lifted last week.

In terms of his banning order he was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, barred from attending any political gatherings and addressing pupils or students, and from writing. He is a sub-editor at the Star and a published poet.

Shortly after his ban the Star negotiated with the Government for the relaxation of the banning order so as to enable him to continue with his work as sub-editor.

Mr Mattera, whose banning order was due to expire on October 31 next year, has won several awards for his writings.

When asked to comment on the lifting of the ban, Mr Mattera said the ban had not changed him from what he wanted — the liberation of a black man from the shackles of the oppressive laws in the country.

"At this time and moment I think about a large number of my brothers and sisters who are banned, in detention, and who are continuously being harassed by police."
Mabasa's banning order lifted

A FOUNDER member of the Azanian People's Organisation and exponent of the black consciousness movement Mr Lybos Mabasa, has had his three years' banning order lifted by the South African Government.

At the same time, Mr Vuyisile Maleleni, poet and national executive member of the now banned Black People's Convention, has also been reported to have had his banning order lifted.

The lifting of the ban on the men comes within a week of two journalists also having their ban lifted by the Government. The two journalists are: Mr Charles Nqakula, senior reporter on the 'East London Daily Dispatch' and Mr Don Mattera, a sub-editor at 'The Star' in Johannesburg.

In terms of his banning order Mr Mabasa was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, barred from attending public gatherings addressing pupils and this disabled him to continue his work at the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached).

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial
Chemical and Allied Work
Chemical Workers Industri
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial
Engineering and Allied W
Engineering Industrial W
Federated Mining, Explos
Industrial Salaried Staff
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers
National Union of Engineers
National Union of Motor As
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Work
Steel, Engineering and Alli
Umbogintwini Industrial Work
Weskaapense Plofstof & Chem

Non-Metallic Mineral Prod
Building, Construction and
Glass & Allied Workers Unio
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Uni
National Union of Brick and
Transport & General Workers

Base Metal Industries and Ma
Machinery and Equipment
Amalgamated Engineering Unio
Amalgamated Society of Wood
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industri Workers Union of S.A.
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.
Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA — The Publications Appeal Board yesterday lifted the ban on a novel by the acclaimed South African author Sipho Sepamla.

The novel, "Ride on a Whirlwind", which deals with the 1976 uprising in Soweto, was banned by a committee for publications after they found it could endanger state security and create racial animosity.

The publisher, Mr. A. Donker, appealed against the ban and a board chaired by Professor Kehus van Rooyen upheld the appeal.

Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, appearing for Mr. Donker, said the book would contribute to a greater understanding by whites of black living conditions.

Professor Dugard said the novel was a descriptive narrative of events during the 1976 uprising and said newspapers as well as the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had dealt with the same subject matter.
Banned man charged with breaking order

Staff Reporter

A RYLANDS man who allegedly broke the terms of a banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district appeared in Parow Regional Court yesterday.

Janalludien Hamdulay, 26, pleaded not guilty to the charge at a previous hearing.

The State alleged that he broke the banning order by working at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works, in Moody Avenue, Epping, between June 8 and June 15 last year.

Mr Hamdulay's banning order expires on October 13, 1985. It was served on him on November 25, 1980.

Mr Hamdulay conceded yesterday that a banning order was served on him prohibiting him from leaving the Wynberg magisterial district and that he had entered the factory. He said, however, that he had not intended breaking the terms of the banning. He contended that he had misunderstood the order, which had not been clear.

The hearing was adjourned to June 3.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. Mr W B Badenhorst prosecuted. Mr A M Omar appeared for Mr Hamdulay.
The first week of freedom

By DON MATHERA

The first week. What can I say about the first week of my unbanning; my so-called freedom?

I was and still am suspended between two worlds. The world of Self and world outside with its many human paradoxes. It was in the latter that things seemed so unreal. I moved about as one drugged by the sheer disbelief of what was happening to me. I was neither here nor there.

Voices spoke to me mechanically and I replied mechanically. It seemed so unreal. Handshakes, greeting cards, and even a bouquet of beautiful red roses. What had I done to deserve such warmth and open displays of affection when only yesterday I was a stranger among my people?

On Saturday at a poetry reading, five young black actors dramatised some of my poems as a sign that I had returned to the land of the living, my eyes watered briefly. Was I dead? Does a banning order really kill?

This is a mystery known only to the banned and can best be answered through the Self. For it is in the Self that the real dying takes place.

Sunday I attended a lecture in Soweto on the black Press in America. I instinctively chose a seat near an open window in case I had to make a quick exit. Height did not bother me. Fear is always the ruler.

We rode around Soweto visiting friends and fellow journalists; some of whom I last saw eight years ago. The reunions were deep and fraternal, almost unique.

The outside world is enigmatic. Some people can watch a person being consigned to oblivion without saying a word or lifting a finger because of fear. Others are ready to lay down their lives. This is the paradox of the South African dilemma: not all men are their brothers’ keepers.

As I write this, I am filled with deep sadness for those who are still banned, house-arrested and in detention. Those for whom it will neither be day nor night. The twilight people of South Africa...

God be with them.
Parliamentary Staff

THE official Opposition yesterday pleaded for courts of law to decide on the banning of publications and organisations, rather than their being judged by "political opponents".

The plea came during the committee stage debate on the Internal Security Bill.

The FPF proposed amendments calling for two clauses — one providing for organisations to be declared unlawful, and the other for publications to be prohibited — to be negated.

The clause providing for banning organisations allows the Minister of Law and Order to declare an organisation unlawful if he is satisfied that it engages in activities which endanger the security of the State.

This was opposed by Dr Alex Boraine (FFP Pinelands), who said organisations should be judged by the courts, not their political opponents. The clause neglected the normal process of law.

The Minister, Mr Louis Le Grange, replied that the legislation had been brought to Parliament because the Government considered it was in the country's interests in the current situation.

It appeared that the FFP objected in principle to the declaration of organisations unlawful. He declared that unlawful organisations would obviously not be cumbered under a FPF government.

Dr Boraine's amendment calling for the clause to be negated was defeated in a division in which the NRP and the CP voted with the Government.

Mr Dave Dalling (FFP Sandton) opposed a clause giving the Minister the power to stop publication of any periodical he believed could endanger State security, promote communism or incite racial tension.

He said the FPF believed that literature or publications that incited violence, or had as their objective the aim of inflaming racial tension or overthrowing the Government by other than democratic means, should not be allowed free rein in the country. To allow them free rein would result in anarchy.

However, in imposing curbs on publications certain basic principles should apply. Control of publications should not be exercised by politicians in effect giving them power to squash an opponent's publications.

Mr Dalling said the fatal flaw in the clause was that the Minister had the power to make the decisions. Instead of holding the power of life and death over newspapers the Minister and his staff should have no greater status than that of a complainant in a court case.

Mr Dalling also expressed concern that the provision could be applied against those who were not revolutionaries communists or terrorists. He cited the example of Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the closed World newspaper, as an example. "No-one can say Mr Qoboza is a communist," he said.

Mr Le Grange replied that State security made it necessary in some cases to use faster and more streamlined methods than could be provided through the normal process of the law.

The clause was passed after another division in which the NRP and CP again voted with the Government.

Le Grange rejects pleas

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, yesterday rejected opposition pleas that the Chief Justice be empowered to overrule merit decisions taken by the Minister to ban or prohibit organisations and publications.

Speaking in the committee-stage debate on the Internal Security Bill, Mr Le Grange said the Government was adamant that the executive — and not the judiciary — was the highest State authority where security was concerned.

This issue was raised in the assembly during the debate on Clause 3 of the Bill. The clause provides for review procedures in respect of organisations declared unlawful or publications prohibited by the Minister in terms of certain provisions of the Bill.

Provision is made for the Chief Justice to consider documents and information submitted to him and to set aside, under certain circumstances, steps taken by the Minister.

The grounds on which the Chief Justice, or a judge of appeal designated by him, may set aside steps taken by the Minister are: if the Minister exceeded his powers or acted in bad faith.

Mr W. Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point), leader of the New Republic Party, said the Chief Justice should have the right to set aside a decision of the Minister on the grounds of the factual report on the case in question.

Mr Raw suggested also that the Minister should be accountable to Parliament in respect of matters submitted to the Chief Justice for consideration.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said it was advisable to allow the Chief Justice to overrule, on the merits of the case, a decision taken by the Minister.

Replying, Mr Le Grange said the position was the principle of the matter was the principle of who was the highest authority on security matters.

The Rabie Commission’s report had stated that the executive was the highest authority when it came to State security.

Mr Raw said all he was asking was that when the Chief Justice was allowed to look at a matter, that the facts also be taken into account.

Such a procedure would be acceptable to the public and to the world. It would counter criticism that South Africa was using "totalitarian" methods.

It would have great value for South Africa internationally without taking away the Minister’s powers.

Mr Le Grange rejected the opposition arguments. The clause was passed after opposition pleas to Mr Le Grange to reconsider his
Protest at NIC bannings

Mercury Reporter

The wives of two banned Natal Indian Congress executives, Mr M J Naidoo and Mr Pravin Gordhan, were last night given a standing ovation by nearly 1 000 Indians, blacks and whites at a meeting called by the NIC to protest against bannings and detentions.

NIC vice-president Jerry Coovadia condemned the bannings and said he suspected the Government’s latest actions were to ‘pre-empt’ campaigns to oppose the President’s Council’s proposals on power-sharing.

Judging from the tremendous success of campaigns to persuade Indians to reject the South African Indian Council at its elections last November, the Government must be concerned about what he called the ‘organising abilities’ of both Mr Naidoo and Mr Gordhan.

Mr D K Singh, chairman of the Durban Housing Action Committee, described bannings as a means to silence people who had the ‘guilt to oppose’ unjust laws. He said they could not be justified because all that the leaders were asking were for ordinary rights.

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches, who was introduced by meeting chairman Paul David as the ‘main attraction’, also lashed out at bannings and challenged the Government to take people to court.

The bishop then went on to reject the President’s Council’s proposals which, he said, contained a ‘subtle bait’ to draw Indians and coloureds into a white laager.

‘You may find in them a short-term advantage, but the blacks will never forgive you,’ he said.
Parliamentary Staff

THE Government was yesterday accused of "swiping" R196 000 — the money raised from the liquidation of the assets of organisations banned in 1977 — for the State Revenue Fund.

The accusation was made by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) when she opposed a clause in the Internal Security Bill during the committee stage of the Bill in the Assembly.

Mrs Suzman said she would not move one of the amendments to the clause she had intended to. The amendment, which was printed on the order paper, called for the omission of a paragraph in the clause providing for the Minister of Justice to designate a person to liquidate the assets held by an unlawful organisation.

Although she was no longer calling for the omission of the provision, she said she had some comments to make on it. She said she understood that about R196 000 — "a considerable amount of money" — had been realised from the liquidation of assets of organisations which were banned in 1977.

Although the law provided for this money to be granted to a scientific or cultural organisation, no such organisation would touch the "tainted money", and now in terms of the Internal Security Bill it would be paid into the State Revenue Fund. "It has now been swiped by the State," she said.

Mrs Suzman also objected to another provision in the clause which prohibits anyone from being in possession of anything indicating that he was a member of an unlawful organisation.

She argued that such people were often subject to raids by Security Police, and could innocently have retained some forgotten object, such as a badge or pamphlet from a banned organisation, in a bottom drawer.

If this was discovered the person could be in serious trouble. She felt the provision was "going too far."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the question of possession was not always as innocent as portrayed by Mrs Suzman, and the provision in the clause could not be left out.

The clause was passed by the committee after the objection of the official opposition was recorded.
The 10 members of the Progressive Federal Party in the Cape Provincial Council today unanimously condemned bannings and detentions.

In a statement issued at the start of the Week of the Innocent, they said they were deeply disturbed “by the unattended arbitrary action taken against increasing numbers of our fellow citizens in the form of bannings and detentions.

“The consequent destruction of the rule of law is not in the slightest way justified. It is essential that the public continues to be reminded that all people in detention are innocent until found guilty and that all who are banned are innocent.

“At the stroke of a pen, a list of normal activities are made illegal for those who are banned.

“TORTURE”

“Solitary confinement and continued accounts of torture are a cause of severe concern, notwithstanding official denials. The Internal Security Bill, at present before Parliament, holds no prospect of improvement. Claims that detainees fake mental illness are unsupported and we reject such claims. More and more South Africans will no longer be fooled.

“We stand by every South African’s right to liberty. We condemn totally the National Party Government’s dismissal of the urgent plea for a return to the rule of law.”
ANC man to see banned son and family

Johannesburg. — For the first time since he was imprisoned for life for sabotage in 1964, African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu will be able to see his banned son, Zwelakhe, with his family at the same time.

Zwelakhe and his wife, Zodiwa, with their son, Mbuyise-Zwelethu, leave for Cape Town tomorrow night.

Their destination is Pollsmoor Prison where Sisulu and other ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela, are held.

DIVIDED INTO THREE

They will be with Sisulu for one and a half hours.

The time will be divided into three 30 minute sessions.

Workers will see him on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Zwelakhe is the banned president of the Media Workers Association of SA and his wife is a radiographer at Baragwanath Hospital.

In August Zwelakhe's elder brother, Mr Mlungisi Sisulu, will be taking his family to see his father who turned 70 last week.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
Transport & General Workers Union

Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.
Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union
Bishop refused to pray

By Nkopane Makobane

Father Smangaliso Mkhatswana, secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (Sabc), has been refused permission to celebrate Holy Mass at the St John Vianny Seminary in Waterkloof, Pretoria, this evening.

Father Mkhatswana, whose five-year banning order was extended to a further period of three years last month, had to say Mass at a weekend of prayer for Christian unity.

According to his lawyer, the chief magistrate of Pretoria this week refused, without reason, to grant him permission to be absent from his Mabopane East parish between the hours of 6 and 10 pm tonight.

An application had been made with the magistrate for exemption from the provision of the banning order that restricts him to one magisterial district.

Commenting on the matter, Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Sabc said: "The demands for national security are devastating. They require that a banned priest be refused permission to accept an invitation to conduct a church service in a seminary. The values for national security obviously transcend those of Christianity."

"Adding his voice, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, described the whole thing as scandalous and mind-boggling.

"I must say it is utterly unbelievable even if the authorities claim he is engaged in subversive activities."
The commission does not see all these aspects as
problems. It has been developed since the college
idea is firmly based in the voluntary co-operation of
universities. If a university does not wish to enter
into such an association its autonomy would not be
prejudiced. Even if a university were to agree to
share control over physical facilities, the university
its autonomy would still be protected. The
commission adopted the approach that where the State
virtually subsidises the acquisition of land and buildings
in full, such facilities should be regarded as public
property. It is also its approach to the
influence of the autonomy of colleges (excluding private
colleges) over the question of secondary importance.
It is an arrangement of secondary importance in
regard to physical facilities - ground, bricks and mortar.

On the other hand, the importance of the
autonomous college and its control over
the decision making process. They had the
final say in the funding and management of the
institution and the ability to make decisions
affecting the future of the college and its students.

The commission also established that
universities should be free to enter into
agreements with other institutions, but these
decisions must be made in the best interests of
the students and the institution. This autonomy
would not be prejudiced by the agreement.

In conclusion, the commission recommended
that universities should have autonomy over
physical facilities and that the State should
virtually subsidise the acquisition of land and
buildings. This would ensure that universities
could make decisions that were in the best
interests of the students and the institution.

The commission also recommended that
universities should be free to enter into
agreements with other institutions, but these
decisions must be made in the best interests of
the students and the institution. This autonomy
would not be prejudiced by the agreement.
Banning orders expire - are they now really free?

By SAM MABE

DR MAMPHLELA Ramphela, the banned for-
mer close associate of the late black consciousness
leader, Mr Steve Biko, is one of six people whose
five year banning orders were to have expired yest-

erday.

Another man who was banned for five
years in 1979 had his
banning order lifted last
week. He is Mr Fikile
Minda of Ginsberg near
King William's Town.
He was banned after his
release from detention
under Section Six of the
Terrorism Act.

In the past six
months, two well-known
figures have had their
banning orders renewed
after expiry. They are
Mrs Nomzamo Winnie
Mandela, banned and
eries to Brandfort in
the Orange Free State,
and Father Smapuliso
Mchathwana of Pretoria.

But there are also sev-
eral other people whose
banning orders were
lifted long before they
were due to expire.
They include, among
others, founder mem-
bers of Azapo, Messrs
Ishaq Mchathwana and
Lybon Mabasa.

Mr Charles Nqakula,
president of the Media
Workers Association of
South Africa, enjoyed
one of the shortest term
under a banning order.
His three-year banning
order, signed by the
Minister of Justice in
December 1980, was

served seven months
later in July 1981 and
the order was lifted after
10 months.

At the time she was
banned, Dr Ramphela
was superintendent of
Zanelempilo Clinic in
King William's Town.
She was banned a few
months before Mr Biko,
who was also banned
and died in detention.

When she was
banned, she was also
banned to a township
called Lenyenye near
Tzaneen, where she
was, however, allowed
to continue her medical
practice.

FREE AGAIN? Dr Mamphela Ramphela's bann-
ing order expired yesterday. Will it be renewed?
Doctor banned again

DR MAMPHLELA RAMPHELE, the black consciousness leader whose five-year banning order expired on Monday, has been banned for another two years.

This was confirmed yesterday by a member of the Ramphele family, who said Security Police arrived at Dr Ramphele's home in Lenye-ye, near Tzaneen, on Monday afternoon, to serve her with the two-year order.

According to the order, which once more restricts the doctor to Lenye-ye Township, she may not work for Black Community Programme or Ezizenele Functional Group, or have anything to do with the two organisations.

"But these are non-existent organisations and I wonder how Dr Ramphele comes to be restricted from working or having anything to do with organisations she does, not even know," commented a family member.

However, Dr Ramphele is not under house arrest and her practice as a doctor is not affected by the banning order. Earlier this year, the Government relaxed her order to allow her to attend courses in tropical diseases at the University of the Witwatersrand.

None of the other five people whose banning orders expired on May 31 had them renewed.

**By SAM MABE**

**BANNED:** Dr Mamphela Ramphele.

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**Wire Gang suspects in court**

NINE alleged members of the notorious "Wire Gang" appeared briefly in a packed Soweto Regional Court yesterday charged with armed robbery.

The nine are: Mr Jack Masabo (33) of Zone 4 Pinvivile, Mr Koos Sibeko (27) of Dlamini, Mr Elliot Baloyi (20) of Tshelewelo, Mr Raxon Mathebula of Klipspruit, Mr Mack Ngunebi of Zone 5 Meadowlands, Mr Vusi Manana (23) of Zone 7 Meadowlands, Mr Sydney Kaitali of Zone 9 Meadowlands, Mr Morris Macebebe of Zone 10 Meadowlands and Mr Samuel Ngubeni of Klipspruit.

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**Terror trial postponed**

THE trial of three men charged with high treason, attempted murder and offences under sections of the Terrorism Act has been postponed until August 2 in the Pretoria High Court.

The three men, Mr Patrick Maquela, Mr Mboniswa Maquhutwa and Mr Seth Gabu, were to have appeared in court yesterday but their counsel was granted an adjournment by Mr Justice J A van Heerden.

The charges relate to the detonation of explosives at a railway line at Umbuzo Bridge, the Defence Force recruiting office, the Centrafik three businesses and two offices in Durban.

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**Chur**

A man has been arrested in connection with the Mapetta tragedy. Two cars...
Second banning order for doctor

Medical practitioner and colleague of the late Steve Biko, Dr. Ramphele Ramphole, has again been banned by the Government.

The banning order is effective from yesterday and will be in force until May 31, 1984.

The first five-year banning order on Dr. Ramphele expired on Monday but was immediately renewed for two years.

She is prohibited from attending any gatherings and may not leave the magisterial district of Lenyene township, near Tranen, without permission.

Dr. Ramphele, a close associate of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in Security Police custody, was first banned in 1977 while working at the Zunepulo Clinic in King William's Town.

She was banished to Lenyene but returned to work at Zunepulo because the identity number on the banning order was incorrect. Legal advisers told her that technically it could be another Dr. Ramphele who had been banned.

Security Police in the eastern Cape served a fresh banning order with her correct identity number on it and she had to return to Tranen.
Dr Ramphele, Biko's friend, banned again

JOHANNESBURG. — Medical practitioner and colleague of the late Steve Biko, Dr Ramphele Ramphele, has been banned again by the government and is confined to the Lenyanane township in the Northern Transvaal.

Her two-year banning order was effective from Tuesday and will be in force till May 31, 1984. Her first five-year banning order expired on Monday.

In terms of the order she is prohibited from attending any gatherings and may not leave the magisterial district of Lenyanane township near Transvaal without permission.

Dr Ramphele, a close associate of the late Steve Biko who died in security police custody, was first banned in 1977 while she worked as a medical practitioner in King William's Town. The clinic was a project of the banned Black Community Programmes.

On her banning she was immediately banished to Lenyanane, but was back at work within a few days, as her identity number on the banning order was incorrect. Security police in the Eastern Cape served a fresh banning order with her correct identity number and she was driven back to Transvaal by the police. Sapa
**Banned man 'surprised'**

**Staff Reporter**

A BANNED Rylands former student leader who allegedly broke the terms of his banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district, told a Parow Regional Court magistrate yesterday that he believed he was still within the restricted area when he worked at an Epping engineering firm in June last year.

Jamailed Hamdulay, 27, of Arsha Street, facing a charge of breaking the terms of his banning order, had pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing.

The State alleged that he committed the offence by working at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works, in Moody Avenue, Epping, between June 6 and June 16 last year.

Detective Warrant-Officer Gideon Morris Basson, a security policeman, told the court that he went to the factory in Epping. He asked the manager if he employed Mr. Hamdulay. Mr. Hamdulay was then asked to come to the office, where he was informed that he had broken his banning order. He was then asked to leave the factory and return to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The factory were two bridges in Jan Smuts Drive and Vanguard Drive.

 Asked by the magistrate if Mr. Hamdulay appeared surprised to find them at the factory, Warrant-Officer Basson said he did.

Mr. Hamdulay testified that a banning order served on him in November 1969 restricted him to Wynberg magisterial district. He had lost his job in Lansdowne soon after, without any reasons being given.

He had started work at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works on June 6 after answering a newspaper advertisement. He had worked in the toolroom alone as a toolmaker for five days before he was told by Warrant-Officer Basson to leave.

He said he was surprised when he saw Warrant-Officer Basson because he had done his best to adhere to his banning order. It affected his life "drastically" because he could not receive visitors.

The hearing was adjourned to August 10. Mr. Hamdulay was warned to appear.

Mr. J. C. L. Botha was the magistrate. Mr. J. van Vuuren prosecuted. Mr. J. V. V. appeared for Mr. Hamdulay.

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**Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81**

**Address:** 200 Main Street, Cape Town

**Area of Operation:** Western Cape

**Founded:** 1939

**Registration:** Yes

1974 affiliated to TOCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979.
MORE than 1000 parishioners of four churches in Pretoria's black townships have protested that they are morally and spiritually starved because of the continued banning of Father Siphipho Mkhathwa.

Father Mkhathwa is the secretary general of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC). Last month his five-year banning order was extended for a further period of three years.

At church services held in three Roman Catholic churches in GaRankuwa and one in Soshangwe last Sunday to pledge solidarity with him, the parishioners challenged the Government to prove his guilt.

They also pledged solidarity with other detained, banned and banished...
List of banned includes priest

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The names of nine people banned under the Internal Security Act were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They include Father Patrick Mangaliso Mkhathsha, a Pretoria Roman Catholic priest, who has been banned until April 30, 1965.

Father Mkhathsha, general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, was served with his banning order on April 1.

The other banned people are Mr. Keith Coleman, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (until March 31, 1964); Mr. Nicholas Roland Haysom, of Mayfair, Joh (until March 31, 1964); Mr. Maxwell Khulekile Madlingozi, of Zwakele, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr. Mathews Zamilie Mjaza of KwaZulu, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr. Sipho Mlilo Pitjana, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr. Maurice Peter Smithers, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (until March 31, 1984) and Mr. Clive Reid van Heerden, also of Yeoville, until March 3, 1984.

Meanwhile, the government has lifted the banning orders of 12 people.

They are: Mr. Alan Arnaud Aderem, Mr. David Adler, Mr. Malcolm Mbonisi Dyani, Mr. Ernest Malgas, Mr. John Edward Matthews, Mr. Malusi Mhlanga Mpuwana, Mr. Nandile Pfeiffer Mpuwana, Mr. Michael Ngubeni, Mr. Helia Phungula, Mr. Polo Tshume, Mr. Dumile Daniel Qepe, and Mr. Sepele Josiah Ramokgopa.

"...Underground officials,..."

S.A.'s Black Workers' Union and Steel Workers' Syndicate and Metal Workers' Society...
Priest and 8 others banned

Pretoria Bureau

The names of nine people banned under the Internal Security Act were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They include Father Patrick Mangaliso Mchathwa, a Roman Catholic priest who has been banned until April 30, 1985.

Father Mchathwa is general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference.

The other banned people are:

Mr Keith Coleman, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (to March 31, 1984), Mr Nicholas Roland Hayton, of Mayfair, Johannesburg (March 31, 1984), Mr Maxwell Khubeka, of Madlingozi, of Kwazulu, Port Elizabeth (January 31, 1984); Mr Mathews Zemile Mjuzo, of Kwazulul, Port Elizabeth (January 31, 1984); Mr Sipho Milo Pitjana, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (January 31, 1984); Mr Maurice Peter Smithers, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (March 31, 1984), and Mr Clive Renz van Heerden, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (March 3, 1984).

It was also announced that banning orders on 12 people have been lifted.

They are: Mr Alan Arnold Adersen, Mr David Adler, Mr Malcolm Mbombi Dzani, Mr Ernest Mailga, Mr John Edward Matlala, Mr Mabuti Mhlangwana, Mrs Nandini Khampho Mphumlwana, Mrs Michael Ngubeni, Mr Hlula Phungula, Mr Paul Tshuma, Mr Dumile Daniel Qepe, and Mr Sedupe Josiah Ramokgopa.
A BLACK priest, who holds one of the top jobs in the South African Roman Catholic Church, has been banned for the second time.

The Rev Mangaliso Mkhathwa, secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was served with a three-year banning order only hours before the expiry of his banning order imposed in 1977.

A notice in Friday's Government Gazette confirmed that Mr Mkhathwa was prohibited under the Internal Security Act from attending gatherings until April 30, 1985.

Mr Mkhathwa, who was active in the black consciousness movement, organised the controversial Black Renaissance Convention at Hammanskraal in 1975.

He was among the hundreds of people detained in the security crack-down of October 1977, and was released from Modderbee prison five months later.

There was strong overseas church reaction to Mr Mkhathwa's original banning and detention.

Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Nicholas Haywood, Mr Maurice Smithers and Mr Clive van Heerden, detained at the same time as Dr Neil Aggett last October and released in March, were banned for two years on April 1.

Others banned for three years are trade unionists Mr Maxwell Mdakungu, Mr Zanile Mjuma, Mr Dumile Mabandu and Mr Sipho Pityana, all of Port Elizabeth.

Banning orders on 15 people were withdrawn.

[Image]
Banning charge — man explains

MR Jamaaludien Hamdulay, a banned former student leader who is charged with breaking his banning order, told a Parow Regional Court magistrate last week that he believed he had permission to work outside his permitted area.

Mr Hamdulay is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and is accused of working at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works in Moody Avenue, Epping, between June 6 and June 15 last year.

He had pleaded not guilty.

He said that before starting work in Maitland he approached the station commander at Lansdowne police station for permission. He was under the impression that this had been given to him.

NOT AWARE

He started work on June 6 and on June 15 warrant officer Basson of the Security Police arrived at the premises and told him to leave or he would be charged.

Mr Hamdulay said he was not aware that his company was outside the magisterial district of Wynberg.

He complained that the five-year banning order served on him in 1980 had drastically changed his life and that of his family.

Five months after being banned he lost his job at Mococo in Lansdowne. He then applied for a job in Epping and was successful.

LETTERS

A week later he was told by the Security Police to leave or be charged.

A Wynberg magistrate, Mr Hendrick Schalk van Wyk, read to the court two letters which Mr Hamdulay had sent him in terms of his banning order.

In one he applied for permission to leave the magisterial district of Wynberg to write examinations. In the second he asked for permission to seek work outside his magisterial district.

The case was postponed to August 10.
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Loren witness

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs
Natalie, sister to Albertina
Sisulu, wife of Walter
Sisulu, secretary-general of
the African National
Congress, was served with
her fifth banning order
last night.

The order came 18
hours after Mrs Sisulu, 64,
had been released from
the Protea police station in
Soweto where she was
arrested about 230 other
mothers who were taken
after being arrested at a
special secret meeting
for the former trade
union leader Mr Joseph
Mavi, killed in a road
smash.

The mothers were
released after eight hours
in custody, during which
they were photographed
and had their fingerprints
taken.

Mrs Sisulu’s previous
banning order expired in
last August.

Falling tree
kills man

PRETORIA. — A man was
killed near Pretoria when
a tree under which he
was sitting fell on him.

The man, whose name has
not been released, was sitting under a
tree on the farm Mooiplaas,
near Erasmia, when the
fall occurred yesterday. — Sapa

Woman killed magistrat

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Kathy
Odendaal was convicted of mur-
der by a Pretoria Supreme Court
judge yesterday but her counsel
asked for a suspended sentence.

Mr Eddie Stafford, counsel for
the 27-year-old woman who
murdered her Pretoria magistrate
lover, Mr Tius Bekker, in Octo-
ber last year, said yesterday:
"The Bekker’s behaviour contrib-
uted to his own death."

Evidence was that Mr Bekker
had two teenage girls at his
home on October 15 last year,
and that he had asked them to
have sex with him. They
did not enjoy the experience
and, therefore, asked him not
to have sex with him.

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Russia warns
Israel on ‘act
of genocide’

LONDON. — Russia yesterday bluntly warned Israel that its invasion of Lebanon was affecting Soviet interests in the Middle East and demanded an Israeli with-
drawal.

The tough Soviet government statement was issued after Israel had confirmed that its army had cut off Beirut and as artillery exchanges continued to the south of the Lebanese capital.

Although the truce between Syrian and Israeli troops was respected, it appeared to be holding, there have been continuing clashes in south Lebanon between Palestinian and Israeli troops.

The Soviet statement referred to the invasion as a "criminal act of genocide" and added: "The Mid-
dle East is an area located in the direct vicinity of the Soviet Union’s southern border and events here can affect the interests of the USSR. We warn Israel of this.

The Israeli Opposition leader, Mr Shimon Peres, said the Prime Minister, Mr Menachim Begin, had re-
ed with a "clear-cut" no when asked in a parliament-
ary commiitee meeting yesterday whether Israeli troops would try to capture Beirut.

The Israeli Chief of Staff, General Rafael Eitan, said his forces intended to destroy the PLO’s nerve-centre in Lebanon. He also said the Israeli army was en-
trenched at Beirut airport.

In Lebanon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak
Rabin, said his country had no interest in staying in
Lebanon and said: "We are ready to leave when condi-
tions are made for stopping the rule of terrorism."

The United States special envoy, Mr Philip Habib,
who has been shuttling between Israel and Syria since
Israel forces moved into Lebanon eight days ago, ar-
ived in Damascus yesterday to discuss Israel’s condi-
tions for a withdrawal.

State-run Beirut Radio said Lebanese President El-
Saikas had brought leaders of the country’s factions
together on a “national salvation board” to help the

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Mrs Sisulu slapped with new banning order

By SAM MABE

MRS Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu, was last night served with a two-year banning order.

The order, due to expire on May 31, 1984, is less harsh than several other banning orders which have together resulted in Mrs Sisulu spending 17 years of her life under restrictions.

In terms of the order, Mrs Sisulu is prohibited from attending any social and political gatherings and from gatherings of pupils or students for purposes of addressing or giving them instructions.

The order was served at 7.30 pm yesterday, about 16 hours after she was released from a short spell of detention imposed by the Soweto Security Police.

She was among more than 200 people who were arrested on Sunday afternoon while attending a memorial service for former trade union leader, Mr Joe Mavuso and two ANC members, Mr Peter Nzima and his wife Jabu, who were killed in Swaziland.

Mrs Zodwa Sisulu, her daughter-in-law, yesterday described the banning as diabolical and unnecessary.

"By silencing a person, you're not silencing the entire nation. Because it is not people who make history, but history makes people. As long as conditions remain what they are, people such as her will always spring up from the community," she said.
PE minister banned for second time

By JIMMY MATyu

A THREE-YEAR banning order was today served on the founder of the Roots organisation, the New Brighton cleric and playwright, the Rev Ebenezer Mzwandile Maqina.

This is the second time he has been banned. His first five-year order expired in April this year.

His new order was served on him at the security police headquarters in Strand Street after he was picked up at his Masangwana Street home.

The new banning order was confirmed by Lieutenant-Colonel N J van Rensburg of the security police.

This means that Mr Maqina's latest musical, Dry Those Tears, which has been playing to packed halls in Port Elizabeth, will no longer be staged.

In terms of the order, Mr Maqina may not leave home over weekends or on public holidays. He is not allowed to receive more than one visitor at a time and must stay at home between 6pm and 6am.

Mr Maqina must also report to the New Brighton police on Mondays.

The order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was dated the end of May.

In it Mr Coetsee said he was satisfied that Mr Maqina engaged in activities which endangered the security of the State and the maintenance of public order.

One of his two wives, Mrs Pat Maqina, said the restriction order was "inhuman and unnatural".

The only reason she could think for his banning was the "enthusiastic response" to his play.

"It spoke the truth of what is happening to the black man in South Africa," she said.
2-year ban served on wife of Sisulu

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, May 21 - The ban on Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of African National Congress life prisoner Walter Sisulu was served with a two-year banning order last night which prevents her from attending any political or social gatherings.

The order, due to expire on May 31, 1964, was served shortly after she was released from detention by the Security police.

She was among more than 200 people who were arrested on Sunday at the memorial service of dead trade union leader Mr Joseph Mahl, who was killed in a car accident last week.

The banning order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, does not place Mrs Sisulu under house arrest or restrict her to the magisterial district of Johannesburg like previous orders served on her in the past 27 years.

Mrs Sisulu recently visited her husband who had been transferred from Robben Island prison to Pollsmoor jail in Cape Town.
Writer banned again

OWN CORRESPONDENT
PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth playwright and founder of the cultural movement, Boots, the Rev. Ebenzer Mzwandile Maqina, was served with a three-year banning order yesterday — just over two months after a five-year ban expired.

The order came as he was planning to go on tour with his current play, "Dry These Tears," which has been drawing full houses but which will now have to be suspended.

His wife, Mrs Pat Maqina, who is general secretary of the Domestic Workers Union of South Africa, said bookings for the musical had already been finalised in Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Soweto.

Since he was unbanned, her husband had not engaged in any political activity "or joined any organisation to which the authorities could object," Mrs Maqina said. She thought he was banned again because of his play.

"For some reason the authorities seem to believe that black playwrights are sowing hostility between races. This is the greatest mistake. My husband's plays are an honest attempt to mirror South African society as it really is," she said.

"A Security Police source has denied that the new play was responsible for the second banning."
Writer banned for 3 years

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.—The prominent Fort Elizabeth playwright and founder of the cultural movement, Roots, the Rev Ebenezer Mwandile Magina, was served with a three-year banning order yesterday — just over two months since the expiry of a five-year ban.

The order came when he was planning his first holiday in more than five years, by going on tour with his current play, 'Dry Those Tears.' It is drawing full houses, but will now have to be suspended.

"TIMING PERFECT"

His wife, Mrs Pat Magina, general secretary of the Domestic Workers Union of South Africa, said bookings for his current musical had already been finalised in Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Soweto.

"The security police's timing was perfect. Today was to be the first time in five years that my husband was going to attend a June 16 commemoration."

As her husband had, since he was unbanned, not engaged in any political activity or joined any organisation to which the authorities could object, she assumed he had been banned again because of his play.
Four banned people named

Mail Reporter

THE NAMES of four people banned under the Internal Security Act for the next two years, were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They are:

* Mr. Pravin Jamnadas Gordan, a former Terrorism Act detainees and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, a pharmacist of Prince Edward Street, Durban.
* Mr. Maharashtra Jayasinghe Naidoo, a former President of the Natal Indian Congress, an attorney, of Ashville, Durban.
* Mr. Rehnann Geetha Nathaniel, a former acting president of Swapo, of Kulselmond, Walvis Bay who was previously banned for five years on July 13, 1972.
* Dr. Aleta Mwegola, a learned township who was associated with the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko and is now running a small rural clinic in the Eastern Transvaal.

Banning notices were served on them last month.

Restrictions on the following 10 people have been lifted:

* Eased Rastin, a former attorney, of Newholmes, Maritzburg who was held in solitary confinement after being convicted under the Terrorism Act in the early 1970s.
* Lyman Nabaas of Soweto, Baptist Bantu of Clare Estate, Durban.
* Deborah Felicia Matshoba of Kagiso, Krugersdorp.
* Donald Francisco Materla of Edendorio Park, Johannesburg.
* Andrew Mawandile Mhulini of Zwelithisa, Ciskei.
* Horatio Mhlalele of Soweto.
* Dilza Mji of Claremont, Cape Town.
* Monde Collin Mmano of Maritsana, East London.
* Charles Nokutha of Zwelithisa, a former Daily Dispatch journalist and former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.
By Carolyn Dungate

In the quiet Johannesburg suburb of Norwood, 77-year-old Helen Joseph awaits the final hour of her latest banning order.

The two-year order is due to expire tomorrow, but South Africa's veteran of conscience has learned never to take anything for granted. She has too much past experience.

For a quarter of a century Helen Joseph has been detained, tried, banned, jailed, muscled, harassed and intimidated.

She has the distinction of being the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa on October 13, 1960.

Every day for the next nine years she lived a solitary dusk to dawn existence — deprived of visits by friends, outings to the countryside, any form of entertainment, and constantly reminded of her repression by daily visits to Marshall Square police station (now John Vorster Square).

Even when she became critically ill with cancer in 1971, special permission had to be obtained from the Minister of Justice to allow her to go to hospital for an emergency operation.

Visitors had to see her one at a time, because even while in a sickbed the breaking of her banning order could have earned her six months' jail.

Shortly after her 78th birthday in 1979 she was banned again for two years.

While her home became her prison, she was the target of vicious rightwing attacks. It started with threatening telephone calls. Then in 1972 she endured a week of terrorism — an advertisement put in a newspaper saying her house was for sale. 10 bars of coal were dumped in her front garden, a load of topsoil was delivered, mechanized teams tried to remove her car to fix it. And an explosive device was attached to her front gate.

Meanwhile, her nights were punctuated by visits by the Special Branch. They prowled round her home and shone torches into her bedroom to make sure she was not breaking her banning order.

In 1978 two shotgun blasts were fired through her lounge window after the house had been stoned. Telephone death threats were made repeatedly and the topsoil box was replaced.

Born in England in 1905, Helen Joseph came to South Africa from India in 1919.

Motivated by the Defiance Campaign of 1952, she was just one of the 50 that she entered the arena of South African resistance politics.

Throughout it all, Helen Joseph has retained her firm convictions, spoke out when she could, and shown a face of courage to the world.
JOHANNESBURG. — The ban on Helen Joseph, the first person in South Africa to be placed under house arrest, expires today.

At 77 she is the oldest banned person in the country. She first began to protest against government laws when she was 50.

For the past 25 years she has made international headlines by being detained, tried, banned and jailed.

Under South Africa's laws, she may not be quoted in this country.

She was placed under house arrest in October 1962. This meant she could not leave her house in Norwood, Johannesburg, where she still lives, except to report daily to the police station.

Then in 1971, when she became ill with cancer, the Minister of Justice granted permission for her to be admitted to hospital, where she was allowed one visitor at a time after undergoing an emergency operation.

She was last banned shortly after her 75th birthday. — Sapa
Helen Joseph is once again free—almost

Helen Joseph is once again free—almost

By Carolyn Dempster

After 25 years of government repression, Helen Joseph (77) emerged today from her latest banning order as a free woman.

Her two-year banning order expired at midnight last night, but she still remains a "listed" person and as such may not be quoted.

But from today she will be able to attend and take part in political meetings and address students at campuses throughout South Africa.

Close friends maintain that Mrs. Joseph, after 16 years under banning orders and house arrest, harassment and periods of detention, remains undaunted and plans to continue speaking out against the conditions she fought so strongly against in the late 1900s.

As the national secretary of the South African Federation of Women, she now enjoys a resurgence after almost 30 years. Mrs. Joseph led a protest march of 20,000 women to Union Buildings in Pretoria in 1956, demonstrating against the new pass law for black women.

A founder and vice-president of the Congress of Democrats, Mrs. Joseph entered South African politics only at the age of 50. She was among the original 155 treason trialists and her first banning order was imposed in 1957.

Since then she has been unable to communicate with most of her closest friends—among them, Winnie Madikizela, and Mrs. Aherntse Sisulu—because they are restricted by banning orders.

Surprisingly her passport has never been withdrawn, and she has let her old one lapse.
206 people detained and 88 banned in SA

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

THERE are 206 people in detention in South Africa and of these 112 were detained this year, according to a fact sheet issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The statistics supplied by the institute were correct on June 2. By then 88 people had been served banning orders, 13 this year.

Banning orders, made arbitrarily by the State, place severe restrictions on a person's movements. A banned person normally cannot attend gatherings, or be quoted.

Some of those on the list have left the country.

The name of the person banned, where the person comes from and the expiry date of the banning order, are listed below:

Adelina A E, Johannesburg, 20/6/86, Aremstein J, Durban, 31/8/83, Aremstein R I, Durban, 31/10/82.

Bedia S A, Port Elizabeth, 19/1/83, Bhangu M, Pietermaritzburg, 31/10/82, Blingisi S, Nkania, 31/5/82, Boraine M, Cape Town, 30/6/86, Botha T, Port Elizabeth, 31/7/83, Brew A J, Johannesburg, 31/10/82.

Cachalia P, Benoni, 30/6/85, Cachalia A, Benoni, 30/6/85, Cassiem A, Cape Town, 31/12/83, Cekisani B J, Port Elizabeth, 30/11/82, Chetty S, Pietermaritzburg, 31/12/82, Chitane A T, Seshgo, 30/6/82, Citliza D, Umlazi, 31/3/84, Coleman E, Johannesburg, 31/3/84.

Daniel E J, Cape Town, 30/11/84, Dadey N, Nkonko, 31/5/82, Dasepo M S, Rosedale, 31/10/82, Gordhan P, Durban, 31/5/84.

Hamudzal S J A, Cape Town, 31/10/83, Haymon N, Johannesburg, 31/3/84

Soweto, 31/12/83, Musuny N, Chatsworth, 28/2/83.

Soweto, 31/12/83, Munsamy G, Chatsworth, 28/2/83.


PItyana L G, Port Elizabeth, 31/10/84, PItyana N R, Port Elizabeth, 31/10/83, PItyana S, Port Elizabeth, 31/10/84.


Sengweshe N, Pinetown, 30/6/86, Sizelwe Z, Soweto, 31/7/83, SIMIWAYI, Johannesburg, 31/3/84.


Tshabalala S, Soweto, 31/10/83, Ntshishisa M P, Soweto, 31/10/83, Musuny N, Chatsworth, 28/2/83.


Zani T R, Zwelitsha, 30/6/82 (order not renewed when last was issued).

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

3. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

4. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

5. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Helen Joseph: unbanned but still silenced

MRS HELEN JOSEPH, South Africa's first person to be placed under house arrest, is free again.

Her two-year banning order, which restricted her from attending any political gatherings and from addressing students, expired on Wednesday June 30.

At the age of 77 — which makes her the oldest banned person in South Africa — Mrs Joseph has spent 16 years altogether under Government restrictions.

As a person listed under the Suppression of Communism Act (now the Internal Security Act), which virtually reduces her status to that of a non-person, Mrs Joseph may not be quoted and literary work produced by her may not be published in this country.

Active in politics since the mid-50s, Mrs Joseph is no stranger to prison life. She has been detained without trial, at times tried, found guilty and jailed, and banned four times so far.

As a member of the Federation of South African Women, Mrs Joseph, together with the late Mrs Lilian Ngoyi — who died in 1980 while also under a banning order — organised 20,000 women of all races to take part in a passive demonstration against the extension of pass laws to black women in 1956.

In 1957 she was served with a five-year banning order and during the Sharpeville unrests, resulting from protests against pass laws, she was detained without trial for five months.

Earlier, she was one of the accused in the marathon five-year Treason Trial of 1956-61, in which she was tried with, among others, Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress.

In 1962, she became the first South African to be house arrested, making it illegal for her to be outside the premises of her Norwood home in Johannesburg.

Mrs Joseph was banned for five years again in 1967, although the order was lifted about a year before it expired because of her ill-health.

In 1980 she was served with a two-year banning order.

In 1978 she served a two-week jail sentence for refusing to answer Security Police questions on conversations she was alleged to have had with Mrs' Winnie Mandela, who is banned.

Mrs Joseph has also received abusive and threatening phone calls and shots have been fired at her house.

She is one of the two people whose banning orders expired this week. The other person is exiled former general secretary of the banned Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) Mr Thami Robert Zani.
BANNED FOR 25 YEARS

Helen Joseph wants to visit jailed Mandela

By CHARLES HELTRAND

Almost a free woman after her latest two-year banning order expired this week, Helen Joseph, the 77-year-old campaigner for civil rights, has spent the past few months planning what she wants to do in the limited time she may have left.

One of her first tasks, now that she is no longer banned, will be to supply the authorities with permission to visit one of her closest friends — ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is still in prison on Robben Island.

He and some of the others spent four years as a treason trialist in the late 50s taught her a lesson that sustained her through 25 years as a "listed person" — never to curtail her political activities.

She was first banned in August, 1937 during the treason trial.

Five years later, on the day her book about the trial, 'If This Be Treason', was published, she became the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa — by a former general in the Oewahmandwa who was hailed as a Nazi sympathiser during the Second World War while Mrs Joseph worked as an army welfare officer.

He was Mr John Vorster, Minister of Justice in the Vanrood Government.

The nine years of house arrest did not deter Mrs Joseph. She filled the lonely hours by writing another book.

"Tomorrow's Son" was smuggled out of the country and printed in 1966.

British by birth but a committed South African by preference, Mrs Joseph's passport expired 20 years ago. She has never bothered to renew it.

Fearing deportation, she gave up her British citizenship some years back and, ironically, a South African Government pension helps her survive in her modest Norwood cottage.

It is difficult to interview Helen Joseph because nothing she says can be quoted but it is a remarkable experience to see a woman so defiantly committed to her ideals after a quarter century of political persecution.

Bullets have been fired at her windows so often that bullet-proof perspex now covers them. Bricks and stones are frequently thrown at the house. Once a bomb disposal unit had to disconnect an explosive device wired to her gate.

She has been jailed twice — once for reporting three hours late to a police station during her first five-year banning order, the second time in October 1977 after refusing to answer questions about a visit she paid to Mr Winnie Mandela.
Lift ban, 1,000 urge the PM

The Star Bureau

LONDON — About 1,000 copies of a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking him to lift a banning order on former Durban journalist Mr Marienathoo Subramoney, were handed in at the South African Embassy in London this week.

The letters are signed by MPs, bishops and staff members and students at Edinburgh University. They are part of a campaign organised by the Edinburgh branch of the British section of Amnesty International.

The branch adopted Mr Subramoney as a “prisoner of conscience” in 1981, and has worked to raise support for him in Britain.

It enlisted the support of Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr David Owen and Mrs Shirley Williams of the Social Democratic Party; Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, Mr Edward Heath of the Conservative Party, and Mr Len Murray, secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

The delegation which handed on the letters was led by Mr David Beindix, an Edinburgh University student.

The letters express concern at violations of human rights in South Africa and say the banning of Mr Subramoney could only damage “the good name of your country”.

They say Mr Subramoney has committed no crime and not advocated violence.

The letters appeal to Mr Botha to end the use of banning as “a means of repression” and introduce respect for the fundamental human rights of all South Africans.
Dolinchek challenged to name killers

Argus Africa News Service

VICTORIA — Mrs Jane Turner, mother of the murdered Natal University lecturer, Dr Rick Turner, wants the "remonstrant" South African agent, Martin Dolinchek, to prove his repentance by naming her son’s killers.

Mrs Turner, 74, maintained a constant vigil at the three-week Seychelles trial of Dolinchek and five other mercenaries. She is convinced that the South African National Intelligence Service agent, known who killed her son and she came to the Seychelles in February this year to prove it.

Dolinchek was jailed for 20 years for treason this week. The death penalty was imposed on four of his companions.

Chief Justice Earl Seaton found Dolinchek had shown remorse for his role in the coup attempt last year.

Mrs Turner said today she wanted to offer Dolinchek an opportunity to prove the sincerity of his remorse by naming either the man who shot her son or whoever ordered what she was convinced was a planned assassination.

"It will be a good chance for him to prove his word."

Mrs Turner said she was, however, not at all convinced that Dolinchek was genuine when he made his tearful confession and appeal for mercy from the dock.

She is still awaiting permission from the Seychelles police to visit him in prison.
SA ban on Mwasa chief

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON.—The acting president of the Media Workers’ Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngakula, and a first-year theology student, Mr Malusi Mpuulwana, have been prohibited from leaving Ciskei and entering South Africa without visas.

Neither Mr Ngakula nor Mr Mpuulwana have passports or travel documents. If the visas are not granted by the Department of Internal Affairs the men will be effectively confined to the magisterial district of Zwelitsha, in Ciskei and to reach other major centres in the territory they will have to travel through South Africa.

In terms of letters signed by the South Africa Director-General of Internal Affairs, the men — whose banning orders were lifted earlier this year — must possess visas before being allowed entry into South Africa.

NO PASSPORTS

Their exemption from the requirements to be in possession of temporary residence permits in terms of the Aliens Act of 1987 has also been withdrawn, thus rendering them total foreigners in South Africa.

Mr Ngakula and Mr Mpuulwana said today they were “still looking into the implications” of the letter. They declined to elaborate.

BLACK SASH

Ms Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said it was the first time she had heard of this action being taken against residents of so-called homelands.

It illustrated the power the Government could exercise by making people foreigners, she said.

Mr Mpuulwana, a student at the Federal Theological Seminary of South Africa in Pretoria, is on vacation at present and is due to return to the college on Saturday. He is not sure whether he will be able to continue his studies.

BAN LIFTED

Mr Mpuulwana, who has lived in Zwelitsha for a number of years and whose home is in Umtata, has been banned twice since 1973. His five-year order was renewed in 1978 and was lifted earlier this year.

Mr Ngakula who grew up in Cradock and has lived in Zwelitsha for a number of years, is a programme officer for Zinga programme projects.

He will be unable to visit the majority of schools in his area should he not be granted a visa as they fall outside of Ciskei.
Detention laws keep 202 in jail

By Carolyn Dempster

There are now 96 people under banning orders in South Africa and 202 people are being held in detention.

These figures are the latest compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations and The Star.

Of the 96 banned people, seven have gone into exile and will never be able to return to South Africa. This year 14 people have been issued with banning orders restricting them for periods ranging from two to five years.

PATTERN

Since the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1962 was promulgated on June 3, banning orders are issued under this legislation. A new trend in the serving of banning orders this year has been that many of those banned had been held in detention for months under security legislation. They were not charged on release but, within two weeks of release they were served with banning orders.

This pattern has applied in 1982 in respect of four trade unions from Port Elizabeth—Mr D. Makanda, Mr S. Pityana, Mr M. Madlunquli and Mr Z. Muzawu; two editors of the student newspaper, Saspur National; Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Clive van Heerden; and student lawyer Mr Nicholas "Fink" Hayson.

Mr Hayson, banned in March for two years, was served with a particularly severe order. As he may not enter the premises of the University of the Western Cape, where he works at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, his economic lifeline has effectively been cut.

The Association of Law Societies has tried for the past three months to obtain permission for Mr Hayson to continue his work and studies — without success so far.

2½ YEARS

One of the 202 detainees, Modika Motshaba Tatsa, has been imprisoned under security legislation for more than two-and-a-half years. He is held under section 10 (1) (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1978 but has been held at various times under almost every existing form of detention legislation.

Modika Tatsa was first detained in December 1979 as a Standard Six pupil and spent six months in detention before being charged. The charges were later dropped because there was insufficient evidence. He was re-detained under section six of the Terrorism Act and refused to give evidence in a terrorism trial in Ermerlo.

APPEAL

The accused in the trial were acquitted but Modika Tatsa was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

On appeal the sentence was reduced to 12 months. On the day he was due to leave prison after serving this sentence he was re-detained in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows "indefinite preventive detention.

See Thermometer of Justice, Page 21.
Banning—a

96 persons are under banning orders today. In most cases banned persons may not:

- Be quoted or published
- Attend or address gatherings
- Speak to more than one person at a time
- Receive visitors
- Leave their magisterial area
- Enter certain places, eg educational institutions, newspaper and trade union offices
- PLUS further restrictions if ban includes house arrest terms (usually confinement to home 6 pm to 6 am working days, all day and night on weekends, public holidays)

Some other consequences:

Weekly or monthly report to police

Constant police surveillance

Frequent anonymous harassment — eg threats, hoaxes, damage to property
In an otherwise segregated South African society, banning knows no barriers. For the past 22 years people of every race, class and profession have been served with banning orders and silenced for periods of two, three or five years at a time.

They have no recourse to a court of law to demand justifica-
tion for the ban, and they run the risk of being imprison-
ed and sentenced if they break their banning order.

This year the Rabie Commission report on security legislation led to a revised Internal Security Bill, and the promulgation of Act 74 of 1982 on June 9 - the Internal Security Act under which all future banning orders will be issued.

This is the third revision of legislation rela-
ting specifically to banning and restric-
tion, and the first time the powers of the Min-
ister of Justice have not been expanded.

While the Rabie Commission recom-
manded that the use of banning orders be con-
tinued as a "useful weapon" against people who threaten the safety of the State, they also proposed that a board of jurors be appointed to review cases of people banned or de-
tained on an on-monthly basis.

This has now become law. However, the tradition of impos-
ing restrictions without trial continues.

Banning in South Africa could be said to have begun with the taking of the Suppres-
sion of Communist Bill in 1950 "to ease with the deadly men-
ace of communism in South Africa" said the then Minister of Justice,
Mr C R Swart.

Introduction of the ban was left to the sub-
discretion of the Minis-
ter of Justice provided he was "satisfied that the person's behaviour warranted such action".

In 1979 Minister of Justice Mr J J Kruger introduced the Internal Security Bill to combat not only communism but subversion. "All communists are subver-
sionists but all subversors are not communists" he was reported as saying, and the Intern-
nal Security Act amended the Suppression of Communist Act and extended the Minister's powers.

As Mrs Helen Sum-
man MP pointed out, the Act was aimed not only at communists

Thermometer of Justice

and subversors, but could also be used against people working for peaceful, non-
vilence change, in South Africa.

Described as a square "death sentence" banning has many facets. Banning orders could be served in terms of Sections 5(1) (e), 9(10) and 11 of the Internal Security Act of 1976. The essence of these orders have not been changed in Act 74, 1982.

Sections 5(1) (e) and 9 (1) prohibit the person from attending gatherings. However, the vague wording of the legislation indicates that a banned person having breakfast with his wife and child would theoretically mean he was breaking his ban-
ning order by attending a gathering.

Two people could be said to be sufficient for a gathering, unless they went by chance.

The uneasiness of the order has given rise to anxiety among those banned who are unsure whether they are, or not breaking their order.

Under Section 30 of the Act, it was unprac-
tically possible for the Minister of Justice to not only confine the banned person to a municipal district, but also to restrict the person to a single room for 24 hours a day and forbid him communication with anyone apart from the person's employer.

Banned people may also not, in any terms of this notice, communi-
cate with each other. In the case of both husband and wife, or two members of the family being banned - as in the Sibidi and Ramaphosa household special permission had to be granted for pur-
poses of communication between the spouses.

For nine years, veter-
ans equal rights cam-
paigner Helen Joseph was restricted to her home from dusk to dawn and over-
seas travel - complete-
ly alone, under house arrest.

Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed A N C leader Nelson Mandela, was banned to the Free State town of Bloemfontein, and restricted there.

In Section 10 also re-
quires the banned person to report to a polic-
ion station. With the ex-
piry banning orders it used to be on a daily basis. Now it is more likely to be weekly or monthly.

The penalty for an hour of forgetfulness could mean a minimum sentence of 12 months

Since 1950 have been freedoms of association government still banned life with little reports Carol in jail, and a few days in jail could mean dis-
continuation of life, under the Consti-
tution Act.

Obviously this would have little effect on South Africa's black, coloured and Indian major-
ity who at present cannot vote anyway. However, by reporting three hours late at a police station Helen Joseph spent four days in jail and was deprived of her right to vote for the rest of her life.

Banned people may also be prevented from entering certain loca-
tions, premises or edu-
cational institutions. In many cases this has meant the loss of a job.

"I was one of the lucky ones," says Aeh-
med Dancer. "I was able to survive because I got a job." According to Saray Pady in her study, "Outside the Cage of Justice" many of the banned people who left South Africa did so simply because they were starving.

Banned students who are prevented from atten-
ding university

Wom

The longest banned out of the 1400 silenced in South Africa over the last 30 years are women.

MRS NOMZAMO WINNIE MANDELA
(48), wife of the jailed A N C leader Nelson Mandela, and an unstar-
pated leader in her own right, has suffered more than any other banned person - and for longer, under the barrage of secret de-

igations at the State's disposal.

souvenirs, banned and then banned since her, the new turns her 56th year of resistance in a three-
roomed Brandfort house - hundreds of kilometres from her So-

Wome home and friends.-

She has been harassed, threatened with death, assaulted and charged with breaking her banning order.

- - -

When 20000 women marched on Union Buildings in 1956 NONSKHOLELO AL-
BERTINA SIMULU was among the leaders, heading the Federation of South Afric
sentence'

more than 1,400 South Africans "restricted" — denied the basic freedom of movement, speech, residence, and assembly, through enforced legislation. Today, 96 people are Bannings have become a way of protest from the general public, — Dempster.

because of their ban have no alternatives left open to them to continue a career, although in many cases — Aziz and Firoz Casallis, Sammy Adelman, Clive van Heerden and Keith Colman — they have been permitted to continue their studies.

Lecturers, including Fatima Meer, have also been allowed to continue lecturing.

But in addition to this multitude of restrictions there is constant security police surveillance, and anonymous victimisation.

Professor Halton Cheadee, once banned, and assistant director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits last year said: "You have police monitoring you all the time ... they used to arrive at five in the morning and at twelve at night."

Helen Joseph was constantly awoken by policemen prowling through her property at night with torches, and was subjected to immemorial anonymous hoaxes and threatening attacks.

Banned editor Donald Woods, now in exile in England was once sent a Talibot impregnated with acid as a present for his small daughter.

The effectiveness of banning is without question. Banned people become non-people and are shunted by society as "outcasts from justice." They are silenced — some for up to 18 years in the interests of the security of the State.

Surely, concludes Sarah Pini, it is because the South African Government lends widespread and major support that it has to resort to such oppressive legislation to maintain control.

And it can be argued that a state which can only survive because of such laws has no right to survive."

Women. Now 64, she faces her fifth banning order — served on June 14 this year.

In 1964 when her husband, Walter Sisulu, was jailed for life because of his position as secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, she was left alone to provide for five children.

She has been banned on and off for a total of 17 years since 1963.

A respected academic and staunch opponent of Apartheid, Dr Fatima Meer's second five-year banning order expires at the end of 1980.

The University of Natal sociology lecturer was first banned in 1976.

From the time she was a teenager, Mrs SHELIA WEINBERG, has known what it is to be a restricted person.

Her father, Eli Weinberg, was former administrative secretary for the ANC and a central committee member of the Communist Party.

When he died last year in Durban, Sheila was South African Government refused her permission to attend the funeral.

And there are those women who never experienced freedom from restriction before they died. One such was MA LILLIAN NGOYI who ended her days in silence in 1989.

Helen Joseph ... nine years house arrest.
Mr Peter Jones, the banned black consciousness leader who was detained with Steve Biko in 1977, appeared briefly in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with an alleged breaking of his five-year banning order.

He was not formally charged or asked to plead and the hearing was adjourned to August 20. Bail of R50 was granted on condition that Mr Jones does not communicate with any of the State witnesses.

Mr Jones, 32, of Macassar, near the Strand, was detained by security police on Thursday night. Mr D Law is the magistrate and Mrs G Stander appears for the State. Mrs Y S Meer, of A M Omar and Company, appears for Mr Jones.
Letters urge lifting of banning orders

JOHANNESBURG — Amnesty International has extended its worldwide letter campaigns on human rights to banned persons in South Africa.

Hitherto the organisation had paid attention mainly to the sentences and health of prisoners and detainees in this country.

However, there has been a flow of letters from many countries to the Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetzee, urging the lifting of bans on Johannesburg attorney, Mr Nicholas Haysom, and executive member of the Natal Indian congress, Mr Pravin Gordhan.

Both men were served with banning orders immediately after being released from detention earlier this year.

The letters sent to the minister on behalf of Mr Haysom are all from legal people, including a West German judge.

They referred to Mr Haysom as a 29-year-old attorney, a researcher at the centre for applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand and a former president of Nasa.

In addition to the recent detention, he had been detained twice before without charges, the letters said.

They stressed that his two-year banning order prevented him from practising as an attorney and pointed out that in the past, banned attorneys had been granted an exemption allowing them to follow their profession.

Some letters suggested that the failure to grant Mr Haysom an exemption was an attempt to intimidate attorneys dealing with cases in the fields of civil and human rights.

Many letters said the action against Mr Haysom could appear as an attack on the independence of the legal profession.

France was the most prolific source of the letters, followed by Australia and West Germany. They also came from the United States, Italy, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Britain, Ireland and Iceland.

Some suggested that if the banning order could not be revoked, at least the measures which prevented Mr Haysom from practising should be lifted.

Canada, France and Sweden provided most of the letters on behalf of Mr Pravin Gordhan.

Other countries were Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Britain, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Costa Rica and Curacao.

The letters pointed out that Mr Gordhan had not been convicted of any offence and was considered "a prisoner of conscience." Restriction, said one letter, was "a form of imprisonment."

Mr Gordhan had been dismissed from his post as a pharmacist at a hospital while he was in detention and his banning order would make it difficult for him to obtain employment, the letters said. — SAPA.
Charge on ban order

A banned attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, was yester-
day called out of a Johannesburg Regional
Court, where she was
the instructing attor-
nay, to face an allega-
tion in another court
of contravening her
banning order.

Mrs Jana (39), of
Woodpecker Road, Le-
nasia, is alleged to
have broken her ban-
nning order and failed
to report at a police
station. She was not
asked to plead.

Her advocate, Mr M
Bassilian, applied for a
postponement because
Mrs Jana wished to be
attended by a Senior
Counsel. He also said
the defence had not
yet seen the charge
sheet.

Mr A R van Wyk, for
the State, opposed the
application and said
the trial should go
ahead.

The magistrate, Mr H
H van der Watt, post-
poned the case provi-
sionally until August
17.
Clash on refusal to re-employ banned chemist

By KENNY NAIDOO

THE Natal Provincial Administration and a number of medical and health organisations have clashed over the NPA's refusal to re-employ banned Durban pharmacist Mr Pravin Gordhan.

He had worked at the King Edward VIII hospital in Durban for eight years as a pharmacist.

The organisations allege that the refusal to re-employ him was politically motivated.

But Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospital services for Natal, this week rejected the allegation as "a lot of rubbish".

Dr Clarke said the policy regarding employment in his department was set by him and "the political background of any candidate applying for appointment with the NPA in no way influenced his appointment".

Decision

Dr Clarke added that detainees and ex-detainees in the past who had applied to the department for employment had been taken on and were still employed.

The hospital's decision to refuse Mr Gordhan employment was not influenced by the fact that he had been banned for two years.

But the organisations campaigning for Mr Gordhan's reinstatement have refused to accept these explanations and have condemned the dismissal as "victimisation".

They are the Natal Health Workers' Association, Medical Graduates' Association, Alternate Medical Association and the Medical Students' Representative Council.
Sixth appearance on
banning order charge

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former student leader from Rylands, who allegedly broke the terms of a banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district when he worked at an Epping engineering firm in June last year, appeared for the sixth time in the Parow Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Jamuludien Handulay, 27, pleaded not guilty to the charge at a previous hearing. He said he had believed the factory, where he worked, Metal Works — fell within the restricted area.

The factory was found to be about 500m inside the Goodwood magisterial district.

Mr Handulay was also charged with having worked in a factory without permission.

No evidence was led and the hearing was adjourned to October 8. Mr Handulay was warned to appear.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. Mr J van Vuuren appeared for the State. Mr E Vassen appeared for Mr Handulay.
Banned man's office burgled, vandalised

BANNED community leader Mr. Peter Jones arrived at his Somerset West office this morning to find the premises burgled and in a shambles.

Mr Jones, who was banned after being detained with the late Mr Steve Bilo at a Grahamstown roadblock in August 1987, opened his accounting and secretarial business two weeks ago in the backyard of a shop in Main Street.

He spent a month painting and carpeting the premises.

DESTROYED

Expensive office equipment had been destroyed. Missing was an electric typewriter, two calculators and a tape recorder.

A photocopier machine was unrecognisable — its steel body had been smashed and a mess of electric wires had been ripped out.

Empty files lay strewn on the floor. A locked drawer in a cabinet had been forced open, but an office in which most of his papers were stored had not been broken into.

EGGS

In the kitchen, the contents of the refrigerator had been pulled out and four dozen eggs had been stamped into the carpet.

A new suite of couches and chairs in the reception area had been slashed.

Damage was estimated at more than R8,000.

Mrs Amelia Jones said: "It is obviously a very professional and thorough job."

"The intruders have gone round and systematically damaged everything they could lay their hands on. It was not just a impulse."

Mr Jones, who was due to appear in Somerset West Magistrate's Court tomorrow on a charge of breaking his bannings order, opened the business to keep himself employed while continuing his studies for a law degree.

He is qualified as accountent.

Big drought

Argus Correspondent

MADRID. — Spain is in the grip of its worst drought in five years with reservoirs down to 41 percent of capacity and more than 100 towns and villages having water brought in daily by tank trucks.

"On December 10 she was supposed to go to a home for unmarried mothers in Athlone, but she informed me she had made alternative arrangements."

Mrs Siljeur said her niece left her home the following morning and she did not see her again before the incident.

Inquest on two teenagers postponed

AN inquest to establish whether four policemen should face charges for the fatal shooting of two Hanover Park teenagers in August last year has been postponed until September.

The inquest in the Wynberg Court was postponed to allow the policemen, Sergeant A van Blommenstein and Constables L Nomdeu, G V Rautenheimer, and R D Noendo, all of the Philippine police station, time to take the baby. But this arrangement did not materialise.

Speaking of her niece's other two children, Miss Siljeur said: the one was with foster parents and the other with her sister, Mrs Justin Field, at 43 Highfield Road, Alberton, and Mr F F Braim, "a very dear friend", at 43 Highfield Road, Alberton.

(From Sunday Argus)

Clamp coming on dividend rates

Property Editor

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is to clamp down on building societies which raise their dividend rates to attract investors in the scramble for mortgage finance.

"A major society has raised its rates to 15 percent to investors in sub-scription and paid-up shares — the chief source of bond money."

"From September, tax exemption will be valid only on shares whose dividend rate does not exceed 14 percent, he announced in Durban today."

Enabling legislation will be introduced in the next parliamentary session.

"The move, he said, was to prevent a "total collapse" of the building society movement."

Other societies believed they would have to raise their mortgage rates still further if they too were to offer 15 percent.
Mandate given to publish Joseph's speech

Post Reporter

THE Academic Freedom Committee of Rhodes University was given a mandate at a meeting addressed by a "listed" person, Mrs Helen Joseph, 77, last night to publish her speech—despite the fact that this would be a contravention of the Internal Security Act.

The matter has now been referred to the Academic Freedom Committee for consideration.

Mrs Joseph, a veteran civil rights campaigner who has been banned and detained many times, delivered the annual D.C.S. Oosthuizen Lecture on academic freedom last night.

Her status as a "listed" person means no part of her talk can be published or disseminated in any way.

After her speech, sociology lecturer Mr Paul Stewart proposed that the Academic Freedom Committee publish it.

The audience, made up of 700 members of the university's administrative and academic staff and students, voted overwhelmingly in favour of publishing the talk.

Mr Stewart said today it had been traditional at Rhodes to publish the annual lecture on academic freedom. A departure from that tradition would have seriously called into question the university's commitment to that freedom.

The proposal was simply to give a mandate to the committee to publish the lecture as had been customary at Rhodes, Mr Stewart said.
Russell held, then released

Staff Report

The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was held last night at Claremont police station on his return from a church conference, and later released.

A friend, the Rev Syd Lockett, who also attended the Anglican Diocese conference in St Mark's Hall, Athlone, said that when they returned about 9.30pm to Mr Russell's home in Bath Road, Claremont, they were approached by five policemen. A Lieutenant P C Brand told Mr Russell to accompany him to the Claremont police station.

Mr Russell's wife, Mrs Dorothea Russell, said her husband was held for about 10 minutes and told that a docket would be opened in connection with the breaking of his banning order. No formal charge was laid.

According to Mrs Russell the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had agreed to Mr Russell attending the conference.
Banned journalist stays

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has refused banned Durban journalist Marimuthu Subramoney permission to attend a communications conference in Nairobi, Kenya.

In a written reply to Mr Subramoney yesterday, Mr le Grange said he had acquainted himself with all the facts pertaining to Mr Subramoney's restriction and was therefore not prepared to withdraw the restrictions or to relax them to enable him to attend the conference later this month.

A former reporter on a Durban afternoon newspaper, Mr Subramoney, 36, was invited by the Interchurch Council of Kenya to attend a communications conference between Third World people. The conference is sponsored by the World Council of Churches.

Mr Subramoney was editor of the Press Trust of South Africa News Agency and the black newspaper, Ukuse, at the time he was banned for three years on December 29, 1980.

Mr Subramoney, who is still without a job, has been adopted by the Edinburgh branch of Amnesty International. Recently the branch submitted a petition containing 1,000 signatures to the South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, in an attempt to get his banning order lifted.
was 'probably murdered'.

officials about the body in Jeddah now think it was murdered. British 
agencies have been informed of the discovery.
Mr Ron Smith, the ex-policeman, is reopening the case. He said the body was in a state of decomposition.

The party was attended by a group of 250 British deep sea divers working offshore in the Gulf and 100 Saudi police officers. The British have been present in Jeddah for years.

CAPE TOWN. - A banished Anglican priest, the Rev. David Russell, was told "the docket would be opened" when he was detained by police for about 10 minutes at the weekend after attending the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church.

But the Rev. Sid Lockett, director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, said no formal charge was laid in relation to the alleged breaking of Mr. Russell's banning order.

Mr. Lockett was with Mr. Russell when he was returned to his Claremont home about 9.30pm on Friday after the first sitting of the conference.

He said they were accompanied by a number of policemen, and Mr. Russell was asked to accompany them to Claremont police station.

At the time Mr. Russell had with him his letter signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis Le Grange, authorising Mr. Russell to attend both the diocesan conference and a sacred synod — a synod of clergy — to be held today and tomorrow.

Mr. Le Grange's letter said: "I have no objection to you attending the diocesan conference and the sacred synod."

It added he would authorise the magistrate of Wynberg to grant him the exemption.

It allowed Mr. Russell to be absent from his home until 9pm. — Sapa.

Held priest told of 'docket'

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book now

board sailing team takes off for world competition

Mall Reporter

12-MEMBER South African board sailing team left for Portugal last night to take part in the world's second board sailing championships.

Renowned board sailors such as Johannesburg brothers Tony and Dave Kitchen, John Perry from Natal, Dave Jubbard and Dirk Lazarus, and Capetownians, are included in the team.

A radiant Anne and Mark

London Bureau

LONDON. — British newspapers are to publish pictures today showing Princess Anne and her husband Captain Mark Phillips looking very much in love.

Officially, the pictures by top photographer Norman Parkinson, are to celebrate Mark's 34th birthday.

Unofficially, they are seen as a further attempt by Buckingham Palace to end persistent reports of a rift in the royal marriage.

The photographs show Mark looking lovingly at his wife while she smiles into the camera.

But hot-tempered horsewoman Princess Anne has not formed a sudden affection for newspapers.

At horse trials during the weekend Anne told photographers to "get lost."

And in case they missed it, she repeated the royal command and sent her private detective to clear the photographers away.
A date with freedom for Beysers Naude

By Eugene Hugo and Political Editor
Patrick Laurence

Yet there is deep concern in political and theological circles that Dr Naude's "sins" against Afrikanerdom will be neither forgiven nor forgotten.

Dr Alwin Boswa, now president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has described Dr Naude as one of the greatest South African politicians who ever lived.

The struggle for South Africa's security sees his influence and love and in a different light.

In the years since he rejected the Broederbond and attacked the Afrikaner churches for backing apartheid, he has been labelled heretic, agitator, communist, fellow-traveller and advocate of violence.

Nearly five years ago a banning order was served on the Rev Beysers Naude in a major crackdown on dissidents which saw the outlawing of organisations, one of which, the Christelijk Joch, was headed by Dr Naude.

Two decades earlier deaf people would have predicted such a move. They were the domineers of the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerke, a major church in the Broederbond and clearly destined for an important role in the Afrikaner Establishment, would have fallen foul of the authorities.

Dr Naude, whose role as a dissenter in South Africa has been compared to that of Alexander Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet Union and that of Thomas P. Hackett in medieval England, did not experience a sudden conversion from religious orthodoxy to spiritual rebellion.

In a masterly, short account of Dr Naude's religious and political odyssey, Peter Randall shows it was a gradual process, in which the seeds were planted and matured over a period of years.

Two events in 1966 were crucial in bringing their fruition: the Sharpeville shootings of March 21 and the Cotswold conference in December of that year.

By 1969, Dr Naude had already set up inter-racial Bible study groups, founded Rebe, but the tragedy of Sharpeville undoubtedly gave greater urgency to his desire to help bring about a reconciliation of whites and blacks.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Durban and one of the four contributors to the book on Dr Naude, says outright: "Out of that tragedy came the rise of Beysers Naude."

Nine months later, on the initiative of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and the World Council of Churches, 90 South Africans and six World Council representatives went to consider the situation in South Africa.

They formulated a joint communiqué which Professor Peter Walke, a third contributor to the book, describes as "cautious and ambiguous."

But it contained a number of statements which were considered radical at the time, including declarations that racially mixed marriages could not be condemned on biblical grounds, that everyone, irrespective of race, had the right to buy land where they lived, and that there could be no objection in principle to coloureds being represented by coloureds in Parliament.

Under pressure from the Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the NGK in the Transvaal and Cape revised its stance and pronounced the exclusion of black delegates an exception, NGK delegates to Cotswold returned to Pretoria.

The exception was Dr Naude.

The Bible study groups had been given birth to "Pro Veritate," an ecumenical effort of the churches to encourage inter-racial dialogue. Dr Naude became its editor.

In April 1968 he was elected moderator of the new churches' NGK Synod, despite his editorship of Pro Veritate, despite his failure to renounce the Cotswold findings and despite his resignation from the Broederbond.

In retrospect his election looks like an attempt by the NGK to co-opt and distance himself from him because he was asked to resign his editorship and to dissociate himself from Pro Veritate. He refused to do so.

But was祀ed the chairman of the recently elected directorate of the newly founded Christian Institute in 1968, the NGK refused to allow him to accept and to retain his status as an officer of the church. He chose to become director of the Christian Institute in 1969.

His years as CI director were years of further growth, as he and the CI grew increasingly from a commitment to identification with the black consciousness movement.

As a consequence of his awareness of growing black restlessness and major political shifts in the sub-continent, Dr Naude saw that the Derrick's call for a non-racial synod was not enough and began to support "black initiatives for justice and 

The statement to support "black initiatives for justice and the empowerment of the powerless" (Wahala).

As Randall notes, Dr Naude was nothing if not persistent or consistent in accepting the implications of his convictions.

Then an institution led by a former domineer and Broederbond was the only non-black organisation to be outlawed. On 19 October 1977, 17 black-controlled movements were outlawed.

next month

expire

Dawn raids

Bannings

Bananas

Bannings

Dawn raids

Dr. Evatt's Address... Under-... The New Rand. Russell...
October 19 bans are soon to expire

Mail Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Five-year banning orders issued in early-morning raids that echoed around the world on October 19, 1977, in a move by the Government to silence churchmen, newspaper editors and others considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order in South Africa, will expire next month.

No indication has been given yet whether the banning orders on seven people, issued under the Internal Security Act by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, will be renewed. Three publications and 18 organisations were also declared unlawful in the 1977 swoop.

Apart from the bannings about 50 people were detained in the pre-dawn raids, a month after the death in detention of the black-consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko had brought dismayed reaction from many parts of the world.

Those detained included Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, which until it was silenced had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa, and Dr Nkate Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Among those banned were the Rev Beyers Naude, the Rev David Russell, the Rev Theo Kotze and Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London. Mr Woods and Mr Kotze later fled the country.

Mr Woods fled to London at the end of 1977. Mr Kotze fled South Africa in July 1978, a year after he was issued with his banning order. At the time of his banning he was Western Cape regional director of the Christian Institute — one of the organisations declared unlawful. He now lives in London.

Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, remains under restriction in the Transvaal and Mr Russell is also still subject to his banning order in Cape Town.

In 1980 Mr Russell served a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order and last week he was held at Claremont Police Station on his return from a church conference. He was later released.

Others served with banning orders five years ago were:

The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate (organ of the Christian Institute), Mr Peter Randall, lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and former director of the Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society (SPRosc).

Apart from the Christian Institute, organisations declared unlawful were: the Black Parents' Organisation, the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and the Union of Black Journalists.
Life's hard for 1

THE former South African Students' Association president Achmad Cassiem is realising that it is impossible to be permanently employed if you are banned.

And this, even if you completed matric with a first class exemption, obtained a Bachelor of Arts, have more than enough practical experience as an architectural draughtsman and have teaching experience.

Not many employers are prepared to employ anyone who has served time on Robben Island, has a banning order hanging over their heads or who can be detained at a stroke of a pen.

According to Mrs Cassiem's wife, Fatima, the banning order has messed up his religious life:

"It is part of our religion to teach the little we understand and know to others. In the five years lapse between the end of the first order and the beginning of the second order, his activities in Madressa education mushroomed.

"Threatened"

"In 1976 the first suggestion of a banning order came when he was threatened with it after addressing a congregation at a local mosque."

"The much feared, but expected, banning order came on December 19, 1979. He was restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and had to stay indoors between 6pm and 6am and throughout the day and night over weekends and public holidays. This put an end to his religious activities.

"It is expected that every adult Muslim visits the mosque at night during the month of Ramadan and on Eid. Achmad could not visit the mosque because he would be breaking his banning order by doing this," she said. Their father's restricted life has had it's effects on his four children, Yassier, 10, Waghelda, 8, Zubeyr, 2, and Faraaz, 2 months.

They understand that they cannot, like normal children, visit the cinema with their father or spend weekends at the beach with their father. They know that Security Police can take their father away from them at any time, without prior warning.

His banning order expires during December 1985.

According to his banning order the only people who can visit Achmad are a medical doctor, and his mother-in-law. His step-mother, who recently died, was also on the list.

Some of the restrictions placed on banned people are: They may not be quoted or published; they may not attend or address gatherings; they may not receive visitors; they may not speak to more than one person at a time; they may not leave their magisterial area and they are restricted from entering certain places such as schools, newspaper and trade union offices.

CONFINED

If the banning order includes an order for house arrest, the person is usually confined to his home from 6pm to 6am throughout the duration of the order.

Some other consequences of banning orders include having to report to police stations weekly or monthly; constant police surveillance, and it is claimed, incidents of anonymous harassment.

From the seemingly endless list of banned people Capi Herald chose the Cassiem family and others to speak to.

ACHMAD CASSIEM... forced to take temporary jobs.

Jamuladien, with all his educational qualifications in the engineering field, has never been able to find a job commensurate with his experience.

Twenty-five-year-old Jamuladien had to break his banning order to rush his wife, Maryamna, to hospital when she was ready to give birth to their younger daughter. Hamedhah, now one year old. If she wishes to visit the local mosque to perform the prayers required daily of every adult Muslim, he will have to break his banning order.

He has found on a number of occasions that after he had been employed on a Friday afternoon, when he reports for work on the Monday morning the employer had changed his or her mind. His wife thinks this is because people have spoken to the employers about employing Jamuladien.

STUDIES

In August, 1981 a formal application to the Department of Justice was made for him to attend college to continue his engineering studies. This was turned down.

Some of the qualifications Jamuladien has obtained, and which have not helped in finding a job in his chosen field, are: Trade diploma in tool and jiggmaking, National certificate for Technicians (T2), Diploma in Work practice, Certificate in general mechanical engineering and diploma in business management and production management.

His banning order ends in October 1985.

WRECKED

Peter Jones, former national secretary for economics and finance of the Black People's Convention and branch executive member of the Black Community Programme, had his newly-opened office wrecked by unknown people recently.

He recently completed law studies but was unable to obtain articles at any of the law firms within the magisterial district. He applied to the authorities for permission to do his articles elsewhere, but this was turned down.

He was detained with Steve Biko, who died while in detention, and held for 18 months under the Internal Security Act. Immediately after being released he decided to marry local social worker Amelia Nelson, but had to wait on tenter hooks until 30 hours be
The banned

Howa

Before the wedding, when he was given permission to attend.

A condition for his being able to be there was that only 20 guests could enter the hall at any one time.

During the last few weeks, harassment has been on the increase. His car was sprayed with brake fluid. Although the matter was reported to the local police, the people responsible were never brought to book.

Neighbours have alleged that quite often they have seen members of the local police force in the Jones' backyard. More recently, unknown people broke into the newly-opened offices of his accounting business destroying most of the equipment, taking some of the smaller things.

Mr. Jones still has to appear in court on charges of breaking his banning order on November 5 at the Strand Regional Court. He has served at least three periods of detention.

Peter Jones has started an accounting business to make a living.
Banned SA student has a US holiday with Fondas

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

SAMMY ADELMAN, the banned South African student who skipped South Africa in January, has spent at least one holiday with American actress Jane Fonda.

Mr. Adelman, last year's president of the University of the Witwatersrand Student's Representative Council, was mainly responsible for an attempted attempt to bring Fonda's husband, Tom Hayden, to South Africa to deliver an academic freedom address.

Although the couple were refused entry visas to South Africa they nevertheless decided to visit Lesotho and Zimbabwe. On arrival at Jan Smuts airport the authorities would not allow them to leave the transit lounge.

Just two days earlier — on the day Tom Hayden was due to have delivered the Richard Feetham Academic Freedom Address — Sammy Adelman was banned.

On January 27, after allegedly breaking his banning orders, he escaped to Lesotho by crossing the Caledon River.

A few days later he flew to Swaziland and Zimbabwe and then to London where the British Government offered him full refugee status.

In March and April he visited America where he spent a month with Fonda and Hayden at their Santa Monica home.

According to a close friend, Mr. Adelman has spent at least one other holiday with them since then.

I gather they live very normally. They have been very kind to Sammy and he likes them both,” said the friend.

After his first holiday in Santa Monica Mr. Adelman returned to London. He then went back to America to attend Harvard University in Boston, where he is studying for a law degree on a Fulbright Scholarship.

This was confirmed by the registrar of Harvard Law School.

His father, Mr. Maurice Adelman, said this week his son had spent “some time with Jane Fonda. I don’t want him to get involved in politics,” he said.

Sammy Adelman was banned for five years following his activities in anti-apartheid protests. His ban caused widespread anger at Wits and sparked off a torch-lit demonstration in Jan Smuts Avenue by students.

The next day academics — including 23 professors — met to protest.
GRANT PITYANA, a former executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebo), was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment by the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday for contravening a banning order imposed on him in October, 1979.

Pityana has two previous convictions for contravening the banning order which was imposed for five years.

Following the latest contravention of the banning order under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, the State requested that Pityana's suspended sentence from previous convictions be put into operation.

In mitigation, an appeal for periodic imprisonment was made and factors from Pityana's second conviction, when he absented himself from his home, were given.

There was no suggestion of any sinister motive when Pityana visited his neighbour.

Pityana was absent from his home for no longer than an hour.

He was under the influence of alcohol.

He had a domestic problem with his wife.

The court was also told that Pityana had been employed as an insurance agent since August, 1982 — his first job since the banning order was imposed. He is married with two children, aged four and seven.

Mr. J S Koena was on the Bench. Mr. A Peter appeared for the State and Mr. Hussain appeared for the defence.
Banning order lifted

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN.—The banning order on Mr Harold Nxasana, a major figure in the early 70s' rebirth of black trade unionism, has been lifted.

In terms of Mr Nxasana's 1977 banning order, he was restricted to Umlazi and was forbidden to work in a factory, trade union or an educational institution.

Mr Nxasana said yesterday that he was 'delighted' that his five-year banning order had been lifted.

"A trade union friend even found me a job with a Durban factory, but my application to have my banning order amended to allow me to take the job was turned down."

Mr Nxasana then hit on the idea of learning to use a knitting machine and has been supplying schoolchildren with jerseys.
Banning trial charge changed

The trial of a former student leader charged with breaking his banning order was adjourned in Parow Regional Court today for judgment after the State had asked for an amendment to the charge sheet.

This was the eighth time the case, which started in June last year, had been postponed.

The State alleges that Mr Jamalludien Hamdu-lay, 27, of Rylands Estate, left the Wynberg magisterial district, to which he is restricted, and worked at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works in Epping, a place defined as a factory.

The premises are in the Goodwood magisterial district.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Hamdulay was served with a banning order on November 25, 1980 which expires on October 13, 1985.

After the defence argument, the State asked that the charge sheet be amended to read that Mr Hamdulay had left the Wynberg magisterial district and/or entered the factory.

This was granted by the Magistrate, Mr J C L Botha.
Call to rate banning of journalists as ‘violence’

 ARGUS Correspondent

BRUSSELS. — The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) wants the "banning" of journalists to be seen as "violence" which should be included in any new Unesco charter for the protection of journalists.

This was the decision of a special committee of the IFJ, the body representing the main journalists' trade unions of the non-communist countries.

An earlier draft of the proposal had the wording "physical violence" changed simply to "violence" and was interpreted to include bannings.

These slight but significant changes in the text came after interventions by two South African journalists, Mr De van Maistry of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Mr David Bleazard, president of the South Af-

Mr David Bleazard

rican Society of Journalists (SASJ).

After the meeting, which was held in private, the two South African journalists said there had been no major new initiative and that there had been no debate on the internal South African situation.

Mr Ken Ashton, president of the IFJ, said their body wanted to establish an international committee to supervise any new convention on the Press.
Service for banned people on Monday

Staff Reporter

DR ALLAN BOESAK, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC), and conscientious objector Mr Peter Moli are to speak at a multi-denominational service of support and prayers for banned people on Monday.

The service, arranged by the Civil Rights League, will be held at the Congregational Church, Belmont Road, Rondebosch, at 1pm.

Message of blessing

Owen Cardinal McCann, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, was to have attended the service but has been called to a Transvaal meeting of bishops. He has sent a message of blessing and support.

Other speakers are the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King; Miss Laura Levetan, a University of Cape Town student who was once banned; Professor John Reid, the deputy principal of UCT; and Father Eddie Adams, the Vicar-General of St Mary's Cathedral.

"Many more people were willing to come but could not make it because of other commitments, and most of them are very concerned about justice being seen to be done," Mrs D Clemenshaw, a league committee member, said.

"The Civil Rights League is very concerned about human rights and not punishing people by banning them without first giving them a proper trial.

"Banned people do not appear in court — they just get a little message from the Minister of Justice saying that they are not to do this and that for the next so many years."
Banned unionists charged

Labour Reporter

The banned former chairman of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers’ Union of South Africa, Mr Dumile Makanda, appeared in the Port Elizabeth’s Magistrate’s Court last week on charges of contravening his banning order and possessing banned documents.

Mr Makanda was released on bail of R500 and the case was postponed to December 6. A further restriction was added to his banning order compelling him to report to the police in Port Elizabeth.

He was picked up by the police on Wednesday outside the Ford Motor Company Headquarters.

Mr Makanda was detained last year and held for about eight months before being released without being charged and banned.
5 years ago today the Govt swooped

It is five years today since the Government declared 18 organisations unlawful, prohibited the publication of three newspapers, detained more than 40 people and served banning orders on seven.

Banning orders under the Internal Security Act prohibiting the publication of the World newspaper, the Weekend World and the Christian Institute's publication Pro Veritate, were published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary on October 19 1977.

The orders were issued by the then Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger.

In addition, 18 organisations were declared unlawful in terms of the Internal Security Act. They included the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), the Black Women's Federation, the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), and the Union of Black Journalists.

To a nationwide police sweep, on churches, teachers, journalists, students, members of organisations and others that day, 42 people were detained, including the editor of the World, Mr Percy Qoboza.

To Page 3, Col 8

Fifth ‘birthday’ of swoop

served with five-year banning orders under the Internal Security Act. Two of them later fled the country: Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the East London newspaper, the Daily Dispatch, fled through Lesotho at the end of the year, and the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the Christian Institute, through Botswana in July 1978.

The Rev Brian Brown, former administrative director of the Christian Institute, was allowed to leave South Africa in 1978 to settle in Britain. He is not permitted to return.

Cape Town Anglican priest Rev David Russell is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and Dr C F Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, to the Johannesburg district.

The restriction notices served in October 1977 on the Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, and Mr Peter Randel, director of the Study Project on Christianity in an Apartheid Society (Pro-Cas) and education lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, were withdrawn in June last year.

The other banning orders expire at the end of this month, unless they are extended.

See Page 21.
FIFTH YEAR SINCE WHOLESALE CLAMPOWN

A prayer tribute to the banned...
THE PLACARD held by a member of the Black Sash, Cape Western region, standing outside St Paul's Church in Rondebosch this morning, turned the head of a passer-by. Black Sash members stood with placards in various places in the city today to commemorate the banning of 18 organisations, mainly black, and the spate of detentions and bannings which took place five years ago today, and in continuing protest against bannings and detentions. (See Page 13).
The Joelleuiness of a Student Exile

Adonde... "in the brook to speak,"... The (cool) turn of Spinoza's (impish) corn is the (cool) turn of the (cool) turn of an (cool) turn of Spinoza's (impish) corn is the (cool) turn of an (cool) turn of an (cool) turn of...
Ideological links still strong

Black unity is far from dead

It was in the hope of smothering the "Black Power" movement, as he called it, that Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger brought the iron fist of security legislation down on black organisations on October 19, 1977.

For Black Consciousness it was the second severe blow in just over a month. A leading proponent of BC, Steve Bantu Biko, had died while in police detention on September 12 and the organisations were still reeling from the impact of this major loss.

However, in his "clean sweep" to quell "this lingering sort of unrest," Mr. Kruger did not deal solely with BC organisations.

Among those banned were the Christian Institute, headed by the Rev. Breyers Naude and its publication Pro Veritate, and what was for the majority of black people the hard-hitting, The World and Weekend World newspapers.

As South Africa's second largest daily newspaper, The World, under the editorship of Percy Qoboza, had a circulation of 146,000, and was described as the safety valve for the pressure cooker of black feeling.

No other "black newspaper" before, or after, articulated the aspirations of the black community as eloquently as The World, and many prominent newspapers saw its closure as the beginning of the end for Press Freedom in South Africa.

But as Joe Latshango, now editor of The World, warned: "The newspaper has been a real voice of the people who otherwise would have no voice.

African Students' Organisation's role was assumed by Cosas, the Congress of South African Students, that of the Federation of Black Women by the Federation of South African Women.

But although the new organisations might have initially been moulded on the old, the predominantly new leadership brought with it a vital re-examination of the political stance.

"In the same way that Black Consciousness was a marked divergence in the subsequent development of black political organisations, Azapo, one of the strongest BC proponents, resolutely closed its ranks to whites - be they progressive, radical or liberal. President of Azapo, Khethiwe Mthembu rejects racism but says the struggle by blacks will only be won when black people identify themselves as one solid unit.

"Black man you are on your own" was dealt with in the arena of black political activity and aspirations are the independent black trade unions, such as the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) who have also adopted a non-racial stance.

While some critics would say that this is clear evidence of a weakening of BC, it does not mean BC is a spent force. Thom Mathata, a member of the National executive of the BPC at the time of its banning and present-

For thousands of black South Africans, October 19 signifies Black Wednesday on the calendar of Black Consciousness. It was the day, five years ago, when the State muzzled The World newspaper, swept 18 black political organisations under the carpet of banned silence, and detained 47 black leaders. But was the harsh clampdown the kiss of death for BC and black unity? Carolyn Dempster reports.

Jimmy Kruger - iron fist against "Black Power" movement.

Joe Latshango - "black voice will still come through."
far from dead

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Among those banned were the Christian Institute headed by the Rev Beers Naude and its publication Pro Veritate, and what was then the majority of black people the hardest blow of all: The World and Weekend World newspapers.

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No other “black newspaper” before, or after, articulated the aspirations of the black community as effectively. The World and many of its front-page editors saw its closure as the beginning of the end for Press freedom in South Africa.

But as Joe Latakgomo, news editor of The World, warned: “The newspaper has been silenced, but the black voice will still come through, first of all as a whisper, then finally as a rumble.”

In many respects it was the same with the BC organisations. Instead of creating a vacuum in black politics, as Mr Kruger had designed, the crackdown served as a catalyst for the emergence of several new dynamic organisations.

The Black People’s Convention gave way to the Azanian People’s Organisation, the South African Students’ Organisation’s role was assumed by Cosas, the Congress of South African Students, that of the Federation of Black Women by the Federation of South African Women. But although the new organisations might have initially been moulded on the old, the predominantly new young leadership brought with it a vital reappraisal of the political stance.

In the same way that Black Consciousness emerged to fill the black political void after the banning of the African National Congress and Pan African Congress in 1960, the 1977 crackdown stimuulated a new political awareness and appraisal.

Once defined as the “cultural and political rallying point of an oppressed people,” BC does not have the strict tenets of a narrow political discipline but remains open to interpretation. Largely because of this, there was a marked divergence in the subsequent development of black political organisations.

Azapo, one of the strongest BC proponents, resolutely closes its ranks to whites — be they progressive, radical or liberal. President of Azapo, Khoei Mthembu rejects racism but says the struggle by blacks will only be won when black people identify themselves as one solid unit. “Black man you are on your own” very definitely remains the maxim of Azapo in 1982 as it was in BPC in 1977.

On the other hand, organisations such as Cosas and Azasso — the Azanian Students Organisation — have adopted the BPC formula of 1955 as their point of departure. Both organisations espouse a more positive approach to white progressives and have been increasingly dubbed “non-racial.”

The third emergent force to be contended with in the arena of black political activity and aspirations are the independent black trade unions, such as the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) who have also adopted a non-racial stance.

While some critics would say that this is clear evidence of a weakening of BC, it does not mean BC is a spent force. Thon Manthata, a member of the National executive of the BPC at the time of its banning and presently with the South African Council of Churches, reflects that what 1977 produced was a more mature, integrated person, imbued with a political determination to strive for effective unity.

October 19 1977 also heralded a resurgence in popularity of the ANC. But it is no secret that organisations such as Cosas, Azasso, the Natal Indian Congress have much, ideologically, in common with the ANC: also a non-racial movement.

Very recently received support for the ANC, which demonstrated a swing away from the pervasive dominance of BC.

But the net result then of Mr Kruger’s actions in 1977 could be said — to be exactly the reverse of what he intended. On a primary level the leaders who were detained continued their outspoken role with renewed vigour, upon release.

And second, the crackdown precipitated a tide towards support for the banned African National Congress — regarded by the State as more dangerous than BC possibly ever was.

But it would be naive to assume that BC is on the wane, or that the “non-racial” organisations have abandoned black consciousness. Although there may be a divergence in the ideological lines, the bonds are still strong and the unity that BC helped to
Waiting for her ‘freedom’

Mrs Ilse Naude is a lady who belongs in a parsonage.

In the calendar of the reformed churches, October 31 is Reformation Day: the anniversary of the day Martin Luther posted his 95 theses on the door of the Wittenberg Castle church. It is also the day when the banning order served on Dr Beyers Naude, founder of the Christian Institute, is due to expire. Dr Naude was not the only person restricted by that order. His wife, a brilliant scholar, the daughter of a German Moravian missionary, was also affected by it as if she herself had been banned. Mrs Naude talked to BARBARA LUDMAN.

School maths, she married Dr Naude, then a young minister in the Nederduits Reformed Kerk. A minister’s wife is a full-time career, leading the women of the congregation, being involved in prayer groups, social work and missionary society meetings, ready, at all times, to tend to parishioners come to see the divine and herself, the pastor’s moeder.

They were busy years for Mrs Naude as her husband moved steadily towards the top of the NG hierarchy from small churches to big ones, and as a post as assessor of the Transvaal Synod. One does not rise in the establishment by questioning such beliefs as separate development and the migrant labour system; he seemed traditionalist and conservative. Then came the 1980 Cape Town conference when members of the World Council of Churches met in South Africa to consider the worsening racial situation here.

Dr Naude was a delegate; he held fast to the liberal findings of the conference when other NG delegates deserted him. He founded the journal Pro Veritate, which carried articles critical of the theological underpinnings used to support apartheid. In 1963 he founded the Christian Institute, defined by Peter Randall in the just-published book Not Without Honour, a tribute to Dr Naude, as an eccen- trical, but determined to try to “work out the implications of the Kingdom of God for the peoples of the country.”

Dr Naude was by then moderator of the Transvaal region of the NG, but when he accepted the post of director of the Institute, he was stripped not only of that post but of his status as an NG minister.

“I felt a bit lost,” says Mrs Naude. “You are in a special position if you’re a minister or the wife of a minister of the NG Kerk. You are accepted, you are welcome. It is a privileged position.”

“Suddenly it was no longer there. Some friends came in the beginning but most were afraid to be with us. I think Beyers felt I should go back to teaching, to make new friends, new companions. But I said: ‘If I go teaching, there will be no time for us to do things together. We will become strangers to each other.’ She never tried to talk him out of the change in his thinking that turned their world upside down.

“I felt those were his deepest Christian convictions and that if he did not live up to them he would never have been happy or able to make any contribution at all.

And although I didn’t have courage, I felt he was right. One day an Institute clerical worker fell ill and Mrs Naude was asked to help out for a while. She remained until the Institute was banned, along with its director. “Working at the Institute helped me a lot,” she says. “Otherwise I think I wouldn’t have been able to understand his work as well as I hope I do at present.

It also helped me to understand the black people with their problems and their aspirations much better. And the friendships I found in the Christian Institute were staunch friendships.”

She’s needed those friends — through the angry, insulting telephone calls that forced her husband’s banning, through the conflict when her eldest daughter was ill whether to leave her husband and see to her mother, or to stay with the family through the growing realisation that their lives might never again be the same.

She hopes that next month they will be back to a semi-normal living. Mrs Naude is a gracious lady, but when a reporter left, her parting comment was telling — and poignant. “I hope you won’t need to come back,” she said. “It’s this story again next year.”
Biko's spectre still looms large

On our political calendar October 19 is a particularly grim anniversary, and this year it was even more bleak than usual. For in the wake of the Rabie report, and with the revised security legislation already on the book, it must now be clear that a major opportunity has been lost to introduce at least some effective control mechanisms to the heart of our security system: the practice of detention without trial.

Lest we forget, the reports on the Aggett inquest keep on reminding us of the continuing and aggravating presence of this running sore in our polity. In 1977 the overwhelming outrage at what was revealed by the Biko inquest at least held out the hope of reform, if only to prevent another Biko scandal.

Today, if truth be told, we no longer have even that comfort. How has this come about?

In many ways the banishments of October 19, 1977, following on the death of Steve Biko, brought about the end of an era. Looking back today we can see something of the force as well as the limitations and unintended consequences of such drastic security actions.

The banishments were primarily intended to bring to an end the protracted period of civil turmoil which had swept the country since the Soweto schoolchildren first started marching in June 1976. Whether it succeeded in this objective is very much a moot point: by early 1978 the situation in black townships and schools had indeed been more or less "normalised", but this might well have happened in any case.

What is clear is that by playing this coercive trump card the Government also effected other changes in the orientation of black politics which it could hardly have had in mind.

The early 1970s had been marked by a significant resurgence of internal and public political activity among blacks. Chief Gatsha Bethelsa skillfully managed to turn the Government's "homelands" policy to different purposes and pioneered a controversial policy of collaborative opposition. In the urban communities the black consciousness movement took the lead in propagating a new mode of militant political awareness, and spawned organised involvement in a variety of fields: there was talk of a "black renaissance".

What is more, it seemed that the South African polity could to some extent accommodate such developments as legitimate politics. No doubt blacks still had to operate under severely restrictive conditions: BC activities were constant objects of security actions, many leaders were banned or, like the SASSO leadership in 1974, and charged with a comprehensive investigation of security legislation. It was widely expected that the commission would deal with the issue of detention without trial as a first priority.

Such expectations have been gravely disappointed. The Rabie Commission reported at the beginning of the year when Biko was already fading memory, and it did not primarily concern itself with the ways and means of preventing abuses of the security system. Like the Steyn Commission it saw its task rather in the context of the "total onslaught".

Compared to the loose rhetoric and embarrassing guffes of the Steyn report, the Rabie report appeared a model of competent workmanship and, unlike the recommendations of the Steyn report, its proposals, which involved a general consolidation of security legislation with a number of technical improvements, soon found their way onto the statute book. But it entirely avoided grappling with the central issue of detention without trial, a fact brought home by the news of the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett within days of the report's release.

We have come a considerable way since October 1977.

Opposition to detention without trial is today organised in bodies like the Lawyers for Human Rights or the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. At least in these circles the issues are better understood, and there are quite specific proposals about what needs to be done. But these pressure groups do not seem to have much impact at all.

The Aggett inquest seems to excite very little concern among the public at large. Its impact, certainly cannot be compared with that of the Biko inquest. No less a body than TUSCA publicly qualified its concern with the fate of detainees without trial. In
Professor ANDRE DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, says that Biko, Aggett and all the others will continue to haunt us for a long time.

STEVE BIKO

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Meanwhile the Government is steadily imposing more restraints on information regarding security matters, and preparing the way to cut off the financial support for extended defiance at political trials at source, while disquieting reports circulate that we may be involved in all sorts of "destabilising" projects throughout the sub-continent.

In October 1982 we must face up to the implications of the fact that the Rabie Commission did not grasp the nettle of detention without trial. Whether this failure was due to a defect of will or vision, or part of the Commission's or more generally of Mr P W Botha's government, or simply to the political clout of the security forces does not really matter. The point quite simply is that Biko, Aggett and all the others will continue to haunt..."
New directives on detainees?

Political Staff

The government is preparing to issue directives relating to the conditions under which detainees are held and interrogated, according to the PPF's human rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mrs Suzman met the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the weekend to discuss the position of banned and detained people in general and to make a plea on their behalf.

She told Mr le Grange she was "very worried" about statements being made under oath at the inquest of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, relating to the conditions of detention and methods of interrogation.

"Mr Le Grange said he was not prepared to dis...

Mrs Helen Suzman was the matter but said he was preparing to issue instructions relating to the conditions under which detainees were held and interrogated in accordance with the undertaking he had given during the debate in Parliament earlier this year on the Internal Security Bill," Mrs Suzman said.

"I reminded him that detainees were sometimes never told the reasons for their detention and if they were, were never given an opportunity to refute the allegations the Minister would find in the files submitted to him by the security police," she said.

"The minister assured me that every case received his personal and careful scrutiny before people were restricted," Mrs Suzman said.

She also made a plea on behalf of the Rev C F Beyers Naude, founder and former director of the Christian Institute, and Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, both of whom...

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To page 2
PRETORIA. — The re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude under South Africa's revamped security laws has been condemned with disgust by political and religious leaders throughout the country.

The three-year restriction order served on Dr Naude yesterday was today called "a disgrace and a shame" by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, while the initial reaction of Dr Alex Boraine, a former chairman of the Methodist Church in South Africa, was unprintable.

Dr Boraine later said: "You can write that it was unprintable if you like. I am so upset and sick about the whole thing."

"It is a desperate and despicable act by frightened and petty men who have to resort to gagging their opponents."

One hope
Dr Naude, aged 67, has been restricted for a further three years by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange.

The clergyman's one hope in terms of the new legislation recommended by the Ratie Commission is that he can now make a written appeal to the Minister to have the restriction order lifted.

Under the new Internal Security Act the Minister had to submit his evidence, plus any other information regarding the matter, to a special board of review appointed by the Minister of Justice.

This board must, unless the chairman believes it would not be in the public interest to do so, afford the person concerned the opportunity to give oral evidence.

No comment
The only change in Dr Naude's new restriction order is that he no longer has to report to a police station once a week.

He may not leave Johannesburg, enter any area set aside for blacks.

(Turn to Page 3)
No new order on Russell

Staff Reporter

THE family of the Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest banned for five years in the October 1977 crackdown, does not know yet whether his restriction order will be renewed.

Mrs Dorothy Russell said last night no fresh banning orders had been served on her husband.

Mr Russell's banning order is due to expire on October 31.

Mrs Russell said last night her husband has been given permission to travel to the Eastern Cape at the weekend to attend the funeral of Professor Monica Wilson, who died this week.

 Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has rebanned the former Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk clergyman, Dr CF Beyers Naudé, for three years.

The renewed banning order was served on Dr Naudé by two security policemen at his Greenside, Johannesburg, home about 2pm yesterday.

Shattered, Mrs Ilse Naudé said she and her husband had at least hoped the government would change the restriction to a listing under the Suppression of Communism Act, giving him freedom of movement.

"Well, the axe has fallen again and there's nothing we can do about it. The Lord gives us strength to live under these conditions," she said.

Encouragement

While the family contemplated another three years of restriction on their freedom of movement and Dr Naudé's freedom of speech, the telephone rang constantly, with friends giving encouragement.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), telephoned Dr Naudé with the message: "Despite the cross you have to bear, the power of your creative redemption in Christ will be victorious."

Dr Naudé was first banned in October 1977 — with former Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods and several black consciousness leaders — when the government clamped down on 13 organizations and closed The World and Weekend World newspapers.

One change

The only change in the provisions of the new banning order served on Dr Naudé is that it is no longer stated that he should report to a police station once a week.

Provisions of the banning order under Sections 19 (1) and 20 of the Internal Security Act are:

- He is proscribed from visiting any factory, publishing or printing premises, educational institutions or court of law unless he has been summoned to appear or is making an application before a magistrate.

- He may not publish, prepare or distribute any literature and may not assist anyone doing so.

- He is also prohibited from all meetings of a social, political and educational nature and he may not be quoted.

Apart from humanitarian considerations, the government seemed "completely unaware" of the "tremendously harmful effect" the rebanning would have on South African relations in the West, where Dr Naudé was highly respected, she said.

The president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storer, said the re-banning of Dr Naudé was a "tragedy."

Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the Federal Executive of the PFP, said: "The further banning of an outstanding South African compounds an already evil system."

(Report by E Hugo and M Moodman, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)
US attacks rebanning of Naudé

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG.—The United States has de
dployed the rebanning of
Dr Beyers Naude as "con
tary to the most essential
democratic political rights."

And leading Ned Gerof
Kerk theologians, the
Civil Rights League and
the New Republic Party
have added their voices
to the storm of protest at
the three-year restriction
imposed on the former
NGK moderator.

The Transvaal leader of
the New Republic Party,
Mr Alex Anderson, said
yesterday that the ban
ning — imposed by the
Minister of Law and
Order, Mr Louis le Grange
— was out of step with the
"current spirit of reform"
in South Africa.

Dr Naudé was banned
for a further three years
on Thursday after expiry
of his five-year banning
order, imposed during the
State crackdown in Octo
ber 1977.

Violation

Mr John Hughes, chief
spokesman for the US
State Department, de
ployed the government's
renewed banning of the
67-year-old cleric.

"Banning is a funda
mental violation of hu
man rights," he said.

"Banning is contrary to
the most essential
democratic political rights
and only contributes to a
cycle of violence and rep
ression."

Mr Anderson, called on
Mr Le Grange to provide
"a reasonable explana
 tion as to why a religious
leader with no previous
court convictions has to
be arbitrarily banned."

Warning to PM

"I want to warn the
Prime Minister that this
kind of action taken by
his Minister of Law and
Order can estrange fair
minded South Africans
who are prepared to give
the Prime Minister's re
form initiatives a chance.
In the hope it can lead to
t better things for all the
people of this country,"
Mr Anderson told Sapa.

In Cape Town yester
day, the Civil Rights
League described the
rebanning as "nothing but
the spite of inadequate
men."

Leading Ned Gerof
Kerk theologians yester
day added their voices to
the barrage of protest.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) . $423.50
FT index (close) 588.70
RDM 100 . 689.90

Some dominies felt the
rebanning may have been
influenced by the right
wing onslaught by the
HNP and the Conser
ervative Party on the Na
tional Party and the close links
the three parties have
with the church, especial
ly the Conservative Party
and its leader, Dr Andries
Treurnicht.

Unbanning him could
have been politically in
expedient for the
National Party at this
time, especially as the
Conservatjives took full
control of the church
after the last general syn
od.

Dr Nico Smith, of
Mamelodi's black NG
Kerk in Africa and a for
mer colleague, said Dr
Naudé was very highly re
garted by the NG Kerk's
black, Indian and
coloured daughter
churches.

"It may be that his un
derstanding of the Gospel
is considered dangerous
but it is sad to think that
the Gospel has become
dangerous in a Christian
country," he said.

Yesterday Dr Naudé's
legal advisor, Mr Ray
mond Tucker, said they
were considering repre
sentations to the minister.
NP leaflet distresses mother

Staff Reporter

The mother of banned and subsequently assassinated Natal politics lecturer Dr Ric Turner is bitter about a Stellenbosch National Party student-wing pamphlet which said the ANC killed her son.

Mrs Jane Turner, who lives in Stellenbosch, has instructed her attorneys to find out from the student wing where they obtained this information. The pamphlet was widely distributed in the town during the current byelection campaign.

Contacted for comment on the issue, the chairman of the NP student branch, Mr Nicholas Myburgh, who wrote the pamphlet, last night told the Cape Times he was "sorry" if he had caused Mrs Turner unnecessary distress.

He had not realized she was a resident of the constituency.

Mrs Turner's lawyers said in a letter to the NP student branch that if they could not substantiate their information, Mr Turner would have to assume that the allegation was "wrongful, unlawful, reckless, irresponsible and reprehensible, for the purpose of your party's political gain, without taking into account and considering the trauma and unhappiness now suffered by our client as a result of your bringing up and reviving her terrible tragedy."

The pamphlet listed "victims of terrorist actions in the past two decades", including Dr Turner, "murdered in his house by the ANC."

It was released in response to an anonymous pamphlet headed "We will remember them" and which named those who have died in detention.

In his apology, Mr Myburgh said he now realized there was no evidence to link the killing to the ANC. He had based the statement on "speculation in the newspapers."

(Report by T. Weaver, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)
Ban order on
Russell 'not to be renewed'

By DI ALMON

THE five-year banning order on the Cape Town Anglican priest, the Reverend David Russell, expired at midnight last night and indications are that he will not be banned again.

Fears that Mr Russell's banning order might be reimposed mounted when security police issued Dr Beyers Naudé with a further three-year banning order last week.

Mr Russell could not be reached by early this morning, but a weekend report in the Burger, the Cape National Party mouthpiece, said "reliable sources" had confirmed the banning order would be lifted.

Yesterday's Sunday Times reported that a senior government source had confirmed pro-government newspaper reports that the restriction on Mr Russell would be lifted.

The source disclosed that the decision had been taken by the recently appointed Director of Security Legislation, Mr A Bosch.

The Sunday Times source also disclosed that a proclamation was to be gazetted re banning two other people who were banned with Dr Naudé and Mr Russell on October 19, 1977.

They are Mr Donald Woods, the controversial former editor of the Daily Dispatch who fled South Africa on December 31, 1977, and the Rev Theo Kotze, a former colleague of Dr Naudé, who fled the country in July 1978.

Mr Russell was one of seven banned on October 19, 1977.

On the same day, three publications, including two newspapers, and 18 organizations were banned and about 50 people detained.

Mr Russell was expected back in Cape Town last night after being granted permission to attend the funeral of a close friend, Professor Monica Wilson, in the Eastern Cape at the weekend.
Rapport deplores banning

Staff Reporter

AN EDITORIAL in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, yesterday questioned the banning of former Nde Geret' Reek minister, Dr C F Beyers Naudé, for a further three years.

The editorial deplored the fact that Dr Naudé had been banned without being tried in court and added 'to say the least, it creates an unpleasant impression, both here and overseas'.

And a frontpage report in the newspaper said there was 'great alarm and disappointment' at the banning among leading and influential Afrikaners, their main complaint being that Dr Naudé had not been charged in a court of law.

Afrikaner critics

Among those quoted as being critical of the action were Professor Willie Esterhuyse of Stellenbosch University; Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa (Unisa); Dr Adriaan Koenig of Unisa; Dr Jan Marais, economist and company director; and writers Mr Jan Rabie and Mr Etienne le Roux.

Professor Esterhuyse said: 'I find this extremely disappointing. I hope the authorities had a good reason because he has never been charged in a court of law.'

'Totalitarian'

A separate article said there was great disappointment internationally and the South African Government had been accused of being 'insensitive' and 'totalitarian'.

Professor Jim McCord, former president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said: 'It is an international scandal. It is shocking that a so-called Christian government can ban a servant of God who has wide respect throughout the world. This banning will boomerang because you cannot ban the truth.'
Chief Reporter

THE Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest whose five-year banning order expired at midnight on Sunday, said in an interview at his Claremont home yesterday that he was as convinced of his convictions as ever and would continue playing a part in “working towards a more just society in South Africa”.

“Banned or not banned, one’s commitment continues,” he said. “I feel under God’s orders to battle with evil and to do God’s justice, in this country.”

Although it was good to be freed from restrictions that had included house arrest and non-attendance of social gatherings, the rebanning of others such as Dr Breyten Breytenbach and the restriction — in the broader sense of the term — of the majority of South Africans had created “an ambivalence” in his feelings.

Mr Russell said he had had no official confirmation of newspaper reports that the government had decided not to renew the banning order imposed in October 1977. He was assuming these reports were correct and was accordingly planning to take his wife Dorothea and his son on a short holiday before attending the Anglican provincial synod in Port Elizabeth on November 18.

Asked about his future in the church, Mr Russell said he saw himself working as he had before his banning, with Xhosa-speaking congregations. He would, however, have to discuss with the Archbishop of Cape Town and his colleagues the form his continued ministry would take.

For five years Mr Russell, who two years ago served a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order, has been prohibited from entering black townships although he has been allowed to attend and take part in religious services on Sundays.

He was given special permission to attend the funeral at Hogsback in the Eastern Cape at the weekend of Professor Monica Wilson, the renowned South African social anthropologist.

For the past year Mr Russell has been working for a master’s degree “on the question of Christians and the problems of power — its use and abuse.”

He said yesterday he viewed the pass laws as he viewed banning orders — as being “lawless laws” under which, by decree, people could be declared guilty without trial.
No appeal on Naudé banning

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Dr Beyers Naudé will not appeal against his latest banning order because this would "lend credibility to a charade of justice".

Dr Naudé’s attorney, Mr Raymond Tucker, said in a statement yesterday that the silenced priest would not participate in an action that would imply an acceptance of the system of banning without defence.

The former head of the Christian Institute was served with a banning order last week as his first order expired.

Mr Tucker said Dr Naudé would not make representations to the Minister of Law and Order or to the Review Board.

Sharp attack

Mr Tucker’s statement included a sharp attack on the newly-created Review Board, saying a banned person has no more protection under the law than before the creation of the review process.

Dr Naudé, a prominent anti-apartheid campaigner who turned from a promising career in the Broederbond and the NGK to the outspoken Christian Institute, was served with a five-year banning during the October 1976 clampdown on opposition organizations.

Mr Tucker said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had given no reasons for the banning order and Dr Naudé had never had a chance to account for his conduct.

It had been left to Dr Naudé to speculate about what information had been fed by the Security Police to Mr Le Grange; the inferences he drew from Dr Naudé’s conduct; and "generally to construct an indictment against himself", said the statement.

Then, if he appeared before the Review Board, he would have no legal representation and would not even know what charges had been levelled against him, the statement said.

Mr Le Grange, would not be bound by the board in the "unlikely event" of it recommending a withdrawal of the banning order.

If the minister refused to follow their recommendation, the Chief Justice would review the decision.

"Any representations to the Review Board would imply an acceptance of the system of banning and sentence without defence. "Dr Naudé will play no part in this," the statement said.

In re-banning, Dr Beyers Naudé, the Government was giving the lie to its own stated intentions of introducing change towards a more just society, the Black Sash said in a statement yesterday.

Demonstration

The statement, which announced the Sash’s intention to stage a demonstration in Johannesburg today, asked that if the Government saw fit to silence its peace-loving and caring critics in this way, what hope there was for democracy in South Africa.

It said Dr Naudé’s inhuman treatment did not exist in a vacuum but was part of the government’s unchanged policy of apartheid.

This policy was evidenced by recent attempts to introduce legislation for the more stringent enforcement of pass laws.

This was clearly shown by the mass raids taking place in the Western Cape, and the forced removals which deprived millions of people of South African citizenship.
DONALD WOODS LAUGHS AT HIS NEW BANNING ORDER
Zwelithsha - Mr Thembekile Nyobo, 50, a former member of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) who served five years on Robben Island, has been banned from his home near Zwelithsha.

He has been given a two-roomed house at Peddie and offered a job with the Ciskei Department of Public Works.

The Ciskei security chief, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, yesterday said the action had been taken in terms of Ciskei security laws following a complaint from the tribal authority in Zwelithsha.

Gen Sebe said Mr Nyobo was detained while traveling to the unveiling of the tombstone of the late PAC leader, Robert Sobukwe, in Graaff-Reinet on July 18. He had been detained under the Ciskei Security Act and released when he was banned to Peddie.

The general said Mr Nyobo's political career dated back to 1962 when, as a member of the ANC, he was involved in passive resistance during the defiance campaign.

In 1959 he joined the PAC. He was arrested in 1963 and sentenced to five years on Robben Island for PAC activities. — Cape Times
More protests on Naudé ban

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The governments of Britain and France yesterday joined the United States in condemning the rebanning of Dr Beyers Naudé, who was banned last week for a further three years by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The West German Embassy in Pretoria has made representations to the Department of Foreign Affairs concerning the banning of the 67-year-old former moderator of the Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk.

Security policemen

The renewal of the banning order was served on Dr Naudé by two security policemen at his home in Greenside, Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Pretoria yesterday issued a statement which said Britain "regretted the treatment meted out to Dr Beyers Naudé".

"The British Government's dislike of such repressive measures against political opponents in South Africa is already well known."

The British have made no representations to the South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs about the matter.

The French Embassy also responded yesterday to Dr Naudé's banning.

Deprivation

In a statement the embassy said the French Government deplored "any measure which implies the deprivation of individual freedom, imposed in the absence of any judicial decision and without giving the motives, not even to the persons concerned".

The West Germans, who have not issued a statement of condemnation, confirmed that their diplomatic representatives had been in contact with the Department of Foreign Affairs concerning the issue.

"We made representations that Dr Beyers Naudé should be left in peace. The South Africans showed some understanding for our concern and promised to look into the matter," a West German embassy official said.

Violence

A US State Department press spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said the continued banning of Dr Naudé, who opposed the South African Government's racial policies and was banned for the first time in 1977, "only contributed to the cycle of violence and repression".

The spokesman said the US Government viewed banning as a fundamental violation of human rights. He said the rebanning of Dr Naudé for three more years was viewed in this context.
Man banished from Tshatshu

ZWELITSHA — Mr Thembekile Templar Nyobo, 50, has been banished from his Tshatshu home near here to Peddie village by the Ciskei Government.

The Commander in Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lt General Charles Sebe, who lives in Tshatshu, yesterday confirmed the banishment and said the action had been taken in terms of Ciskei security laws following complaints from the tribal authority and tribal court in the area.

He said Mr Nyobo was detained when he was travelling with others to the unveiling of the tombstone of the late PAC leader, Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe in Grant-Reinet on July 18.

He had been detained under the Ciskei Security Act and released when he was banished.

General Sebe said Mr Nyobo had been given a two-roomed dwelling at Peddie and offered a job under the Ciskei Department of Public Works.

He said Mr Nyobo's family and stock had remained in Tshatshu village.

"The last time he was visited by my men he was reported to be in good health and happy," General Sebe said. — DDR.
He danced — banned man guilty

Staff Reporter

A BANNED black consciousness leader, convicted of breaking his banning order twice, was yesterday sentenced in the Strand Regional Court to a total of 60 days' jail, suspended for three years.

Peter Cyril Jones, of Pah Street, Macassar, pleaded guilty to two counts of breaking the five-year banning order imposed on him on February 13, 1979.

The State alleged that Jones, who was detained together with the late Steve Biko shortly before his death in security police detention, attended a gathering at the home of a member of the Macassar Civic Association on July 22, and attended a function organized by the association in the Macassar Civic Hall on August 27.

Accountant

Jones told the court he was a qualified accountant and was currently studying for a law degree by correspondence. He had set up an accountancy practice in Somerset West. His premises had been broken into earlier this year.

He said he had gone to collect photographs at the home of a Macassar Civic Association member in Pah Street on July 22 and was invited to stay for tea. The police arrived while he was having tea.

Regarding the second count, Jones said he had not intended to be present at the Macassar Civic Association function, but had been asked to deliver cold drinks to the hall. When he arrived at the function, he was asked to dance and did so for a short while. He left soon afterwards.

'Simple joy'

Mr Siraj Desai, for Jones, told the court that "dancing is one of the few simple joys of living" which the banned leader could enjoy.

The magistrate, Mr A J Burger, convicted him on both counts and said he would give reasons later for his verdict. Jones was sentenced to 30 days (suspended for three years) on the first count and 50 days (suspended for three years) on the second count.

Mr G Badenhorst appeared for the State. Mr Desai was instructed by A M Omar, Vassen, Sonn and Abercombie.
LONDON. — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday condemned as disgraceful the South African Government's decision to reimpose its banning order on Dr Beyers Naudé.

In his presidential address to the General Synod of the Anglican Church, Dr Runcie said he had invited Dr Naudé, former director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, to attend the meeting.

Dr Runcie said he had issued the invitation when he had heard that Dr Naudé planned an overseas trip at the end of a five-year banning order.

"Sadly, disgracefully the ban has been re-imposed and he cannot come to us.

"We were concerned in a debate last time with ways of securing peaceful change in South Africa."

"I hope today we can pay tribute to a hard-pressed but courageous Christian who, at great personal cost to himself and his family, has remained within South Africa as a limited, if largely silent, witness to the need for that change.

"Can we send today to Dr Naudé, his wife and their friends and fellow workers of all races, a message of affection and respect?" — Sapa
Banning causes rent problems, risk of arrest for PE minister

By BRIAN POTTINGER and SANDRA SMITH

A BANNED and thus unemployed Port Elizabeth minister was evicted by officials from his New Brighton home because of rent arrears, and for several days technically ran the risk of being charged with breaking his banning order for leaving his place of confinement.

The Rev Ebenezer Mxwamile Magina was evicted by community council officials from his home after falling in arrears with rent payments because his banning order effectively prevents him from earning a living.

The bizarre plight of Mr Magina was raised at the PFP's Cape Congress at the weekend and the party's Walmer MPC, Mrs Molly Blackburn, has promised to keep a watching brief on the situation.

Mr Magina, a founder of the Roots cultural group, has had two banning orders served on him, and because of them is unable to find employment to suit his talents as a teacher, minister or writer.

Mrs Pat Magina, General Secretary of the Domestic Workers Association, was forced to give up full-time work earlier this year due to ill-health.

She said the family, with eight dependents, had been falling steadily in arrears with rents since June, and on Wednesday last week Community Council officials evicted the family.

Fortunately for them a charity group provided money for the arrears and they were able to re-occupy their house. But there is no certainty as to how they will pay the rent in future.

For Mr Magina it was a tense time because his order confines him to his Masanga Road home for specific times of the day.

Mrs Magina said the incident had left a tremendous impression on her children and greatly upset the family.

"It appears as if we are irresponsible parents and cannot care for the children properly. It is not that at all — the system has put us in this position."

Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP MPC for Walmer, today described the incident as "appalling."

The Secretary of the Community Council, Mr Ivan Peter, today declined to comment.
Banned 'terror' lawyer in court

The banned Johannesburg attorney, Ms Priscilla Jana, will make an appearance in the Magistrate's Court tomorrow, charged with contravening her banning order.

Ms Jana, who instructs mostly in terrorism trials, is alleged to have contravened the order by visiting Durban on July 25 this year. She is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may only leave the area with the permission of the chief magistrate.

She was banned, in 1979 under security legislation, shortly after another terror trial lawyer, Mr. Shun Chetty, skipped the country.

In terms of her banning order Ms Jana may not be quoted.

It will be her second appearance in court in connection with breaking her banning order.
Banned man’s work problem

Staff Reporter

BANNED former student leader Jamalludien Hamdulay, who disobeyed his banning order by working outside the prescribed area, was yesterday cautioned and discharged by a Parow Regional Court magistrate.

The magistrate, Mr J C L Botha, found Hamdulay guilty of neglecting his banning order.

Hamdulay, 27, of Rylands Estate, Athlone, had pleaded not guilty.

TOOLMAKER

Evidence was that Hamdulay broke a banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district by working at an Epping engineering firm.

In mitigation, Mr P Vassen said Hamdulay had now obtained permission to work in Kuils River where he was employed as a toolmaker.

HARD WORKER

Mr Vassen said Hamdulay was married with two minor children.

Mr Botha said it was obvious that Hamdulay was a hard worker who wanted to remain employed.

The magistrate said the evidence before the court did not point to any industrial unrest Hamdulay had meant to cause.

Mr J P Vermaak appeared for the State.
THERE was sharp reac-
tion today from sever-
al politicians to a cri-
ticism of Dr. Vincent
Gonsalves, the former
director of the Christian
Solidarity Union.

Mr. Gonsalves had
questioned the
creation of a "Christian
state" in the
Arafat era.

Minister for
Religious and Inter-
faith Affairs, Mr. John
nas, said that Mr. Gons-
alves was being unrea-
tionary.

"He knows full well
that because of the
Muslim majority in the
country, a Christian
state cannot be
created," Mr. Nas said.

"The Christian
community supports the
existence of a multi-
cultural society in
Australia," he added.

Dr. Gonsalves, who
had served as the direc-
tor of a human
rights group, said that
the creation of a
Christian state would
violate the human
rights of Muslims.

"It is a violation of
the right of people to
choose their own
religion," he said.

Mr. Nas said that the
Christian community
would support any
efforts to create a
multicultural society.

"We believe that Aus-
tralia is a multicultural
society," he said.

Mr. Nas also defended
the former prime min-
ister, Mr. John Howard,
who had been highly
criticized for his views
on multiculturalism.

"Mr. Howard was
right to stress the impor-
tance of the Christian
community in Aus-
tralia," he said.
Decision on Naude defended

PORT ELIZABETH — The banning of Dr Beyers Naude was an un-Christian act and Mr Louis le Grange could not now accuse Dr Naude of acting outside his Christian beliefs.

This was the reaction today of the Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan (head) of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa, the Most Rev. Phillip van Riebeek, in a speech to ministers and church leaders.

"I disagree fundamentally with the Minister's statement. Without comment and with respect to Dr Naude, I am fully in support of his right to defend his beliefs and his community and stance against the Apartheid system.

"I cannot believe that a Christian leader would embrace legislation of this sort.

"Beyers Naude is not prepared to play politics with the government using a channel which is part of this system.

Archbishop Russell said he fully supported Dr Naude's decision on Christian principles. He appealed to "secretly" ban the act a banning which should never have been imposed in the first place."
Attorney is charged

Mail Reporter

A LAWYER famous for acting in trials involving the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts — who was to appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday — will appear in the same court on Monday.

Mrs Priscilla Jana, 39, of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, of the firm Priscilla Jana and Associates, is charged with contravening her banning order.

She was freed on warning at a previous hearing.
Petition for Beyers Naude

A petition signed by leading churchmen, businessmen and top lawyers, calling for the unbanning of Dr C P Beyers Naude is to be thrown open to the public.

Compiled by Mrs Evelyn Creswell and Professor Albert Goyer, head of the department of biblical studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, it will be presented to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of January.

The petition was launched after Mrs Creswell, a friend of the Naude family, had many telephone calls from members of the public, asking what they could do to express their displeasure at the rebanning of the churchman at the end of last month.

Mrs Creswell said: "We are aware that there are many organisations, churches, universities and prominent individuals which have made representations on Dr Naude's behalf.

"But there has been no opportunity for the public to express their feelings on this matter."

The petition is now being thrown open to anyone in South Africa who wants to sign it, or who would be willing to collect signatures.

The wording of the petition is:

"We, the undersigned people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C P Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

Escape

Meanwhile, Professor Goyer said Mr le Grange's criticism of Dr Naude for not appealing against his banning was merely an "escape route for the Minister" after the harsh decision of reimposing the ban.

Among the top lawyers concerned with human rights who have already signed the petition are: Mr George Bizos, SC, Mr Jurie Browne, SC, Mr A Chaskalon, SC, Mr S Kentridge, SC, Professor John Dugard, Professor J D van der Vyver, Mr Victor Mansell and Mr Neville Werksman.

Businessmen include Mr Len Abrahamson of Syfrets Trust, Mr R J N Abrahamson of Norbank, and Mr Tony Bloom of Premier Milling.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Dr Zac de Beer, Mr D Etheredge and Mr G Waddell, all of Anglo American, Mr Chris Saunders of Tongaat Sugar, Mr P W Scales of the United Building Society and Mr L E A Sister of the Argus group.

Also, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mrs Helen Sumsan, Dr Nhato Modiana, Dr Frans Auerbach, Mr Albertus Pop and Mrs Sneea Duncan.

Among the religious leaders are: Chief Rabbi B M Capper, Dr R A M Saloje, Archbishop Phillip Russel, seven bishops and six bishops-suffragans of the Church of the Province of SA and Archbishop D P Rapoo of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.
Le Grange’s criticism of judge is attacked by top legal experts

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has created a stir among top lawyers with his criticism of an acting judge during his hard-line 'Onsdaalsrus speech this week.

Although Mr le Grange did not mention any names in his reference to the judge, he was clearly referring to Mr Acting Justice J C Krieger’s remarks about the re-banning of Dr Beyers Naudé.

Mr Krieger had previously told an Afrikaans newspaper that his comments would have been unprintable had he been allowed to comment on the banning order.

"The insinuation contained there is clear and I am not prepared to accept it as such," said Mr le Grange.

He said he fully supported a 1971 statement by a former Chief Justice, Mr Ogilvie Thompson, which deprecated the public expression by judges on controversial issues — regardless of whether or not those issues had political overtones.

However, three top lawyers this week supported Judge Krieger’s actions and criticised Mr le Grange for ignoring the constitutional separation of powers between the executive and the judiciary.

The acting judge acted correctly when he said he could not comment and his remark could have meant anything,” said Pretoria constitutional law expert Professor Marius Wietschel.

Professor J D van der Vyver, the national president of Lawyers for Human Rights and Professor G J Leibbe, of the University of Stellenbosch Law Department, supported this view.

“I think Judge Krieger behaved appropriately, but if he was wrong in making the statement while an acting judge, then Mr le Grange was equally wrong in responding to it,” said Prof van der Vyver.

Prof Leibbe described Mr le Grange’s criticism as "something that shouldn’t happen", adding that he agreed with the acting judge’s comments.

Mr Justice Krieger refused to comment.

Mr le Grange also disclosed that the banning of Dr Naudé would definitely be reviewed despite the latter’s refusal to appeal against his three-year banning order.

The banning will be considered by the review board, newly-constituted in terms of the latest Internal Security Act, said Mr le Grange.

The board consists of three members — one of whom must be a judge, former judge or former regional magistrate and one of whom must have had at least 10 years of continuous legal experience.

Currently comprising Pretoria Judge Mr Justice T J van Reenen, Pretoria attorney Mr Mike Odendal and retired senior regional magistrate Mr L de Kock, the members were appointed for two years after the new security act came into force in July.

“There is no question of these men being influenced in any way,” said Mr le Grange.

If the Minister — who has to submit documents to the board — does not accept the board’s recommendation that a banning order be lifted, he then has to submit all these documents to the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal designated to hear the case.

These judges can set aside the Minister’s decision if they are satisfied that he has exceeded his powers or acted in bad faith.

Those appealing to the board are allowed to repeat their representations every year, and may also take their cases to court while it is being heard by the review board.

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You are a disaster
Le Grange, says Pitman

Minister lashed for attack on Beyers Naude

By Charlene Beltramo

LOUIS Le Grange's bitter attack on banned Dr Beyers Naude this week has brought a strong whirlwind of derisory criticism against the Minister of Law and Order from academics, lawyers and politicians.

Harry Pitman, a Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament, lashed out at Mr Le Grange, calling him "an unrelied disaster for South Africa. In comparison Jimmy Krugger was an anemic clone."

But Mr Le Grange has hit back at his critics warning them to read his speech before comment-

ing.

He told the Tribune yesterday he was not prepared to enter into open debate on "criti-
cisms of men which are based on newspaper inter-
pretations of my speech."

"I am quite prepared to answer questions from anyone who has insight into what I actually said. But these people are criti-
cising me on the basis of what newspapers claim I said."

"Dr Naude has done nothing in the past five years, while restricted, that warrants this gross abuse of power."

Mr Pitman said Dr Naude was one of the finest South Africans this country had produced. He said Minister Le Grange was at the other end of the scale, yet it was he who wielded this vicious power and who pronounced to Dr Naude what a Christian's duty was.

Raymona Tucker, Dr Naude's lawyer, explained the functioning of the review board and his opposition to it.

"The minister refuses to give reasons for the banning order, other than to boldly state the wording of the Act and to say he is satisfied Dr Naude participated in activities that endangered the safety of the State and the maintenance of law and order for review, or an Appeal Court judge.

'They, however, cannot
judge on the merits of the ban, but only whether or not, the minister acted within the law."

"Any acceptance of the review board would imply an acceptance of banning and sentence without defence - Dr Naude refused to renounce his guilt, in contradiction of justice," Mr Tucker said.

"He has overlooked the most pressing issue, the evidence of torture in detention submitted to him by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee."

"We do not support banning, but we do not support banning without evidence," Mr Tucker said.

Professor John Do-
gard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, criticised the fact that the minister had chosen to focus on Dr Naude.

"He has overlooked the most pressing issue, the evidence of torture in detention submitted to him by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee."

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"We do not support banning, but we do not support banning without evidence," Mr Tucker said.
At a mayoral banquet in honour of the police in Goodwood on Wednesday night, Mr Le Grange attacked Dr Naude, whose expired five-year banning order was replaced with a three-year restriction at the end of October.

He criticised the elderly banned director of the Christian Institute for refusing to appear before a board to review his banning, saying he had personally referred Dr Naude’s case to the board.

Lawyers pointed out that in terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Le Grange was obliged to do this in any case.

The minister said it was the “Christian duty” of a citizen of a state to “respect” bodies created by that state.

Mr Le Grange, who was responsible for the ban being reimposed on Dr Naude, said the re-banning of Dr Naude had “encouraged” people to “scare away” the country’s security legislation and its application.

Mr Pitman further commented: “A small-town lawyer, Mr Le Grange, has manifested an intractable desire to pass judgement on all and sundry without judicial process.”

He passed judgment on Dr Naude, parodying petty irritation that Dr Naude would not play his little chauvinistic justice and make representations to its board.

The board, in any event, has no power except to make representations to the same directionless minister who...

Professor Degard said the review board was not a court of law operating to fair trial standards.

“There is much to be said for the view that the review procedure is cosmetic and serves simply to legitimise the minister’s arbitrary decision. In practice the minister remains the dominant decision maker.”

The findings of the review board are also made public. The furore over the banning review board comes scant months after it was found that the highly touted Prisoners’ Advisory Release Board did not represent a new dispensation for political prisoners. It was in fact releasing prisoners who on average had served little more than four days to a month left to serve.”
Ban review - odds against appellant

By Brian Bamford SC, MP

DR BEYERS NAUDE'S decision not to make representations against the renewal of his banning order was understandable and totally consistent with his silenced determination to have no truck with the apparatus of repression.

Not unexpectedly, it produced some woolly reactions, not least from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, himself. He felt compelled to launch into the theology and in particular the dictates of the Christian conscience. Of more immediate concern, he cast a shadow over the whole review machinery.

Parliament created a new review procedure this past session. Now, there is an automatic review by a specially appointed board whenever the Minister has "taken steps in respect of a particular person" - viz, when he has prohibited a person from membership of certain organizations or public bodies, or banned him (literally, prohibited him from "being within or absenting himself from any place or area") or prohibited him from attending gatherings, or detained him (without trial in a prison).

The law provides in effect that the Minister must submit the documents in the case to the board within 14 days of the restricting order. But the review is inherently pointless. The banned person is not entitled to know the reasons for his banning, he is not entitled as of right to appear personally before the board, and he is not permitted to have a legal representative. There are no limits, of time or space or conditions, to a restricting order.

But there is an even worse aspect, which destroys the value of review. If the board disagrees with the action taken by the Minister, the documents must be submitted to the Chief Justice. So far so good. But now comes the rub. The Chief Justice may set aside the restricting order only if he "is satisfied" that the Minister exceeded his powers, or acted in bad faith, or based his order on irrelevant considerations. In other words, the Chief Justice has no power to judge the merits of the case.

In general, it is difficult not to agree with Mrs Helen Suzman's summing up when the present Internal Security Act was debated in Parliament this year: "This Bill perpetuates an undeclared state of emergency in South Africa."

What is to be done? All persons concerned with the Rule of Law and human rights should press for radical reform in the field of security legislation. At the very least, a person against whom the Minister intends acting should be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defence, he should be allowed to be represented by a lawyer, he should be given the reasons for any restriction, and legal limits in terms of time, space and conditions should be set on the Minister's power to act.

But of course in the end any system of restrictions is abhorrent. It is not for nothing that it has been called "civil death." This is because the community, however much it may have window-dressed restrictions with legalistic review verbiage, has thrown away the law. It places itself squarely in the situation where a Col Goosen can reply at the Biko inquest to a question by Mr Kentridge SC as to what law regulated the interrogation of detainees: "The Security Police are bound by no law."

Dr Beyers Naude is only banned, not detained. But his recent passive resistance to a farcical review highlights a system which is rotten to the core.

Rev Beyers Naude
Fewer detained and banned

The Thermometer of Justice has registered a drop in the number of those detained and banned over the past two months, but the course of justice has not run smoothly.

At the age of 67, the Rev. Beyers Naude issued with a new three-year banning order only two days before his five-year order was due to expire last month.

The outcast from Afrikanderdom, who turned his back on the rigid apartheid policies of his folk after 22 years as a member of the Broederbond and a respected leader within the NGK, has been confined to his Greenside home until November 1985.

International outrage greeted the new ban on Dr Naude who has won respect throughout the world for his stand, and is regarded in many countries as the Solzhenitsyn of South Africa.

Although eight people's banning orders have been expired or been lifted — the number of banned down to 88 — the exiled editor Donald Woods along with the Reverend Theo Kotte and Ben Brown, also in exile, have had their restrictions orders reimposed under the Internal Security Act.

This means they are effectively banned from returning to South Africa.

The number of detained stands at 190 according to records compiled by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

The director of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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Farm ‘Siberias’ South Africa

Banishment – the practice of sentencing people, without trial, to a life of indefinite exile in a remote part of the country – has been entrenched in South African legislation for the past 55 years. It still exists as an effective method of repressive isolation, reports Carolyn Dempster.

The plight of the bantustan people of South Africa – only really revealed in the mid-1960s when journalists trailed banned leaders of the Congress movement to their lonely places of exile.

On their return, they told harrowing stories of life in South Africa’s “Siberias” – the government trust farms where the bantustan had been confined.

For the first time in 30 years, news of the banished, or “the forgotten ones” as they were called filtered into the Press. Previously, those banished had simply disappeared – transported many hundreds of kilometres away from their homes and families into unfamiliar and barren lands, and left there to survive as best they could. Most could not even communicate with the tribespeople around them, because they spoke a different language.

The foundations for banishment are to be found in colonial Native Law. As early as 1903, the Governor General was empowered to “deport” Africans to a selected area for stock theft.

In 1927, General Hertzog assured upon banishment as an extremely effective way of countering stock theft – and recommended that it be extended to all provinces. Banishment was duly incorporated into the Native Administration Act of 1927.

According to Section 8 (1) (b) of the Act: “Whenever he deems it expedient to the general public interest the Governor-General may, subject to such conditions as he may determine, order any tribe, part of a tribe or native to withdraw from any place to any other place within the Union, and shall not at any time thereafter or during the specified period in the order return to the place from which the withdrawal is made except with the permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs.”

As the member of Parliament for Tembulpaland pointed out when the Bill was read before Parliament: “This means that the Minister could take a man from Pondoland and put him on Robben Island without a trial.”

In theory this became feasible when the Act was passed. Few records were kept of banished persons or tribes but in the odd case which was reported, it became evident that banishment was not limited to stock thieves.

As one example, James Mpanza, founder of a squatter movement and leader of a 1944 protest march was banished 12 years later to Natal on the recommendation of the Johannesburg City Council.

So by 1948, when the Nationalist Party came to power this seed of the modern system of South Africa’s security legislation was already sown.

In the Administration Act the State had a tried and tested weapon, one which it began to use increasingly against African opponents of the newly promulgated apartheid laws.

Between 1948 and 1956 (when the Act was revised to tighten up legal loopholes) almost 80 people were banished – largely because of their resistance to things such as the Bantu Authorities – which replaced the traditional tribal leadership system, Bantu Education, the enforcement of the pass book system for African women, the culling of cattle and resettlement of tribes.

From the Minister’s point of view of Bantu Administration the provision was highly necessary: “I do not like making use of this Act but there was a number of cases where we had to take steps. For the greater part these were people who are being used by the terrorists and persons of that kind to create chaos in these areas where the people want to co-operate with us.”

In the late Forties the case of the Matlala tribe in the Mafeking area of the Northern Transvaal was an example of the type of occurrence which led to the imposition of banishment orders.

Chief Sekgwari of the Matlala opposed the Bantu Authorities vehemently until his death – when his wife Makwena carried on his tradition of resistance as agent for her young son Mpazo (4).

The local Bantu authorities took the opportunity to install Joel Matlala as chief of the tribe – with the assurance that he would accept Bantu rule.

The action split the tribe as the people rallied behind Makwena, and at one heated meeting Joel was stoned to death by the angry tribesmen.

More than 120 of the tribesmen were brought to trial, six...
Lawyer in court.

BANNED lawyer Mrs. Priscilla Jaha appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court in connection with an allegation of breaking her banning order.

Mrs. Jaha, 35, of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, appeared before Mr. W. Horch.

The State alleges she contravened her banning order by visiting Durban between July 23 and 25 this year while she was restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial area.

She was not asked to plead and was warned to appear again on March 14 next year.
Mayet's lawyer raps prosecutor

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE Johannesburg senior prosecutor, Mr Andre de Vries, had not followed normal legal procedures, a lawyer for banned Johannesburg journalist Mrs Zubeida Mayet said yesterday.

Her lawyer, Mr Graham Dyson, said yesterday Mr De Vries had failed to advise her defence counsel that a charge against her could be withdrawn.

Mrs Mayet was charged with criminal injury after a member of the Security Police visited her Lenasia home on October 23.

The charge against her was withdrawn on November 23 at the Kliptown Magistrate's Court after she had spent two nights in jail.

Police spokesman Colonel Chris Coetzee has complained that a report in the Rand Daily Mail on Thursday showed the police in a poor light because it was reported the case had been withdrawn because police had failed to turn up at the hearing.

Col Coetzee said the case had been withdrawn because a previous judgment in a similar case had indicated the matter would not have been worth pursuing.

But Mr Graham Dyson, Mrs Mayet's lawyer, disputed this and said the prosecutor in the case, Mr G Bowen, had asked for a postponement. The magistrate had refused and the case had been thrown out.

Mr De Vries said yesterday the decision to withdraw the case against Mrs Mayet had originated from his office. He was unable to explain, however, why the defence had not been informed of the possible withdrawal.

"Under normal circumstances it should be done, but I was not fully informed on the case," Mr De Vries said.

He referred the Mail to the deputy district prosecutor, Mr AJ Brits, who could not, however, be reached for comment.

Mr Bowen also declined to comment. Mr Dyson said only the police and not the senior prosecutor himself, the prosecutor in the case or the defence for Mrs Mayet, had been informed of the possible withdrawal.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
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3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Big response to Naudé petition

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Initial response to a petition for the unbanning of the former director of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naudé, had been "wonderfully encouraging" and at least one petition, in the Northern Transvaal, had been started independently, petition organizer Mrs Evelyn Cresswell said yesterday.

Extension of Dr Naudé's five-year-banning order for a further three years by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of last month caused an outcry here and overseas.

Petitions became available to the public in Johannesburg at the weekend after being signed by 90 church and business leaders and politicians.

Mrs Cresswell said a petition was started in the Northern Transvaal in reaction to a call that people draw up their own petitions.

"The Northern Transvaal petition is filling up fast," she said.
Lawyer's version correct

Mail Reporter

POLICE and the senior public prosecutor, Mr. Andre de Vries, yesterday agreed that the lawyer for detained journalist, Mrs. Zuhaida Mayet, gave the correct version of why a case against her was withdrawn.

Mr. Graham Dyson said the charge of criminal injury against Mrs. Mayet was withdrawn because there were no docket and the witness failed to turn up.

Police have complained about Mr. Dyson's version.

The charge was brought against Mrs. Mayet following a visit to her home by a security policeman in October. She had to spend two nights in jail.

Mr. Dyson criticized the lawyer of the senior prosecutor and said normal procedure that defence lawyers were notified of the withdrawal of cases was not followed.

The case was withdrawn at the Kippenberg Magistrate's Court on November 23 - for the reasons given by Mr. Dyson, Mr. De Vries said yesterday.

Mr. Dyson said yesterday that normally defence lawyers were advised of withdrawals to avoid wasting fees on advocates.

"In this particular case the advocate was briefed to handle the trial and his fees have to be paid," Mr. Dyson said.

A police spokesman, Colonel Chris Coetzee said yesterday a mistake had been made.

He accepted Mr. De Vries's statement.
Probe on Naude banning

Political Correspondent
THE chairman of the Bannings and Detentions Review Board, Mr Justice T H van Reenen, said today it had started investigating the re-banning of Dr C F Beyers Naude, and a decision would be taken soon.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, which established the board this year, it does not have power to bind the Minister of Law and Order by its findings and can only make recommendations.

Mr Justice van Reenen pointed out that the board could not make known its findings. This was the prerogative of the Minister.

Dr Naude's banning has come before the board following a recent controversy when he declined to appeal to the board on the ground that this would imply acceptance of the system of banning and sentencing without defence.

"Duty"

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said it was the "Christian duty" of a citizen to respect bodies created by the State.

He also announced that Dr Naude's case would be referred to the board.

Mr Justice van Reenen pointed out today that in terms of the Act all bannings now had to be referred to the board.

The board had so far dealt with five or six bannings, but he could not give details.

In Pretoria today Mr le Grange confirmed that the Beyers Naude banning was being dealt with and that he had had recommendations on other bannings from the new board.

He would study the
Govt reviews banning of Dr Beyers Naude

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The banning review board has started investigating the review of ban on churchman Dr Beyers Naude and a decision will be taken, the chairman of the board, Mr Justice T. H. van Reenen, said today.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the board does not have power to bind the Minister of Law and Order and can only make recommendations.

Dr Naude declined to appeal to the board on the ground that this would imply acceptance of the system of banning.

In Pretoria today the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis van Reenen, confirmed the Naude banning was being reviewed.
Naude banning under review

CAPE TOWN: The Banning Review Board had started investigating the re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude and a decision would be taken soon, the chairman of the board, Mr Justice T. H. van Reenen, said yesterday.

The board does not have the power to bind the Minister of Law and Order and can only make recommendations, in terms of the Internal Security Act.

And the Board could not make known its findings. This was the prerogative of the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, Mr Van Reenen said.

Dr Naude's banning came before the Board following a recent controversy when he declined to appeal to the board on the grounds that this would imply acceptance of the system of banning and sentencing without defence.

Mr Le Grange then attacked Dr Naude and said it was the Christian duty of a citizen of the State to respect bodies created by that State.

In Pretoria yesterday, Mr Le Grange confirmed that Dr Naude's banning was being dealt with and that he had had the board's recommendations on other bannings.

He would study the recommendations and make an announcement "at the appropriate time."

Mr Justice Van Reenen is a judge of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court. — Saps.
Decision on
Beyers Naudé
re-banning

Political Staff

A DECISION on the review of the re-banning of Dr C F Beyers Naudé will be placed before the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, this week.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the Banings and Detentions Review Board, Mr Justice T H van Reenen.

Work on the review of Dr Naudé’s banning was almost complete and would be submitted to the minister soon, he said.

Although he had received no formal representations on the banning of Dr Naudé, he was obliged in terms of the law to review all banings and detentions, he said.

Dr Naudé has refused to appeal against his re-banning on the grounds that it would imply acceptance of the system of banning and detention without recourse to the courts.

The automatic review of the controversial re-banning follows a public outcry over comments by Mr Le Grange.

He criticised Dr Naudé for his decision not to make representations to the board and telling him it was the “Christian duty” of citizens to respect bodies created by the State.

The review board was established this year in terms of the Internal Security Act. It can only make recommendations and does not have the power to bind the Minister of Law and Order to its decisions.

However, if the minister rejects the board’s decision, his own decision becomes subject to review by the Chief Justice.

Mr Justice Van Reenen said yesterday the board’s duty was to report to the Minister, and confirmed that it had already dealt with several banings and had made a number of reports to the minister.
City woman raped

Staff Reporter

A 22-YEAR-OLD Green Point woman was raped at knife point on the slopes of Signal Hill on Saturday afternoon.

Captain Gerard van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said the woman had been walking on Signal Hill at about 3 pm when a man approached her and threatened her with a knife.

He forced her off the path and allegedly raped her.

The woman has described the man as between 35 and 40 years old and 1.64 m tall. He has a dark complexion and a long face. He was wearing a blue windcheater, blue jeans and a knitted blue and red woolen cap.

Anybody who can help the police is asked to contact Captain Knife on 393 6160.

Worshippers sign petition on Naude's re-banning

Staff Reporter

A NATION-WIDE petition, calling for the unbanning of Dr C F Beyers Naude, gathered momentum yesterday when it was signed by hundreds of worshippers in churches around the Peninsula.

The petition — compiled in Johannesburg by Professor Albert Geyser, head of the Department of Biblical studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mrs Evelyn Cresswell, a close friend of the Naude's — has now been distributed in churches throughout the country.

It will be presented to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, early next year.

JUSTICE

The wording of the petition is: "We the undersigned people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C F Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

Professor Geyser said today the petition was going ahead "full steam" and it was hoped it would be fully circulated in all the four provinces by the end of January.

The petition has already been signed by thousands of people including leading South African churchmen, academics, businessmen, literary figures and politicians.

OPPENHEIMER

Among those who have signed are Mr Harry Oppenheimer, writer Alan Paton, Andre Brink and Nadine Gordimer, and leading churchmen including Archbishop Dennis Hurley and the Rev Alan Boesak.

Petitions are being circulated by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash.

PRIVATE petitions should be addressed to 1 Perlemont, PO Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The petition follows the recent extension of Dr Naude's five-year banning order by three years.

Killings: Militia cleared

JERUSALEM. — The Israeli judicial commission investigating the Beirut massacre of Palestinians has cleared right-wing Lebanese militia leader Major Saad Haddad and his men of any involvement.

Major Haddad's militia is armed and financed by Israel and operates in south Lebanon. Some foreign press reports alleged he had taken part.

The commission, said in a statement published last night it had heard no evidence that Major Haddad's forces were among the killers.

It was replying to a letter from Major Haddad asking to present new evidence to the inquiry. He also asked to see testimony from other witnesses and to cross-examine them. — Sapa-Reuter

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By Johann Peil Berg Staff Reporter

AN EXTRAORDINARY love story has been played out between Breyten Breytenbach and his wife, Yolande, over the past seven years with considerable sacrifice on the part of the diminutive Vietnamese woman.

Today they will be together in Paris, the city where they lived and worked before Breytenbach's imprisonment.

Mrs Breytenbach has been in South Africa for two three-month periods in each of the years of her husband's incarceration; and the second of these visits always coincided with his birthday on September 16.

Related

This year, for the first time, they were allowed "contact visits".

In the Cape, she always stayed with either the family of architect Revel Fox, or with Mr and Mrs Bill Louw at Stellenbosch. Ms Elsa Louw is related to a close friend of Mr Breytenbach, Professor Ampie Coetzee of Witwatersrand University.

"She would be here for three months, then she would go home to earn enough money to come again, and shed be back," an acquaintance said yesterday.

She remained aloof from the Press, but there was nothing hidden about her visits in Stellenbosch. She was sometimes seen shopping, and at the Cape Town Film Festival early this year — during her first visit for 1982 — she attended at least one of the Press preview screenings.

Visa

There had been indications for some time that her husband might be released early, but last week Mr Breytenbach was preparing to return to Paris alone yet again.

Her visa was due to run out on Saturday and she had planned to leave halfway through last week.

Then last Sunday, while she was with the Louws at Stellenbosch, she was advised to "delay her departure for a few days”.

She flew to Cape Town, amended.
Campaign
by writers

Staff Reporter

THE Afrikaans writers' guild, the Strywersgilde, has welcomed the release from prison of Breyten Breytenbach.

In a statement chairman Jan Rabie said the guild was "delighted that he has at last been freed after seven long years. "We hope that he will not now be lost forever to Afrikaans literature."

CAMPAIGNED

The guild had campaigned officially and unofficially for the release of "our most important younger poet" and had insisted throughout that all writers in prison or under other forms of State repression be released.

"And we mean not only the writers, but also their life blood, their books."

Earlier this year leading members of the guild were told Breytenbach's release was imminent.

MEETING

As a result the customary call for him to be freed was not made at the guild's last annual meeting at Buffelspoort in the Transvaal - a step criticised by some of the younger members.

Breytenbach's release from prison after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence was probably ordered by the Cabinet last Tuesday at its final meeting of the year.

REMIXION

"The official press statement said Breytenbach's release was "in terms of a Government decision after he had qualified for remission of sentence in terms of declared policy."

He was, according to the statement, allowed to move freely and without restriction throughout the country, remain as long as he wished and was free to return to South Africa as and when he pleased.

Breytenbach was arrested in 1975 after touring the country under a false name on behalf of a new defunct body which claimed to be a white, non-Marxist wing of the banned African National Congress.

During his trial he apologised for what he had done, but was nevertheless sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

He was born at Bonnievale in 1939 and went to France as a 21-year-old art student. Two years later he married Yolande, the Paris-born daughter of a Vietnamese diplomat.
Reunited after seven years of love, sacrifice

Poet reunited with wife — then dash to sick father

By Johann Potgieter

THE first two days of Breyten Breytenbach's freedom were spent in a headlong dash from the gates of Pollsmoor Prison — first to his wife Yolande, then to his gravely ill father in Grahamstown, and finally to Paris to start a new life.

His release last Thursday remained shrouded in secrecy until the very end. The only man outside the cabinet and the Prisons Service who knew of it with certainty, even on Thursday, was Professor Merwe Schultz, head of the Afrikaans-Nederlands department at the University of Stellenbosch.

Mr Breytenbach was released to Professor Schultz who had visited him in prison several times to evaluate some of his voluminous writings, and had played a vital part in securing his release.

He was met by his wife and children at the airport, and the couple drove to the Newlands home of architect Rev. Fox, where they were reunited with Yolande.

ALONE TOGETHER

They were taken to Professor Schultz's home in Oranjekloof, where, for the first time in more than seven years, the poet and his Vietnamese wife were together alone and in freedom. They had dinner, and were briefly joined by the professor and his wife, Ruti.

Throughout the afternoon the professor made the arrangements the poet had asked for, and late that night he took them back to the Fox home, where they spent the night.

Early on Friday Professor Schultz and Mr Breytenbach left for Grahamstown by car, so that Breytenbach could visit his father in hospital, and his sister, Rachel Otto. Mr Breytenbach's mother died while he was in prison. He was not allowed to attend the funeral.

Yolande Breytenbach flew to Johannesburg on Friday afternoon.

On his second night of freedom the poet stayed with his sister and probably on the following morning saw his father and, briefly, his friend and fellow-writer, Ando Brink. (Professor Brink was not available for comment, and his wife said they had given "certain undertakings" and had "absolutely nothing" to say.)

SATURDAY FLIGHT

On Saturday, Mr Breytenbach was taken to Port Elizabeth, and shortly after lunch flew to Johannesurg.

Yesterday — seven long years after his arrest — Breyten and Yolande flew to Paris, their home.

Professor Schultz has not yet returned to Cape Town. He is resting at his sister's farm near Uitenhage, and will drive back later this week.

Mrs Schultz yesterday declined to discuss the visit by Mr and Mrs Breytenbach.

It was, she said, a personal matter and they had, in any event, spent most of their time alone, except for dinner when her husband discussed arrangements with Mr Breytenbach.

Professor Schultz was extremely tired as the release and its attendant anxiety had come immediate-
Christian justice?

Brian Bamford, SC, MP, answers a reader's question on the power of the Supreme Court to challenge a banning order.

A READER of The Argus, Mrs D Clemingshaw, has posed an interesting question with reference to my article on the re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude (The Argus 23 November 1962).

While conceding that there is no way in law in which the Supreme Court could set aside a banning order (which after all has been issued under powers granted in an Act of Parliament), she asks whether the court would declare that such an order is in conflict with the concept of justice inherent in (a) the Judaean-Christian basis of the Constitution of the Republic, and (b) the rule of law principles and procedures safeguarding the liberty of the individual as embodied in the Western-legal heritage.

Part of the law

As to the first point, there seems to be no direct authority as to the basis of South African law. An English judge has said however:

There is no act which Christianity forbids, that the law will not reach: if it were otherwise, Christianity would not be, as it has always been held to be, part of the law of England.

But this is pure rhetoric. Has an advocate ever been asked to draw pleadings against a man for not loving his neighbour as himself?

That said, there is of course a heavy orientation towards the Divinity, and in particular Christianity, in South African legislation. The preamble to the Constitution Act 1961 states:

'In humble submission to Almighty God, Who controls the destinies of nations and the history of peoples; Who gathered our forefathers together from many lands and gave them this their own; Who has guided them from generation to generation; Who has wondrously delivered them from the dangers that beset them; We, who are here in Parliament assembled, declare, etc.

The Publications Act 1974 provides:

In the application of this Act the constant endeavours of the population of the Republic of South Africa to uphold a Christian view of life shall be recognised.

We also have legislation that education be on Christian National lines, that certain days regarded throughout Christendom as holy be public holidays, and that various activities are unlawful on the Christian Sabbath.

The correspondent's suggestion that there is a Judaean-Christian basis to the constitution of the Republic is therefore sound. The next question, whether the Supreme Court would apply this in the context of banning orders, must be deferred until after the other aspects of the rule of law, has been dealt with.

The fundamental principle of the rule of law, as classically formulated by the 19th century constitutional lawyer, A V Dicey, is that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property save by due process of law in the ordinary courts of the land. There is no doubt that the Government's vast arsenal of powers to detain and ban, without limitations on safeguards, offends drastically against this great principle.

Dr Beyers Naude for example has (again) been deprived of freedom of movement and of expression — without being heard in his own defence, and with no right of appeal.

It is sometimes said that the rule of law depends upon habeas corpus, the writ to deliver up "the body" of the victim of unlawful executive action. That is true in England, but not in South Africa. We have an even older — and better — remedy. It is called de libero homine exhibendo, literally "concerning the displaying of a free man."

Obstacle

The wide extent of this remedy was finally settled in the Appeal Court seven years ago. Tribesmen in SWA/Namibia were being subjected to particularly unpleasant palm-tree "justice". The court held that not only could this be stopped by a prohibitory interdict, which goes back in our law to ancient Rome, but that this could be done at the instance of a relative, a partner, a co-member of a society, or a church, or a political party, a friend — or even a stranger. Chief Justice Rumpf said:

I do not wish to deal with the definition of a "friend" in our law. It would seem to me, however, that if a person who has neither kin nor friend in this world is illegally deprived of his liberty, and a person who comes to hear of this were to apply for an interdict de libero homine exhibendo, he could hardly fail to be considered the prisoner's friend, unless, of course, one holds the view that the good Samaritan did not have the attributes of a friend.

There is again therefore no doubt that Western principles of individual liberty lie at the heart of our legal system.

But would the Supreme Court be prepared to denounce an Act of Parliament, or executive action taken thereunder, as unChristian, or unjust, or non-Western? The answer, very unfortunately, is a clear No.

The first obstacle is the Constitution itself:

Parliament shall be the sovereign legislative authority in and over the Republic, and shall have full power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Republic. No court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any Act passed by Parliament. This would be sufficient to stop a court in its tracks.

But there is a second and procedural difficulty in the way of the declaratory order which The Argus correspondent has, ingeniously, invoked in aid. The Supreme Court has the power, in its discretion, and at the instance of any interested person, to inquire into and determine any existing, future or contingent right or obligation, notwithstanding that such person cannot claim any legal consequential upon the determination.

Academic

These appear to be wide terms. The courts have repeatedly laid down, however, that there must be a concrete dispute between persons who they will act under this statutory provision, since otherwise the so-called issue is "academic".

What would be the dispute in this case? That Citizen X contends that an Act of Parliament, while not invalid, is un-Christian or unjust? By no stretch of the imagination could such an issue be brought under the umbrella of a declaratory order.

This conclusion is sad but inevitable. It should not, nor will it, deter right-thinking people such as The Argus correspondent from denouncing detentions and banning without trial with all lawful resources at their disposal.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Beyers’ banning order is eased

Mail Reporters

The banning order on the eminent Afrikaner theologian, Dr Beyers Naude, has been eased.

But Dr Naude may still not be quoted, nor may he leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg, according to a statement released in Pretoria by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday.

He also remains barred from address pupils and students and he may not attend political meetings.

The statement by the Banning and Detention Board of Review found Dr Naude continued with activities calculated to endanger the safety of the State.

The statement did not spell out which of the restrictions had been eased but Dr Naude is now able to receive more than one visitor at a time.

Sapa reports that Mrs Ilse Naude, speaking from the Naude’s home in Greenside, Johannesburg, said Dr Naude may now attend a social gathering. He may enter a coloured, Indian or black township as long as it is within the Johannesburg municipal boundaries; he may enter the premises of an educational institution, factory, or a trade union, and on premises where material for publication is being prepared.

By the time the Government message bearers had arrived at the Naude house so had greening photographers and reporters.

They gathered around the smiling Dr Naude, explaining about the privilege of being able to sit together and not having to be dealt with one by one.

"The worst still goes on," Mrs Naude said. "But at least it's something. Maybe it's the beginning of better things," she said with a guarded smile.

She added that it was pity Dr Naude may still not visit two of their children and grandchildren who live outside Johannesburg.
Le Grange eases restrictions

By Stuart Fliton

Some of the restrictions on the banned former director of the Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, were lifted yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria that the board of review which examined Dr Naude’s case found the 67-year-old former NGK Moderator “continued with activities calculated to endanger the safety of the State and the maintenance of law and order.”

Although the board found good reason existed for the continuation of the banning, it recommended that certain restrictions be withdrawn.

Under the amended banning order Dr Naude may now:

- Attend social gatherings of more than one person.
- Enter educational institutions, factories, printing works, trade union offices and courts.
- Enter black, coloured and Indian townships.

Dr Naude is still restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district, may not attend political meetings, address students, teach, communicate with other banned people or be quoted.

Dr Naude was given the opportunity to give oral evidence before the board of review, but turned it down.

Mrs Ilse Naude said the lifting of the restrictions means she and her husband could visit friends at Christmas without having to make sure that her husband was not in a room with more than one person.

She said she and her husband would never feel free until he was unbanned.

Looking relaxed and happy Dr Naude spent yesterday evening answering telephone calls from people inquiring about the amended banning order.

Mr Dave Dalling, the Opposition spokesman on justice, said the slight relaxing of the banning was welcomed. “That is about the only positive thing which can be said about the whole Naude saga,” he said.

“The slight easing of the restrictions smacks to me of a cynical attempt by the Government to gain sympathy in the Western world when none is deserved,” Mr Dalling said.

Mrs Joyce Harris, the vice-president of the Black Sash, said the amendments had brought Dr Naude a little bit further into the light.”

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University
Restrictions on Naude eased

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The banning order on the former Dutch Reformed clergyman Dr Beyers Naude, 67, would not be lifted, but some restrictions imposed on him on October 28 this year would be withdrawn, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Dr Naude's three-year rebanning — he was previously banned for five years — was considered last week by a board of review.

Announcing his decision on the board's recommendations in a statement here last night, Mr Le Grange said: "After investigation and consideration of all the information, the board of review found that Dr Naude has continued with activities which are calculated to endanger the safety of the state and/or the maintenance of law and order and that good reasons exist for the continuation of the restrictions, subject to certain amendments."

The board felt, however, that there were grounds for withdrawing some of the prohibitions.

"I accept the findings and recommendations of the board and have varied the restriction notices as recommended," Mr Le Grange said.

"Dr Naude is still prohibited from absenting himself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg, from attending political gatherings and from addressing pupils and students.

"The prohibition to attend the gatherings has the effect that Dr Naude's statements or writings may not, by virtue of the provisions of Section 56(1)(g) of the Internal Security Act, 1962, be published or disseminated without my consent.

"In addition, the prohibition to enter certain areas and places specified in the notice is withdrawn."
Banned priest allowed visit to city

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The secretary-general of the Southern African Catholics Bishop's Conference, who is restricted to Pretoria, has been given permission to visit Cape Town.

Father Smangaliso Mkhathwana, whose five-year banning order was renewed for a further three years in April, was granted permission to visit Cape Town for two weeks this month to attend the ordination of a fellow priest.

The acting Chief Magistrate of Pretoria gave the permission on condition Father Mkhathwana complies with his banning order while in Cape Town, and that he travels to his home in Mabopane within one hour of his arrival back at Jan Smuts Airport.

In May this year Father Mkhathwana was refused permission by the Chief Magistrate to celebrate mass at St John Vianney Seminary here during a week of prayer for Christian unity.
pared to an average 8.0% increase in household size. "In 1975, 37% of these so-called unemployed persons were males as against 45% in 1980," Nel points out; and □ In the PWV complex, male earners in Johannesburg made up the smallest percentage of total earners. They also made up a smaller percentage of total earners in 1980 than in 1975, and men's average earnings is "appreciably" higher than women's.
Nel also reveals that the percentage of households with female heads rose steadily from 1975, reaching 26.5% of all multiple households in 1980. A breakdown of all households with an income below MLL revealed that 22.5% of all households with male heads and 44.5% of all households with female heads were below their MLL.

SECURITY

The IS Act at work

One of the most powerful pieces of legislation ever passed in SA, the new Internal Security (IS) Act, came into force this year—and is already being used intensively. Basically, it streamlines and extends earlier security legislation and it has been used on people ranging from Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and eight of his followers to liberal Afrikaner theologian Beyers Naude.

The Rabie Commission, which many had hoped would help liberalise security legislation, recommended that existing laws be repealed and rationalized. Most of the draft legislation suggested by the commission was incorporated into the IS Act.

In a section entitled "Measures in Respect of Certain Persons" it streamlines provisions for banning and detention. A review procedure for bannings, by a three-person board appointed on the recommendation of the Minister and head ed by a judge, is provided for.

As Beyers Naude found this week, the board need not have anything to do with the person whose banning order it is reviewing. Following Naude's refusal to appeal against his banning the board reviewed it anyway. Following a closed two-week review it decided that although his recently extended banning order should be retained it should be relaxed to a certain extent—thus allowing him to attend social gatherings and enter educational institutions and black townships.

The Act provides for three kinds of detention—preventive, the holding of potential State witnesses and indefinite interrogatory detention. Terre'Blanche and his supporters are being held for interrogation.

The new Act does away, wholly or in part, with the previous Internal Security Act of 1956—originally the Suppression of Communism Act—the Terrorism Act, the General Law Amendment Act (which covered sabotage), and the Riotous Assemblies and the Unlawful Organisations Act.

However, the main provisions of the new law are adapted from the old Terrorism, Internal Security and Sabotage Acts.

Earlier provisions for detention ranged from 14-days under the General Law Amendment to indefinite detention under section six of the Terrorism Act, and sections 10 and 12b of the Old Internal Security Act, which provide respectively for preventative detention and holding State witnesses.

Section 50 of the new Act allows for long-term preventative detention—effectively "internment," while section 10 covers the same ground as the old Internal Security Act.

Section 29 incorporates the core of section six of the Terrorism Act, providing for indefinite detention for interrogation.

Section 50 empowers the Attorney General to prohibit the release of prisoners, once charged, on bail, and section 31 provides for the detention of potential State witnesses.

Section 50 introduces a new type of preventive detention: "Action to combat a state of unrest." Any police officer above the rank of warrant officer, if he thinks that certain actions contribute to a state of unrest and that that detention would contribute to prevention or termination of unrest, may without warrant arrest or cause people to be detained for 48 hours. This period can be extended for a further 14 days or by a magistrate. It amounts to "need-control" detention, aimed at situations like Soweto 76 and possibly activities like last year's Republic Day demonstrations.

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies in Pretoria told the "PM": "The new security legislation reflects a developing national security system for SA, with a broader framework of gathering intelligence and channelling it to a central point—namely, the State Security Council (SSC). Naturally, the respective areas of operation of SA's Military Intelligence, the National Intelligence Service and the Security Police are not absolutely defined or mutually exclusive. The Security Police, for example, have run agents outside the country. But ultimately all information flows to the SSC.

"The new Internal Security Act's objectives were, firstly, to streamline security legislation by bringing together powers and provisions scattered across a number of different laws and, secondly, to close loopholes—for example, by tightening up on definitions of communism and of the ANC." Hough said.

He points out that a good deal of weight is given to preventive measures: "The objective of legislation is to have a deterrent effect, and the objective here is to have a broad-scale deterrent that doesn't just depend on passing individuals through the judicial system. But as the Rabie Commission emphasised, every aspect of the security situation can't be remedied through legislation. That's only a part of it."

After all, locking up people's bodies has never been the recommended way of winning their hearts and minds.

Beeyers Naude ... binned under the IS Act
WHY?... What are the reasons behind his banning? If the Minister cannot give a reason he should lift the order, says respected Afrikaans Calvinist journal

A case for further review

By PROF A.S. MATHEWS
Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Natal

In its first major pronouncement since appointment, the new Ad- ministrator under the Internal Security Act has not raised any lint. Rather it has emphasized the need for the defense of the provincial moore.

The subject of the pronouncement, the banning of Beyers Naude, is one that might well have evoked something like a case.

Almost nobody can have claimed to have impeccable credentials for pacification than Beyers Naude. He belonged in earlier days to the inner sanctum of Afrikaner nationalism — the central council of the Boer Bond, known as the Twelve Apostles.

Over the years his religious convictions, obviously deep and sincerely held, directed him towards a broader concept of Christian brotherhood.

He moved away from the inner circles of the Nationalists and finally found a home in the Christian Institute through which he courageously gave expression to the prophecies of his religious and social conscience. His concern was above all the salvation of the country and all its people and he spoke with an increasing sense of urgency of the necessity of stopping violence and bloodshed through reconciliation.

However, in a country where patriotism has come to mean something quite different — something like "my government right or wrong" — his removal was a banning under the Internal Security Act.

Except by a gross distortion of words and concepts, Beyers Naude can in no sense be seen or described as a saviorizer or as a threat to public safety.

The real threat to the security of the people in the country is the institutionalization of judicial paralysis of the policy of apartheid.

There is no need to minimize what the banning of the policy has elemental and turned into hundreds at thousands of South Afri- can citizens and simultane- ously made the greater part of the outside world hostile to our country.

The source of insecurity in South Africa lies in this jarring combination of internal disorganization and external hostility.

Considered in that light, the banning of Beyers Naude is but a modern form of the old irrational practice of killing the messenger who brings bad news. He should never have been banned in the first place, and it is a matter of deep distress that the Ad- ministrator Board has not recom- mended the immediate and outright withdrawal of the restrictions imposed upon him.

National security would be furthered or threatened by bringing men like Beyers Naude back into the public debate.

Of course, we must be grateful that the Advisory Board has succeeded in alleviating in part the intolerable weight of

It is obvious, by the way of analogy, that where an innocent man is con- demned to receive 10 lashes, it is not an act of justice to reduce them to eight or six. Justice re- quires that the entire sentence be lifted and the question that arises is why the new Advisory Board, which has been represented as a great safeguard, did not recommend complete withdrawal of the ban.

The answer to this last question lies, in part, in the composition of the board.

IS THAT WHY A MINISTER MUS'T REMAIN SILENT?
The Internal Security Act does not prescribe clear or definite standards for the guidance of the Minister who considers the banning initially, or the board, when the matter goes on review. The Minister may act if he considers the person in question to be a threat to security or public order, and, in reviewing the Minister's decision, the board is legally bound to refer to the same vague criteria.

It follows that this is a classical case, for subjective decision-making and that the Advisory Board, in the absence of precise rules and criteria, will be applying security policy rather than law.

In matters of policy, the background, attitudes and general philosophy of the decision-makers are clearly crucial. The influence of these factors may be decisive, even in an application of the law by the regular courts. In the Goldberg case, in which a prisoner's right to reading material was at issue, the majority of the court started from the standpoint that prisoners have only such rights as the relevant statute confers upon them. It therefore upheld the Commissioner of Prisons' decision to deny current reading material to political prisoners. The minority judgment, which would have allowed such material to prisoners, proceeded from the proposition that prisoners have all rights except those which are expressly, or by necessary implication, removed from them by the statute.

The philosophical approach of the judges in this case was determinative.

Mr. Justice van Reenen, chairman of the Advisory Board, will no doubt carry out his task with the diligence and fairness we expect of all our judges. However, since his decisions are essentially policy decisions, his general views about law, politics and justice will have an important bearing on the decisions of his committee.

Unlike some of the other judges of the Supreme Court, Judge van Reenen has no public record of a civil rights concern which would incline him towards a decision in favour of liberty rather than control. Had his general orientation been a civil rights one, a different response to the Beyers Naude case might have resulted.

The Government has a clear choice in relation to the Advisory Board. The laws are heavily slanted against freedom and in favour of "law and order".

If it wishes to create real confidence in the board as a safeguard in the interest of justice and personal freedom, it should appoint to the board members who have a known commitment to the basic rights of the subject. Such persons, if appointed, will not necessarily find in favour of banned or detained persons and against the Government.

However, they are more likely to redress the imbalance towards individual freedom and to advise against the restriction of people like Beyers Naude who are manifestly not subversive in either their views or actions.
TOTALITARIANISM - BANNING
1983
JAN. - DEC.
Turner's mother hunts assassin

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Five years after Dr Rick Turner was gunned down and died in his daughter's arms, his elderly mother is still hunting for his killer.

Dr Turner, a University of Natal academic who was under a five-year banning order, was killed in the early hours of January 8, 1978.

His assassin is still at large.

Speaking from her Stellenbosch home, Mrs Jane Turner said she was still convinced that Martin Dulincheck — the former BOSS agent who has been jailed in the Seychelles for his part in the abortive 1981 coup attempt — knew who killed her son.

When Dulincheck was put on trial last year Mrs Turner sat in the public gallery with her eyes riveted on him.

"I only had one interview with him, but then with all the publicity it blew up in my face and they wouldn't let me see him again," Mrs Turner said.

Paid thug

She has not, however, slackened her efforts to track down her son's killer.

Mrs Turner said she was working on another lead which she was not prepared to divulge at this stage.

"I have no feeling whatsoever towards the killer. He's just a bloody paid thug. What I want to show up is the whole system.

"To me, it still seems as if the killing happened yesterday. It finished me as it finished him. It's just too cruel. My son dedicated his life to non-violence," she said.

Disappointed

Race referee Mr Richard Dubb said that while he was not surprised at the outcome of the vote he was nevertheless disappointed.

"I personally would have liked to have seen the race completed," he said. "even if only one person finished."

Pressure had also been exerted by officials and sponsors, who baulked at the vast amount of reorganisation which a day's postponement in Port Alfred would have meant.

Unkind cuts

JAKARTA. — Indonesia's most austere budget for years has frozen public sector wages and abolished subsidies on essential foods. — Sapa-Reuter.
Raid on Winnie Mandela's home

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Police raided the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort yesterday and confiscated posters, books, documents and a bedspread during a visit by two Opposition MPs, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Peter Soal.

A family friend, Mr "MK" Malefane, said six police vehicles arrived at Mrs Mandela's Brandfort home at 1pm yesterday and issued her with a summons for breaking her banning order. The house was searched in shifts over a three-hour period.

Mrs Mandela was questioned about articles confiscated by police.

Police also questioned and photographed six patients attending the mobile health clinic which Mrs Mandela runs.

Mrs Suzman, PPP MP for Houghton, and Mr Soal, the newly-elected PPP MP for Johannesburg North, waited outside from 2pm until the police left at 3pm.

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations, in Pretoria, last night confirmed the raid.
Police move priest from beach

Religion Reporter

The white moderator of the predominantly black Evangelical Presbyterian Church, the Rev Francois Bill, was removed by police from a coloured beach at Kalk Bay during a holiday in the Peninsula.

Mr Bill, also secretary of the Alliance of Black Reformed Churches, was down from the Transvaal with his wife and two daughters and staying in Kalk Bay.

He contacted a friend, the Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest whose five-year banning order expired last year.

SHELTER

On Wednesday Mr Russell and his wife and son Matthew, 18 months, joined the Bill family in Kalk Bay.

"We hadn't seen each other for some time, and we wanted to get together and talk," said Mr Russell. "We decided to go down to the beach and because it was windy we chose a sheltered spot."

"We had no idea the beach was 'reserved' for any one group, and certainly had no intention of creating an incident. We just wanted to be together."

"Matthew wandered over to some other people on the beach, and they gave him biscuits. They then came across and gave us biscuits. And Francois's daughters were collecting shells with some other people down at the water's edge. Everybody was very friendly."

Two uniformed policemen arrived and said there had been a complaint — they were white and the beach was coloured.

Mr Russell said the police referred to incidents on the beach and said "for our own safety" they should move.

The families were then taken by police van to Muizenberg police station where Mr Russell again explained their position.

He said the officer in charge there was also polite. He again said the step had been taken "for your own protection."

No charges were laid, and the families were returned to Kalk Bay in two cars.

Captain Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, confirmed that the incident had taken place and said details were being investigated.
UCT degree honour for Beyers Naude

Staff Report

Dr Beyers Naude, Afrikaner rebel and banned former director of the Christian Institute, will receive an honorary degree of D Litt from the University of Cape Town at its mid-year graduation ceremony.

Dr Naude, who may not be quoted, was banned for five years in 1977. His banning order was reimposed for three years towards the end of last year.

His wife, Mrs Ilse Naude, speaking from their Johannesburg home this morning, said he regarded the award as a great honour.

"I was overjoyed, especially if one thinks of the stand that UCT has taken in the cause of academic freedom and their efforts to obtain open universities.

AMSTERDAM

Dr Naude received an honorary doctorate from the Free University of Amsterdam in 1972 and two years later the University of the Witwatersrand honoured him in the same way.

UCT will award three others with honorary degrees. They are:

- Professor S M Guma, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Swaziland (honorary degree of D Litt);
- Dr E Spiro, an advocate at the Cape Supreme Court and authority on aspects of South African law (honorary degree of law);
- Mr R S Sonnenberg, chairman of Woolworths for more than 25 years (honorary doctorate in economic sciences).
NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) the block on the right, the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for writing.
3. Numbers must be printed on each separate sheet of examination book(s) used.

Subject: Economics IA

Paper No.

Examining University

Mr. Helen Summan

WASHINGTON, DC

Mrs. Helen Summan, 67, of Brandt, a dear friend to the former President of South Africa, has said that her husband, Mr. Mandela, has exhibited the qualities of a great man in the face of the tests of life. She said that his commitment to justice and humanity had made him a leader in the struggle for freedom.

Mandela has been imprisoned since 1962 for his involvement in the anti-apartheid movement. In her letter to the New York Times, Mrs. Summan wrote:

"We are committed to the struggle for freedom and justice. We are committed to the struggle for the liberation of our people. We are committed to the struggle for a better world."

The letter was published on the front page of the paper on the day of Mandela's release.

Your exam is due on the first day of the new term. Good luck!
THE BANNED former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Zwelethile Sisulu, has been given permission to occupy his new house in Dobsonville.

But the permission is temporary — until he receives further notice from the Minister of Justice. Mr Sisulu will live in his new house for only one month — in accordance with the permission which is valid from yesterday and is due to expire on February 24 this year.

Mr Sisulu, whose father is a former leader of the banned ANC and is currently serving a life imprisonment sentence, has been living at his parents' home in Orlando West with his mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who is also banned.

The new house, in Madonsela Street, Dobsonville, was built in the middle of last year and Mr Sisulu was informed in October that the house was ready for occupation.

But until yesterday, Mr Sisulu could not even see the house because Dobsonville falls outside the magisterial district of Johannesburg to which his banning order restricted him.

According to the letter giving Mr Sisulu permission to occupy his new house, his three-year banning order which expires on December 31 this year, will be amended during his temporary stay in the house, by substituting the word Orlando with the word Dobsonville.

But the house arrest order which becomes effective between 7pm and 9am during weekdays and at all times during Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, remains unchanged.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
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AMNESTY SLAMS BANNINGS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

From: Port Elizabeth, 1980
To: President Doorn, Minister of Justice

Soweto Friday, January 25, 1980

The banning order of the late Mr. Lawyer is unjustified. The banning order of the late Mr. Simon, an activist, is also unjustified. The banning orders of the late Mr. Sello, an agricultural activist, and the late Mr. Nkosi, an anti-apartheid activist, are also unjustified.

The banning order of the late Mr. Sebenza, an anti-apartheid activist, is also unjustified. The banning order of the late Mr. Mkhize, an activist, is also unjustified.

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Restriction on refugee 'a pity' — civic leader

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — It was a pity that there was another restriction on Mr Thozamile Botha, the self-exiled former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), the organisation's current chairman said today.

Mr Qequezwi Godolozi was referring to the fact that Mr Botha yesterday became a person who cannot be quoted, just before his three-year banning order expired.

Although there was now even less chance of him returning to South Africa, Mr Botha was still regarded as a member of Pebco.

JOURNALIST
Meanwhile, a banned Port Elizabeth journalist, Mr Mono Badela, whose order expired at midnight, said he had spent an anxious evening fearing a renewal of his banning order, but he was "free" today.

Mr Badela, also a member of Pebco, was arrested with Mr Botha on January 10, 1980.

They were released after 48 days in detention and banned on February 27.

A notice in the Government Gazette yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, stated that the provisions of Section 54(1)(p) of the Internal Security Act applied to Mr Botha. Mr Badela's name was not mentioned in the notice.

This means that any utterance, statement, speech or writing by Mr Botha may not be published or disseminated without the Minister's permission.
Banning ends, 
but exile may 
not be quoted

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has announced that it is an offence to quote the exiled black civic leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, whose three-year banning order expired yesterday.

In a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday, Mr Le Grange said the provisions of Section 56 (1)(p) of the Internal Security Act had been applied in the case of Mr Botha, now living in Maseru.

Section 56 (1)(p) of the Internal Security Act prohibits the publication or dissemination of "any speech, utterance, writing or statement or any extract from or recording or reproduction" of a speech or statement by a banned person, without ministerial permission.

As chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco), Mr Botha was detained with two other civic leaders, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela, after a police swoop at Walmer township on January 10, 1989.

They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act of 1969, and later under Section 8 of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

The allegedly forced resignation of Mr Botha from the Ford Cortina plant, where he had been a spokesman for striking workers, plunged Ford into industrial unrest in November, 1978.

After calls for city-wide strikes and peaceful demonstrations at a series of Pebco meetings in January, 1980, Mr Botha was detained in a security police swoop, a move which sparked unrest in Walmer township.

After spending 47 days in detention, he was released and served with a banning order under Sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1959.
'Harassment' causes man to resign

Staff Reporter

A BANNED ex-detainee, Mr Johnny Issel, has resigned his job at the Churches Urban Planning Commission because of "constant harassment" from the security police, the CUPC acting director, Mrs N Wessels, said in a statement this week.

Mr Issel was a senior community organizer with CUPC and was banned for the first time in 1973. He was detained for the fourth time in November, 1981 and held for eight months at Modderbee Prison near Bekasi, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

A former secretary of the banned South African Students’ Organization (Saso), he is at present restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The statement expressed "a deep sense of regret" at Mr Issel’s resignation.

Brigadier Hennie Kotze, head of the security police in the Western Cape, denied, through a police spokesman, "any harassment" of Mr Issel by members of the security police. He declined to comment any further on the CUPC statement.
First act
of
freedom

PORT ELIZABETH —
The first thing Mono Badela did on Tuesday, his first day as a free man after three years under a banning order, was to visit his mother's grave in Zwide township.

He last visited the grave in 1979, and has been unable to do so since because his restriction order prohibited him from entering any township except the one in which he lives.

"It's nice being able to receive visitors without having to jump to the window every time a car stops outside," Mr Badela told CP.

"I'm a free man now, I can work and earn a living just like anybody else."

While the restriction order was in force, Mr Badela, a reporter on the now banned Sunday Post, could not work as a journalist.

Thozamile Botha, founder of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who was banned at the same time as Mr Badela, has been "listed" in terms of the Internal Security Act.

This means nothing he writes or says can be quoted in South Africa.

Mr Botha fled the country in 1980 and is based in Maseru.

By MANDLA TVALA
A 32-YEAR-OLD banned man, Mr. Dumile Dennis Makanda, appeared yesterday in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court charged with possessing banned literature and breaking his banning order.

Mr. Makanda pleaded not guilty to both charges. He admitted that he was subject to a restriction.

The State alleged that on October 8 last year Mr. Makanda was found in Zwide which was outside of the area to which he was restricted.

It also alleged that three banned publications were found in Mr. Makanda's possession: New Dawn Vol 1 No 2 — 1981, Peoples Hero — Joe Gqabi, and Peoples Hero — Solomon Mahlangu.

The case was postponed to the Regional Court on March 28. Mr. Makanda's R300 bail was extended.

Mr. J.D. Moomy was on the Bench. Mr. J. Nel appeared for the State. Mr. S. Ndamndu appeared for the defence.
Dismissed workers reinstated

Dismissed workers at the Gallo music company warehouse in Germiston this week agreed to return to work after management granted a new return-to-work deadline. At a meeting between shop stewards belonging to the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and Gallo management, a conditional reinstatement for former workers was agreed. The conditions are that there will be no loss of service benefits, workers will not be paid for the period from their dismissal to reinstatement and pending retrenchments will be effective.

About 100 workers had gone on strike last week over the retrenchment issue and were dismissed after refusing to meet a return-to-work deadline. A Cawusa spokesman described the reinstatements as a victory, considering that workers were told last week they had "dismissed themselves."

A case of breaking banning orders against a former head of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of SA, Mr Dumile Makanda, was postponed in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on Monday until March 23. This was the third court appearance of Mr Makanda, who was served with the two-year banning order last year after he spent about eight months in detention. He was released without being charged. Three of his union colleagues were also served with two-year banning orders.

Date: 22/10/76

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B.Sc. (Hons)

Subject: Economics IA
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.

2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(2) No. (a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to my reply of 9 February 1983 to question No. 27.

Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude: restrictions

22. Mr. S. A. Pitman asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) What were the restrictions initially imposed upon Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude by him during October 1982?

(2) What were the amendments recommended by the Board of Review in its report to him in terms of section 38 of the Internal Security Act?

(3) Whether any restrictions imposed upon Dr. Naude were lifted in consequence of the amendments recommended by the Board of Review; if so, what restrictions?

(4) Whether (a) he and (b) any other persons submitted recommendations and evidence to the Board of Review; if so, what other persons;

(5) Whether the recommendations and evidence submitted by such other persons were considered by the Board of Review; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) In terms of section 19(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) Dr. Naude was prohibited from—

(a) abstaining himself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg;

(b) being within any of the following areas or places:

(i) any Black area or compound;

(ii) Colourred or Asian residential areas;

(iii) factory premises;

(iv) printer's premises;

(v) premises of any organization referred to in part I or II of the Annexure to Government Notice No. R.2130 of 28 December 1962;

(vi) premises of universities and other educational institutions; and

(vii) premises of any court;

(c) participating or assisting in any manner whatsoever in compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting any publication;

(d) contributing, preparing, compiling or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any matter for publication in any publication or from assisting in any such act;

(e) preparing, compiling, printing, disseminating or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any document in which—

(i) any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended or criticised;

(ii) any matter is contained concerning an unlawful organization;

(iii) any matter is contained which shall engender feelings of hostility between different population groups;

(f) giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom he is the parent;

(g) taking part in any manner whatsoever in the activities of affairs of any organization referred to in part I or II of the Annexure to Government Notice R.2130 of 28 December 1962;

(h) communicating with restricted or listed persons.

In terms of section 20 of the Act he is prohibited from attending any gathering or any assembly or conference or any social and political gathering and any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by him.

(2) The Board of Review recommended that the prohibition mentioned under 1(b) above as well as the prohibition to attend any gathering and any social gathering be withdrawn.

(3) Yes. All the recommendations made by the board of Review were given effect to.

(4) (a) Yes.

(4) (b) and (5) The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the provisions of section 39(1) read with section 8(9) and (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1992.
Ministers: Harold C. Groote
Internal Security Act: restrictions

1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he has reviewed the cases of persons who are restricted under the Internal Security Act with a view to lifting those restrictions; if so, to what effect; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

In view of the provisions of section 73(2) of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, regarding the withdrawal of restriction notices in force on the date immediately preceding the commencement of the Act, a start has been made with the revision of such cases with the view to the early withdrawal of the notices or the extension thereof. The cases of 20 persons have already been reviewed. In one case the notice was withdrawn before the expiry date and in another the restriction has been extended. In the other 18 cases I decided not to extend the notices. The other cases still have to be considered.
1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons have left the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 61.
(b) 16.
Harassment of Issel condemned

WHILE Johnny Issel, bannedMitchell Plain community leader, has been forced out of his job and his family, has "no longer been at the next step". His former employers have condemned the harassment by security police which eventually forced him to resign.

Mr Issel, a father of three, worked for the Cape Town-Mitchell Plain Housing Commission (CU) for about 15 months before he resigned earlier this month.

A CU spokesman said that Mr Issel, banned and restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district, had been visited regularly by members of the security police who told him to "stop working for the commission", and warned him that he was contravening his banning order by working there.

In details of his banning order, Mr Issel may not have anything to do with publications and the security police claimed the commission was producing publications.

DENIED

"We strongly condemn the fact that through harassment, he is denied the basic right to work and support his family. His wife, Shahieda, said that they had three children to raise."

"The government does not care about dependants when they ban or detain people. In 1974 they forced Johnny to live in Elsies River and the family was also forced to live there."

"In 1980, hardly had he started working for the community newsletter, Grassroots, than the government, by way of banning orders, forced him to resign."

"Two of our children are at school and we have a house to run."

STRONGER

"We are not intimidated by the frequent security police visits. That they have now once again forced Johnny to quit his job will only make us stronger." Security police have beaten them, they have harassed Mr Issel.
Shot lecturer: 5-year delay questioned

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN.—Mrs Jane Turner, mother of Dr Eric Turner, the banned University of Natal political science lecturer who was assassinated in 1978, yesterday wrote to the presenter of SATV’s Police File programme asking why her son’s case was dealt with so long after his murder.

During Police File on Tuesday, Mr David Hall-Green appealed to anyone who might be able to help police in their investigations, to come forward.

Mrs Turner said earlier that the recent parliamentary discussions on the Seychelles issue might have sparked off renewed interest in her son’s case.

Her son was gunned down by an unknown assailant in the bedroom of his home in Bellair, Durban, on January 8, 1978.

Mrs Turner did not see this week’s Police File and in her letter yesterday asked Mr Hall-Green what was said in the programme and why it was screened so long after the event.

“I see no point in screening the show now, five years after the incident,” she remarked.

In April last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the closure of the investigation into the murder because no advance could be made in the case.

He gave an assurance at the time that if any new facts came to light they would be investigated.

Mr Hall-Green told the Mercury the film clipping concerning the assassination was taped in Durban about a year ago.

“There was no significance in it having appeared this week except that it was in stock and we needed a clipping of that length to slot into the programme,” Mr Hall-Green said.
Police probe reopens Turner murder mystery

BY ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

The police have reopened inquiries into the mysterious murder of Dr. Richard Turner, the forensic scientist, who was found dead in his London home in 1982.

Turner was at the center of a controversial case involving the murder of a young woman. The police were never able to prove a link between the two deaths, and the case was closed without a conviction.

Now, new evidence has come to light, suggesting that Turner may have been involved in a cover-up or a conspiracy.

The re-investigation has raised questions about the original investigation and the role of the police and the judiciary in the case.

The police are now probing the possibility that Turner may have been murdered to keep his secrets hidden.

Meanwhile, the family of the young woman killed remains demanding answers and justice for their loved one.
Date set for 'unban Beyers' petition

By ANTHEA TASKER

THE national petition calling for the unbanning of Dr C F Beyers Naude will be presented to the Minister of Law and Order on March 30.

Petition organisers, among them Professor Albert Geyer of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mrs Evelyn Crosswell, said in a statement this week: "The petition is an act of trust and hope on the part of those who signed it.

"Voices like that of Beyers Naude should be heard now more than ever for it is imperative that we move forward into the future motivated not by fear, but by faith.

"Many of our finest citizens are wasting away in prison and leadingemi-lives under banning orders."

Statement

Professor Geyer said that those who had not yet signed the petition could send a statement with name, address and signature to Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The statement should read: "We, the undersigned people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C F Beyers Naude, as it constitutes a severe encroachment into justice in South Africa.

The petition has already been signed by leading churchmen, businessmen and top lawyers, among them Mr George Brear, SC, Mr Tony Bloom, Chief Gataha Bathelezi, Archbishop Phillip Russell, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer."
Top men petition Naude banning

By ANTON HARBER

DOZENS of South Africa's top businessmen, lawyers, academics, and religious and political leaders have signed a petition calling for the Minister of Law and Order to end the banning of Dr Beyers Naude.

The organizers of the petition, which is to be handed to the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of this month, made a final appeal yesterday to individuals to sign it.

"Now more than ever, voices like that of Dr Naude should be heard," our sources say.

petition the Minister is an act of trust and of hope. It is an assertion of faith in communication rather than in violence," they said.

"The petition singles out Dr Naude for his compassion and care for all regardless of the cost to himself. It symbolizes our hope that the pursuit of right and justice will prevail in our country," they said.

Dr Naude was banned in 1977.

The organizers asked all those who had not signed the appeal to append their name, address and signature to the wording of the petition and send it to P O Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The petition reads: "We, the undersigned, people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C P Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

The businessmen who have signed it include Mr Harry Oppenheimer, former chairman of Anglo American, Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of Premier Milling, Mr Len Abrahamson, of Syfrets Trust, and Mr Chris Saunders of Tongaat Sugar.

The lawyers include Mr George Bizos, SC, Mr Jules Brodie, SC, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, Mr Sydney Kennard, SC, Prof John Dugard and Prof J van der Vyver.

It has also been signed by Archbishop Denis Hurley, head of the Roman Catholic Church, Dr Sam Buti of the NGK, Chief Rabbi B M Caspar, Archbishop Philip Borsel of the Anglican Church, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland.
‘Thousands’ sign
Naude petition

Chief Reporter

Signatures are pouring into Johannesburg in support of a petition calling for the unbanning of theologian Dr Beyers Naude. The petition will be handed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Grange, at the end of this month.

Vandals rip up
Glendower green

By Adrian Frederick

Caddies believed to be protesting against the employment of “visiting” and white caddies by professional golfers playing in the R40 000 Kodak Classic, which started at Glendower today, are thought to have damaged the 13th and 14th greens this morning.

Greens staff arrived to cut the putting surfaces at 8 am to find that the greens had been ripped with a spade. More than 200 sods were lifted.

Frantic work by club employees had the greens reasonably playable by the time the first players went through soon after 10 am.

Two notes left at the scene indicate that there are objections to the use of caddies not usually employed by the club.

The notes mentioned opposition to the use of white professional caddies.

During the Asseng tournament at Glendower two years ago vandals damaged the fifth green by pouring engine oil on it.

Policemen face bribery charges

Two members of the South African Police yesterday made a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Regional Court in connection with an allegation of bribery, alternatively corruption.

The two men, Mr H S Cronje (24), and Mr J G Morton (23), both of Gad Street, Triomf, were not asked to plead by the magistrate, Mr J J Muller.

Day one in a new job is always something of an occasion — even for a future director-general of the SABC. Mr Niel Eke- steen (right), former South African ambassador to the United Nations, found himself making his first acquaintance with life at Auckland Park yesterday. There was another reason why it was an important day — The Star Tonight television awards were presented and Mr Ekesteen was one of the guests at a luncheon held at the Sandton Holiday Inn. Also present was SABC director-general Mr Steve de Villiers.

Details of the awards are on Page 7 of Tonight!

One of the petition organisers, Professor Albert Geyer, the professor of divinity at the University of the Witwatersrand, who has been closely associated with Dr Naude in the past, said an exact tally of signatures had not yet been made but “thousands” had been received.

Those wishing to be included in the petition may still append their names, addresses and signatures to the wording of the petition and send it to Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The wording is: “We, the undersigned, people of South Africa urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr CF Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa.”

Many prominent businessmen, academics, lawyers, churchmen, writers and politicians have already signed the petition.
Pamphlet banned

A pamphlet on Dr Neil Aggett, produced by the University of Cape Town's Student Representative Council, has been banned.

A notice in the Government Gazette today said that "We Won't Forget Neil Aggett" has been declared undesirable as it is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order.

It was produced by the SRC, Comm, SRC, University of Cape Town.

Dr Aggett died in police detention last year.

After a long and costly inquest, which ended this year, it was ruled that no one was responsible for his death.
Jana guilty

Banned Johannesburg attorney Devikatane Priscilla Jana was convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday of contravening a five-year banning order restricting her to the Johannesburg magisterial district.

The magistrate, Mr W Rosch, deferred sentence for five years and ruled that the details of the offence be reported to the SA Law Society for possible disciplinary action.

Jana (39), of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, pleaded guilty.
Court warns banned lawyer

A LENASIA attorney was cautioned and discharged after a Johannesburg magistrate suspended the passing of sentence for five years on charges that she contravened her banning order.

Devikatane Priscilla Jana, 39, of Woodpecker Road, pleaded guilty and handed in a statement saying she had broken her order restricting her to the Johannesburg Magisterial district on July 23 to 26 last year.

She said she had gone to Durban to see her mother who had had an operation.

The magistrate, Mr W G Roach, said he took into account that she had applied for permission to see her mother on those grounds. It would probably have been granted.
Banned senior journalist for trial today

A BANNED senior journalist who has spent almost nine months in custody will appear with eight others in the Johannesburg Regional Court for trial today.

The trial is in connection with allegations of committing the Terrorism Act.

Mr Joe Nong Thlolo, 40, a senior journalist for the Sovietia newspaper, whose family lives at Zone Five, Pointville, Soweto, was arrested in June last year.

The general secretary of the South African Black Municipalities Workers' Union, Mr Phillip Dhlamini, 30, of Zola North, Soweto, will be among the accused.

Others who will appear are Mr Harrison Thembinkosi Nogqekele, 26, of Zola Two, Soweto, Mr Velile Truman Mnguni, 32, of Makhasha Street, Orlando East, Mr Sipho Moffat Nqabo, 30, of Mofolo North, Mr Nialanganiso Shandu, 25, of 18th Avenue, Alexandra Township, Mr Steven Sipho Mzolo, 26, of Esangweni Section, Tembisa, Mr Miana Mthali, 19, and Mr Shadrack Rampete, both of Kagiso Two, Krugersdorp.

They were not asked to plead when they appeared previously.

According to the charge sheet they are accused of furthering the aims of both the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian Youth Unity (Azanyu).

They are also accused of endangering the safety of the Republic or attempting to do so, including conspireing with others to commit the alleged offences, in Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Tembisa and Pietermaritzburg between January 1981 and June last year.

Mr Thlolo is the first South African black journalist to win the Louis M Lyons award for conscience and integrity in journalism. The award was given to him by Harvard University where it was received on his behalf by journalist Ameen Akaiwa a year ago.
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 5(1)(e) and (b) section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1982; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were in effect as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information furnished in (1) and (2) below is in respect of the period 1 January 1982 to 1 July 1982.

(1) (a) (i) No.
   (ii) No.
   (iii) No.

(b) (i) Yes; 16.
   (ii) Yes; 25.
   (iii) Yes; 11.

(2) Yes; 3.

(3) Since the powers vested in the Minister of Justice in terms of the statutory provisions concerned have been transferred to the Minister of Law and Order since 2 July 1982 it is suggested that the question be directed to the latter Minister.
Political veteran wants to start anew

VETERAN political figure Kisten Moonsamy, whose five-year banning order expired without renewal last week, wants to resume life as an ordinary worker.

Mr Moonsamy, who has been silenced for almost 20 years, said he was grateful to his family and friends who assisted him during a traumatic period of his life.

He said the poverty-stricken condition of black people forced him to get into "liberation politics."

"I came from a poor background and my late father, who was a labourer for the Durban Corporation, was unable to support our large family on his meagre earnings of six pounds," he recalled.

"My three brothers and I were forced to work in factories to supplement the family income.

"Now that I have freedom of movement, I will look for a job in a factory."

Mr Moonsamy was one of 18 ANC members who were convicted for sabotage and sent to Robben Island in the early Sixties.

Last week he spent the first few hours of his freedom visiting family members, relatives, and meeting former colleagues.
Banned man says restricted area not clearly demarcated

THE defence of a banned man who appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today on a charge of breaking his banning order was that the area to which he was restricted was not clearly demarcated.

Mr Dumile Dennis Makhanda, 32, of Kwazakhele, pleaded not guilty to a charge of breaking a banning order and to another of possessing banned literature.

Mr Makhanda was allegedly found at his brother's house in Zwide — outside the area to which he was restricted — on October 8, 1992.

It was also alleged that one banned publication, "New Dawn," volume 1, number 2, 1991, and three banned stickers titled "People's Hero — Joe Gqabi," "People's Hero — Solomo Mahlanga" and "The Silverton Three," all bearing photographs, were found in his possession on October 12, 1992.

Mr P Langa, instructed by S Nkama, for the defence, submitted that Kwazakhele, the area to which Mr Makhanda was restricted, was not clearly demarcated.

(Proceeding)
Counsel says PE banned man will deny charge

DEFENCE counsel for a banned former trade unionist told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday that his client would deny he had banned publications.

Mr P N Langa appeared for Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, of KwaZakele, who pleaded not guilty to contravening his banning order and to possession of banned literature.

Mr Makanda was allegedly found at his brother's house in Zwide, a township outside the area to which he is restricted, on October 8 last year.

It was also alleged that he was found in possession of the banned publication — New Dawn, Volume 1, Number 2, 1981, three banned stickers with photographs titled "People's Hero — Solomon Mahlangu", and "People's Hero — The Silverton Three" and photographs allegedly showing notices framed by ANC colours.

Mr Langa submitted that KwaZakele, the area to which Mr Makanda was restricted, was not clearly demarcated and that the order of restriction was vague and uncertain.

He said members of the Port Elizabeth security police belittled Mr Makanda when they found him under a bed at his brother's house. They referred to a pending restriction order confining him to his house during certain hours.

The case was postponed to June 1.

Mr J B Robinson was on the Bench. Mr J Nel appeared for the State. Mr Langa was instructed by S Makana and Company.
Professor Raymond Houghton of UCT was forced into exile

South Africa lost an eminent medical academic in 1968 when

Professor Raymond Houghton's appointment as

Chairman of the Department of Pathology at the University of Cape Town was revoked by the South African government.

When Houghton was dismissed, he was 47 years old and had been a leading figure in South African medicine for more than a decade. He had been vocal in his opposition to apartheid, and his dismissal was seen as a clear indication of the government's commitment to maintaining a segregated society. Houghton's departure had a profound impact on the country's medical community, and his legacy continues to be remembered as a symbol of the struggle against injustice.
Security Police quiz Ntlokoa

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY police have raided the home of banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntlokoa, three times in the last two weeks, taking with them several documents said to be undesirable.

The first raid was last Friday, then another was made on Monday this week when two black policemen called at his home in Kagiso and demanded that Ntlokoa accompany them to the security police offices in Krugersdorp where he was told to make a statement.

The third raid was on Tuesday.

After having been taken to the police station on Monday, Ntlokoa was, however, allowed to go home later that day. His family said he had refused to make the statement.

A relative added that the police had told them that Ntlokoa might be charged for being in possession of undesirable literature.

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that the police had visited the home of Mr Ntlokoa and seized certain documents.

The police headquarters added further that as soon as the investigation was completed the matter would be referred to the Attorney General to decide on whether to prosecute Ntlokoa or not.
By ANN PALMER

A BANNED journalist and three others were sentenced to a total of 11 years' jail in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after it was found they had collected and possessed literature published by the Pan Africanist Congress.

A journalist on the Soweto newspaper, Joe Nong Tholoze, 48, and Sipho Moffat Ngoobo, 28, both of Soweto, were each jailed for 2% years for contravening the Terrorism Act.

Nhlungamiso Sibanda, 26, of Alexandra Township, and Steven Sipho Msolo, 21, of Tombela, were each jailed for three years under the same Act.

At a previous hearing, the four changed their pleas of not guilty to guilty of taking part in an activity of the outlawed PAC between February 1981 and June 1982.

Mr A H Van Wyk, for the State, previously handed in the literature which was found in the possession of the four men.

"The New Road" was found with Tholoze, three documents - Azania News, PAC World and Salute - Second Consultative Conference of the PAC on Azania - were found with Ngoobo and boxes containing different documents with Sibanda and Msolo.

The magistrate, Mr T Kienhans, said he took into account that the men had already been in detention for 10 months.

As far as Tholoze was concerned he had only been found in possession of one banned document.

"All four of you are first offenders which does not automatically entitle you to a suspended sentence."

Mr Kienhans said that in pleading guilty the men had shown some remorse and readiness to accept their punishment but circumstances might be so that they did not have much choice.
TZANEEN - Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who has shepherded the sprawling rural settlement of Lenyenye through illness for the past five years, has given the community a new shepherd.

But he is not quite ready to join his mother in tending her human flock. He is still lying in an incubator in Dr Ramphele's house.

The new arrival - Malusi - arrived two months early. Looking healthy and radiant as ever, Dr Ramphele was allowed to leave the hospital to be a doctor, a nurse and mother of the young boy at her home.

Before Dr Ramphele came to Lenyenye she was based in King William's Town running a private clinic under the auspices of the Black Community Programme, and was also a member of the Black Peoples Convention.

Banned

After the turbulent 1976 and 1977 era, she was banned and banished to Lenyenye, where she set up many community projects.

Today, an impressive building - Ithuseng Community Health Centre - shines like a beacon in the midst of matchbox houses.

While the nurses young Malusi at home, a young and energetic man, Dr Lela Mohuba, looks after the community.

Dr Mohuba says he left the Grootehoek Hospital, Zebediea, in February this year to do community work in Lenyenye.

"Community work makes more sense than hospital work. It puts one across the real practical problems as opposed to hospital, where you find patients lying ill, and you do not know their backgrounds.

We are working in an area with a population of about 100 000 in our general care work, but concentrating our efforts in nearby villages from the centre," said Dr Mohuba.

Projects undertaken at Ithuseng are health education, self-help clubs and literacy groups.

Dr Mohuba said: "All this was started by Dr Ramphele. The community we serve is one of the many apathetic and dehumanised ones in the country. It has been an uphill struggle for us to get where we are today, and we are still a long way from our goals."

Last year, 35 294 patients were treated at Ithuseng by one doctor, two nurses and four assistants.

The community contributed towards the establishment of Ithuseng by collecting stones for the foundation, making decorations and digging the sewerage.

A few streets away is the Government-run Lenyenye clinic, housed in a matchbox house and run by two nurses.

There is no room for patients in the clinic and they are forced to sit outside. Seriously ill patients are taken to Ithuseng for examination by a doctor.
Donald Woods runs out the guns

CLIFF SCOTT, Head of The Argus London Bureau, reports

AS South Africans, we are still paying the penalty incurred when John Vorster made his classic blunder and banned Basil D'Oliveira from touring with the MCC.

This petulant piece of racism riveted world attention on South African sport. At the stroke of a Ministerial pen the chains of apartheid had shackled our sportsmen and turned them into some kind of international pariahs.

Gone were the joyful days when club and provincial sides, not to mention our Springboks, openly toured Europe. Today our golfers, club cricketers, hockey players and others must sneak in and out, distressingly furtive, shunning publicity and hoping they can complete a few fixtures without attracting the unwelcome attention of politicians, the anti-apartheid movement and rent-a-crowd mobs of protesters.

A high price

I do not know when it will all end, although there are increasing signs that British and some European sportsmen, notably the French rugby fraternity, are starting to resist being used as anti-apartheid bover boys.

But I have a hunch we are about to pay an equally high price for another administrative foul-up made on November 1, 1977.

That was the day arch-blunderer Jimmy (dit laat my koud) Kruger signed the order banning Donald Woods, editor of East London's Daily Despatch.

Maybe the Nationalist Cabinet decided they could safely "pick him off", thus serving a warning on editors of other larger newspapers that they must get into line.

Not silenced

Krugers was wrong on both counts. He succeeded in uniting most English and Afrikaans newspapers in condemnation of Woods's banning, and of course criticism of National party gaucheries remains as trenchant as ever.

But more significant, in terms of the impact on South Africa, banning Woods has not silenced his voice. As we are soon to discover, it has made him that much more implacable — a potentially more effective enemy of apartheid.

Woods's banning had a traumatic effect on him and his family. He was deprived of his livelihood. His wife's health faltered. And in the harassment which followed his banning his young daughter became a victim when a T-shirt impregnated with the skin-inflaming chemical ninhydrin was sent to her in a parcel.

Fled SA

The Woods family finally fled South Africa and arrived in Europe impoverished and understandably embittered. Soon Donald Woods will launch the Lincoln Trust, an organisation dedicated to fighting apartheid by (in effect) running a news agency to provide the world's media, politicians and researchers with the latest information on apartheid's iniquities. He is a professional communicator, and there is little doubt he will do it well.

So Donald Woods is no longer simply a niggling thorn in the National Party's flesh in East London. He is about to become a more potent enemy.

Round the world

He has spent many months travelling the world, explaining to potential sponsors the concept of the Lincoln Trust. He has seen heads of government, Cabinet Ministers, oil sheiks, charitable trusts and many influential figures. Mostly, I gather, he has had a sympathetic hearing and some support is already starting to arrive.

For all this, the supporters of the National Party should thank Jimmy Kruger, who could not resist using his power to ban a newspaper editor.
Dion's Low Price

JOHNSON'S BABY OIL
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Mugabe hints at party purge

By Answer Wire

HARARE - The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has hinted at the possibility of a party purge. In an interview with a local newspaper, he said, "We are reviewing the membership of the party, and there may be some changes in the future."

SAA ship to aid Red vessel

By Answer Wire

WINDHOEK - A South African naval vessel has left Walvis Bay to assist a Soviet cargo ship, the Nina Omona, which has been stranded in the bay. The ship will also conduct a search of the area for the missing crew.

Matter of fact

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at 100 Oates Street, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 210-3111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays.

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail, please write to the Board of Editors.

Weather


SAFETY:

- Keep your windows closed.
- Avoid walking outdoors.
- Use caution when crossing roads.

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The Deputy Minister of

Appalling law' jailed writer

Mail Reporter

THE law which jailed Mr. Joe Thimbelo, a journalist, for possessing banned literature was "an appalling law" which discredited South Africa abroad.

In an official statement on behalf of the International Press Institute, Dr. Joel Mervis, the institute's official representative in South Africa, yesterday condemned the system of laws and justice which has led to a two- and-a-half-year jail sentence being imposed on Mr Thimbelo.

A journalist was once again the victim of a "harsh" law that imposed punishment and suffering "on a scale quite out of proportion to the seriousness of the crime," he said, having been committed, said Dr. Mervis, a former editor of the Sunday Times.

The system under which Mr Thimbelo was detained for two years about half of that time in solitary confinement - was an affront to human dignity and to civilized standards of justice.

Dr. Mervis said he considered the laws which made Mr Thimbelo "their victim" in the name of journalists all over the world whom the IPJ represented.

"This is now compounded by his long jail sentence. The court has no doubt acted according to law in sentencing Mr. Thimbelo to jail. But under the law, it is an appalling law which brings the utmost discred to "South Africa. The sooner it is repealed the better."

"One must bear in mind that Mr. Thimbelo's crime was to possess banned literature - and for that, by arbitrers, ministers' action, and now by legalised court procedure, he will lose five years of his life."

In no other civilised country was a person subjected to such harsh penalties.

The Prime Minister's battle cry was soon taken up by about 10000 university students who marched through Harare with anti-capitalist placards. There was a May Day speech Monday, Mr. Mugabe fired a fresh salvo, threatening to jail employers who violated labour regulations. Black employers were the worst culprits, he said.

Yesterday several hundred women supporters of the ruling Zanu Party marched in Harare with placards denouncing "black capitalists", "rich mammon", and "greedy leaders" and were addressed by Mr. Mugabe outside his office.

The Rand Daily Mail's weather station forecast for the weekend:

Transvaal: Partly cloudy and dry with isolated thunderstorms.

Free State and Cape north of the Orange River: Fine and warm.

Baukamp and northwestern Cape interior: Fine and warm.

East coast: Fine and cloudy.

Safety:

- Keep your windows closed.
- Avoid walking outdoors.
- Use caution when crossing roads.

- Low Prices, High Quality - we keep it binmuck and Pritchard Streets.
A prominent student leader who was to have been a major political force has mysteriously stopped speaking or appearing in public. Neither family nor friends have been able to locate him. It is believed that he may have been detained without charge in a Janata Black house. The government has denied any knowledge of his whereabouts.

Police have stopped looking for him. A prominent businessman and former activist leader of the student movement has been detained without charge in a Janata Black house. The government has denied any knowledge of his whereabouts.

The government has denied any knowledge of the student leader's whereabouts. The government has denied any knowledge of the businessman's whereabouts.

The government has denied any knowledge of the student leader's whereabouts. The government has denied any knowledge of the businessman's whereabouts.
Maseru kidnap attempt comes to light

CP Correspondent

MASERU – Exiled South African lawyer Jerry Modisane, 35, who drowned in the swimming pool of Lakeside Hotel here on Ascension Day, will be buried on Saturday.

His death has brought to light a story of a daring kidnap attempt described by Mr. Modisane only a week before his death.

Accosted

Modisane told friends he had been accosted by a white man while he was enjoying an evening out.

The man offered him a drink, and when he declined, the man, who was joined by others, tried to drag him out of the hotel. They failed and sped off into the dark.

Vow

After that he vowed never to go to any of the local hotels for entertainment.

“'But he broke that vow and is no more with us,” a friend lamented.}
Banning a blessing
— Nkondo

By DERRICK LUTHIAYI

SOWETO — When a three-year banning order was slapped on Curtis Nkondo, little did the Government realise they were breeding a tiger to fight tooth and nail against injustice.

Mr. Nkondo’s ban expired at midnight last week Monday, but he says there is no cause for jubilation or celebration.

“Many people expect me to celebrate the occasion, but I cannot as long as there are still several people who are banned, imprisoned or imprisoned. Some have died in detention. In all the years the resistance movement has claimed many lives, I cannot close my eyes to these casualties and I would rather commemorate than celebrate,” said Mr. Nkondo.

Mr. Nkondo was detained three times with no charges laid against him, before he was banned on May 23, 1980. Speaking freely for the first time in three years, Mr. Nkondo said it had been painful to be alone. But the ban had been a blessing in disguise because it gave him time for deep reflection. “The struggle for genuine liberation will never be stopped by bannings or any other restrictions.”
THE Government has eased up on banning its political opponents — nobody has been banned since the Rev Bayers Nhinde in October.

Not even people released from long terms of imprisonment for political offences normally prime candidates for banning orders that have the effect of gaging them and restricting their movements — have been banned in the past seven months.

Restrictions on many others, whose banned orders expire in July, may also not be re-imposed.

Some of the more prominent people still banned under the old Act are Mrs Winnie Mandela, the former wife of ANC President Nelson Mandela, and her daughter, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the former wife of ANC President Walter Sisulu.

A well-placed diplomatic source has suggested the Government may be easing up on banning orders in response to strong criticism from Western countries of its human rights record.

Since October, when restrictions were reimposed on Dr Nkomo, former leader of the PNF, no person has been banned or released in South Africa, a spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria confirmed this week.

In addition:

- Since the Nhinde banning in October, the Government has allowed the restrictions orders on 15 people to expire, according to the files of the Sunday Express and the SA Institute of Race Relations.
- Not one of several political prisoners released from Robben Island since December has been banned. Black consciousness leaders Mr Sisako Mukasa and Mr Muntu Myansa are now executive members of the Azanian People's Organization.
- Fewer than 79 people are now on the banned list, a sharp drop from the 170 listed in July 1981.

According to an expert on security legislation, Professor John Dugard, Section 73 of the new Internal Security Act, which went into opera-

tion last July, provided that all banning orders issued under the old Act would continue for 12 months.

In July this year, the old orders will expire. They will then be reviewed, and the Minister will be able to issue new orders.

But a person banned in terms of the new Act will be able to make representations to the Review Board.

The only person to be banned so far under the new Act is Dr Nhinde — but as a matter of principle he has refused to appeal to the Review Board.

The only others on whom the Government has placed restrictions since October are three formerly banned people now in self-imposed exile abroad: the Reverend Dr Theo Kotze, the Rev Brian Brown and Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch — who in terms of Section 23 of the new Act may not be quoted.

Prof Dugard said statistics indicated that the Government was easing up on banning orders for people in South Africa. But he cautioned: "The number of imprisonments has fluctuated, depending on the political situation."

The acid test on whether a more liberal policy is on the cards will come on Tuesday when the banning orders of several people, including Mr Curtis Nkomo, former president of Azapa, expire.

The number of banning orders increased sharply in 1981 following unrest on white liberal university campuses. Several black and white student leaders were banned for five years.

In the same year, six officials of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa were banned and house arrested.

That year, however, the Government began unbanning people, and orders on some 36 people were lifted.

The vast majority of orders issued under the old Act were originally scheduled to expire this year and next.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, was not available yesterday for comment.
Ex-unionist accused of contravening restriction

Court Reporter

A BANNED former trade unionist and ex-president of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Mecwusa) appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today on a charge of contravening a restriction order and possession of banned literature.

Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, of Kwanzele, pleaded not guilty to contravening his banning order by being in Zwide on October 8, 1983 and not guilty to possession of a banned publication between October 8 and 12.

A security policeman, Lieutenant William Stanley Dennis, gave evidence today that he had not charged Mr Makanda with being in the company of a social gathering because he had found him alone under a bed in his (Mr Makanda) brother's house.

Lt Dennis allegedly found the banned publication, New Dawn, volume one, number two 1981 and two banned stickers with photographs titled "People's Hero-Joe Gqabi" and "People's Hero: Solomon Mahlangu".

He told the court he had also removed another sticker titled "People's Hero: The Silverton Three", photographs allegedly showing notices framed by ANC colours, as well as an Azaso (Azanian Students' Organisation) document.

Mr P N Langa, appearing for the defence, said Mr Makanda would deny that Lt Dennis asked him to whom the publications belonged.

He said Mr Makanda also denied the publications and stickers were shown to him and that he had been unaware of the contents of the documents taken by Lt Dennis.

Lt Dennis replied that he had shown the publications to Mr Makanda, who in turn acknowledged ownership.

(Proceeding).

Mr J D Robinson was on the defence and Mr J Nel prosecuted.
Trial of banned ex-unionist postponed

Court Reporter

DAIL was extended today for a banned former trade unionist and ex-president of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers Union of South Africa, after his case was postponed to obtain a more clearly demarcated map of black residential areas in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, of KwaZakale, pleaded not guilty to contravening a restriction order by being at his brother's house in Zwide on October 8. He pleaded not guilty to possession of banned literature on October 6 and 12 last year.

Mr P Langa (for Mr Makanda) said he opposed the application for postponement until July 7 and 8.

"We stated at the outset of the trial that the basis of our plea of not guilty was that KwaZakale's boundaries were not clearly demarcated."

He said there had been enough time for the State to collect an accurate map and that another postponement meant further hardship for Mr Makanda because the case had been hanging over his head for many months.

The prosecutor, Mr J Nel, said they were "not busy with a chess game" and he thought the map they provided was sufficient.

A security policeman, Warrant Officer L C Hattingh, was cross-examined by Mr Langa today and said repeatedly that Mr Makanda had acknowledged ownership of literature which security policeman Lieutenant W S Dennis had found at Mr Makanda's house in KwaZakale on October 12.

Mr Langa insisted that the conversation had never taken place and that Mr Makanda had not known which publication Lt Dennis had taken.

Mr Langa told the court yesterday that Lt Dennis had also removed photographs from Mr Makanda's cupboard of church notices bordered by what the lieutenant "had thought were ANC colours."

Mr Langa said the arrangement of colours bordering the notices were not in the order followed by the ANC.

Mr Langa said yesterday that Lt Dennis had also kept several of Mr Makanda's publications which were not banned without issuing a receipt for them.

Lt Dennis said he had wanted to submit them to the Publications Control Board, but had not done so although eight months had elapsed.

Lt Dennis did not reply when asked why a private person's books should be submitted to the Publications Control Board.

Mr J R Robinson was on the Bench.

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Investigation into apprentice training

CAPE TOWN — A comprehensive investigation into the training of apprentices and artisans in South Africa was announced today by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Witz. 
GoVt mum on new bannings policy

BY AMEEN AKHALWAYA

The Government is keeping silent on whether it is adopting a new, less stringent policy on the banning of its political opponents.

The Sunday Express reported last week that no person had been banned or re-banned since restriction orders were reimposed last October on Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the banned Christian Institute.

On Republic Day, the banning orders of several people — including Mr Curtis Nkomo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation — expired, adding to evidence that a new policy towards bannings is on the cards.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he was not prepared to comment on speculation.

However, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Melleit, said: "As far as security legislation is concerned, each case will be judged on merit. The Minister will ensure that security legislation is strictly and consistently enforced."

Next month, all existing banning orders — except those of Dr Naude — will expire automatically under the new Internal Security Act. They will then be reviewed, and the Minister is empowered to issue new orders.

Banned people will be able to make representations to the Review Board.
censed without the permission of the Minister or the magistrates of the district in which they reside.

All persons are prohibited from entering the premises of a supreme court or magistrates court, except as an accused or witness in a criminal case, or a witness or party in a civil action, or to apply to the magistrate for an exemption to their restriction orders. The restriction in respect of courts does not apply where they enter court premises in the execution of their profession as attorneys.

All the persons are prohibited from entering certain Black, Asian or Coloured areas, except those in which they live or their offices are situated.

They are also prohibited from entering Black compounds, factories and premises where publications, as defined in the Internal Security Act, 1982 are prepared or printed.

All persons are prohibited from entering premises of organizations referred to in Government Notice R2130 of 28 December 1962, as amended, universities, colleges, schools and other educational institutions.

Haysom is permitted to be on the premises of the University of the Witwatersrand to complete his studies.

Naidoo is prohibited from entering a harbour.

With the exception of Haysom who may write articles for law journals, the others are prohibited from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing or disseminating publications as defined in the Internal Security Act 1982, or to assist therewith.

All of them are prohibited from compiling, printing, publishing or disseminating any publications in which any constitutional system or principle or policy of the government of a state is discussed or which contains any matter relating to an unlawful organization or an organization as defined in Government Notice R2130 of 1962 or any other against which the ordinary constitutional processes of the law have failed.

All persons are prohibited from participating in the activities of an organization referred to in Government Notice R2130 of 1962, or to educate any person, except their children.

Naidoo and Sewpersad may also not receive visitors at home other than a doctor or certain relatives.

All of them are prohibited from attending any gathering as defined in section 20 of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

(3) Yes. All the persons concerned are prohibited from communicating with listed persons.

(b) (i) Jana and Haysom.

(ii) One person.

(2) whether any of these persons are subject to restrictions concerning the (a) places and premises they may enter in connection with practising their professions and (b) maximum number of persons they may consult with at any one time; if so, (i) to whom do these restrictions apply and (ii) to what extent in each case?

(3) whether any other restrictions apply to these persons; if so, what restrictions in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Four.

(ii) M. J. Naidoo;

D. F. Jana;

N. R. L. Haysom;

C. Sewpersad.

(b) No.

(c) Naidoo on 10 May 1982;

Jana on 21 August 1979;

Haysom on 5 April 1982;

Sewpersad on 25 June 1981

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(a) (i) Naidoo, Jana, Haysom and Sewpersad.

(ii) Jana and Haysom are restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. Naidoo is restricted to the magisterial districts of Durban and Pinetown and Sewpersad to the magisterial districts of Durban, Pinetown and Inanda. They may not leave the districts con
UCT honours

Staff Reporter

Four honorary doctorates and four fellowships were awarded at the University of Cape Town's graduation ceremony yesterday.

The chancellor, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, conferred honorary doctorates on four men: Dr C F Beyers Naude, the banned theologian; Professor S M Guma, vice-chancellor of the University of Swaziland; Cape Town advocate Dr E Spiro; and Dr Richard Sonnenberg, chairman of Woolworths.

The fellowships were awarded to Associate Professor George Meredith Branch of the Zoology Department; Professor Lamar Crowson of the Department of Music; Professor David Welch, a political scientist; and Professor Francis Wilson of the School of Economics.

Dr Beyers Naude • Call to 'strengthen' SA justice, page 13
ABOUT 70 people who are presently under various forms of banning orders throughout the country will have their orders withdrawn on Friday this week in terms of the new Internal Security Act passed by Parliament last year.

The new law covers all persons who were banned before July 2, 1982, and the only person known to have been banned after that date is the Rev Dr Beyers Naude, former minister of the N.G Kerk, prominent member of the Afrikaner Broederbond and director of the banned Christian Institute (CI).

In terms of Section 73 of the Internal Security Act, Number 74 of 1982, all restrictions imposed in terms of the old Internal Security Act of 1950, which has now been repealed, will be deemed to have been withdrawn after 12 months of the promulgation of the new law, which was on July 2 last year.

This means all orders issued before that date will fall away at midnight on Friday this week.

There are about 70 people who are banned in South Africa. These include among others, Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, Mr Joe Thloloe, Mr Phillip Mthimkulu, Mrs Fatima Meer, Mrs Priscilla Jana, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, Mr Kenneth Racchidi, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and the Chahala brothers, Firoz and Azhar.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the Government could use this as an opportunity to move away from its previous practice of banning its political opponents.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said: “We will not have a peaceful solution if those who want to make contributions to the resolution of our crisis are silenced.”

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FIRE: Mr Andrew Thloloe.

Mandela (1918-1998) - THE HAGUE — The Dutch Government has passed an all-party motion to petition the South African Government for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The motion says all political parties are concerned.
Some rebanned in terms of the new security Act

By JIMMY MATYU

A FORMER president of the Port Elizabeth branch of the outlawed Black People's Convention, Mr Bonisile Miki Cekisani, of Walmer township, was today rebanned for three years in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

According to his younger brother, Mr Vuyisile Cekisani, Mr Cekisani was picked up by the security police at his upholstery workshop in Korsten today.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, today confirmed that another restriction order had been served on Mr Cekisani.

He added there was another trade unionist served locally with a new order but he could not recall who it was.

Two others who were rebanned this week were Mr Dumile Makanda, former president of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), and Mr Max Madlingosi, an official of Macwusa.

Both were still under two-year banning orders and the new orders are for three years.

In terms of the new order Mr Cekisani has to be indoors between 8pm and 6am, and is not to leave his home on public holidays or weekends.

He cannot attend gatherings, cannot enter educational institutions and cannot enter any other black township other than Walmer township.

A Sapa report says that many of the banning orders due to expire this weekend will be allowed to lapse, but Mrs Winnie Mandela will remain banned.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L Le Grange, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that the banning order on Mrs Mandela had already been renewed under the new Internal Security Act.
Mandela rebanned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela was yesterday rebanned for another five years in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

According to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, she will remain banished to Brandfort in the Free State.

Mrs Mandela is the second person to be banned under the new Act. The first was the Rev C F Beyers Naudé, the former director of the banned Christian Institute, who was rebanned last October.

About 50 others who are still banned under the old Act will know within the next few days whether they will be rebanned under the new Act.

The families of several people still banned said last night no new orders had been served on their relatives.

The orders of all banned under the old Act are due to expire on July 2. The Minister of Law and Order will then review them and determine whether new orders would be served under the new Act.

Those restricted under the new Act can appeal to a Review Board.

Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was banned for five years at the end of 1981 after her previous orders expired.

Mr Ayob said last night he understood policemen from Johannes burg served the new orders on Mrs Mandela at her Brandfort home yesterday morning.

He said he was awaiting copies of the new orders to determine if they differed from the old orders.
No relief for Winnie Mandela

Many banning orders to lapse

Most of the banning orders which are due to expire this weekend will be allowed to lapse, leaving about 12 people under restrictions, according to South African Government sources.

Orders restricting about 65 people, including Mrs Winnie Mandela, are due to expire. Last night, however, it became known that Mrs Mandela's banning order would be one of those renewed.

Government sources said that, after an extensive review, banning orders for most of the group would be allowed to expire.

Mrs Mandela (48), wife of the jailed former leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, is to remain confined to Brandfort in the Free State, according to informed sources in Cape Town.

In terms of security legislation, Mrs Mandela can appeal to a review board to reconsider her banning order. If she does not appeal, her case will automatically be reviewed 12 months after the renewal of the ban.

A well-placed diplomatic source said the Government's decision to relax political banning stemmed, in part, from a desire to allay criticism of its human rights record by Western countries.

The decision to reduce the number of banings seems in line with current policy. Released political prisoners who, in the past, were routinely banned, have not been banned recently.

Two years ago more than 170 people were on the banned list.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today that he was still considering the position.

In an interview Mr le Grange said he could not say at this stage how many of the people would be re-banned.

Asked whether the report quoting Government and diplomatic sources was correct, Mr le Grange said the statement was "made without authority and without my permission. I am investigating the report."

Mr le Grange said the provisions of the Internal Security Act were being applied by him and his advisers.

"It is being applied fairly and in the spirit of the Rabie Commission Report."

"There is nothing sinister about it but I don't deem it necessary or expedient to issue a statement at this stage."

Their dad would have been proud

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two wistful little girls stand facing the spot where their father was killed by an IRA bomb — and prove they are just as brave as he was.

Louise Young (5) and her sister Sarah Jane (2) could easily have been overwhelmed by emotion.

But the girls put on a brave face and brought spectators in Hyde Park near to tears with a gesture of delightful childish innocence.

As Sarah stuck on her comforting dummy, big sister Louise took a deep breath and brought her right hand up in a smart salute to her father, Lance Corporal Jeffrey Young.

Hope for those held

Some of UNITA's Czemence hostages were civilian aircraft from Angola today after a meeting.

Twenty-eight were with a few sick Czec at Jan Smuts Airport. They are part of a Portuguese hostages to Europe as soon as possible.

The release of the hostages by the International Czem (ICRC) is not yet cleared by children snatched by UNITA.

Soon after the red team had taken the Czechs it was decided that a freed man would be freed from "humanitarian grounds."

In Paris yesterday, a Military Commission for its respect for the ICRC wishes.

The communiqué made the hostages was that the Pope.

Yesterday a flight and children was cleared.

A spokesman for the ICRC in Angola, said Czech men and 28 Poles to be negotiated.

The delay in the security caused by the women Zimbabwe, the ICRC.

Although Red Cross claimed not to know hostages being flown by officials on a flight to Zimbabwe.

A Czechoslovak plane was parked at Harare for the hostages.

The national news believed that the plane took off last night but Czechoslovakia is to the Zimbabwean government to comment.

The ICRC team of three delegates left arrived in UNITA.
Winnie Mandela is banned again

By MONO BADELA

MRS WINNIE Mandela, who has been banned to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, is one of the first banned people to be re-banned following the expiration of banning orders under Section 73 of the Internal Security Act, Number 74 of 1982 which comes into effect tomorrow at midnight.

More than 70 people, except the Reverend Dr Beyers Naude, who were banned before the new act was promulgated on July 2 last year, were to have their banning orders automatically terminated.

These include Dr Mamphela Ramphele, Mzwakhe Sisulu, son of Walter Sisulu, imprisoned journalist Mr Joe Tholoe, Mrs Fatima Meer, Mrs Priscilla Jana, Mr Ken Rachi, Mr Philip Mhikikuli, Mr Fanyana Mzimbi, Mr, Aubrey Mokona, the Cachala brothers, Firoz and Azhar and many others.

Mrs Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the banned African National Congress leader serving a life imprisonment on Robben Island, has been banned for another five years. This means her banning order will only expire in June 1988.

In 1977 she was banned and banned to Brandfort where she is restricted to her house at night and weekends and forbidden from speaking to more than one person at a time.

She has been banned under the new Internal Security Act which was passed in June last year.

It was not established late last night who else had been re-banned.

Winnie Mandela
328 Soroeum
30/1/83

Tension mounted after noon today for several dozen banned people and their families and friends as the midnight deadline for a mass expiry of banning orders approaches.

An official source said 11 banning orders would be renewed before the deadline at midnight. At least seven new orders are known to have been served in the last 24 hours.

The regular Friday Government Gazette, normally published before midday, was delayed today and was eagerly awaited in case it contained the names of those to be re-banned. Whether the names were gazetted or not (it can be legally done in retrospect), banning orders need to be delivered before midnight if they are not to lapse in terms of new legislation. However, this may prove only a technicality, for belated re-banning can still be done.

The seven so far re-banned are Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, former Post journalist Mr Mthatha Twela, Mr Mokgatla Seoka, a former associate of late Black Consciousness leader, Steve Biko, Mr Maxwell Mabangloze of Port Elizabeth, Mr Dumile Makhanda, also of Port Elizabeth, Mrs Florence Mbeki of Durban and Mr Roly Arneil of Durban.

Have not heard

Others who have not yet heard anything include Dr Mamphele Ramphele, former associate of Steve Biko banished to Lenyelele outside Tzaneen, Father Sambuliso Mkhathwa, secretary of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Cachalia brothers of Actonville, Firoz and Azhar, and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC man Walter Sisulu.

Also waiting are former student leader of Wits University Sammy Adelman, Keith Coleman, a student leader of Johannesburg, Sheila Weinberg, Clive van Heerden, also a former Wits student leader, Mrs Fatima Meer, the Durban lawyer, student leader Andrew Ndlovu of Cape Town, the Pitwana (sister of ANC leader) Liza Farney (also ANC leader), and Yapha, more active in BC circles, Fanyana Mkhize and Audrey Mokona, two Soweto community leaders, Kenneth Ratchid, former Black People's Convention leader, and Johannesburg journalists, Joe Thioloe, Juby Mayet and Phil Muthukuluma. A close friend of Mrs Mandela said she would not appeal against the renewal of her five-year-old banning order which restricts her to the Brandfort magisterial district.

Police drove from Johannesburg to Brandfort on Wednesday night to serve her with the renewal of the order.

Her case will automatically be reviewed 12 months after the renewal of her ban.

Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, also did not appeal when his banning order was renewed in November last year.

In Washington a spokesman for the US State Department said the Reagan administration was opposed to the extension of the banning order on Mrs Mandela.

Mr Alan Romberg said the United States was committed to freedom of political expression in a non-violent context, adding that US opposition to the South African practice of banning was a matter of record.

Yesterday the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, refused to comment on reports from diplomatic and Government sources that his department would allow most of the banning orders due to expire today to lapse.

The Minister said he was still considering the position and could not say how many of the people would be re-banned.
THE SITUATION was tense in the homes of banned people throughout the country yesterday after the shock renewal of Mrs Winnie Mandela's five-year banning and banishment order.

By last night those who were known to have been banned again included Mrs Mandela, Mrs Florence Mkize and Mr Rolly Arinstein, both of Durban.

Mr Dumile Makanda, former chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), his trade union colleague, Maxwell Madlingozi, the former chairman of the banned Black Peoples Convention; Mr Moki Cekisani, all from Port Elizabeth, and Mathaba Tsedu, a former Post journalist from Pietersburg.

Last night in Durban, Cape Town, the Northern Transvaal and on the Reef, some of the 60-odd people who are still on the list were anxiously awaiting news of their fate.

Earlier the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had said he was still considering the position of the 65 people whose banning orders were due to expire this weekend. In an interview the Minister said he could not say how many of the people would be re-banned.

"Asked whether a report quoting Government and diplomatic sources as saying that only 12 would be re-banned was correct, Mr le Grange said the statement was "made without authority and without my permission. I am investigating that report". Meanwhile leaders throughout the country have strongly condemned the recent spate of banning orders, particularly in view of Government declared proposed reforms and new political dispensations.

Dr Nthato Motlana said: "It is absolutely incomprehensible to us that a modern police state like ours, armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated electronic devices, armed to the teeth by a mighty economy with an army of informers throughout the country, could find a lonely and isolated woman a danger to State security."

The Detainees Parents Support Committee asked when the Government would realise that the silencing of its critics by banning and detentions was a formula for disaster. It said peace and progress in South Africa could be assured by "consulting with its true leaders, not by stifling them".

By SAM MABE and MONO BADELA
No. 1397 1 July 1983

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 22 June 1983 the Directorate of Publications in terms of section 25 (2) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Publication No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
<th>Submitter Voorlegger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R334/115</td>
<td>Ansee Hall</td>
<td>WEA Records (Pty) Ltd/Edima Bpk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1398 1 July 1983

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Publication No.</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P834 36</td>
<td>Sechaba—January 1983</td>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa, Lasaka, Zambia</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P834 40</td>
<td>Sechaba—February 1983</td>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa, Lasaka, Zambia</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1365 1 July 1983

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INternal SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 1365 1 July 1983

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), verklaar ek hierby die bepaling van artikel 56 (1) (p) van genoemde Wet van toepassing ten opsigte van die persone in die Bylae hiervan genoem.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister van Wet en Orde.
### SCHEDULE/BYLAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Present whereabouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peyoana, Nyameko Barney</td>
<td>7/8/1945</td>
<td>44 Sandla Street/Sandstraat 44, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Articled clerk/Prokureurs-klerk</td>
<td>London, United Kingdom/Londen, Vereinigde Koninkryk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moree, Kgophu Isaac</td>
<td>29/12/1955</td>
<td>418 Sekonyela Street Sekonyelastraat 418, Theronville, Bethlehem</td>
<td>Journalist/Journalis</td>
<td>Kingdom of Lesotho/Koninkryk van Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshenheng, Pule Isaac</td>
<td>22/5/1946</td>
<td>6456 Mocki Street/Mookistraat 6, Orlando East/Oos, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Clergyman/Predikant</td>
<td>Glasgow, United Kingdom/Glasgow, Vereinigde Koninkryk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

No. 1366

**1 July 1983**

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

---

### SCHEDULE/BYLAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Present whereabouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maphumulo, Msizeni</td>
<td>14/4/1938</td>
<td>Inanda</td>
<td>Social researcher/Maatkaplike navorser</td>
<td>Mozambique Mozambiek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

No. 1367

**1 July 1983**

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

---

### SCHEDULE/BYLAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Present whereabouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peyoana, Sipho Mila</td>
<td>21/8/1959</td>
<td>65 Skefile Street/Skefilestraat 65, Ziwde, Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Unemployed/Werkloos</td>
<td>Kingdom of Lesotho/Koninkryk van Lesotho</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Naam</th>
<th>Date of birth Datum van geboorte</th>
<th>Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van vertrek van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika</th>
<th>Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van vertrek van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika</th>
<th>Present whereabouts Huidige verblyfplek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Adelman, Samuel Elias ... | 17/4/1956 | 5a Quince Street/Quincenstraat 5a Sunnyside, Johannesburg | Student ........................................................................ | Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America |}

No. 1445

LIST IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 (6) (a) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

In terms of section 16 (6) (a) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), the names of the persons who have already been entered by the Director of Security Legislation in the consolidated list referred to in section 16 (1) of the said Act, are published in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

A. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 16 (1) (b) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of persons Naam van persone</th>
<th>Offence convicted of Misdryw waaraan skuldig bevind</th>
<th>Date of conviction Datum van skuldig-bevind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hogan, Barbara Anne ............</td>
<td>Treason/Hoogverraad ................</td>
<td>21/10/1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morkovane, Thielle Simon ........</td>
<td>Treason/Hoogverraad ................</td>
<td>4/8/1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokoena, Suzane Nkpane ..........</td>
<td>Treason/Hoogverraad ................</td>
<td>22/10/1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motasege, Marcus Thabo ..........</td>
<td>Treason/Hoogverraad ................</td>
<td>4/8/1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. NAME OF PERSON IN RESPECT OF WHOM A PROHIBITION IMPOSED UNDER SECTION 19 (1) (a) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982, IS IN FORCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of person Naam van persoon</th>
<th>Present whereabouts Huidige woonplek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naude, Christiaan Frederick Beyers ..................................</td>
<td>26 Hoylake Avenue/Hoylakestraat 26, Greenside, Johannesburg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ARE DETAINED IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 28 OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of persons</th>
<th>Date of commencement of detention</th>
<th>Date of anvang van aansluiting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dube, Abel Sphubhu</td>
<td>13/11/1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaels, David</td>
<td>27/4/1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatta, Mordoci Motshibi</td>
<td>22/3/1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of persons</th>
<th>Present whereabouts (as far as is known)</th>
<th>Huidige woonplek (teker bekend)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arendse, Jacqueline</td>
<td>42 Gillis Crescent/Gillis-singel 42, Westridge, Durban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arendse, Rowley Israel</td>
<td>42 Gillis Crescent/Gillis-singel 42, Westridge, Durban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barceblatt, Yehuda (nér Melamed)</td>
<td>10 Seventh Avenue/Sewende Laan 10, Highlands North-Noord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barzel, Esther (nér Levin)</td>
<td>39 Regent Street/Regentstraat 39, Yeoville, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beepap, David W.</td>
<td>2943-2945 Standplaat 2943-2945 Mibelle en Ndhle-Zaitha Streets/n/Mibelle en Ndhle-Zaitha Strפגes, Tzakane, Brakpan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhillam, Stephen, Allin Joseph</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan, Florence Locella</td>
<td>309B Oakland Place/Oaklands Place 309B, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepse, Bob Alexander</td>
<td>6 Vale Rose/Vale Rise 6, Golden Green, London/Londen, England/Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heyneman, Anne</td>
<td>156 Henrietta Avenue/Henriettastraat 156, Norwood, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huna, Bernard Mandla</td>
<td>91-33 NY/NY 91-33 Guguletu, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph, Helen Beatrice May</td>
<td>35 Pannery Road/Panneryweg 35, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee-Warden, Leonard Bert</td>
<td>The Old Spot &quot;The Old Spot&quot;, The Ridge, Clifton, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahangwe, Alfred</td>
<td>1433 Orlando East/Orlando-Oos 1433, Soweto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malindi, Zollie</td>
<td>15-21 NY/NY 15-21, Guguletu, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews, John Edward</td>
<td>67 Keizerman Avenue/Keizermanstraat 67, Bezuidenhout Valley/Bezuidenhoutswaat, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naidoo, Mithiragan, alias Murthie, alias Marthie</td>
<td>8190 Addo Street/Addostraat 8190, Exxon 9/Uitkering 9, Lenasia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naidoo, Ramoary, Doornbos</td>
<td>72 Mulder Street/Mullerstraat 72, Ashville, Durban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neemes, Sivilia Bretherton</td>
<td>60 Baker Street/Bakerstraat 60, Burtonstone Lane/Burtonstonestraat, York, United Kingdom/Vereenigde Koninkryk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nachbros, Jean Claire (née Middelton)</td>
<td>142 St George's Road/St Georgesweg 142, Observatory, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamana, Doris</td>
<td>205 Lower Clifton Road/Lower Cliftenweg 205, London/Londen, England/Engeland</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weinberg, Violet May</td>
<td>89-146 NY/NY 89-146, Guguletu, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

E. PERSON TO WHOM A PROHIBITION UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 IS IN FORCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of person</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date from which notice is in force</th>
<th>Datum met ingang waarvan kennisgeving van krag is</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
<th>Datum waarop kennisgeving verslyk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neude, Christiaan Frederick Beyers</td>
<td>26 Hoylake Avenue/Hoylakestraat 26, Greenside, Johannesburg</td>
<td>31/10/1982</td>
<td>31/10/1985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date of birth</td>
<td>Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>Present whereabouts (as far as is known)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Dorothy Sophie</td>
<td>15/1/1928</td>
<td>5 Kloof Street/Kloofstraat 5, Wellington</td>
<td>Unemployed/Workless</td>
<td>London-Londen, England-Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adler, Frank</td>
<td>25/11/1936</td>
<td>80 Jan Smuts Avenue/Jan Smutslaan 80, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>England-Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainsley, Jennifer Roselynde de Lanciote</td>
<td>22/1/1932</td>
<td>Delverton, Pinok Drive, Rondebosch Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td>Secretary/Sekretaris</td>
<td>England-Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Dorothy Hazel</td>
<td>7/8/1938</td>
<td>Marais Road–weg, Midrand, Middelburg, Cape/Kaap</td>
<td>Unemployed/Workloos</td>
<td>West Germany/West-Duitsland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck, Godfrey Kenneth, alias Ulke Beck, alias Berg</td>
<td>18/10/1925</td>
<td>735 Anum Street/Arunstreet 735, Noordgezicht, Johannesburg</td>
<td>General Secretary and Organizer/Algemeen Secretaris en Organisatieleider</td>
<td>Denemark/Denemarkr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Terence Albert</td>
<td>12/9/1942</td>
<td>204 Moonlight Heights/Moonlight Heights 204, Soper Road/Soperweg, Benra, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Journalist/Journaliste</td>
<td>Zambia/Zambie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botha, Tezamile</td>
<td>15/6/1950</td>
<td>33 Mankawi Street/Mankayatraat 33, Zwolle, Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>Moscu, Lovato</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunus, Dennis Vincent</td>
<td>28/11/1924</td>
<td>20 Shell Street/Shelstraat 20, Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Teacher/Onderwyzer</td>
<td>Chicago, United States of America/Vereenigde State van Amerika</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croninthe, dr Zuleika Sarojna</td>
<td>24/11/1924</td>
<td>435 Par Station Road/Parkstaseweg 435, Greenwood Park, Durban</td>
<td>Medical Practitioner/Genesheer</td>
<td>Toronto, Canada/Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen, dr Percy</td>
<td>18/10/1921</td>
<td>105 Eighth Avenue/Aarue Laan 105, Highfield North-Noord, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Dentist/Tandarts</td>
<td>England-Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastwood, Anthony Nelson Hites</td>
<td>20/1/1940</td>
<td>360 Princess Alice Avenue/Prinsessia Laan 360, Glenwood, Durban</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Zambia/Zambie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exa, Vivian, alias Erzachevitchius</td>
<td>13/11/1924</td>
<td>60 Eleventh Avenue/Elfde Laan 60, Orange Grove, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Director/Directeur</td>
<td>Zambia/Zambie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, Dauinge, alias Desmond</td>
<td>2/5/1939</td>
<td>Livingstone, Zambia/Zambie (No fixed address in South Africa)</td>
<td>Teacher/Onderwyser</td>
<td>London-Londen, England-Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaesewe, John Tielo</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>206 Maraka/Maroka 206, Johannesberg</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>Boswana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gawe, Stephen Pandale, alias Popize</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1 Strand Street/Scannistras 1, Queenstown</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Unknown/Oostbekend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldberg, Eme</td>
<td>6/7/1929</td>
<td>Rose-Mary, Carlbrook Avenue/Faan Clairemont, Cape Town/Kapstad</td>
<td>Housewife/Huisvrouw</td>
<td>England-Engeland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldreich, Arthur Joseph</td>
<td>25/12/1929</td>
<td>Lilies Leaf Farm/Lilies Leaf Plaat, Rivonia, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Architect and artist/Artiest en kunstenaar</td>
<td>England-Engeland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halpern, Jack Hans Heinz</td>
<td>20/7/1927</td>
<td>91 North Avenue, Northlaan 91, Observatory, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Journalist/Journaliste</td>
<td>Leicester, England/England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hassan, Shiek, alias Hasan Shiek</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>9 Poleura Road/Poeluraweg 9, Northdale, Pietersburg</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>England-Engeland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havain, Eviter</td>
<td>8/5/1922</td>
<td>435 Park Station Road/Parkstaseweg 435, Greenwood Park, Durban</td>
<td>Attorney/Prokureur</td>
<td>Middlesex, England/England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higgs, Dennis Arthur</td>
<td>6/5/1932</td>
<td>12 Illovo Road/Ilovoeweg 12, Emmarentia, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Lecturer/Lekker</td>
<td>England/Engeland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Address and date of leaving</td>
<td>Occupation and date of leaving</td>
<td>Present whereabouts</td>
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<td>Joffe, dr Max</td>
<td>22/6/1907</td>
<td>96 Loft Lane/Lillylaan 9, Breda, Johannes-burg</td>
<td>Medical Practitioner/Geniees-beer</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<td>Kekong, Alfred</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown/Onbekend</td>
<td>Unknown/Onbekend</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotte, Theodore</td>
<td>19/5/1920</td>
<td>1 Tamman Road/Tammanweg 1, Claremont</td>
<td>Clergyman/Predikant</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lang, John George Fraser</td>
<td>23/9/1922</td>
<td>Kopfers End, End 1 Woolsten Road/Woolsonweg 1, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Attorney/Prokureur</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malherbe, Benjamin Pule</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>5180 Bochebella Location/Bochebella-lokaste 5180, Bloemfontein</td>
<td>Trainer Journalist/Leerling-journalist</td>
<td>United States of America/Vereenigde State van Amerika Zamb/bazar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MadisaMoses, alias Mbeke</td>
<td>14/10/1923</td>
<td>151 May Street/Maystraat 151, Durban</td>
<td>Labourer/Arbeider</td>
<td>United States of America/Vereenigde State van Amerika Zamb/bazar.</td>
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<td>Makhubu, Johnstone</td>
<td>8/2/1930</td>
<td>91 North Street/Noordstraat 91, Durban</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>United States of America/Vereenigde State van Amerika Zamb/bazar.</td>
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<td>Makoni, Edward, alias Leno-lo, alias John Tsekete</td>
<td>29/11/1921</td>
<td>University College of Fort Hate/Universiteitshoofdel Fort Hate, Alice</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>United States of America/Vereenigde State van Amerika Zamb/bazar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mabuza, Ambrose Minahela</td>
<td>4/4/1934</td>
<td>5099 Hotel Tourists Guides, Love-day Street/Loversdystraat, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>Malone, Cardiff Masman- duke</td>
<td>2/6/1920</td>
<td>29 Morrison Street/Morisonstraat 29, Kimberley</td>
<td>Scholarship/Logieswerker</td>
<td>London/Londen, England/Engeland England/Engeland</td>
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<td>Matem, Jonas, alias Joseph, alias Mashilo, alias Tshilane, alias Tshilane</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>9208B Orlando/Orlando 9208B, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Reporter/Verlagswasser</td>
<td>schoo/klooster</td>
<td>Deseased/Oordele</td>
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<td>Mbelie, Thabo</td>
<td>18/6/1927</td>
<td>1655 Dube/Dube 1655, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Scholarship/Logieswerker</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<td>Merweheimer, Joyce Sobuska</td>
<td>24/11/1922</td>
<td>119 Roos Road/Roosstraat 119, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td>Editor/Redakteur</td>
<td>Canada/Canada.</td>
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<td>Mokhotla, John, alias Semon</td>
<td>±1923</td>
<td>1 Chatham Street/Chathamstraat 1, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td>Reporter/Verlagswasser</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<td>Moshiri, Lionel Emunadi</td>
<td>13/10/1935</td>
<td>30 Hamilton Road/Hamiltonweg 30, Coronaville, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<td>Moshwane, Ruth, alias Mphoane</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>182 Moffo South/Mofano-Suid 182, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Secretary/Sekretaris</td>
<td>England/Engeland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date of birth</td>
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<td>Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa</td>
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<td>Mose芒,  Mehrad</td>
<td>8/12/1928</td>
<td>Western Black Township/Westelijke Swart dorp, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania/Tanzania</td>
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<td>Themba Bony, alias Mandy, alias Mose芒</td>
<td>16/10/1915</td>
<td>Norman’s Trading Store, Residenzia</td>
<td>Shopkeeper/Winkeliers</td>
<td>Deceased/Oorloede</td>
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<td>Nafhat,  Sulliman  Mohamed</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Consolidated Textile Mills, Durban</td>
<td>General labourer/Algemene arbeider</td>
<td>Tanzania/Tanzania</td>
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<td>Ngebo,  Abednego Berekanantu, alias Abelson, alias Cole, alias Sides, alias Peterson</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>7079 Orlando West/Orlando-West 7079, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Journalist/Joemalis</td>
<td>England/England</td>
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<td>Nkosi,  Thomas  Tite, alias Nkobi</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>191A Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 191A, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Organisier/Organisator</td>
<td>Zambia/Zambie</td>
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<td>Nkosi,  Lewis  Phenduka, alias Louis</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>580 Mthongo Street/Mthongostraat 580, Western Black Township/Westelijke Swart dorp, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Reporter/Verslaggever</td>
<td>England/England</td>
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<td>Nkosi,  Philemon  Pearce Duma</td>
<td>13/5/1927</td>
<td>1695 Dube/Dube 1695, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Advocate/Advokaat</td>
<td>Deceased/Oorloede</td>
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<td>Ntshaba,  Gladstone Mxolo</td>
<td>14/10/1935</td>
<td>34 Location/Lokasie 34, Memel</td>
<td>Clergyman/Predikant</td>
<td>Massachusetts, United States of America/Vereenigde State van Amerika</td>
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<td>Nyase,  Jacob  Damdam, alias Ready  Jacobs</td>
<td>14/11/1912</td>
<td>1650 Jakabo/Jababo 1650, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Secretary/Sekretaris</td>
<td>Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania/Tanzania</td>
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<td>Nze,  Botluxolo,  Alfred</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>182 Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 182, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Photographer/Fotograaf</td>
<td>Tanzania/Tanzania</td>
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<td>Oldham,  David  Anthony</td>
<td>17/12/1921</td>
<td>Willowgrove Reson/Willowgrooveoord, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Reporter/Verslaggever</td>
<td>England/England</td>
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<td>Peake,  George  Edward</td>
<td>28/7/1922</td>
<td>Flat 1/Week 1, corner of Pendoorn Street and Bonteheuwel Avenue/hoek van Pendoornstraat en Bonteheuwel, Bonteheuwel</td>
<td>Shopkeeper/Winkeliers</td>
<td>London/Londen, England/Engeland</td>
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<td>Pieterson,  Cosmo  George  Leopold</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Hazendal, Athlone</td>
<td>Teacher/Onderwyser</td>
<td>London/Londen, England/Engeland</td>
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<td>Radebe,  Joseph  James, alias Jimmy, alias J. J. Grooboom, alias T. Gama, alias J. M. Msimila, alias Stelfi Alli Abdalan, alias Mrandi Luthimaso</td>
<td>29/3/1923</td>
<td>7162 Simelane Street/Simelanestraat 7162, Daveyton, Benoni</td>
<td>Labourer/Arbeider</td>
<td>Tanzania/Tanzania</td>
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<td>Reda,  Robert, alias Rob- ber, alias Ress, alias Miambilwe</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>420 Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 420, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Trade Union Officer/Vakverenigingbeambte</td>
<td>Decreased/Oorloede</td>
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<td>Rubin,  Neville  Norden</td>
<td>3/12/1935</td>
<td>Idoville, Durban Road/Durbanweg, Wynberg, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td>Editor/Redakteur</td>
<td>England/England</td>
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<td>Scott,  Michael  Guthrie</td>
<td>30/7/1907</td>
<td>St Alban’s Coloured Mission, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Clergyman/Predikant</td>
<td>England/England</td>
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<td>Sepal,  Ronald  Michael</td>
<td>14/7/1932</td>
<td>18 Triannon Flats/Triannonwoonstelle 18, Marsailles Avenue/Marsailleslaan, Fresnaye, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td>Writer/Skrywer</td>
<td>England/England</td>
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<td>Shoop,  Marks  William</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>Clerk/Klerk</td>
<td>Nigeria/Nigerié</td>
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<td>Tabata,  Isaac  Bangani</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>8 Milan Street/Milanstraat 8, Cape Town/Kaapstad</td>
<td>Hawker/Smous</td>
<td>Lusaka, Zambia/Zambië</td>
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<td>Tambo,  Oliver  R.</td>
<td>27/10/1917</td>
<td>2883 Maseko Street/Masekostraat 2883, Watsville, Benoni</td>
<td>Attorney/Prokureur</td>
<td>London/Londen, England/Engeland</td>
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<td>Tshoba,  Daniel  Chakade, alias Temba Dan Can, alias Themba-Dorays Can, alias Mvelase</td>
<td>21/6/1924</td>
<td>59 Morris Street/Morrisstraat 59, Sophiatown, Johannesburg</td>
<td>Journalist/Joemalis</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
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</table>
GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 478 OF 1983
THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD.—APPOINTMENT OF A RETURNING OFFICER

Notice is hereby given, in terms of regulation 1 of the Regulations relating to the Election of Members of the Board published under Government Notice R. 1478 of 1 August 1975, that I have appointed Dennis Arthur Duggan, 36 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, to be the returning officer for the election of members of the South African Pharmacy Board for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1988.

G. G. CLARK, President: South African Pharmacy Board.
Pretoria, 1 July 1983.

NOTICE 479 OF 1983
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

STATE-OWNED LAND OFFERED FOR PURCHASE BY PUBLIC TENDER

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned Department offers for purchase by public tender the undermentioned State-owned land and invites tenders for its purchase in terms of the provisions of the State Land Disposal Act, 1961:

1. Erf 9, situate in the Township of Newmarket Park, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 992 m².
2. Erf 60, situate in the Township of Alrod, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 1 593 m².
3. Erf 61, situate in the Township of Alrod, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 1 768 m².
4. Erf 256, situate in the Township of Alberante Extension 1, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 2 032 m².
5. Erf 245, situate in the Township of Brackenhurst, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 2 231 m².

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 478 VAN 1983
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSRAAD

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSRAAD.—BENOMING VAN KIESBEAMPTE

Hierby word, ingevolge regulasie 1 van die Regulasie betreffende die Verkiezing van lede van die Raad, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1478 van 1 Augustus 1975, bekendgemaak dat ek Dennis Arthur Duggan, Hamiltonstraat 36, Arcadia, Pretoria, tot kiesbeampte benoem het vir die verkiezing van lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekersraad vir die tydperk 1 Januarie 1984 tot 31 December 1988.

G. G. CLARK, President: Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekersraad.
Pretoria, 1 Julie 1983.

KENNISGEWING 479 VAN 1983
DEPARTEMEN VAN POOS-EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE

STAATSGROND PER OPENBARE TENDER TE KOOP AANGEBIED

Hierdie word kennis gegee dat bogenoemde Departement ondergenoemde Staatsgrond per openbare tender te koop aanbied en tenders vir die koop daarvan vra kragtens die bepalings van die Wet op Beskikking oor Staatsgrond, 1961:

1. Erf 9, geleë in die dorp Newmarket Park, Muniципалитет van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 992 m².
2. Erf 60, geleë in die dorp Alrod, Muniципалитет van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 1 593 m².
3. Erf 61, geleë in die dorp Alrod, Muniципалитет van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 1 768 m².
4. Erf 256, geleë in die dorp Alberante-uitbreiding 1, Muniципалитет van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 2 032 m².
5. Erf 245, geleë in die dorp Brackenhurst, Muniципалитет van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 2 231 m².
Joy, disbelief over slow withdrawal of bans

Staff Reporters

The single biggest withdrawal of banning orders occurred at midnight last night when 55 people were freed from their restrictions. But 10 people had banning orders reimposed under the new Internal Security Act.

For some of the lucky 55 this meant their "banned" period was virtually halved. In terms of the old security legislation, many orders were only due to expire towards the end of 1986.

The 10 people who were served with notice of their banning under the new Internal Security Act (74 of 1982) were: Roly I Areinstein of Durban, Johnny Issel of Cape Town, Achmed Cassiem of Cape Town, Jacob Cekisani of Port Elizabeth, Dumile Makhanda of Port Elizabeth, Maxwell Madlingozi of Port Elizabeth, Mrs Winnie Mandela of Brandfort, Mrs Florence Mswane of Durban, Immanuel Nathaniel of Walvis Bay and Mathatha Teedu of Seshego.

Mr Areinstein is one of the longest-suffering in the history of the banned in South Africa - he was first banned in the late 1960s.

The 11th person who remains banned is Dr Beyers Nade of Johannesburg who had his banning order reimposed late last year in terms of the new legislation.

Many of those banned were not aware that there was a clause in the new legislation which provided for the effective withdrawal of the orders against them.

Section 73 (2) of the ISA specifies that unless the banned person is served with a new banning notice, his previous order, imposed under the old legislation, will lapse exactly 12 months after promulgation. Yesterday's Government Gazette contained lists of people prohibited from publishing, printing, disseminating material or being quoted. Featured on the lists are the names of many people who have fled South Africa. Altogether 134 people are listed and may not be quoted.

The news of the lifting of the banning spread quickly around the country yesterday and people exulted, cheered - or sighed. The rumours had, after all, been true. For the first time since the security laws ripped through the ranks of anti-Government forces two decades ago, large numbers of banned people had their burdens lifted.

Many of those whose banning orders expired greeted the news first with disbelief and then with general rejoicing.

"Is it really true?" said Mrs Priscilla Jana, a Johannesburg lawyer whose ban was not renewed. "I'm so very, very relieved. It's like finding my own voice again." Dr Alex Boraine, father of unbanned student leader Andrew Boraine, was also disbeliefing. But he added: "This is thrilling news."

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, will be reporting for work on Monday at the The Sowetan for the first time in three years.

When asked if he had expected the order to be lifted, he replied: "In the type of situation I have been in I have learned not to speculate and to expect the worst." Mr Haaku Rachtidi, former leader of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, was almost non-committal. "I was expecting the worst but not being banned again doesn't really make any difference. I'm sorry about those who have been re-banned but then this is part of the Government's divide-and-rule tactics."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, community leader and wife of jailed ANC executive member Walter Sisulu, was overflowed but said she had expected not to be banned again.

Dr Ismail Cachalia of Actonville, Benoni, father of Feroz and Azhar Cachalia, was "overjoyed" at the news. He said the banning of his two sons had seriously disrupted their lives.

A spokesman for the Detainees Parents' Support Committee castigated the Government for re-banning the others.
Banning orders on 10 renewed

Pretoria — Ten people whose banning orders expired at midnight last night will be re-banned in terms of the new Internal Security Act. A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

The list of people who will be re-banned as from today excludes the former director of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude, who has already been re-banned.

Colonel Mellet confirmed that the following people would be re-banned: J J Issel, D D Makanda, M K Madingzoi, L G Nathaniel, J B Chisama, A Cassam, P L Aarenstein, F G Msawe, M G Tselu and Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Each case was investigated by the Director for Security in the case of re-banning by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In terms of the new Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982), they will have 14 days within which to make written representations to the Minister of Law and Order as to why they should not be re-banned.

Their cases will automatically be reviewed within a year, whether or not they appeal against the re-banning.

According to a notice in yesterday’s Government Gazette, it will also be an offence from today to quote the following people, all of whom no longer live in South Africa, who have been restricted in terms of Section 56(1)(p) of the Internal Security Act:

Hyamko Barnett, Piwana
Kgosho Isaac, Moree
Pule Isaac, Tshimang
Maseki Mahuputo
Sipho Mtsi, Pyana
Samuel Eales, Adams
A list of 95 banned people on whom new banning orders cannot be served as their present whereabouts are unknown, or they are presently living overseas, but whose nevertheless may not be quoted in terms of the new Internal Security Act, also appeared in yesterday’s Government Gazette.

They are:

Dorothy Sophie Adams
Frank Adler
Geraldine Rosalyn, Ainsley
Hadas Rosemary de Lancie
Dorothy Hazel, Alexander
Julie Baker
Godfrey Kenneth, Beek, Ilaas
Dixie Beek, Bergi
Tereza Albert, Bell
Tezamwene Botha
Karl Thomas, Brekker
Brian Joseph, Brown
Dennis Vincent, Brutus
Mantha Bruks
Wilfred Cecil, Joseph, Brutus

To page 2

The Greatest Name in Cigarettes

Correspondent

Jinesburg — A couple yesterday a desperate at- to free 30-year-old ma Hogan — the late woman to be tried of high treason.

She was attacked by the woman who emptied an aerosol can into her face.

The blinded wrecked was then attacked from behind by the man. Struggling with him as
New orders served on 11 as …

Govt lifts bans on nearly 100 restricted

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Nearly 100 people had their banning orders lifted at midnight last night — some after having been restricted for more than 15 years — following the enactment of a new law passed by Parliament in terms of the Internal Security Act.

And banning orders under the new legislation were reimposed at midnight on 11 people, who were previously banned.

They are Dr C F Beyers Naude, Mrs Winnie Mandela, former Durban attorney Mr Rowley Arendt, Mr J Iseel, Mr D D Makanda, Mr M K Madlingozi, Mr I G Nathanei, Mr J B Cokisani, Mr A Cassiem, Mr F G Mawane and Mr G M Tsedu.

This was confirmed last night by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mcelroy, media liaison officer to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Among those whose orders were lifted are Durban sociologist and author Mr Fatima Meer, five former leaders of the Natal Indian Congress and a Durban journalist, Mr Marie-mathu Subramoney.

The NIC leaders are Mr M J Naidoo, Mr George Newaparad, Mr Mawu Ramgobin, and executive members Mr Pravin Gordhan and Mr A S Cheeth.

According to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette, it will also be an offence from today to quote the following people, who have been restricted in terms of Section 56 (1A) of the Internal Security Act:

Nyameko Barney Pityana, Kgotso Isaac Moroe, Pule Isaac Thabengkeg, Blaenzi Mphumulo, Siphko Mphi Pityana and Samuel Elias Adeleman, all of whom no longer live in South Africa.

A list of 95 banned people on whom new banning orders cannot be served as their present whereabouts are unknown, or they are presently living overseas, but who nevertheless may not be quoted in terms of the new Internal Security Act, also appeared in the gazette.

They are:

Freedom starts with a hiking trip

By BARRY Smit
and HENRY LUDSKI
Reports

Mr Eddie Daniels starts his first week of freedom with a week’s hiking trip in the Fish River Canyon and student leader Mr Andrew Boraine is attending a Nusas congress at the University of Cape Town.

On the Cape Flats life for community leaders Mr Achmat Cassiem and Mr John Issel remains unchanged.

They have been re-banned in terms of the new Internal Security Act and are still restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

A clause in the new Act, passed in June last year, makes provision for the effective withdrawal of banning orders 12 months later.

In terms of this the banning orders of 50 people, including five Cape Town people among them Mr Daniels and Mr Boraine - were allowed to lapse.

In court

The banning orders of Mr Jumaldien Hamdulay, a former president of the Students’ Association of South Africa, Mr Peter Jones, a Somerset West chartered accountant and Mr Sedick Issacs, a Salt River academic, also lapsed.

Mr Jones this week appeared in court charged with breaking his banning order by attending a social gathering. He pleaded guilty.

Mr Daniels, who served 15 years on Robben Island and was served with a five-year banning order on his release, said he had been feeling hopeful that his ban would not be renewed.

He said: “I took a shot in the dark earlier this week and asked the secu-

In terms of their orders they were restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district.

Eight hours after the orders expired at midnight they were on an aircraft bound for Cape Town.

Mr Boraine said in an interview today that it was “hard to start commenting again after two years”.

He said: “Obviously on a personal level this is great news, but it does not ultimately alter much. It just makes things a little easier for people like me.”

“Great”.

Later, addressing 200 students at the opening of the congress, Mr Boraine said it was “great to be back”.

“Nothing gives me more joy than to see the student movement in action. But this joy is tempered by the fact that many people are still in prison or in detention for their beliefs.”

Mr Jumaldien Hamdulay, also unbanned, said: “This doesn’t mean a restructuring of my and my family’s lives, it means a new order.”

He will continue his studies overseas.

Repeal

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, today called on the Government to repeal laws which made it possible for arbitrary restrictions to take place.

Dr Boraine said he was thrilled and delighted that his son’s banning order had been lifted.

He said his son should not have been banned in the first place.

“I call on the Minister to repeal those laws which make arbitrary restrictions possible,” he said.
Port Elizabeth; Winnie Mandela of Brandfort; Immanuel Nathaniel of Walvis Bay and Mathatha Tsedu of Seshego.

The lapsing of the orders of several prominent national civil rights figures, including journalists — all executive members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — means that many of their banning orders were virtually halved. Many orders were due to expire only towards the end of 1988 in terms of the old security legislation.

ANC leaders

The journalists who are now unbanned are: Mr Marimuthu Subramoney; Mr Philip Mtimkulu; Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the son of the imprisoned ANC leader, Walter Sisulu; Mr Joe Tuliboeoe, in jail facing charges under the Internal Security Act.

The journalists still banned are: Mr Mathatha Tsedu and exiled Mr Isaac Moree.

Also among those now unbanned are: Durban sociologist and author Mrs Fatima Meer; five members of the Natal Indian Congress — Mr Mewa Rumpohin, Mr M J Naidon, Mr G Seewpersad, Mr Pravin Gordham, and Mr A S Chetty.

Mr Arenstein, a former Durban attorney and one of the people banned under the new order, is one of the longest-suffering in the history of the banned in South Africa. He was first banned in the late 1960s.

The 11th person who remains banned is Dr Beyers Naudé of Johannesburg, who had his banning order reimposed late last year in terms of the new legislation.

Many of those banned were not aware that there was a clause in the new legislation which provided for the effective withdrawal of their banning orders.

Section 72 (2) of the Internal Security Act specifies that unless the banned person is served with a new banning notice, his previous order, imposed under the old legislation, will lapse exactly 12 months after promulgation.

Many of those whose banning orders expired greeted the news first with disbelief and then with rejoicing.

Woods

Yesterday's Government Gazette listed 23 people who are prohibited from publishing, printing, disseminating material or being quoted.

Featured are many who have fled South Africa — people like Donald Woods. Altogether 134 people are listed and may not be quoted.
55 banning orders lifted

By HENRY LUOSKI
Weekend Argus
Reporter
THE biggest single withdrawal of banning orders occurred at midnight yesterday when 55 people were freed from their restric-
tions.

Ten people, however, including two Cape Town community leaders, had new banning orders imposed under the new Internal Security Act.

Mr Johnny Issel, a Mitchell's Plain community leader, and Mr Achmat Cassiem, the former president of the Students' Association of South Africa, are now banned under the new Act. This is Mr Issel's fourth banning order.

Local
The five local people who, effectively, became unbanned when their orders were allowed to lapse at midnight are: student leader Mr Andrew Boraine, son of Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Alex Boraine; Somerset West chartered accountant and associate of the late Steve Biko, Mr Peter Jones; Mr Jamaludien Hamdulay, also a former president of Saso; Mr Sedick Isaacs, a Salt River academic; and Mr Eddie Daniels, who served a 15-year sentence on Robben Island until 1979, but was banned for five years when he was released.

The 10 people who were served with notice of their banning under the new Internal Security Act (74 of 1982) were: Johnny Issel and Achmat Cassiem of Cape Town; Roly I Arenstein and Florence Mswane of Durban; Jacob Cekisani, Dumile Makhanda and Maxwell Madlingozi of ...

Turn to page 10 col 7
I WOULDN'T LEAVE
and now
I was banished

DOZENS ARE UNBANISHED IN REFORM MOVES

SUNDAY EXPRESS JUNE 4, 1963
Leaf to go hiking, then banning lifted

By CLARE STERN

FORMER Robben Island prisoner and banned Cape Town man Mr Ed- die Daniels was granted special permission to go hiking in the Fish River Canyon last week, shortly before his banning order expired at midnight last Friday.

In terms of my banning order I could not walk beyond my garden wall at weekends except to go to church," said Mr Daniels, who was banned on his release from Robben Island in November 1979 after serving a 15-year sentence for sabotage.

Mr Daniels was invited to go hiking tomorrow by a friend and his son.

All set to go hiking is Mr Eddie Daniels of Kensington near the Cape, whose banning order expired at midnight on Friday.

holes boat: 5 resc

radio before the boat capsized, plunging the two women and three men into the icy False Bay waters.

Mr Daniels said he had spent many years of his life in prison and under house arrest, and he was therefore prepared to pay higher prices. His friends Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu have spent years in jail. They have hardly experienced family life and have been denied the joy of seeing their children grow up because they believe man should be freed from the shackles of oppression.

Mr Daniels said he wished to salute all those still banned and imprisoned, for their courage and sacrifice.

I know history will prove their sacrifices have not been in vain.

V... foc us... heather

15 Aircraft... 9 Court Roll... 9

Business... 8... 9 Crossword... 6

Cinema... 5 Editorial... 6

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Comics... 11 Radio... 9

Women's... 4 World Report... 4

Please draw the attention of the editor that the following line should be deleted from the newspaper.

 forwarding the thing of their banning order are our Music Ministers and has been a singer of mine.

unbanned attached a party

Veldfop's niece Mrs Helen Josephs, an upholsterer, is the latest of the Manus Minsters, and Miss Stemer.
Eleven still banned

By SELLO RABOTHTA

ALUTA CONTINUA — the struggle continues. This was the view of most of the people who were unbanned last week.

Most of those who had their banning orders lifted were yesterday not home in their first weekend of "freedom." For them it was time to see relatives and old friends.

Only 11 remain banned, including Mrs Winnie Mandela, Dr Beyers Naude and journalist Mathatha Tsedu.

Among those who were not home yesterday, celebrating their unbanning, were Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a top educationist, ex-Saso leader Tizzah Mazibuko, Mr Aubrey Mokona and Mr Kenneth Rachidi.

Journalist Phil Mthimkulu whose banning order was also lifted, said: "I am naturally happy to be 'free' but cannot be overlyjoyed because not all of us have had our banning orders lifted, especially colleague, Mathatha Tsedu whose banning snags of revenge and vindictiveness. We also have no guarantee that people will no longer be banned and the threat still looms for all, so one cannot really be excited that the orders have been lifted.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, former president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), said: "The struggle continues as we have not attained what we set out to do. The expiry of the ban means we will be able to make an open contribution to the struggle. I had not expected that the ban would not be renewed, precisely because I did not know and still do not know why I was banned."

"The banning order has served to harden my attitude and to strengthen my resolve. That is the effect a banning order has on anybody."

Others whose banning orders have been lifted are Juby Mayet, Marinuthoo Subramoney, lawyer Priscilla Jana, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa of the Catholic Church, lawyer Peter Jones, Dr Ramphele Mamphele, Sibongile Mkhabela and trade unionist Lizo Piyanu.

Some of the names in the banned list include Mr Oliver Tambo, Alfred Nzo, Dennis Brutus, Thozamile Botha, Johnny Makhatshini, Thamsasa Mbeki and dead personalities such as Robert Resha, Todd Mashtikiza, Can Themba and Bloke Modisane.
Caution and cake to mark lifting of ban

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

SHEILA WEINBERG celebrated the lifting of her banning order by throwing a party yesterday — the first time she had socialised legally with more than one person in more than seven years.

The friends celebrating quietly at her Oaklands home yesterday included Mr Maurice Smithers, whose banning order was also lifted at the weekend, Mrs Helen Joseph and Mrs Ilse Wilson, who are both listed.

Neighbours had sent cakes and good wishes to her on achieving her freedom, but Ms Weinberg said she had not achieved anything to be congratulated on.

"I feel that although more than 60 people have been affected by the lifting of these banning orders, this doesn't mean South Africa is a freer place.

"There are still facilities in the Internal Security Act of 1962 for banning individuals although the Government appears not to be using them, whether to impress overseas audiences or for some other reason," she said.

Ms Weinberg was placed under house arrest in 1976 for five years. From 1981 her banning order was renewed, prohibiting her from attending gatherings.

She was confined to Johannesburg, prevented from entering townships designated for other race groups or from entering buildings accommodating factories or printing presses.

And although the mother of a nine-year-old son Mark, she was prevented from entering schools.

"Each time I went to see Mark's teacher, I was infringing my banning order," she said.

"It's a great relief to entertain at home with the garden gates flung wide open and the knowledge that there is nothing to hide," she said, adding that she was now able to speak to banned and listed friends for the first time in many years.

Both Ms Weinberg and Mr Smithers said they intended to carry on life as they had led it while they were banned.

"The main thing is that I can now relax with people and not feel as if I am my own jailer," said Mr Smithers. He was banned on the day the inquiry began on Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention.

But neither he nor Ms Weinberg saw the lifting of the banning orders as "a victory".

"If we had been unbanned as a result of struggle, it would have been a cause for celebration. But this has nothing to do with reforms on the part of the Government," said Mr Smithers.

"It is a statutory decision which has changed nothing. Otherwise, why are the others still banned?" he asked.

From now on he could broaden his horizons, attend meetings and become involved in other activities.

"Sure, it's a relief for all of us, but in no way is this a cause for jubilation," Mr Smithers said.
Govt must tell why it bans MP

Staff Reporter

IT was the government's responsibility to inform the people it banned why the action had been taken, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the new Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982), in terms of which 10 people whose banning orders expired at midnight on Friday were rebanned on Saturday. The Act allows them 14 days in which to make written representations to the minister.

"This places the minister above the courts. It is the minister who should inform the banned people why he is acting in this harsh and unjust way," Dr Boraine said.

He was "surprised and filled with relief" to hear of the lifting of the ban on his son, former Nusas president Andrew Boraine. He found it "tragic" that the government had not repealed laws which arbitrarily banned and detained people without any recourse to the courts.

"I feel deeply for those who have been banned for so long, but I am also convinced, despite this punishment, they will not lose their commitment and determination to work for a new South Africa. "The news that my son's banning order has been lifted comes as a great surprise. It is tragic, however, that one should regard the return to normality as such good news."

Dr Boraine said his son and so many others had been living "a twilight existence", with severe restrictions on their movements and on whom they could meet.

Perhaps the hardest thing to bear, he said, was the constant awareness of being watched, and the denial of normal social life.

"I have been enormously impressed by his spirit, by his commitment to his studies and his even deeper commitment to working for change in South Africa," Dr Boraine said.

"In this regard, I am sure he is no different to so many others who have shared his faith."
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sheila Weinberg celebrated the lifting of her banning order by throwing a party yesterday, the first occasion in more than seven years on which she was legally with more than one person at a time.

The friends celebrating at her Oaklands home yesterday included Mr Maurice Smithers, whose banning order was lifted at the same time, Mrs Helen Joseph, and Braam Fischer's daughter, Mrs Ilse Wilson.

Neighbours had sent Ms Weinberg cakes and good wishes for achieving her freedom of movement.

But she denied she had achieved anything for which to be congratulated.

"Although more than 60 people have been affected by the lifting of these banning orders, this doesn't mean South Africa is more free," Mrs Weinberg was placed under house arrest in 1976 for five years, and in 1981 she was issued with a fresh banning order.

She was prohibited from attending gatherings, confined to Johannesburg, prevented from entering townships, factories, schools, or, printing establishments.

"It's a great relief to entertain at home," she said, adding that she was now able to speak to banned and listed friends.

But neither Mr Smithers nor Ms Weinberg saw the lifting of the banning orders as a "victory".

"If we had been unbanned as a result of struggle, it would have been a cause for celebration. But this has nothing to do with reforms in the part of the government."

"It was a statutory decision which has changed nothing. Otherwise, why are the others still banned?" he asked.
Tutu needs passport
to fetch prestige medal

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been awarded the 1983 gold medal of the Society for the Family of Man.

He becomes only the second South African to be honoured by the society which is linked to the Council of Churches of the City of New York. In 1984 Chief Albert Luthuli, a founder member of the now-banned African National Congress, was also honoured by the society.

Other recipients have been former presidents of the United States John Kennedy, Dwight Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson. The medal also went to Mr John Rockefeller, Dr Henry Kissinger, President Anwar Sadat, Mr Menachem Begin, Mr Helmut Schmidt, Mr Pierre Trudeau, Mr Adlai Stevenson and the Rev Jesse Jackson.

The president of the Society for the Family of Man, Mr Ronald Kreisman, said in a letter to Bishop Tutu the gold medal represented the society's highest award, honouring "those who have displayed outstanding examples of excellence in our society and has come to symbolise and recognise the efforts of persons whose lives have contributed substantially to the Family of Man".

Bishop Tutu said he was humbled. "But prominence such as this is due to the efforts of others also. If one stands out in a crowd, it is because one stands on the shoulders of many others engaged in the same efforts," he said.

Bishop Tutu was also invited to receive the award in person at a ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on November 1 this year.

It is uncertain whether he will be able to go, however, as his passport has been withdrawn and he has not yet received a reply after recent applications to the Department of Internal Affairs for travel documents.

● See Page 11, World section.
Many people enjoyed their first outing in five years at the weekend when banning orders and other restrictions were lifted. There was joy for some and sadness for others and most expressed their sorrow at the renewal of Mrs Winnie Mandela's banning order. JON QWELANE asked them how they felt about being free again.

It was relief for some and sadness for others as several Soweto households celebrated the end of restrictions at the weekend.

For the first time in three years, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and her son Zwelakhe welcomed many friends and well-wishers at their Orlando West home. Mrs Sisulu and her son were under banning orders. It was also the first time in three years that Mr Sisulu had been able to move around Soweto unhindered. Before his banning order lapsed he was under house arrest at night, on public holidays and at weekends.

Mrs Sisulu, whose husband Walter is serving a life sentence at Pollsmoor maximum security prison in Cape Town, attacked the authorities for renewing the orders on Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, who was banned and banished to the sleepy Free State dorp of Brandfort several years ago.

Nelson Mandela is still serving life at Pollsmoor with Walter Sisulu. The two were among the leaders of the outlawed African National Congress who were convicted during the Rivonia Trial.

Mr Hakhu Kenneth Rachidi, last president of the outlawed Black People's Convention (BPC), sat relaxed with his family at their Orlando East home. They had just returned from his first social gathering in five years.

Mr Rachidi was banned immediately after his release from Modder Bee Prison near Benoni, where he was held without trial under the "preventive" detention clauses of the Internal Security Act for some months.

Mr Rachidi said by unbanning some people and rehabilitating others, it was part of the Government's divide-and-rule tactics which were calculated to sow suspicion among black ranks. He said it was even more surprising that the Government should ban everyone in Johannes-
burg.

A former teacher and active member of the outlawed South African Students Association (Saso) and in later member of the BPC, Mr Basilque Variaza said it was "fantastic" to be free once more, but it is bad that others still have to stay banned.

Mr Variaza was among those charged with terrorism in the marathon Saso-BPC trial which ended in 1974. During the trial charges against him were dropped and he was released.

Johannesburg attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, could not believe it when she heard her orders had expired.

She said she was excited and felt as though "I have found my voice again. But I am unhappy about those who are still banned."

Mrs Joe Thilose cut a lonely figure as she sat in the lounge of her home in Pinville, Soweto. Though banning orders on her journalist husband Joe lapsed, he is in prison awaiting the outcome of an appeal against a sentence of 2½ years for possessing banned literature.

Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who was banned and banished to the Northern Transvaal township of Lenyele near Taneen six years ago, said though her banning had lapsed she would not be leaving her new community of more than 50,000 people for whom she built a health centre with donations. She is the only medical officer in Lenyele.
‘De-listed’ silenced by time clause

Pretoria Correspondent

Hundreds of people "de-listed" in terms of the new Internal Security Act remain effectively silenced for another four years.

This results from the inclusion of a time provision clause in the new Act. The clause, section 16 (2), states that anyone previously listed under the old Internal Security Act of 1950 and whose name does not appear on a consolidated list published within 12 months of the commencement of the new Act, will only be deemed to have been removed from the list after a period of five years.

This means that about 330 people who were previously listed as communists will be in limbo for the next four years. If, after four years, their names have not been listed again under section 23 (1) and section 16 (6), they may be quoted.

In the lists published in the Government Gazette on Friday, 120 people were named, including ANC leader Mr. Oliver Tambo, anti-apartheid campaigner, Miss Helen Joseph, Barbara Hogan (sentenced to 10 years' jail last year for high treason), and Thelle Simon Mogoane, Marcus Thabo-Mo-thing and Jerry Senano Mosololi, the three ANC men hanged in Pretoria last month.

For the first time, deceased people have been listed. Known high-ranking members of the Communist Party, including Joe Slovo and his wife Ruth First do not appear on any of the lists.

Dr. C F Beyers Naude has been listed for the first time.

He was the first person to be re-banned under the new Act.
Marathon runner's solitude ends

Frans Esterhuysse, Political Staff, reviews the existence of a restricted person

ANDREW Boraine has emerged from the twilight world of the banned with a new zest for life and a determination to pick up the threads of his former normal existence.

For two years he has been cut off from virtually everything an ordinary free person takes for granted — from social life, from unrestricted communication, from participation in public affairs and from travel outside his home city.

Mr Boraine, former president of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and the eldest son of Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, is one of 36 people whose banning orders were lifted at the weekend.

For him and other members of the Boraine family this meant a sudden return to normality and the removal of a great burden from their everyday lives.

More determined

In one of his first Press interviews since he was unbanned, he indicated that the experience had made him more determined than ever to stand by his belief in democratic values and to continue working for peaceful change in South Africa.

His father commented: "The lifting of Andrew's banning order is a clear vindication of his innocence and demonstrates that he should not have been banned in the first place."

It is almost exactly two years ago that Andrew Boraine, by the grace of an official pen, was commended to the life of a leper. A five-year banning order was then imposed on him.

The order restricted him to the magisterial districts of Cape Town and Wynberg

Permission to study

He was not allowed to visit a harbour or airport, or to address any meeting or be quoted. He was not allowed to leave the prescribed area, to visit any factory or any office containing a printing press, or any black or coloured township.

A restriction which affected his daily life most of all was one which forbade him to be in the company of more than one person at a time.

He was not allowed at any educational institution and had to obtain special permission to register at the University of Cape Town where he is now studying for an honours degree. During the period of his banning order he completed a B A degree.

He was also not allowed to attend any social or political gathering.

Mr Andrew Boraine

Dr Alex Boraine

"This cut me off from virtually the whole of my daily existence," Mr Boraine said.

When he ran in the Comrades Marathon at the end of May this year, he had to obtain special permission to travel to Natal. He had to report to the police before leaving, on arrival in Natal and before and after his return to Cape Town.

While in Natal he could not attend any social functions or meet friends, except one by one.

The Boraines found that some aspects of the banning order were almost farcical. For example, the restriction on being with more than one person at a time would have made normal communication within the family impossible if the letter of the law had to be adhered to.

Proposed toast

This was where Dr Boraine put his foot down at an early stage when he said: "We absolutely refuse to consider leaving Andrew in another room while we are having dinner with our other children. We will not allow anything to destroy our family life — if it means breaking the law by including our family group, then we will break the law."

At a recent celebration of Dr and Mrs Boraine's silver wedding anniversary, attended by about 150 guests, Andrew was present and he proposed a toast in spite of his banning order.

During most of the two years of the ban Mr Boraine led a relatively lonely and isolated life. But friends and family stood by him and helped to make his unfree existence tolerable.

He said he was happy and surprised when he heard that his banning order had been lifted. He was particularly pleased about others who had been unbanned, but was sad about those who remained under the restrictions.

Exciting

Soon after the lifting of the order, Mr Boraine attended a NUSAS conference now being held at the University of Cape Town.

"It was exciting to be back with my former student colleagues and to see the many new students attending," he said.

He had a reunion with two friends from the University of the Witwatersrand who had also been unbanned and with whom he had not communicated for two years.

Asked about his plans, he said he had not yet decided what he would do, but he would like to travel in South Africa to see the country and to visit old friends.

And he added: "The most important aspect of our lives is challenging the realities of apartheid in all its forms, whether on a student level, on a community level or in women's organisations and trade unions.

Work for change

"For me the most important aspect of being unbanned is to be able to work within the broad democratic movement for change," Dr Boraine said.

Despite Andrews's two periods of detention and two years under a banning order he has never been charged in a court of law and has clearly been punished because of his political stance which is strongly opposed to the apartheid policies of the Government.

"I am confident that his ordeal will add to his determination to work for a South Africa where arbitrary detention and banning orders will be a thing of the past."

BANNING 3/2/83 328
Unbanned leaders call for one man, one vote

LEADERS of the Natal Indian Congress who have been just unbanned, yesterday rejected outright the Government's constitutional proposals and called for one man, one vote in South Africa.

Mr. George Sewpersadh, NIC president, and Mr. M J Naidoo, senior vice-president, who returned to the congress leadership after their banning orders had been lifted, said the NIC was committed to the 'freedom charter' in which the constitutional proposals were out of place.

"In no ways can the Indian community accept them," they said.

Mr. Sewpersadh and Mr. Naidoo, both lawyers, said the NIC would decide soon if the Indian community would take part in any referendum on the promised political dispensation.

They also rejected as 'completely unacceptable' a recent survey by Prof. Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, which found that more Chatsworth residents favoured the South African Indian Council than the NIC.
Govt trims list of 'communists'

The government's new roll of "listed communists" who may not be quoted has been trimmed from more than 450 people to 129.

The new list was published in Friday's Government Gazette. In terms of the 1962 Internal Security Act, a consolidated list will be published every three years.

It names 34 living people, plus 95 who have died or left the country.

In terms of a clause in the new Act, people removed from the list may still not be quoted for another four years.

Joe Slovo, the exiled African National Congress and Communist Party leader described as the government's most wanted man, and Bram Fischer, the Communist Party leader who died in prison in the early 1970s, are among those excluded.

But a number of dead people, such as the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently and journalist Mr Can Temba, have been included for the first time.

A former Communist Party member, Mr Isay Heymann, who served a six-year sentence, is no longer listed but his wife Anne is.

Friday's list includes many on the earlier list, such as Mrs Helen Joseph, the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who recently completed a banning order, and Mr Marius Schoon, an ANC member who served 15 years for sabotage and now lives in Botswana.

Author Alex la Guma, whose address is given in the Government Gazette as Havana, Cuba, is included, as are a number of people not previously listed, such as Barbara Hogan, an ANC member serving a 10-year sentence for treason, and the three ANC members hanged recently.

Also included for the first time are Mr Abel Dube, Mr David Motabele and Mr Mordecai Tsatsa, all in preventive detention.

New List

The list of 34 is:


The list of 96 people who are dead or in exile includes ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, ANC general secretary Mr Alfred Nzo, poet Mr Dennis Brutus, journalist Mr Donald Woods and ANC member Mr Arthur Goldreich, who escaped from custody.
By ANTON HARBUR
Political Reporter

THE Government's new list of "listed communists", who may not be quoted, has been trimmed from more than 450 people to about 120, but contains a number of surprising anomalies.

In terms of a clause in the new Internal Security Act, the hundreds of people removed from the list may still not be quoted for another four years.

Joe Slovo, exiled ANC and Communist Party leader often described as the Government's most wanted man, and Bram Fisher, Communist Party leader who died in prison in the early 1970's, are among those left off the list.

A number of dead people, such as the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently and Mr Can Temba, a journalist, have been included for the first time.

A former Communist Party member, Mr Iosy Heymans, who served a six-year sentence in Pretoria, is no longer listed, but his wife, Anne, is on the list.

A new consolidated official list of "communists" was published on Friday in the Government Gazette terms of the 1982 Act.

The list of 34 people — plus 55 who are now overseas or dead — was significantly shorter than previous lists which included over 450.

Friday's new list included many who had been on the earlier list, such as Mrs Helen Joseph, the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who recently completed a banning order, and Mr Marius Schoon, an ANC member who served 15 years for sabotage and now lives in Botswana.

Alex de Gurna, the author, whose address is given in the Government Gazette as Havana, Cuba, is also there.

It also includes a number of people not previously listed, such as Barbara Hogan, an ANC member who is serving a 10-year sentence for treason, and the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently.

This is the first time people have been "listed" after their deaths.

Also included for the first time are three men in preventative detention, Mr Abel Dube, Mr David Mkhabela and Mr Mordecai Tsatsa.

Hundreds of others have been left off the new list, including Bram Fisher and Joe Slovo, but the new Act includes a clause that deems them only to be removed from the list four years after they are actually removed.

This means that the hundreds of people no longer on the list will still have to wait another four years before they can be quoted — provided they are not added to the list before then.

A consolidated list will be published every three years, in terms of the 1982 Act.
Andrew Boraine back from the twilight life

Andrew Boraine has emerged from the twilight world of the banned with a new zest for life and a determination to pick up the threads of his former normal existence.

For two years he has been cut off from virtually everything an ordinary free person takes for granted—from social life, from unrestricted communication, from participation in public affairs and from travel outside his home city.

Mr Boraine, former president of the National Union of South African Students (Nasu) and the eldest son of Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, is one of 55 people whose banning orders were lifted at the weekend.

For officials and other members of the Boraine family this meant a sudden return to normality and the removal of a great burden from their everyday lives.

In an interview since he was unbanned, Andrew indicated that the experience had made him more determined than ever to stand by his belief in democratic values and to continue working for peaceful change in South Africa.

His father, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The lifting of Andrew's banning order is a vindication of his innocence and demonstrates that he should never have been banned in the first place."

It is almost exactly two years ago that Andrew, by the stroke of an official weapon, was condemned to the life of a leper. A five-year banning order was then imposed on him. The order restricted him to the Magistrate's Magisterial Districts of Cape Town and Wynberg.

He was not allowed to visit a harbour or airport, or to address any meeting or be quoted. He was not allowed to leave the prescribed area, to visit any factory or any office containing a printing press, or any black or coloured township.

A restriction which affected his daily life most of all was one which forbade him to be in the company of more than one person at a time. He was not allowed at any educational institution and had to obtain special permission to register at the University of Cape Town, where he is now studying for an honours degree.

During the period of his banning order he completed a B.A. degree.

The former students leader talks to The Star's political staff in Cape Town about life as a banned person.

He was also not allowed to attend any social gathering or political gatherings.

When he ran in the Comrades Marathon at the end of May this year, he had to obtain special permission to travel to Natal. He had to report to the police before leaving, on arrival in Natal, and before and after his return to Cape Town. While in Natal he could not attend any social functions or meet friends, except by the one.

The Boraines found that some aspects of the banning order were almost farcical. For example, the restriction on being with more than one person at a time, had made normal communication within the family impossible if the letter of the law had to be adhered to.

This was where Dr Alex Boraine put his foot down at an early stage when he said: "We absolutely refuse to consider leaving Andrew in another room while we are having dinner with our other children. We will not allow anything to destroy our family life—if it means breaking the law by including our son in the family group, then we will break the law."

At a recent celebration of Dr and Mrs Boraine's Silver Wedding anniversary, attended by about 150 guests, Andrew was present and he proposed a toast in spite of his banning order.

During most of the two years of the ban Andrew led a relatively lonely and isolated life. But friends and family stood by him and helped to make his unfree existence tolerable.

Andrew said he was happy and surprised when he heard that his banning order had been lifted. He was particularly pleased about others who had been unbanned, but was sad about those who remained under the restrictions.

Soon after the lifting of the order, Andrew attended a Nasu conference now being held at the University of Cape Town.

"It was exciting to be back with my former student colleagues and to see the many new students attending," he said.

When asked about his plans, Andrew said he had not yet decided what he would do, but he would like to travel in South Africa to see the country and to visit old friends.

"The most important aspect of our lives is challenging the realities of apartheid in all its forms, whether on a student level, on a community level or in our organisations and trade unions.

"For me the most important aspect of being unbanned is to be able to work within the broad democratic movement for change."

Banning cut welcomed in

While warmly welcoming the reduction in the number of banning orders in South Africa there is a general belief here that the move will have minimal impact on the country's overall image abroad.

There is a strong feeling that the reduction will concentrate attention on those who have remained banned.

Both Britain and America are known to have pressed hard for several years for the banning system to be abolished, and failing this, that the harsh restrictions on large numbers of the 'innocent victims' should be lifted.

Although officials are not admitting to pressure, there is telling satisfaction in the welcome given to the move, which indicates that it was not without prior knowledge.

But pressure for the abolition of the banning system is not likely to abate. Even Mr Nicholas Winterton, a rightwing Conservative MP, says he would like to see the system abolished, but adds that this is a "huge step forward" which should be welcomed by all South Africa's friends.

Mr Winterton believes that the Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha "should be given credit for honouring his pledges" and says bannings could be abolished if all the people

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Tim Patt
Foreign Correspondent
Govermnent reduced people banned in Africa

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MRS WINNIE Mandela will not appeal against the renewal of her five-year banning order which restricts her to the Brandfort magisterial district, a friend said.

"Her friend said an appeal to the review board would lend legitimacy to the system of banning."

— Sapa.
Three will not protest bannings

By MONO BADELA

Three more people will definitely not appeal against the renewal of their banning orders which were slapped on them by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, last week.

They are the former chairman of the Eastern Cape-based Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Mkhanda, and another former union official, Maxwell Madlingozi.

Both have been served with fresh two year banning orders. Their current two year banning orders imposed last year would have expired in March, 1984.

The third Port Elizabeth man to have taken the same stand is the former chairman of the now banned Black Peoples Convention (BPC) in Port Elizabeth, Mr Mole Jacob Cekisani. Last week he was served with a three year order.

His brother, Mr Ranxothi Cekisani, told The SOWETAN in an interview that his brother would not appeal against the banning order. He said: “Appealing against the order will render credibility to the Review Board.”

Mr Cekisane was first slapped with a five-year “house arrest” banning order in December 1979.

The case of the two trade unionists, Mr Mkhanda and Mr Madlingozi, was made clear to The SOWETAN by the secretary-general of Macwusa, Mr Dennis Nyeri, in an interview. Their stance is in line with that taken by Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Sources close to Mrs Florence Mkhize, the Durban official of the Federation of South African Women (Fedswa), indicated yesterday that she would not be appealing against the renewal of her banning order. This is the third banning order she has been slapped with.
Man tells why he hid from police

By CHRIS RENNIE

The banned former president of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Denile Dennis Makanda, told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today that he hid from the security police because they had threatened to extend his restriction order to house arrest.

Mr Makanda, 32, is facing charges of contravening his banning order by being at his brother's house in Zwide on October 8 last year. He also was charged with being in possession of prohibited literature on October 8 and 12 last year. He pleaded not guilty to both counts.

When the State closed its case today, Mr P Langa, appearing for the defence, applied for Mr Makanda's discharge on the first count.

He submitted that in order to prove Mr Makanda had contravened his restriction order by leaving KwaZakale, the State first had to prove what constituted KwaZakale.

None of the maps or documents before court defined KwaZakale.

Mr Langa said the map defining Zwide that was before court had also not been proved as an official map.

The application for discharge was refused.

Giving evidence, Mr Makanda said on October 8 he went to his brother's house to fetch some planks to build a shed.

His brother was not there, but he saw a youth named Malai. He went into the house to telephone his brother.

While he was busy, Malai came and told him that the police were outside.

Mr Makanda said he did not know the police to find him there because they had threatened to extend his restriction order to house arrest. He hid under a bed where he was later found by Lieutenamt W S Dennis.

He agreed a book and pamphlets were taken from a bookshelf in the room. He denied he had said they belonged to him.

He agreed that Lt Dennis had searched his house on October 12 and more articles were taken.

He denied the stickers before court were among the items taken or that they belonged to him.

The photographs before court were his property. He denied the colours bordering the photographs were those of the ANC.

(Proceeding)

Mr J B Robinson was on the Bench. Mr J S Green appeared for the State. Mr Langa was instructed by S Chanahe and Co.
Ciskei teacher is on SA Security Act list

EAST LONDON — The name of a Ciskei high school teacher, Dr Moolai Gladstone Ntlabati, 47, is on the list of 95 people who may not be quoted, according to a Government Gazette notice issued last Friday.

The notice states that the whereabouts of the people listed are unknown and as such banning orders could not be served on them.

It states further that in terms of the Internal Security Act the 95 people may not be quoted.

Dr Ntlabati, a former minister of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, is employed by the Ciskei Education Department at Siseko High School, Middledrift.

After an acquittal on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act while serving as a minister of the Methodist Church in Natal in 1984, he went into self-exile in the United States.

He returned to Transkei in 1979 but was deported after spending 77 days there while serving as assistant to the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa. He was the Ciskei wing of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa which was formed when the mother church was outlawed in 1977.

He was then moved between Umtata and the Kei Bridge border post twice before being deported to South Africa and settling in Ciskei where his father, also a former Methodist minister, served for many years. — DDR
PETER Jones, 32, of Macassar, pleaded guilty in the Strand Regional Court last week of breaking his banning order by attending a party in his office earlier this year.

In a statement handed to court Mr Jones, a former black consciousness leader, said the party had been raided by security police who took photographs and tried to arrest him.

The party had turned into a brawl when the police burst in, Mr Jones said.

He has pleaded not guilty to charges of assault and resisting arrest.

Mr Jones said he had moved into a new office in Somerset West earlier this year.

He wanted to treat the people who renovated the office and introduce his staff to the staff of a neighbouring firm of attorneys where he was to complete his legal articles.

WORKING
On the night of the party, he was working in his office while the guests were in another office.

He had left his office to speak to a senior partner in the firm of attorneys and decided to join in the party.

"I wanted to return to my office and did not intend joining the party, but I found it impossible not to partake in the food and drink," he said.

He was surprised when security police, led by Captain Marius Gerhard Retief, burst into the office, took photographs of the party and tried to arrest him.

SLAPPED
Mr Jones said he did not resist arrest and denied assaulting Captain Retief by punching him in the face. He said he only slapped the Captain's hand off his shoulder because he did not know why the policeman was touching him.

Captain Retief said he was obliged to touch Mr Jones to make a proper arrest. He said Mr Jones had been aggressive, but later willingly accompanied him to the police station.

Captain Retief said he and other policemen, including a police photographer, had watched Mr Jones's office before going there at about 9 pm.

The hearing was adjourned to August 26.
UNBANNED PETER JONES HAS HIS FIRST PARTY

By NORMAN WEST

Former black consciousness leader, Mr Peter Jones, who was unbanned last Friday, was this week found guilty in the Strand Regional Court on two counts of having contravened his banning order, earlier this year.

Mr Jones pleaded not guilty before Mr J. M. Lemmer.

He was found guilty on both counts and, although a suspended sentence was hanging over his head, Mr Lemmer said he took Mr Jones' personal circumstances into account, including the fact that his banning order had been lifted last Friday.

He postponed sentence for three years, and released Mr Jones unconditionally.

Mr Jones, who had been detained with the late black-consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, was convicted of having left the magisterial district of Somerset West and The Strand, without prior permission.

He was also found guilty of having entered a proclaimed coloured area, Pinewoods, in Grabouw, on January 18, this year, without the permission of the Somerset West magistrate.

Mr Jones, who was also banned from attending social gatherings without permission, held a lively "gathering" for close friends and supporters at his Macassar (Somerset West) home after the case.

In his first interview since he was detained six years ago — and then banned for five years — Mr Jones said: "It is naturally better to be unbanned than to be restricted.

"However, it does not alter my stand or views on the principles in which I have believed.

"It is not, however, possible to restrict one's thought processes and, in mind, I was always free."

Mr A. M. Omar, instructed by Omar, Vesen and Co, appeared for Mr Jones. Mr J. Vermeer appeared for the State.
FROM HELL
have lived in the twilight world of the banned

□ LAST weekend the authorities released more than 100 people they had banned as "a threat to the security of the State". Most have never been told why they were banned, deprived of freedom of public speech, movement and association. Those interviewed this week had received no direct official notification that their invisible bonds had been removed. Here three talk to ANTHONY SWIFT of their very different experiences and how they coped with them.

MEER: A sense of insult

"If they want to kill you, they will kill you"

□ How will they respond, if they banned you for what you said in the past and now you are not saying anything different? You get the feeling it is probably a temporary thing. There is also a feeling of insult. They have given you a certain status and now they have removed it. Are they suggesting you believe less in the things they banned you for, that you are somehow a less worthy person? But in the end you don't care what they think.

□ MEER: It is very hard to imagine the diminutive Fatima Meer, author and sociology lecturer, sitting elegantly and speaking eloquently in her own sitting room, as a threat to any State.

"NO BANNED person is so lacking in personal integrity as to deliberately co-operate with the Government and restrict his own freedom. The restrictions are so inhuman and counter to human nature - to survive you have to break them."

"The banning order also emphasises that this fear-ridden, short-lived, prejudiced-riddled regime will some day have to negotiate with the likes of us and the people on Robben Island for a new dispensation."

Now that he was un-banned, he would continue where he had left off in the conviction that those who worked toward the ideals enshrined in the Freedom Charter would be the boast of generations to come.

"We must reaffirm ourselves and commit all South Africans to the realisation of a more tolerant and just society. We have to work together because our destinies are linked together. "

"It is also hard to think of her as a treacherous fighter, yet twice she was arrested for breaking her banning order and fought the charges. She has also survived a vicious assassination attempt without any physical or psychological scars."

"Three men came in two cars," she said. "As the door opened they started screaming at me in Afrikaans and began shooting wildly into the house. They had a shotgun and a pistol."

"Unusually, a visitor answered the door and was hit in the shoulder. "Had it been me I would have been shot in the head. Three weeks later they shot and killed Ric Turner."

Mrs Meer dismissed friendly suggestions that she fortify her home. "It made no sense. If they want to kill you, they will kill you."

But she criticises bannings as singling people out for the attention of right-wing fanatics. "Ric's murder is directly attributable to his being banned."

She also welcomed the prosecutions by the State for infringements of her order. An aim of banning is to put you out of circulation and destroy you as a public figure.

Her banning was subsequently renewed for another five years.

It did not surprise her - but her un-banning last Friday did.

"You are going to pick up exactly where you left off. How will they respond, if they banned you for what you said in the past and now you are not saying anything different? You get the feeling it is probably a temporary thing."

"There is also a feeling of insult. They have given you a certain status and now they have removed it. Are they suggesting you believe less in the things they banned you for, that you are somehow a less worthy person? But in the end you don't care what they think."

ears! And Gladys
doesn't know why
RELEASED

WALKING FREE AT LAST: Three who

WORDS poured this week from Mews Ramgobin, as he stepped from public platform to public platform and squeezed in time for Press interviews.

He has had 13 consecutive years of enforced silence to rehearse his speech and seemed determined to get as much of it out as possible in case the Nationalist muzzle is strapped on again.

In all, the reviver and erstwhile president-elect of the Natal Indian Congress and the grandson-in-law of Gandhi, has been silenced by banning orders for 17 years of his life, house arrested for 12 and was nearly silenced permanently when South Africa's first terrorist bomb went off in his office in 1973.

But he remains a fearless champion of a free, non-racial South Africa.

He spoke in fluent, measured tones pausing to ensure that no word slipped through the gap between his fine delivery and his rusty scrawl.

"I defy the South African Government and its authorities - no matter how repugnant its laws - to defy them to charge me and find me guilty of any offence which justified their banning me. I defy them to say they have the capacity to charge me, while I regret that I have not been guilty of offences to realise a just social order. I should have been guilty. I regret I did not have the guts and strength of character to say: 'So much and no more.'"

"I regret the fact that in this regard I was a leddown to my comrades in the struggle. I regret the fact I acquiesced to this unjust banning order. I should have kept on telling myself: the price of freedom is life itself."

Within hours of learning that he was unbanned - from a radio report - he drove to pay his respects to Winnie Mandela. "We left at 5 am," he told me. "We wondered how best we could express our solidarity with those who remained banned, so we did it symbolically by going to our first lady."

"It was an affirmation that the struggle for freedom and a just social order will never be abandoned or withdrawn by their remaining banned but will be strengthened."

There was no great consolation to his being unbanned. It was naive to imagine that the unbanning of some 50 people represented reform. "It is a formidable number of people but there equally formidable provisions in the new Internal Security Act, which are far more severe and ruthless than before."

"Also they can still reban me tomorrow."

\[\text{Quote}\]

\[\text{I defy the South African Government and its authorities to charge me and find me guilty of any offence which justified their banning me. I defy them to say they have the capacity to charge me, while I regret that I have not been guilty of offences to realise a just social order. I should have been guilty. I regret I did not have the guts and strength of character to say: 'So much and no more.'}\]

While they can still people, they are now banning meetings and free movement of people. South Africa is becoming more ruthless in its repression."

The unbannings, believed, resulted in increasing pressure on the Government to give in to the Reagan's cancer-removal programme.

The vulgarity of the unbannings, with their Soweto Branch visits, was indicative and an act of weakness. Reagan's show revealed the State's disregard for the law.

They affirm that "never-dying contempt for freedom and just, were on the side of banned."

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Bryan Easson

Donald Woods is doing nicely in London.

Photo location: London.

Date: 16/7/19.

[Photograph of Donald Woods in London.]
Caged doctor finds new freedom in her prison

FOR the first time since her banning and banishment order expired two weeks ago, Dr Mamphele Ramphele talks to CHARLOTTE BAUER about how she survived six years of isolation and intrigue to emerge a powerful figure in her adopted community, adored by 50,000 people.

DENIS FARRELL took the picture.

IN APRIL 1977 Dr Mamphele Ramphele was a happy woman. Her career was thriving, the Black Community Programme with which she was closely connected had carried massive support and she was making plans to marry her lover at the end of the year.

A month later her life was turned upside down. On a mild, May afternoon at the Black Community Programme's office in King William's Town, Mamphele Ramphele was served with a banning order and the news that she was being banished to Lenyene — a remote rural settlement she'd never heard of near the Northern Transvaal.

Her banishment was immediate. The doctor was driven through the night from one end of the country to the other under police escort, arriving in Lenyene in the early morning. Her clothes were changed and she was detained at a Pretoria police station. She was alone.

Today the bad memories have faded and Mamphele Ramphele is free. Free to leave the dust and squallor of Lenyene and head back to the bright lights of city civilisation, friends and freeways. But she hasn't packed her bags yet and doesn't intend to — at least for a while. Her prison has become her home and there is still work to be done.

"I am committed to this area and to these people and I'm not walking out now," she will tell you simply. The dedication of this statement takes on an irrefutable hue when you learn that Sipho Mgabza, Mamphele's husband of a year, lives more than 1000km away in Port Elizabeth.

Sipho, a friend of Steve Biko's, is in prison. Mamphele's second son, nine-month-old Malusi, who's gassy yells for his mother's milk regularly cause the doctor to waken herself from a patient and dash across the untares street to feed him at her brick house a stone's throw from the white-washed clinic.

Health Care Clinic was built in 1983 with money appropriated by Mamphele from among others, the South African Council of Churches, Anglo-American and the Australian Government. Before that, she worked from a make-shift clinic she set up in two dingy, converted shops.

Today, the clinic serves the needs of about 50,000 scattered, poverty-stricken people and there is nothing like it. No local government is in sight. Mamphele has also established an education project (including a bur- 

ary fund), a library at the clinic, a crèche and a thriving brick co-operative run by women.

Mamphele's main medical interests are paediatrics and tuberculosis — two subjects she insists on studying further next year. Too many children are brought to her suffering from pellagra and kwashiorkor.

The name of Mamphele Ramphele is legendary in the Northern Transvaal now and on the night we took her to Transnet for her second meal at a restaurant in six years, she was treated with a respect that was almost reverent — by the waiters, that is. Few of the men's white waiters at the Southam-berg constituency have heard of her. Dr Ram-

Drape Mamphele Ramphele and her son Hlumelo sit beneath the painting that dominates the lounge of her home — artist Selotj電子 Moloye's Impression of his own detention in a police cell.

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By the time the news of his death filtered through to Mamphele she knew she was pregnant with his child.

A lone in a strange settlement of watchful strangers, grief-stricken and prohibited by her banning order from sharing her grief with family or friends and suddenly confined to hospital with a threatened miscarriage, Mamphele sunk into a sleepless, hopeless depression.

It was the worst of her life. The only thing she lived for was to deliver Sipho's son, Hlumelo, her third. And she held a firm resolve to deliver the boy in Lenyene, there is no hospital, private or public, within 100km.

Mamphele called her son Hlumelo, which means "new seed growing from one that is dead", and had him surgically delivered in a clinic she set up in two dingy, converted shops.

Today, the clinic serves the needs of about 50,000 scattered, poverty-stricken people and there is nothing like it. No local government is in sight. Mamphele has also established an education project (including a bursary fund), a library at the clinic, a creche and a thriving brick co-operative run by women.

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The name of Mamphele Ramphele is legendary in the Northern Transvaal now and on the night we took her to Transnet for her second meal at a restaurant in six years, she was treated with a respect that was almost reverent — by the waiters, that is. Few of the men's white waiters at the Southamberg constituency have heard of her. Dr Ramphele, a white doctor at the Transnet Hospital pondered, "Isn't the same sort of official with the Lehrman Government?"

Black feelings towards her have not always been so affable though. When she settled in Lenyene, she was given a police house within spitting distance of the local station. All but one of her neighbours were police officers who issued verbal warnings to the people about her "dangerousness" and laboriously took down the numbers of cars arriving at or leaving her house.

"At last," boasted Mamphele, "I was free from burglaries — I had a whole streetful of free night-time watchers."

The laughter trickled away as she remembered her first few months in the township: "I hated this place when I first started working I decided I'd better channel my anger into positive action and get involved with the community at every level and today I feel this is home."

Everything Mamphele Ramphele has achieved has been in spite of a banning order which, by its very nature, was designed to keep her as isolated from other human beings as possible. It didn't work and that, thinks Mamphele, is why she was unbanned.

She maintains that the reason she was banned in the first place was because of her association with Steve Biko. "I was not a threat."

The banning order didn't work, she says, because she didn't strictly adhere to it.

"I contravened my ban- ning order every other minute of my life. I was absolutely refused to police myself. If the authorities had wanted to make sure I didn't socialise, they would have had to put a 24-hour guard on me."

"My modus operandi was, because it had to be, do what you want to do and try not to get caught."

The threat of arrest was part of the game. I accept- ed the risks as part of my being and I took those risks."

When Mamphele was unbanned two weeks ago, she didn't hear about it from the police. She heard it from New York Times reporter, Joseph Lelyveld. It didn't surprise her. "When the police have fin- ished with you, they sim- plly cease to relate to you. I really don't think they care that you might like to know when you're being unbanned, unbanished or whatever."

During her six, banished years, Mamphele must have often been disillusioned, but despite the close proximity of three neighbouring borders, she never considered the moonlight flight to freedom and the sure sympathy of Zimbabwe, Swaziland or Botswana.

"I had already made up my mind that if a pain in the neck was what the sys- tem wanted, it was what it would get."

They got it all right. Mamphele was a thorn that poked the flesh of the Security Police more than they probably care to remember.

Her banning order had only been in effect for six days when Mamphele, on the advice of her lawyer, Raymond Tucker, hired a rickety Volkswagen battle and drove through the night back to King Wil- liam's Town. Tucker had discovered that, because Mamphele's name had been spelt incorrectly on
Let's close our ranks, say three of the unbanned

BY ANTON HARRER and HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

THE first group of recently unbanned people to address a public meeting have called on black opposition organizations to put aside their differences and form "the broadest possible alliance".

Mr Perez Cachalla, Mr Panyana Mazibuko and Mr David Johnson, who were all unbanned early this month, received standing ovations when they addressed 400 students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Mr Cachalla, a former member of the Transvaal Anti-SAC Committee and president of the Black Students' Society (RSS) at Wit, said the State had adopted a new policy of trying to co-opt Indians and coloureds.

"We must close ranks. There is an urgent need for unity. We must find common ground and form the broadest possible alliances.

"For only in this way can we prevent the fragmentation of our nation. Only in this way can we prevent the isolation of the proletariat..." He called on people opposed to the political order to "harness a new morality, a self-denying devotion to the cause and be conscious of ourselves as builders of a new social order".

Mr Panyana Mazibuko, former leader of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee who led the mass resignation of teachers in 1976, said it was necessary to do away with "minor contentions about who is to be included and not included in the struggle".

There were many political forces at work in South Africa and it was necessary to separate those in conflict from those not in conflict.

Those not in conflict had to be identified, marshalled and made to work together, he said.

Mr Johnson, former president of the RSS, said the aim of education was to teach youth to "love their people", but in South Africa it was used to divide people and facilitate the domination of one class by another.

"There was no need for splits in the student ranks."
COMMUNITY leader, Johnny Issel enjoyed a brief three weeks of "freedom" between banning orders this month.

Mr Issel's banning was announced by the police on July 2, but he was only served with the order last Friday. An order has to be personally served to come into effect, unless the address of the person is unknown.

In terms of the order, which is for three years, he may not be with more than one person at a time, he cannot attend meetings, enter educational institutions or African and Indian areas outside of the Wynberg magisterial district, be involved with publications or enter a printing works.
Ten are again on banned list

The list of people who were banned in terms of the new Internal Security Act earlier this month were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The 10 listed people, whose names were announced earlier, include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

According to the notice in today's Government Gazette, the 10 people, who have been banned for periods ranging from two to five years, are prohibited in terms of Section 20 of the Internal Security Act from attending any gatherings.

They are:
- Mr Mervyn Bowlan, of Chiaceous
- Mr Oliver Tambo, of Ermelo
- Mr Walter Sisulu, of New National Park, Wintong
- Mr Jacob Zuma, of Washington Street, Winne
- Mr John Kani, of Gifford Road, Frances Park, Athlone
- Mr Mampho Kwa Vusa, of Mabola and Soweto, KwaZulu
- Mr Kwezi, of District Six, District Six
- Mr Duma Nkosi, of the Transvaal
- Mr Nanceu Wama, of the Witwatersrand
- Mr C athlete, of Ermelo
- Mr Sipho Makhanya, of the Transvaal

The banning notices of Mr Chimuka, Mr Nathaniel and Mr Tshina, which came into effect on July 2, expire on June 30, 1986.

Those of Mr Madlingozi, Mr Casim and Mr Manaka, which came into effect on the same date, expire on March 31, 1986.

Mr Ismael has been rehomed from July 21 this year until July 31, 1986; Mrs Mowwe from July 2 this year until June 30, 1986; and Mr Arendst from July 2 this year until June 30, 1986.

Mrs Mandela's new banning order came into effect on July 2 and will expire on June 30, 1988. — Sapa.
Leaders banned: Protests lodged

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — The organizing secretary of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, said last week that Amnesty International branches from all over the world had lodged their protest with the South African Government over the banning of the union's leadership.

Those banned were Macwusa's president, Mr Dumile Makanda, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi (an executive member), Mr Zamile Mjuza (a branch committee member) and Mr Sipho Pityana (an organizer).

The four Macwusa officials had been detained for 271 days without trial, and were banned for two years six weeks after their release, said Mr Zini.

"Mr Pityana has since left the country and we believe he has headed for London," said Mr Zini.

"I have now received more than 4,000 letters and telegrams of sympathy from all over the world and have sent copies to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice."

Mr Zini said he had replied to all the letters from the Amnesty International groups and had informed them Mr Makanda and Mr Madlingozi had been re-banned for another two years.

He said Macwusa felt this was a "cowardly and inhuman exercise"
ANC link to new bans

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, has told two Port Elizabeth trade unionists he was "induced" to ban them because of information that they had carried out instructions from an African National Congress representative in Lesotho.

He said he could not disclose further information which had led him to ban the two men, Mr. Dumile Makenda, former chairman of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union of South Africa (MACWUSA), and Mr. Maxwell Madlingozi, former executive member of the union, "without detriment to the public interest".

The men, who are both black for 18 months, were told this week the Banning Board of Review saw no reason why they should be unbanned.

Yesterday the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent was shown letters telling them of the reasons for their banning.

It was also learnt yesterday the men had not applied for their orders to be reviewed.

In letters to Mr. Makenda and Mr. Madlingozi, Mr. Le Grange said the review board had "investigated and considered the action he had taken against them".

It held "the board found that no grounds existed, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act for the withdrawal of the orders concerned", Mr. le Grange said.

Mr. Madlingozi, who was among 10 South Africans banned again in July this year when the orders of scores of other people automatically expired at midnight on July 1 with the introduction of a new Internal Security Act, said.

Mr. Makenda and Mr. Madlingozi were first banned for two years in March last year with two other MACWUSA officials after spending about eight months in detention.

The banning orders expire on March 1, 1989.
Anniversary of 1977

detentions, bannings

Chief Reporter

THE Black Sash is to hold one-member placard “stands” at selected places in the Peninsula today to draw attention to the anniversary of the dawn-raid bannings and detentions of October 19, 1977, and “to demonstrate our opposition to banning and detention”.

Six years ago today — one month after the death in detention of the black-consciousness leader Steve Biko — the government declared 18 organizations and three publications “unlawful”, detained 50 individuals and served banning orders on seven people.

Those detained included Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, which before it was silenced had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa, and Dr Nketo Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

They were subsequently released without being charged.

Among those banned was Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was declared unlawful. The five-year banning order on Dr Naude, a former minister of the Ned Gerf Kerk in the Transvaal, was renewed in October last year, for three years.

In a statement yesterday, Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash, said:

“October 19, 1977 was a dark day in South Africa’s history, when a large number of organizations and individuals were banned.

“South Africa is the sufferer when the wide powers available to State officials are used to silence opposition.

“Many noted citizens have been thus stifled and confined, and many more who may be less well-known. Some — and even one would have been too many — have died while in detention.

“In recent times, arbitrary action of this kind has been taken against trade-unionists, contrasting strangely with the expressed intentions of allowing workers greater freedom of association and organization.

“Such tactics for control and elimination of opposition are also being employed in the so-called ‘independent’ States, for which we hold this government politically and morally responsible.

“We continue to demand a commitment to the rule of law, to the right of all South African citizens to protection against unjust punishment and incarceration.”

(Report by B.D. Williams, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Black Wednesday that ended a strategy, page 12
Ex-union leader broke order

By CHRIS RENNIE

A FORMER trade unionist, Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, was convicted in the Fort Elizabeth Regional Court today of contravening an order preventing him from visiting any black residential area except KwaZakhele.

He was acquitted on a second charge of being in possession of prohibited publications.

Evidence was that he had been found hiding under a bed in his brother's house in First Street, Zwide, on November 8 last year.

In mitigation, Mr P N Langa, who appeared for the defence, submitted that the restriction order was very stringent and caused hardship to Makanda and his family. Makanda had been unable to find work as a result.

He argued that although the Minister might have satisfied that Makanda had committed some offence, Makanda had never had the benefit of recourse to the courts.

The magistrate, Mr J B Robinson, took into consideration Makanda's personal circumstances, clean record and the fact that nothing sinister had been proved about the visit. He imposed a sentence of 14 days, suspended for three years on certain conditions.

Mr H Goosen appeared for the State. Mr Langa was instructed by S Naisa and Co.
UDF open letter to PM seeks to end bannings

By ANTON HABER
Political Reporter

The United Democratic Front has sent an open letter to the Prime Minister appealing to him to stop banning meetings as the first step away from the Government's "dangerous path of confrontation and conflict".

The letter challenged the professed motive for the bannings, saying the suggestion that the meetings threatened law and order was "devoid of truth" and "far-fetched".

It went on to say that the UDF believed a speedy and harmonious solution to the country's problems could be found and called on the Government to "heed this voice of reason, respond to the urgency of this moment in our country's history, and abandon its present disastrous course".

It called on the Prime Minister to release all political prisoners unconditionally, to lift individual banning orders and to recall those who had been forced into exile.

"The chosen leaders of our country can then sit together in an atmosphere free of fear and suspicion to work out a constitution based on the will of the people -- a constitution acceptable to us all," it said.

The UDF publicity secretary, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, released the letter at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, on the eve of the UDF "People's Weekend".

Mr Lekota said that taking court action against the bannings was a stop-gap and the UDF had decided to take direct political action, beginning with this form of diplomatic action. He declined to give details of any further plans for action on the banning.

The letter, posted on Tuesday, said the UDF was a front that represented 320 organisations and more than 2,000,000 people. It had been formed to oppose the Constitution Act and the "Koornhof Bills".

Since the UDF was launched in August, almost every meeting planned by it or its affiliates had been banned.

"In the context of growing opposition to your Government's proposals, it is impossible to escape the obvious conclusion that these bannings are calculated to create a false impression both externally and internally -- an illusion of acquiescence in and support for apartheid as enshrined in the Constitution Act and related legislation," it said.

The letter was signed by two UDF presidents, Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Oscar Mpetha.

The Transvaal UDF is gearing up for its "People's Weekend", which starts tomorrow and climaxcs with a major rally at the Noruul Islamic Mosque in Lenasia on Saturday.

The rally, which coincides with rallies in all the other major centres of South Africa, will be addressed by Dr Ntuthula Motlanse, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev. Frank Chikane, Dr David Webster, Dr Ismail Mohammed, Dr Essop Jassat and others.

There will also be vigils in Braamfontein, Es continuously and Alexandra on Saturday night and a series of placard demonstrations in a number of places.

(Report by Anton Haber, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)
MACWUSA HEAD JAILED

PROGRESS

Dennis Makanda, 32, was sentenced to 14 days in jail by a Port Elizabeth magistrate this week for breaking his banning order which restricts him to Kwazakhekete township.

Mr. Makanda, the president of both Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union (MACWUSA) and its sister union, General Workers' Union of South Africa (GWUSA), was acquitted on the second charge of being in possession of a banned publication.

According to evidence, Mr. Makanda had been found in his brother's house in Zwide township on November 8, last year.
Ciskei ban on meeting denied

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The organisers of a prayer meeting held at the University of Fort Hare on October 30 have denied they were served with a notice banning the meeting.

They have also denied that the general secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops conference, the Rev Smangaliso Mkhathwana, who was detained by Ciskei police that day, held another meeting on the university campus.

The organisers were Mr S. S. Mahtabe, Mr A. M. Kunene, Mr B. G. Mlangeni, Mr P. J. T. Khumalo and Mr E. M. Mlotshwa.

Their statement was issued in reaction to President Lennox Sebe's explanation that Mr Mkhathwana had been arrested for ignoring a magistrates' banning order on public meet-

ings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

President Sebe has been reported to have said that Mr Mkhathwana had called a meeting in defiance of the order after attending the prayers at the university.

The organisers of the prayer meeting said it was held with the permission of the rector, Professor J. A. Lamprecht. Mr Mkhathwana had been asked to assist a Rev Williams who was conducting a "normal church service".

The organisers said they had been taken aback by a report in the Daily Dispatch quoting the President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, as saying:

- That the police had served a banning notice on the organisers of the Fort Hare meeting, addressed by Father Mkhathwana.

- That in fact Father Mkhathwana called the meeting himself.

"We regard Father Mkhathwana as a responsible minister. While President Sebe doubts his credibility, in fact we invited Father Mkhathwana because of our complete faith in him."

"It is our conviction that there is no case against Father Mkhathwana."

The letter giving the rector's permission to hold the prayer meeting had said he had sympathy with the students' intention to remember people in distress and felt they could do this by attending a normal church service when the minister could pray for the people affected and the situation generally. He had said the service should not be turned into a students' meeting.

-DDC
'The finest man I’ve met...

Author James Michener talks to New York writer MIRIAM LACOB about the Rev Beyers Naude

BEYERS NAUDE

MARCH 21/1/83

JAMES Michener's fabulously successful writing career spans five continents and more than four decades. Seeking insight into lands and topics as diverse as Poland, space travel, Hawaii and South Africa, Michener travels widely, meeting and interviewing scores of people in all walks of life.

Yet the 76-year-old author, named last week one of America's “National Treasures,” has chosen only once to take up the cause of a person who he considers unfairly persecuted. That person is the Rev C F Beyers Naude, the eminent Afrikaner churchman and former head of the Christian Institute, who, with the organisation, has been banned and effectively banished from South African public life since 1977.

PRaises

Michener met Dr Naude five years ago, for two hours, one morning in 1978. The author was in South Africa researching material for The Covenant, his massive historical work on South Africa, that has sold almost three million copies since its publication in 1980. The meeting between the author and the churchman took place hours after an unknown bulldozer had bombed Dr Naude's house, and it appears to have been engraved on Mr Michener's memory.

"He talked about the bombing. Evidence of it was all over the place, but he didn't crybaby about it," the author says. Michener later reviewed the bombing in a Washington hotel suite. The author, widely respected himself for his social concern and integrity, had deep words of praise for Dr Naude.

"I believe Beyers is the finest man I have met in the past 50 years," he said. "To be the chosen instrument of a major religion; to be active in the most powerful organisation in a state (the Broederbond, of which Dr Naude was a member for 23 years); to represent all these interests and to find himself for moral reasons athwart the general purpose of the state. This is a tragedy of great proportions."

When Michener learned that Dr Naude had been especially singled out for the renewal of his ban under the revised Internal Security Act in October last year, and that the churchman remained one of the reduced number of people still banned in the country, the author formed a committee to campaign on his behalf. Among those who have joined Michener are eminent authors like Kurt Vonnegut Jr, and William Styron, author of Sophie's Choice. The parent organisation of the committee is the Fund for Free Expression, a group that campaigns worldwide for freedom of speech.

INJUSTICES

Michener's novels chronicle in graphic detail the injustices and atrocities of history, but to the author, whose book on South Africa was itself briefly banned in South Africa before its international publication, the action taken against Dr Naude was one of great cruelty.

"The brutality of it consists of having a leader in your society banned for five years, which is a very severe penalty, and then in the week it ends, banning him for five more. This is just not acceptable. You cut criminals off from social intercourse; you do it with people who are beyond the pale. You don't do it with those members of your society who disagree with you on a matter of national interest," Michener said.

The Covenant, which has had "extraordinary sales" in the United States, according to its publishers, is certainly, with Alan Paton's Cry the Beloved Country, most Americans' sole source of information about South African history. Over a period of hundreds of years, Michener chronicles the history of three groups in South Africa — the Afrikaners, the English, and the Blacks. But it is clear to the reader, and acknowledged by Michener, that his main focus of interest was the Afrikaners. He was fascinated, he said, by the Afrikaner's ascetic to power after the devastation of the Boer war.

AFRIKANER

"I never intended, from the moment I started, writing about anybody but the Afrikaner," he said. "They were the interesting problem, the one with the moral overtones. How do they get that power, from 1910 on, and keep that steady power, with relentless drive, is fascinating."

Seeking to understand the issues at stake in South Africa, and the group of people who he saw as the nexus of power, Michener sought out all shades of opinion. Among those he met were the then State President, John Vorster. At the time, the confrontation between the Crossroads squatters and the authorities was reaching boiling point. Michener, warning of negative world opinion, attempted to plead the case of the squatters. Vorster, he recalled, impressed him with his immobility. The evictions, he was told, had to take place.

In the context, Michener recalled his meeting with Dr Naude. That the churchman, growing up in such an inimitable tradition, took the stand he did was deeply impressive, he said. "It is because Beyers adopted certain attitudes towards the New Testament that he got into trouble," he said.

Michener, a slight, serious man, apparently weighs the judgments he puts in his books very carefully. The 27 books he has written have probably sold over 30 million copies worldwide, yet he is unassuming and humble, continually weighing his own moral worth against that of the people he meets.

AT VARIANCE

In his encounter with Dr Naude, Michener, he said, "he showed himself mentally in the same position as the Afrikaner churchman who had taken a path so much at variance with the community he grew up in."

"A man like me has to ask himself who he would behave under those circumstances, and this is a profound question. One can only hope that one would behave as well as Naude. Men who pour public testimony in spite of great odds are a special breed.

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Wanderer
Ten banished on a new order

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

The Transkei Government issued new banishment orders on 10 people after it had conceded that the old banishment orders were invalid, according to legal documents released to the Rand Daily Mail this week.

One of the banished people is Mr Anderson Joyi, former parliamentary representative of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, a political opponent of President Kaiser Matanzima until he fled Transkei in 1980.

Lawyers acting for the banished people decided to test the validity of the order by challenging the restriction order issued against one of them, Mr Xakalequwa Bisiwe.

The grounds on which they contested the legality of the order were that it had not been submitted to the Transkei National Assembly for review a year after it was served, as required by the Transkei Public Security Act.

Papers were accordingly served requesting that the order on Mr Bisiwe be set aside.

A letter to Umtata lawyers acting for the banished people from the government attorney conceded that the order was no longer lawful. The Umtata lawyers then planned to submit similar applications on behalf of the nine remaining people, including Mr Anderson Joyi and his wife Nienke. Before the papers were served, however, new banishment orders were issued.

The new orders are not due for review until deep into next year and have thus effectively closed the loophole left by the failure to submit the old ones to the National Assembly for review a year after they were issued.

In an affidavit prepared for submission to court before the new orders were issued, Mr Joyi and his wife told how their house was "set alight by police" and they were given "two dilapidated huts" in a "squalid and filthy condition" at their place of banishment at Balzi Poort in Okoivha.
SAWWU FILES PAPERS CHALLENGING CISKEI BAN

THE SA Allied Worker’s Union (Sawuu) has filed papers with the Ciskei Supreme Court demanding an end to its three-month-old ban in the homeland.

Johannesburg lawyer Ms Priscilla Jana, acting on behalf of the trade union, said the co-respondents in the litigation are Ciskei Justice Minister David Takane, homeland Security Chief Brigadier Lulama Madolo, and Mr Ian Melville, a liquidator. Sawuu and its president, Thozamile Gqweta, are cited as applicants.

In the applications Sawuu calls on the Ciskei Supreme Court to set aside the order outlawing the union in the Ciskei from September 1.

The ban was published in the Ciskei Government Gazette in terms of Ciskei’s National Security Act, and the homeland’s acting head of state security, Brigadier Lulama Madolo, said at the time the ban was imposed because Sawuu “endangered national security and public peace”.

The ban prohibits membership of Sawuu, possession of union documents—including membership cards—or wearing Sawuu T-shirts or emblems.

Sawuu has more than 100 000 members, a large number of whom live in Mdantsane and work in the East London area.

The ban came soon after the start of the boycott of buses owned by the Ciskei Transport Corporation and the subsequent arrest of many union officials.

Many of the officials—including vice-president Sisa Njikelana—spent as long as three months in detention.

Gqweta went into hiding for several weeks, and emerged last month after the union officials had been released.

By MONO BADELA

The decision to challenge the ban in court was taken at Sawuu’s annual congress in Durban on September 18. There was an international outcry against the ban and human rights organisations like Amnesty International made urgent pleas to both the South African Government and the Ciskei to lift the ban.

South Africa’s emerging trade unions, representing more than 400 000 workers, lodged an official complaint with Pretoria about Ciskei’s ban on Sawuu.

A memorandum was sent to the then Manpower Minister, Fanie Botha, after a meeting in Johannesburg on October.

COUNCILLORS QUIT

The Drakensberg Administration Board (DAB) has had to take over Suban in Pietermaritzburg, because of the resignation of the last remaining members of the one-month-old local Community Council.

Last week Israel Magidi resigned—leaving the Council with the problem of no quorum.

‘Kei snubs ‘Kei

The Ciskei Government has invited all the homelands to its third independence anniversary celebrations except the Transkei.

This follows a recent clash between the two governments during the referendum for whites in South Africa.

Transkei President K D Matanzima criticised the referendum while Ciskei’s Foreign Affairs Minister B N Pityi responded by accusing him of having “old ideas.”
Sparks trial postponed

Johannesburg. — A large crowd gathered in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to hear the case against Allister Sparks, a foreign correspondent and former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, be postponed to allow for "further negotiations with higher authorities".

As the trial opened, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, appearing for Mr Sparks, rose to say that because the case involved an important principle, "certain discussions with higher authorities" had been taking place.

The principle involved was whether correspondents writing in South Africa for publications abroad were subject to the provisions of the Internal Security and Police Acts under which Mr Sparks had been charged.

The magistrate, Mr A le Grange, postponed the case till April 25 and set aside five days for the trial.

Mr Sparks is facing charges under Section 11(g) of the Internal Security Act with quoting a banned person, Mrs Winnie Mandela, in four separate reports in The Observer and the NBC Handelsblad.

He is also charged under Section 27(b)(i) of the Police Act with publishing alleged untruths in The Observer.

According to the charge sheet, this involved a report that a Washington lobby group claimed that the security police had formed an assassination squad aimed at ANC leaders.

Mr Kentridge is assisted by Mr Brian Docter and instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker.
TOTALITARIANISM - PASSPORTS & VISAS

1983 - 1984
After the oppression is forced to quit SA
A CONFUSED 18-year-old, who fled Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, is in Durban Central Prison awaiting deportation.

Amin Ali Juma, with only the clothes he had on his back, a tattered identification document in Arabic, a pathetic handful of photographs of his family and R2, was found wandering the dockyard last week by sailors who took him to the Seafarers Club in Point Road.

He could not speak English and was unable to communicate with anyone at the club.

This was on Friday, January 14, and two port chaplains working for the Sailors Society of South Africa were called in.

One of them, Chris Vermeulen, told the Sunday Tribune he contacted Ahmed Deedat, of the Islamic Propagation Centre and a leading Natal Muslim, who took Juma with him to spend the weekend with his community.

Bit by bit, Juma began to tell his confused story, not knowing that within hours he would be in jail as an illegal immigrant.

This weekend, the official stand was that he wanted to go home and had signed a statement saying this. But the chaplain and Mr Deedat said he sought political asylum and did not want to return to Afghanistan.

Mr Vermeulen said that from what he could gather, Juma’s flight began in Kabul about two months ago.

He apparently gave the skipper of a South Korean vessel about R1 000 to get him out of Iran to where he had fled from Afghanistan.

Mr Vermeulen said what usually happened in such cases was that the unscrupulous skipper pushed his unfortunate passenger ashore just before the ship was due to sail. And this is what probably happened to Juma.

Last Monday morning Juma was handed over to the authorities and he was taken to prison.

On Friday, through an interpreter, Juma told his story to the Internal Affairs Department.

The department’s regional representative, Pieter de Bruyn, told the Sunday Tribune: “This man is illegally in the country. He has requested to be returned to Afghanistan.

“I have a sworn statement from him saying: If I had to leave I would prefer to return to Afghanistan.”

Asked if Juma had applied for political asylum, Mr de Bruyn said he had not.

“He did not mention he wanted to stay,” he said.

He said that in his statement Juma said he arrived in South Africa aboard a ship but he did not know which one.

The Sunday Tribune could not photograph Juma because he is a detainee in jail.

Mr Deedat maintained Juma was seeking political asylum.

“Failing that, he would like to get back as close as possible to his parents but certainly not to Afghanistan. Possibility to neighbouring Pakistan.”

He said the Islamic Propagation Centre was willing to put up the cash to get him out of jail until his fate was decided.

“This poor guy is in hell as far as he is concerned, so why keep him in prison,” Mr Deedat asked.

Mr Vermeulen said: “As far as I am concerned he wants political asylum. I have a lot of sympathy with him and believe he should be allowed to remain.

“There are many sailors who jump ship because of bad conditions or because they fall foul of the captain. But this youth is not one of these. He is a refugee from a country at war and occupied by the Russians.”

He was planning to contact the Lesotho representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for advice.
Bid to 'save' Hare Krishna swamis

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Indian Council's Executive Committee will make a determined bid to get deportation orders served on eight Hare Krishna swamis withdrawn when they hold talks with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk in Cape Town today.

Executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said yesterday that Mr J N Reddy, former executive chairman of the Indian Council, Mr Gopi Munsook and Mr P D Persad, the secretary of South African Hindu Maha Sabha had been invited to the talks.

After the meeting with Mr de Klerk a 32-man delegation from the Indian National Peoples' Party will meet the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, to discuss the Government's proposed constitutional plan.

Survey

Mr Rajbansi, leader of the party, said yesterday that the NNP had already laid down that it required the views of the community through a referendum or an in depth nationwide survey in connection with the guidelines.

The party has also proposed an entrenched bill of rights, the removal of discriminatory legislation and practices or a declaration by the Government of its intention to do so.

The question of the black exclusion from the new proposals would also be discussed at the meeting, he said.

Mr Rajbansi said that contrary to statements the Indian Council had not yet taken a decision on the new guidelines.

Meanwhile the Director General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr S F van der Merwe, has accepted an invitation to visit the Hare Krishna temple in Chatsworth and the Grey Street mosque on February 24.
Passport request refused

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner and prominent academic, Dr. Neville Alexander, has been denied a passport to attend an education conference in Botswana.

Dr. Alexander is now regional director of the South African Council of Higher Education (SACHED) in Cape Town. He was one of several SACHED members invited to attend the conference.

An application for a passport was made in writing to the Department of Internal Affairs but turned down with regret by telephone.

No reason was given for the decision.

Dr. Alexander, who was banned for five years after his release from Robben Island in 1990, was granted a passport to attend a conference in Germany in 1980. He was intercepted at the airport and detained for four days.

But after the German Government reportedly intervened on his behalf he was released and allowed to fly to Germany on a restricted passport valid for one visit only.
Passport problems hit black tourism

By Richard Paris

South Africa's travel industry is angry over the difficulties blacks have in getting passports and says this is discouraging the development of black tourism.

The president of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents, Mr. Peter Botterill, said in Johannesburg last night that the government seemed completely out of touch with the needs and aspirations of the growing black middle class.

Travel agents who have been anxious to break into the black market have been bogged down in a bureaucratic nightmare, largely due to the difficulty in getting passports for their passengers.

Since October, delays of up to three months for passports for blacks are not uncommon and eight weeks is normal. Many applications for passports are unsuccessful and no reason is given by the Department of Internal Affairs," said Mr. Botterill.

He pointed out that white South Africans can get a passport within a week.

The situation deteriorated further last year when the Department of Internal Affairs decreed that travel agents could no longer apply to Pretoria for passports on behalf of their clients.
Passports CI 61
21/3/82 450 - 460

P/s Mr. P.C. Cronje asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1982 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 242 297 applications for passports and renewal of passports were received in 1982.

(b) Coloureds 9,
Indians 33.
Astiz: Tourist visa to visit SA refused

Politics Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Captain Alfredo Astiz, known as “Captain Blood”, because of his alleged role as a torturer in an Argentine detention camp, has been refused a tourist visa to visit South Africa because of “potential delicate international and local implications”.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, in reply to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (PPP Sea Point).

Mr de Klerk said a one-month tourist visa application by Captain Astiz had been referred to the head office of the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria by the South African Embassy in Buenos Aires on December 18 last year.

However, the application was not considered because “applications for visas involving potential delicate international and local implications cannot be processed adequately at short notice”.

Captain Astiz, who served as Argentine naval attaché to South Africa for over a year, has been a focus of international controversy since the end of the Falklands war last year.

He was taken prisoner by British forces on the islands in May last year while commanding the island of South Georgia, and French and Swedish authorities immediately requested his extradition or access to him so they could question him.

They wished to question him in connection with the disappearance of two French nuns and an allegation that he shot an 18-year-old Swedish girl, Dagmar Hagelin, in Argentina in 1977.

Miss Hagelin was last seen alive in the notorious Lambe Military Prison, handcuffed to a bed.
Probe into body in toilet

Staff Reporter

BOLAND province police are investigating the death of a 22-year-old Worcester man who collapsed in his home on Thursday night with a stab wound in the chest.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the body of Mr Daniel Jacobus Fourie, of Oak Avenue, was found in a room of his home. A bloodstained pocket knife was found in his garden near the house.

The police have not opened a murder docket but the spokesman said the incident was being investigated and that further information would be made available at this stage.

Mr Fourie, an apprentice fitter and turner, had been married for 10 months. A member of his family's family said yesterday that he was "too shocked" to speak about the incident, but that Mr Fourie had been a "very depressed man".

Hassan Howa denied passport for 8th time

Staff Reporter

PROBE into body in toilet

BOURTOM, May 15 (UPI) — Hassan Howa, the chairman of the Western Province Cricket Board and former president of the South African Council of Sport (Sasco), was yesterday refused a passport for the eighth time.

Mr Howa was due to leave for England on Monday to attend a conference and meetings in London and other cities. He had previously applied for a passport for the eighth time.

The passport was not a right of every citizen, the minister said, adding that "it was dealt with only when dealing with criminals or in a small number of other possibilities."

Last year Mr Howa missed a three-week study tour of the United States because his application for a passport was refused.

Unionists face ANC charges

HEWETT, May 15 (UPI) — Unionists who detained in Ciskei this week will appear in court with three other detainees next week and would be charged with ANC activities.

Unionists have condemned the detentions.

Among the detainees are Mr Thozamile Quveta, national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu), who has been detained eight times by South African and Ciskei police, and Sawu's vice-president, Mr Sisa Njekela, who has been held six times. Neither has been convicted of an offence arising from their detentions.

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TE 9am, 30th March, 1983.

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1. There are times when — could be forgiven for losing nerve BATTER BETTER.
2. 4 — could be a source of much entertainment PAPER/PAPER.
3. It's easy to understand why person described as — could feel deeply wounded DOLL/DOLL.
4. Orator's work is cut out to hold attention of crowd in — mood FESTIVE/RESTIVE.
5. — is naturally associated with making things secure CORD/CORD.
6. Sometimes — are really punishing JABS/JOBS.
7. Generally speaking, there's no further use for a broken EAV JAR.
8. People who run — obviously have to plan for a long time ahead MINE/MINT.
9. As debate proceeds, audience may get better understanding why one of the speakers is so SCREW/SURE.
10. Much — about nothing ADO.
11. It's natural enough for — to make friends with each other SING/SING.
12. — might continue active quite a long time BAND/BAND.
13. — should be able to stand in for each other without much difficulty TELLERS/TELLERS.
14. Hen lays — EGG.
15. — is a term often applied to dress PLAIN/PLAIN.
16. — might well get lost in vast desert RIDER/RIVER.
17. Bond or neckwear TIE.
18. A number of — might be prelude to big battle CLASHES/CRASHES.
19. One would surely be surprised if — snaps BANNER/BANNER.
20. Not all parts of — are likely to be of equal interest REPORT/REPORT.
21. — should, of course, have a lot of equipment available JET/HELICOPTER.
22. — must know how to deal with subordinate.

This is a subscription service. For details contact ST JOHN AMBULANCE, ST JOHN AMBULANCE, 3000 Crossroads, 479, 012, CAPE TOWN.
ULTRA-RIGHTWINGER Mr Brendan Willmer has been told he must leave South Africa in two months.

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, confirmed yesterday that Mr Willmer, who is a British citizen and played a leading role in the campaign against opening Durban's beaches to all races, had been granted a two-month temporary visitor's permit.

"We have given him time in which to settle his affairs and then he will have to find some other place to go," said Mr Badenhorst.

"His work permit has also been withdrawn."

Mr Badenhorst said Mr Willmer could apply for a permanent residence permit once he had left the country, but could not do so while here.

Mr Badenhorst did not say on what reasons the government had based its decision.

Mr Willmer's previous permit expired nearly two weeks ago.
No passport: Week in jail

Staff Reporter

A GUGULETU man who left the Republic for Lesotho without valid travel documents, to "further his education", was yesterday sentenced by a Wynberg magistrate to an effective one week of imprisonment.

Mrolisi Pasiya, 26, of NY 133, was sentenced to 13 weeks' imprisonment, but the magistrate, Mr G Hoffman, conditionally suspended 12 weeks for three years.

In a statement handed to the court, Pasiya pleaded guilty to contravening Section 2 (a) of Act 34 of 1955 on May 24, 1980.

He was a Standard 8 pupil at the time when he left his home and went to Lesotho without valid travel documents.

In mitigation of sentence, Pasiya said he was from a large family and four brothers and sisters were at school at the time.

He said he had been told that the United Nations would provide him with a bursary with which to "further his education". He had been under the impression that things would improve for his family if he was better educated. He had been in a hurry to leave the country and could not wait a few weeks for his passport.

After two-and-a-half years in Lesotho he had gone to the United Nations office out of his own accord to ask for travel documents. He learnt there that "things were not going well" for his family.

He was arrested by police at Zeerust in Transvaal and given a train ticket on condition that he report to the police at Cape Town.

Miss S Chambers appeared for the State.
LONDON. Three letters from groups of leading clergymen and academics have been sent to the South African Ambassador in London this week protesting at the travel restrictions placed on Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Bishop Tutu, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was invited to London recently by the dean of King's College and by the dean of St Paul's Cathedral, but the South African Government refused him travel documents.

Thirty bishops and priests, signed a letter to the South African Ambassador, written on their behalf by the dean of King's College, the Rev Richard Harries, expressing their "considerable disquiet".

"We consider that this unwarranted restriction on Bishop Tutu is a violation of the tradition of academic freedom stretching over many centuries, which encourages teachers ... to take part in free speech and reasoned argument," the letter said.

"It is also a direct denial of the values of Christian civilization which South Africa claims to uphold."

Lord Coggan, Lord Ramsey, Bishop Gerald Ellison, the Bishop of Chelmsford and Bishop Ambrose Weekes are among the signatories, with a number of cathedral deans and distinguished theologians.

A similar letter has been sent by the principal of King's College, Lord Cameron, and the vice-principal, Professor S R Sutherland.

The third letter was written by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, on behalf of the dean and chapter.
boon for Rightwing

off

s plan

The Government has refused the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a passport six times since September last year.

During this period Bishop Tutu had been invited to give lectures and talks on South Africa in Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Canada.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday he had applied for a passport for the sixth time since September two weeks ago but had had no reply yet.

On the other applications he had received a "no". "They are giving me more credibility than I really deserve by refusing me a passport," Bishop Tutu said.

By Gerald Reilly
Pretoria Bureau

THE Directorate of Inland Revenue is getting ready to prosecute thousands of taxpayers unless they quickly submit their IT 125 for the 1982-83 tax year.

The returns should have been in by May 18, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria alone the number of salary earners who have not yet sent in their forms amounts to 151,000.

Economists say this is yet another symptom of how continued high inflation, and salary increases that fail to keep pace, is affecting the average salary and wage earners ability to pay.

And its not only his inability to pay taxes. The number of summonses issued for debt, and debt judgements granted in the past six months has reached record levels.

In Pretoria yesterday the Director of Systems of the Directorate of Inland Revenue, Mr. W. W. Alberts, said the directorate, because of great improvement in the staff position, was able to tackle the backlog, and deal more swiftly with current assessments.

"So we are warning those who have not yet submitted their IT 125 that final demand letters will be going out, followed by summons if they are ignored," to the

Lendl is at Sun City

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

THE CZECH tennis star, Ivan Lendl, made a hop-and-skip through South Africa last night on his way to the Sun City Million Dollar Tennis Challenge in the face of strong political objections.

To camouflage the fact that he had been obliged to land at South Africa's Jan Smuts International Airport, the Challenge sponsors arranged that he would be immediately ferried from there to the Bophuthatswana airstrip by private charter flight.

Mr. Sam Feldman, the tournament director, said that in terms of Southern Sun's contract with the Challenge it would remain that he would remain in the international sections of the airport and not enter South Africa.

He would remain as an "in transit" passenger throughout his brief pause at the Johannesburg airport, an insistence Mr. Feldman said.

When he arrived at the Pilansberg airstrip Lendl refused to say a word to waiting journalists and the tournament director, Mr. Sam Feldman, told journalists: "No words, no interviews."

He was hustled into a waiting car parked on the runway before reporters had a chance to put any questions.

On the plane with him from Jan Smuts to Pilansberg were Mr. Feldman and another famous South African tennis star, Ray Moore.

Tomorrow Lendl, Feldman and Moore have a game of golf scheduled at Sun City.
No passport for Tutu

Johannesburg. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, will probably not be able to make a planned visit to the United States next week as his application for a passport has been refused for the sixth time.

His secretary said yesterday that the bishop had not applied again after receiving an undated refusal for a passport from the Department of Internal Affairs earlier in the week.

Bishop Tutu was due to deliver two lectures on life in South Africa. — Sapa.
Barred woman allowed in S Africa for seven days

"Weekend Argus Reporter"

MRS Kathy Luckett, wife of the chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, the Rev. Syd Luckett, has been allowed to enter South Africa for seven days.

Last night Mrs Luckett was refused re-entry when she arrived at Jan Smuts Airport after a holiday in Zimbabwe.

A passport control official said she had not satisfied visa requirements.

Mrs Luckett, a Briton who has been living in Cape Town for several years, was allowed to leave the hotel after being given permission to spend seven days in South Africa.

Speaking from Johannesburg, Mr Luckett said: "We'll use the time to try to clear things up with the Department of Internal Affairs in Cape Town.

"We have been trying to get permanent residence for Kathy for some time, but in order to get it she has to have a valid temporary residence permit and a valid work permit." 

Although an official reason was given, it was widely believed that Mrs Luckett's role in helping Nyanga squatters led to the initial refusal to renew her permit."
Mrs Luckett in new bid to remain in SA

Staff Reporter

MRS KATHY Luckett, the Cape Town teacher who was allowed to enter South Africa for seven days after being refused re-entry last Friday, will be trying again today to gain the right to stay in the country she has come to regard as home.

Mrs Luckett, wife of the Rev Syd Luckett, chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, has been trying unsuccessfully since the beginning of 1981 to gain permanent residence.

She has never been told why her applications have been unsuccessful, but believes it could be because of her husband's work in the townships, where he ministers to people of Crossroads and the surrounding squatter communities.

Mrs Luckett, a Briton, was refused re-entry when she arrived at Jan Smuts Airport after a holiday in Zimbabwe. After spending the night in the airport's transit hotel she was granted permission to spend seven days in South Africa.

Today she will be going to the Department of Internal Affairs to see if her stay in the country will be extended.

"We're not too pessimistic," Mr Luckett said yesterday. "In fact, we're not sure if the whole situation is not an administrative bungle."

Mrs Luckett, who has been living in Cape Town since August 1980, first applied for permanent residence in 1981.

A few months later, during the Nyanga squatter crisis, she was questioned by the security police after catching a bus from Transkei to Cape Town along with returning squatters who had been deported.

Mr Luckett said: "In January 1982 she was told her application for residence had been refused and she had to leave the country by the end of February."

The decision was reversed by Mr Chris Heunis, then Minister of Internal Affairs, who granted her a year's temporary permit on condition she "behaved herself".

The permit expired this year and has not been renewed.
Temporary permit for Mrs Luckett

MRS KATHY LUCKETT, the Cape Town teacher who has applied unsuccessfully for permanent residence in South Africa since the beginning of 1961, has been granted a temporary permit to remain in the country for a month.

Mrs Luckett, who was initially refused re-entry to South Africa at the weekend after spending a holiday in Zimbabwe, entered the country on a seven-day visa.

She is the wife of the Rev Syd Luckett, chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, who is widely known for his ministering work among the squatter communities of the Peninsula.

Mrs Luckett went to the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday and was told that "Pretoria had not made up their minds" whether she should be allowed to stay.

Mrs Luckett was granted a month's permit and told to keep applying to Pretoria.
Luckett's wife may not work

Staff Reporter

MRS Kathy Luckett, the Cape Town teacher who has been battling for 2½ years to gain permanent residence in South Africa, has been granted a temporary residence permit for a year — provided she does not work.

Mrs Luckett, the wife of the Rev Syd Luckett who is chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, was refused re-entry to South Africa after a visit to Zimbabwe last month and later told that she could remain until a decision on her future was taken.

An Briton, she has been trying unsuccessfully since the beginning of 1981 to gain permanent residence in South Africa.

Mrs Luckett said yesterday that she felt “ambiguous” towards the decision. “It is a relief to know I can stay, but not being able to work is quite tough,” she said.
Deported sister bids to visit jailed priest

By ANTON HABER
Political Reporter

MISS Hannah Stanton, who was deported from South Africa in 1989 for political reasons, has applied for permission to re-enter the country to visit her jailed brother, Father Timothy Stanton.

But there is confusion over whether or not the application has been refused.

While Miss Stanton believes permission has been refused, a Department of the Interior spokesman said the matter was still under consideration.

Miss Stanton, an Anglican missionary, was deported after seven-and-a-half weeks in detention without trial.

She was warden of Tunelong Mission at Lady Selborne, Pretoria, for three years. She is a British citizen.

Father Stanton was recently sentenced to six months' jail for refusing to answer questions to help a police investigation of Mr Carl Niehaus. Mr Niehaus has since been charged with high treason.

Father Stanton, sub-prior at St Peter's Priory in Rosettenville, is being held in the Pretoria Central Prison under Section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

According to Brother Barnabas, a friend of the family, Miss Stanton is on holiday in Zimbabwe and has already been refused permission to enter South Africa for the express purpose of visiting her brother.

Brother Barnabas, also of St Peter's Priory, said the British Embassy in Harare was attempting to have the decision reconsidered to allow her to visit her brother while she is in Southern Africa.

She had been told yesterday the original refusal would not be changed, he said.

But a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria said yesterday the matter was still being considered.

The application had only been received last week and the decision would take a few more days, the spokesman said.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Robert Runcie, has written to Father Stanton expressing distress over his imprisonment.

"This little note is to assure you of my care, my love and my prayers, and that of many people in England and in the Anglican communion," the letter said.
Lutheran leaders refused entry to SA

HELSINKI — Finland's former Lutheran Archbishop, Mikko Jaava, said yesterday he and other members of the Lutheran World Federation were refused a visa to enter South Africa last weekend.

"Among world events this is a little, but worrying, matter. Such a thing has never happened within the Lutheran World Federation before," he said. Also turned down were the federation’s general secretary, Mr Carl Mau, and a Norwegian churchman, Bishop Gunnar Liselund.

The Lutheran Church has 25 missionary staff in South West Africa. — Sapa-Reuters.
'Trouble' for SA over Tutu

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — South Africa is likely to run into diplomatic trouble over its refusal to allow Bishop Desmond Tutu to attend a United Nations conference in Geneva.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, is being asked to intervene directly with the South African Government to let the bishop travel.

Bishop Tutu, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has one of the highest international profiles of opponents of apartheid living in the Republic.

The conference, on ways to improve the effectiveness of the UN, is being held under the auspices of the World Federation of UN Organizations (WFUNA).

There is also likely to be widespread condemnation of the South African move when the conference starts today.

The WFUNA secretary-general, Dr Marek Hagmajer, who asked Mr Perez de Cuellar to intervene, said he was "infuriated" when he received a telegram from the bishop saying his application for travel documents had been refused.

Dr Hagmajer described the South African action as "counter-productive".

"It shows they are not trying to improve their image," he said.

Bishop Tutu had been invited three months ago in his individual capacity.

"He is a man of great values," Dr Hagmajer said.

"He is a big father for the elimination of apartheid and I had expected a valuable contribution from him to the conference."
Bishop Tutu again refused travel document

Mercury Correspondent

Johannesburg—Bishop Desmond Tutu has again been refused permission to travel overseas—this time to attend a meeting sponsored by the United Nations.

Mr Marek Haghajer, head of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, said Bishop Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, could not attend a Geneva symposium on the Role and Future of the UN.

Mr Haghajer said Bishop Tutu's application for travel documents had been rejected by the South African Government.

Reacting last night, Bishop Tutu said the refusal was "the same old story. Sometimes they allow me out of the country, sometimes they don't."

Bishop Tutu said he regarded it as a right for anyone to be able to travel in and out of his country.

But, like many other rights in South Africa, this right was being eroded.

He said the purpose of his participation was to make his own observations on the role and future of the UN.

Condemning

He was also to attend a meeting organised by the Africa America Institute involving political and business leaders. He would also miss this meeting.

Bishop Tutu said he was informed over the telephone last week that permission for the visit had been refused.

The symposium, which began on Monday, is being held under the aegis of the World Federation. Mr Haghajer said the body had unanimously voted a resolution condemning the South African action.
Anglican priest is told to quit SA

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A BRITISH-BORN Anglican priest of the Kimberley and Kuruman Diocese, Father Barry Matthews, has been given until tomorrow to leave South Africa after the Government's refusal to grant him permanent residence.

Father Matthews, 37, who came to SA from England in 1985 and was ordained the following year, leaves for home tonight.

And as he prepares to leave, the Anglican Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Rt Rev George Swartz, said yesterday the church would be left the poorer because of the Government action.

Bishop Swartz said the authorities were not prepared to renew Father Matthews' permit beyond October 5. They also said they were not obliged to give reasons for the refusal but instead told the priest to make the necessary arrangements to leave the country.

"We are distressed that Father Matthews has been added to the list of people who have not been allowed to exercise their God-given ministry. If Father Matthews has committed an offence, he ought to be charged," Bishop Swartz said.

He said the parishioners at St Augustine's, where Father Matthews served as priest, were "very upset".

"Not only is there a shortage of priests and his parish will be vacant for a long time after he leaves, because there is no prospect of filling it in the near future.

"But also he was a very good parish priest and greatly loved by his people," Bishop Swartz said.

Bishop Swartz said after Father Matthews was told he would not be allowed to remain in South Africa, he (Bishop Swartz) applied for an extension of his work permit, giving reasons why the church needed him in the diocese.

"But up to now I have had no reply to the letter."

Bishop Swartz said the matter was not taken further because of a similar incident involving the former bishop of the diocese, the Rt Rev Graham Chadwick.

Bishop Chadwick, who had headed the diocese since 1976, was refused permanent residence and ordered to leave the country by the end of March last year. He went to Bophuthatswana, where he remained until he resigned his bishopric in December because Government restrictions made it impossible for him to carry out his duties.
ANOTHER PASSPORT VETO

Workers' Union has launched a stinging attack on the Government for its refusal to grant a passport to BAWU President Mr J Khumalo. In a statement issued by the union, they said that the Government had twice refused Mr Khumalo a passport in the past.

FOOTNOTE: It was Government policy not to divulge reasons for the refusal of passports.
Top AZAPO man refused a passport

THE vice-president of the Azanian People's Organization, Mr. Suhla Cooper, has been refused a passport. Mr. Nelson Makhabela, publicity secretary of AZAPO, announced yesterday, 25th.

His application for a passport was turned down, after a delay of five months. Mr. Makhabela said. No reasons were given in the letter informing Mr. Cooper that his application had been turned down.

Mr. Makhabela said: "We are grossly concerned at the increasing number of our people who have lost their rights of assembly, movement and expression whilistied away at the stroke of a pen."

Security Police seized the passport of the AZAPO president, Mr. Lybron Mabula, on his return from an overseas tour about a month ago. It was subsequently returned.
Fatima Meer granted passport

DURBAN — Natal university lecturer Professor Fatima Meer has been issued with a passport and is to take up a teaching post from January to May next year at Swarthmore College near Philadelphia in the United States.

The granting of a passport will also enable Professor Meer to travel to India and Saudi Arabia.

It comes after months of behind-the-scenes approaches by the University of Natal's principal, Professor Desmond Clarrance, the head of the department of sociology, Dr Hilston Watts, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert.

CHARGES

"This is the best passport I ever got in my life," said Professor Meer. "I am grateful to Professor Clarrance, Dr Watts, and especially Dr Van Zyl Slabbert who saw the Minister of Interior, Dr FW de Klerk, while securing me a passport."

Professor Meer might have to break her teaching spell in the US to return to South Africa to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The charges arise from a protest demonstration in front of the Durban City Hall minutes before Prime Minister Mr PW Botha was to address a selected audience of Indians on the new constitution.
Fatima Meer gets passport for USA

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Natal University lecturer Professor Fatima Meer has been issued with a passport and is to take up a teaching post at Swarthmore College near Philadelphia in the United States.

Her passport will enable her to leave for the United States at the beginning of January and also allows her to travel to India and Saudi Arabia.

It came after months of behind-the-scenes approaches to the Government by the University of Natal's principal, Professor Desmond Clarence, the head of the department of sociology, Dr Hilton Watts, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr P. van Zyl Slabbert.

MANAGERS

The board of managers of Swarthmore College wrote to Professor Meer and informed her that she had been chosen as the Julian and Virginia Cornell Visiting Professor of Sociology for the second semester of the 1983-84 academic year.

However, Professor Meer might have to break her teaching spell in the United States to return to South Africa to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The charge arises from a protest demonstration in front of the Durban City Hall minutes before the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, was to address a selected audience of Indians on the new constitution.

Professor Meer has been asked to give an introductory course in some aspect of general sociology and an upper level course or seminar of her choosing.
Journalist caught in Catch-22

By Patrick Lainece Pfeiffer, 01.1.2022
No passport for Chikane

A planned ecumenical trip to East Africa by Transvaal United Democratic Front vice-president the Rev Frank Chikane was cancelled at the last minute last week because the Department of Internal Affairs turned down his passport application — for the third time.

Mr Chikane had been invited by the Ecumenical Association of African Theologians for the Third World to attend a four-day ecumenical consultation beginning on January 24.

The consultation will be held at Yaounde, Cameroon. Ministers of religion from many parts of Africa are expected to attend.

There were no reasons given in a letter, dated January 3, he received regarding the refusal to grant him a passport. Mr Chikane made the application last October.

"This is an attempt by the Government to restrict me within the South African borders," he said yesterday.

"No problem will be resolved in South Africa by resorting to this type of measure."

Mr Chikane is also the general secretary of the Institute for Contextual Theology.
Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether Mr Hassan Howa recently applied for a passport; if so, when was the application received;

(2) whether a decision has been taken in respect of Mr Howa's application; if so,

(3) whether the application has been granted.

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. On 7 December 1983 at the Department's regional office in Cape Town and on 15 December 1983 at its head office in Pretoria.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.
96. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1983 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 317 703 applications for passports and renewal of passports was received in 1983.

(b) Coloureds .................. 6
    Indians ..................... 20
    Blacks ...................... 25
    Whites .....................  7

Passport refusal angers Umlazi

African Affairs Reporter

The refusal by Pretoria to grant a passport to Mr. David Gasa to travel to Iran to attend the country's fifth anniversary has angered many Umlazi residents and they have written to the Government in protest.

The protest letter has been sent by the Umlazi Residents' Association of which Mr. Gasa is the founder and president.

Mr. Gasa is a former member of the banned African National Congress and a great friend of the late Chief Albert Luthuli, former ANC president and Nobel Prize winner.

Mr. Gasa was imprisoned for two years for defying his banning order but was unbanned last year.
DAVID Gass, founder of the defunct Undazi Residents' Association, has had his passport application turned down.

Mr Gass was to have left the country on January 28 to attend the fifth anniversary celebrations of Ayatollah Khomeini's rule.
Durr ‘angry’ at refusal of Aussie visa

Political Correspondent

A SENIOR Nationalist MP and the party's information officer, Mr Kent Durr, reacted angrily yesterday to the news that he had been refused a visa to visit Australia.

Mr Durr was additionally upset at having the news broken to him by an Australian journalist before he had heard it from the Australian Government or the South African Embassy there.

Mr Durr, MP for Maitland and chief Nationalist information officer in the Cape, said the news had subsequently been confirmed by the Australian Embassy in Cape Town.

Invited

Mr Durr said he and Mr M Rajah of the President’s Council had been invited by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the South African embassy in Australia to address symposiums in Canberra, Perth and Sydney.

The Australian Ambassador, Mr Malcolm Lyon, last night confirmed that a visa in respect of Mr Rajah had also been refused. Reasons for the refusal were contained in a statement in the Australian Parliament by the Minister for Immigration, he said.

Mr Durr said in a statement that Australians visited South Africa regularly, yet the fact that displays sufficient interest by accepting invitations to a symposium on South Africa from hearing first-hand of the exciting events which are taking place in the sub-continent.

Mr Durr found it strange that Australia, "a great democracy with a free press and with what one would have thought a developed sense of fair play", should have taken such a decision.

South Africa was playing its role as a catalyst for peace and development in the region.

"My visit had nothing whatever to do with 'apartheid' propaganda or the Australian Government's distorted perception of so-called 'apartheid,'" he said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a strongly worded comment on the refusal of Australian visas to a National Party MP and an Indian member of the President’s Council, reports Sapa.

It said the denial of visas was not "reconcilable with a genuine interest in developments here, or with their own definition of a fair democratic society," a statement issued in Pretoria said.
Most misunderstood man in S Africa?

A BUILDING contractor who claims to be "the most misunderstood man in South Africa" has had another clash with the authorities.

Mr David Gasa has had to cancel a free trip to Iran because his application for a passport was turned down.

This is the latest development in an ongoing battle Mr Gasa has claimed to have had with the authorities since 1976.

He said this week he had no idea why he was considered "a threat".

"The Government thinks I'm something I am not. I must be the most misunderstood man in South Africa," Mr Gasa said at his Umhlazi, Durban, home where he runs a modest building business.

His first clash with officialdom, he said, was in the wake of the countrywide riots and protests that rocked South Africa in 1976.

Banned

"At the time I was running a small but profitable business making school uniforms. I had also founded and was chairman of the Umhlazi Residents Association, because of my interest in the community," he said.

Mr Gasa was detained together with several other community leaders and kept in detention for nearly a year.

"There was very little trouble in Umhlazi in 1976 but..."

MR DAVID GASA
Questions but no answers

By SHAUN HARRIS

I was detained anyway. No reasons for my arrest were given and I was never charged.

Mr Gasa's school-uniform business folded while he was in detention.

When he was released in 1977 he was served with a five-year banning order.

He broke his banning order by making school uniforms. He was charged and a judge sentenced him to two years in prison.

"I have only been involved in issues which affect my township, but still the authorities seem to think I am subversive," he complained.

Mr Gasa's banning order was lifted last year and he began to work as a building contractor.

"I was happy to be living normally again and thought my running battle with the Government was over."

Early this year Mr Gasa received an invitation from the Iranian Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Johannesburg to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the Swiss Embassy's counsellor, Dr Marcus Kaiser, the Swiss Embassy took over the "maintenance and protection" of Iranian interests in South Africa in 1974.

Thrilled

Mr Gasa explained: "I received a phone call, followed by a written invitation, from a member of the Swiss Embassy saying they had heard about me and would like me to attend the celebrations."

"I was thrilled at the idea. I have never travelled before and this was a chance for a free trip to a foreign country," he said.

But Mr Gasa's application for a passport was turned down by the Department of Internal Affairs.

"Once again no reasons were given. They simply said my application had been unsuccessful and refunded the R10 I sent them for passport fees."

Mr Gasa said he would keep applying for a passport because he had already been invited to next year's anniversary celebrations in Iran, although he had no idea why.

"I feel humiliated and confused - if only the Government would tell me what they have against me I might be able to do something about it."
The publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Terror Lekota, has been refused a passport to visit Holland.

He had been invited by the youth wing of the Christian Democratic Party of the Netherlands.

Although the application was made in November, Mr Lekota was only told of the decision on Wednesday this week. He said he's been given no reason for the decision.
SA. ALLIED Workers' Union Secretary-general Sam Kikini has been refused a passport to attend an International Labour Organisation seminar in Geneva.

Kikini—who applied for the passport after two others—said, "They refused to give me a passport because I'm not a CIA spy or a surrogate of the American Labor Organisation which is trying to 'tame union leaders.'"
Visa threat: BBC will not back down

Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — In spite of a visa threat from the South African Ambassador in London, the British Broadcasting Corporation has refused to back down over a controversial television programme on South Africa.

Bitter critics

The programme was broadcast in prime time earlier this month as part of the BBC's Open Space series, which offers minority groups considerable freedom in putting across their views.

It featured three young South Africans who refused to "fight for apartheid" and who now live in Bournemouth. They were bitterly critical of the South African Government, its policies and South African society.

The Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, wrote to the BBC complaining that the programme was full of "glaring inaccuracies and untruths", that some of the scenes were faked and that the BBC had allowed itself to be cast as an agent for movements seeking the destruction of a friendly state.

Mr Alasdair Milne, the BBC Director-General, replied that the programme series was intended to provide access to television for people who believed that their opinions had not been given sufficient exposure in the media.

The programme in question "conformed rather well" to this format.

Way not clear

An angry Mr Steyn responded by saying that Mr Milne had either dismissed or glossed over his "very serious allegations" and he could only conclude that "certain individuals" in the BBC had "alterior motives".

Mr Steyn referred to the question of visas for BBC personnel wanting to visit South Africa.

"Until I receive a satisfactory answer to my complaint and am advised what the BBC intends to do to redress the wrong they have committed against my country, I cannot see my way clear to making any recommendations to the South African authorities on this matter."

A spokesman for the BBC confirmed this week that the Director-General had replied to Mr Steyn's second letter but that the text of the letter was not available for publication.

"All I can say is that it reaffirms the points we have already made."

An Embassy spokesman said it was up to the BBC to comment on their latest letter.
A DURBAN journalist and managing editor of the Independent Press Trust of South Africa, Mr Marimuthoo Subramoney, has been refused a passport to visit West Germany from April 22 to May 6.

Mr Subramoney, 37, was invited by the West German Government to join other editors and journalists from Africa to visit newspaper offices, radio stations and Government departments in West Germany for two weeks.

But yesterday he was informed by the Department of Internal Affairs that his passport application had been turned down by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Mr Subramoney's wife, Thyna, said yesterday that her husband's application for a passport had been taken up by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert. Reasons for the refusal were not given.

The Department of Foreign Affairs supported Mr Subramoney's application after representations had been made by the West German Ambassador in Pretoria, said Mrs Subramoney.
Azapo president's passport withdrawn

The passport of the president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Lyben Tiyani Mabasa, has been withdrawn by the authorities.

Mr Mabasa, who had a few overseas trips lined up for later this year, said a police officer came to deliver the withdrawal notice at his home last week.

The order advised Mr Mabasa that the validity of his passport for departure from South Africa had ceased, and ordered him to surrender the document.

Mr Mabasa had planned to travel to Zimbabwe and the United States. Later, he would have gone on a tour of Australia and New Zealand.

In July last year the passport was withdrawn soon after he returned from a trip abroad.

It was reissued immediately after pressure was exerted on the Government by local and overseas political groups.

Azapo's projects co-ordinator, Mr Zithulele Cindi, said it was not surprising that the Government had revoked Mr Mabasa's passport because Security Police had been concentrating their attention on the organisation and its members.

Mr Cindi said the withdrawal of Mr Mabasa's passport was a "unilateral and arbitrary action characteristic of the South African Government".

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said the issue and withdrawal of passports was a confidential matter between the individual concerned and the department.

The reasons for the withdrawal of passports, the spokesman said, were not furnished. Affected individuals could, however, reapply later.

Mr Mabasa has been at the helm of Azapo for the last two years.

He was re-elected unopposed for a second term at the annual congress of Azapo at Lenasia in January.
European and US honours for Beyers Naude

Religion Reporter

GERMAN, American and Dutch organisations have invited Dr CF Beyers Naude, the banned former Ned Geref Kerk theologian, to visit Europe this month — on the eve of the European tour by the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha.

He has been invited to be a guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration.

It was at Barmen, near Wuppertal, in 1934 that the Confessing Churches came together to declare their opposition to the racist policies of Adolph Hitler and to oppose political interference in matters of theology.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of a Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984.

The foundation said its medals honoured those who lives gave meaning to Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech in 1941: "Freedom of speech and expression ... freedom of every person to worship God in his own way ... freedom from want ... freedom from fear ... everywhere in the world."

The foundation wrote: "The trustees of this award believe that your integrity, courage and total life example reflect the true definition of those objectives which President Roosevelt described in seeking freedom of worship.

"Recipients of the award include Harry Truman, John F Kennedy, General George Marshall, Adlai Stevenson and Eleanor Roosevelt."

The first non-American recipient was Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Other Freedom of Religion awards will be made to Lutheran Bishop Werner Leich, who organised a programme commemorating the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther’s birth; Norwegian actress Liv Ulman, for her work among children in refugee camps (Freedom from Want); Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary general of the United Nations (Freedom from Fear); and Amnesty International for its programme to abolish torture (Freedom of Speech).
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Suzman criticises ban on Nades' overseas trip

The Daily Telegraph 23/2/82

Premier Mike Barns was reported last night to have cancelled his trip to Europe over the Nades controversy.

A 20-year-old woman has been accused of murdering her husband in their home.

The case is due to be heard in court.
Naude not allowed European, US trip

THE banned former Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk theologian, Dr C F Beyers Naude, has been refused permission to visit Europe and the United States.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in a statement in Cape Town in which he released the contents of a letter sent by him to Dr Naude recently.

The minister said he was compelled to release this correspondence in view of reports in afternoon newspapers yesterday that Dr Naude had been invited overseas and the fact that correspondence to this theologian relating to this had been released to the media.

Theologian

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district in terms of provisions of the Internal Security Act.

In his letter to Dr Naude, the minister said that after careful consideration of his application, he could not see his way clear to grant permission for the theologian to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district to go abroad.

He pointed out, however, that the Review Board had recommended last year that Dr Naude's restriction provisions be eased and that he had accepted this.

The Review Board was totally independent of the Executive Authority, consisting of an experienced Supreme Court judge, as chairman, a retired regional court president and a senior practising attorney.

"I want to give you the assurance that in your case I will be prepared to implement any recommendation the Review Board may make regarding you," Mr Le Grange wrote.

Invitations

Dr Naude had refused to make submissions to the Review Board when it last reviewed his case, but the minister urged him in the letter to do so at present if he should feel the board would justify the withdrawal or easing of the present restrictions on him.

According to reports, the German, United States and Dutch organisations have invited Dr Naude to visit them later this month.

He was to have been guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the German Declaration against the racist policies of Adolf Hitler and political interference in theology matters.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of the Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984. — Sapa
Kitson permit not a one-way ticket

By Trevor Jones

The exit permit given to David Kitson (64) is not the well-known "one-way ticket" often given to departing political activists and it will not prevent him from returning to South Africa.

Mr Kitson was released from prison two weeks ago after serving 19 years and five months of a 20-year sentence for sabotage. Mr Kitson said he had been advised to apply for an exit permit, although he could not understand why he needed one as he is travelling on a British passport.

Mr Kitson said he had suspected that the permit was not the kind that would prevent him from returning to South Africa because a department official had told him it was valid for five years.

Mr Kitson plans to collect the document on Monday.

Brother, sister on trial

By Joe Openshaw

The 19-year-old Randburg girl and her 23-year-old brother who are charged with armed robbery of a Northcliff building society involving R3438, will be tried in a Johannesburg Regional Court on July 12.

It is alleged the pair, Miss Wendy Paula Matthews and Mr Adrian Mellen Matthews, both of Little John Street, Robindale, Randburg, robbed Saambo Building Society's Northcliff branch at gunpoint on January 25.

Both have pleaded not guilty and were granted R500 bail.

Yesterday the Star reported that thousands of householders were being overcharged because their meters did not work.

One irate ratepayer, Mrs June Shave of Lower Houghton, said she was charged R416.89 for 796.4 kilolitres of water over three months.

"I could not possibly have used this much water," she said. "I have written to the council demanding an explanation."

Mrs Shave said her meter had been out of order for a year.

If a meter was out of order, the householder would be charged an "average" rate based on his consumption over the previous quarter, said Mr Olivier.

"Once a meter is repaired and we find we have overcharged, the account will be adjusted," he said.

He agreed that Mrs Shave's account was "excessive" and said the case would be investigated when received.
more will ameliorate the response of the affiliate organizations to the mounting crisis.

Meanwhile, public servants have been granted pay increases which in some instances have doubled the salary bills of government departments, while they also receive fringe benefits which put them at a massive advantage over the man-in-the-street.

**Static rate**

While the housing bond rate has gone up for everyone else, public servants still have a static rate of 4.5 percent.

The Commission for Administration, which monitors the position, said recently that Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's promise to rationalize the public sector did not imply that there would be salary cuts or static salary levels.

The commission said it had merely promised to make the service more efficient.

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**The plane scanners**

Eyealtenbach a friend of M

Correspondent

**BURP**

Happy to be persuaded to imprisonment on a terrorism, it has declared: "I am great to escape from prison — with the bank robber Pat." One of the latest articles to be in Scope magazine, a jail breaker Alan Heyl — only surviving member of the trio of robbers — has claimed McCall was responsible for the death of the gang leader, former policeman Andre Stander.

But according to Breitenbach in his recently-published book "True Confessions of an Ablino Terrorist", McCall, a "humorous person not given to violence", had been "put up for death". McCall was shot by police in the Stander gang's hide-out in Houtzicht in January. Police also found documents in the house which assisted them in tracing Stander to Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

"At the time of confessing this (December 1983), McCall, who had broken out on several previous occasions, by absconding from the dentist or diving, handcuffed, through a train window, was on the loose again.

"This time he escaped in the company of an ex-police man (presumably Captain Andre Stander)." McCall, who is a gentle, humorous bloke, not given to violence — but the newspapers and the police informing them are creating an atmosphere of terror which would provoke and justify the shooting to death of the escapees if ever they are cornered. As far as I know they are still free."

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The conclusion of the "idiot" story
Johannesburg —
The passport of the general organiser of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Mr Sipho Radebe, has been withheld pending the outcome of his appearance on a charge of possession of banned literature.

Mr Radebe, a former Robben Island inmate, was to have left for the United States on Sunday after being nominated for the South Africa — United States Leadership Exchange Programme (Ussalep).

According to Mr Radebe, when his passport was delayed, Ussalep approached the Department of the Interior who said they had been instructed by the Minister of Police not to grant a passport to him.

"On further inquiry, Ussalep was told that I cannot be granted a passport because I am to face charges of possession of banned literature and there is no guarantee that I will return after my three year stay in America," Mr Radebe said last night.

Mr Radebe spent 6 years on Robben Island after being found guilty and sentenced for sabotage and incitement in 1976.

Passports to travel overseas have recently been granted to two former top officials of the now banned Black People's Convention (BPC).

Dr Mamphele Ramphele, formerly banished to the remote Northern Transvaal town of Leuvenye, recently went to New York to receive an honorary PhD degree from Hunter College.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a former official of BCP and the Teacher's Action Committee is still abroad. Mr Mazibuko was also banned for five years after the 1977 clampdown on black consciousness organisations. — DDC.
JOHANNESBURG — Zwelethu Sisulu, the president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, has been granted a passport to enable him to travel to the United States for the 1984/5 Niemann Fellowship.

Sisulu, who served 18 months under house arrest, will be leaving on August 31 to spend a year at Harvard University.

He was awarded the annual Niemann Fellowship a few months ago but had previously been refused a passport to travel overseas.

The passport was granted yesterday after representations had been made by the Niemann Foundation and the United States Embassy.

Sisulu was served with a three-year house arrest order in December 1980 after playing a leading role in a lengthy journalists' strike.

The order was one of many lifted unexpectedly in July 1982 and Sisulu returned to work as a journalist in Soweto.

Sisulu is the son of Walter Sisulu, a jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, and Albertina Sisulu, a president of the United Democratic Front. — DDC.
UDF official in court on 2nd visa charge

EAST LONDON — Mr Charles Ngakula, the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front (Border), was granted R200 bail in the magistrate's court here yesterday after his arrest at the weekend on a charge of illegal entry into South Africa.

The case was postponed until September 27.

Mr Ngakula, 41, appeared in court here last week on a similar charge of entering South Africa illegally on October 30 last year without the necessary visa. The court found him not guilty.

Last week the court found that the state had failed to prove he had received notice withdrawing his exemption from visa requirements.

The court found that Mr Ngakula could travel freely between Ciskei and South Africa without a visa unless he was served with an order withdrawing his exemption from visa requirements.

The order declaring Mr Ngakula a prohibited immigrant was issued in 1982, two months after a banning order he was serving was lifted. — DDR

The presiding magistrate was Mr P. Sauerman, the prosecutor Mr Esterhuysen.
The Mail Reporter

The Government has refused a Johannesburg attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, a passport to travel to Lagos, Nigeria, to attend an international seminar at the invitation of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid. The seminar will be attended by jurists and lawyers from all over the world. It has been organised with the co-operation of the Nigerian government.

This is the fourth time that Mrs Jana, who specialises in the defence of political charges, has been refused a passport since her five-year banning order was lifted in July last year. No reasons have been given.

Mrs Jana received the UN invitation to participate in May. She applied immediately and only received a reply on Wednesday. The four-day event begins on Monday.

The purpose of the seminar is "to examine the international and national legal implications of the situation in South Africa as a result of the apartheid policies and actions of the South African regime."

Mrs Jana said yesterday she was scheduled to leave on Sunday and was "very disappointed."

"I view this as an obvious attempt by this government to suppress opposition views to their oppression and exploitation — particularly in the light of the new constitution, imposed unilaterally by them and which is founded on apartheid and entrenches apartheid."

Efforts to get a comment from the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria were unsuccessful.
No passport for attorney Jana

JOHANNESBURG — The government has refused Johannesburg attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, a passport to travel to Lagos, Nigeria, to attend an international seminar at the invitation of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

The seminar will be attended by jurists and lawyers from all over the world in co-operation with the Nigerian government.

This is the fourth time that Mrs Jana — who specialises in political charge defences — has been refused a passport since her banning order was lifted in July last year. No reasons have been given.

Her passport was withdrawn in 1979 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, when she was issued with a five-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Jana received the UN invitation in May to participate in the four-day event which begins on Monday.

The purpose of the seminar is "to examine the international and national legal implications of the situation in South Africa as a result of the apartheid policies and actions of the South African government — particularly the legal status of the South African Government under international law and the need to develop strategies for concerted legal and political action against South Africa". — REB
Jackson’s visa application is a hot potato to handle

THE South African Government is in the hot seat over a visa application by the Rev Jesse Jackson to visit South Africa.

Grant the visa and it is likely to encounter a strong rightwing backlash in South Africa and risk furthering international publicity as the black American activist homes in on the country’s race policies.

Refuse the visa and the Democrats may have another stick to beat the Reagan Administration over its constructional engagement policy in South Africa.

Indications are, however, that the South African Government will be disinclined to admit the lay preacher turned politician, who has made no secret of his strong opposition to apartheid.

The Government’s official line is that it has not yet received the application from Washington. When it arrives it will be processed in the usual way.

The application is expected to reach Pretoria next week and a decision — possibly by the full Cabinet — could be made soon after.

It is understood the 1981 visit by Mr Jackson to South Africa — in which he investigated American companies operating in South Africa and took some heavy sideways at apartheid — will weigh against him.

His stated intention of securing the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela has also not endeared him.

For Mr Jackson it will be his third “mission of mercy” since he began running seriously for the Democratic presidential ticket.

He visited Syria to secure the release of an American airman shot down in Lebanon and followed that up with a trip to Havana which saw the release of a number of American prisoners.

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All this as well as all
PE man's passport entry queried in London

By JIMMY MATYU
A ZWIDE Anglican priest, who returned last week from travels overseas on an exchange programme, was refused an entry visa by immigration officials at London's Heathrow Airport.

This was because of an entry stamped in the Rev Velile Kani's South African passport describing his nationality as "undetermined".

However, after some arguing and explanations, the officials relented by giving him a 24-hour special permit specifying he was allowed to visit only the city.

Mr Kani, rector of St Peter's Church and a brother of film and stage actor John Kani, said it was a very frustrating experience, specially when he had planned to spend several days in Britain visiting some friends and his mother church.

"I merely toured London by train and took a flight back home in the evening."

Mr Kani had touched down in London on his way back to South Africa from America where he and 45 other people from all over the world had participated in a five-week Operation Crossroads Africa exchange programme.

"This was an unnecessary problem and I feel the blame lies with the South African Government for all my inconvenience," he said.

"It is time that when they speak of reforms they removed such pinpricks and gave us proper passports."

Mr Kani said that in America, where he was involved in a programme named Social Force of Religious Organisation in American Society, he had no problems with his travel documents.

"I was greatly impressed by the involvement of the black church socially, politically and economically in the community and in different uplifting programmes and, surprisingly, even with the election campaign of the Rev Jessie Jackson, something one never finds with our churches in South Africa," he said.

Mr Kani said the church in America was heavily involved in education.

"I was also involved in the programme of the League of Holmes County which is set up to fight racial discrimination in South America. It reminded me of my own country," he said.
Leading educationist is refused a passport

By Jo-Anne Callis

The Department of Internal Affairs has refused a passport to British Council travel award recipient Mrs Sheila Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu is a leading educationist in the field of part-time high school studies. She is projects director for the Sached Trust in Johannesburg and runs its Turret College, which has thousands of part-time students.

She is the daughter-in-law of jailed African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu and United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu said she was "extremely angry" at having her application turned down this week after more than two months' wait.

A spokesman for the department refused to comment on Mrs Sisulu's application. "Under no circumstances do we comment — and this has been made clear even in Parliament. We see the application as a personal matter and only the applicant can say whether he or she has been refused."
It's No Again to Union Veteran

By SIPHO NGCOBO

A VETERAN trade union leader has been refused a passport by the Department of Internal Affairs for the third time.

Mr Philip Makhandzimakonde Dlamini, secretary-general of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (SARMAWU) is well-known for his part in the historic strike of the then Black Municipal Workers Union (BMWU) in 1980.

Mr Dlamini said he was given no reason when his first application for a passport in August 1980 was turned down.

"I re-applied for this document in 1981, following an invitation by Public Service International (PSI) to attend its annual congress in Singapore that year. The State again decided not to give any reason for turning down this application," Mr Dlamini said.

This time Mr Dlamini was to have attended a three-day labour seminar in Harare, organised by the Africa region of PSI—a world federation of all trade unions organising in the public sectors.

SARMAWU, one of only three unions in South Africa affiliated to PSI, was going to deliver a paper on behalf of these trade unions.

Mr Dlamini could not say whether the stumbling block against him was his political record.

He was first detained in 1980 for his role in the MGWU strike, but was later acquitted in a court of law.

Mr Dlamini was again detained in 1982 for taking part in the activities of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, but acquitted.

In 1983, he refused to give evidence against Lilian Keggie in an ANC case and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
Passport for unionist

Mail Reporter

A TRADE union leader, Mr. Philip Dlamini, the secretary-general of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (SABMAWU), has been granted a passport.

He received the document from the Johannesburg office of the Department of Home Affairs on Monday.

It is valid for six months and covers travel to Zimbabwe and the United States.

Mr. Dlamini, who was to have attended a labour seminar in Zimbabwe last week, made several attempts to obtain a passport.

"I am happy that the authorities have finally decided to issue me with a passport, even though it is only valid for use in two countries and for a period of six months," he said.

A spokesman for the department said Mr. Dlamini could apply to have the period extended.
Community leader denies breaking 3-year ban order

Court Reporter
A HANDWRITING analyst has told Wynberg Regional Court that handwriting samples taken from community leader Mr John James Issel, corresponded with the handwriting on a form filled in at a Transkei border post.

This emerged in the trial of Mr Issel, 36, of Denchworth Street, Belgravia, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of breaking the three-year banning order served on him last July. The order restricts him to Wynberg magisterial district.

Lieutenant James Desmond Quinton said he had found 17 points of correspondence between the handwriting on the form filled in at the border post on December 26 last year and the handwriting samples taken from Mr Issel in May. He was satisfied that the writing from both sources was by the same hand.

Earlier a border official on duty recalled a man arriving at the post without travel documents.

Mr Edward James Turner issued an emergency travel form.

He said Mr Issel looked familiar, but he could not say with certainty that he had seen him before.

The hearing was postponed to October 22. Mr Issel's bail of R50 was extended.

Mr A P Kotze was on the Bench. Mr J Bezuidenhout appeared for the State. Mr Issel conducted his own defence.
UDF man told: no visa no entry

The publicity secretary of the border branch of the United Democratic Front, Mr Charles Nqakula, may not enter South Africa without a visa.

An order served on Mr Nqakula yesterday stated he may not leave Ciskei and enter South Africa without a visa.

Mr Nqakula, a former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, was declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa in 1982.

Yesterday he made a brief court appearance in East London on charges of entering South Africa illegally.
What my banning taught me about justice

By BEYERS NAUDE

After seven years of enforced silence, an unbowed Dr Beyers Naude tells how his banning restrictions gave him insight into the feelings of those who suffer under unjust laws

Banning did not affect me as it has affected other men. It has strengthened my resolve to fight for freedom, and it has not prevented me from carrying on with my work. I have always been a fighter, and I will continue to fight until freedom is achieved.

When I was banned, I was forced to give up my work as a doctor. I was not allowed to see patients or write medical reports. I was not allowed to travel outside the country. I was not allowed to speak in public or to write articles. I was not allowed to publish my books.

But I did not give up. I continued to write and to speak, even though I knew that I was breaking the law. I continued to fight for freedom, even though I knew that I was risking my life.

I have always been a fighter, and I will continue to fight until freedom is achieved.

But I did not give up. I continued to write and to speak, even though I knew that I was breaking the law. I continued to fight for freedom, even though I knew that I was risking my life.
UDF doesn’t fear being banned

THE UNITED Democratic Front does not fear being banned, the anti-apartheid organisation declared in a press statement yesterday.

"There are indications that the Government intends to declare the UDF an unlawful organisation. We place on record that this action will contribute nothing towards alleviating the present crisis and will in fact exacerbate it," said the statement, read at a Johannesburg press conference by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the UDF and wife of imprisoned former African National Congress leader, Walter Sisulu.

"Any banning of the UDF will show the Government’s determination to stifle all legitimate and peaceful opposition," she told the gathering of about 50 reporters, mainly from foreign media.

"We are not afraid of the UDF being declared an unlawful organisation."

Peaceful struggle

The statement said the UDF is committed to struggle peacefully for a non-racial, democratic, unitary South Africa in the belief that this is the only means of achieving long-term justice, peace and security.

The acting general-secretary of the UDF, Mr Trevor Manuel, asked whether the organisation was being a challenge to the Government, said: "Let them ban the UDF. What they are facing is the voice of the people and that can’t be banned."

Mr Zac Jacob, a legal representative of the UDF, who recently returned from visits to Britain, Europe and the United Nations to seek support for the UDF and Natal Indian Congress members who sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban last month, stressed that the UDF had no link with the ANC.

The UDF was committed to achieving change by lawful, peaceful means and while the ANC was committed to the achievement of democracy, it made it quite clear it felt this could be brought about only by violent methods, he said.

Repression

Yesterday’s press conference followed an emergency meeting of the UDF’s National Executive Committee called in the light of recent statements by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, linking the UDF with the banned ANC and subsequent TV programmes which the organisation believes “have grave implications for the progressive movement in South Africa and in particular for the UDF.”

Mr Jacob said he believed the “indications are there” that the UDF was about to be banned. "I think it will happen but I’m not sure when," he said, adding it was “impossible to predict” South African Government actions.

BAN: Mrs Sisulu, does not fear the banning of the UDF.

The UDF expected “some form of repression,” such as banning or detention and harassment of leaders, an executive member said, but was not sure whether the organisation itself would be banned.

One of the executive members answering questions said that while the UDF had been formed to contest implementation of the country’s new constitution, its role now that the constitution was in effect would be to “fight its implication.”

It would concern itself with such issues as military conscription, forced removals, rent increases and education — “issues directly affecting the people and therefore directly connected with the UDF.”

The organisation expected the “worst excesses” of the “new deal” to be manifested in the months to come and, assuming the UDF was not banned, he said, it would continue to give guidance to affiliated organisations in the “fight” against the new dispensation — Sapa.
Govt won't give Meer a passport

Mercury Reporter

Dr Farouk Meer, a senior vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, has been refused a passport for the fifth time, it was disclosed yesterday.

He said he had applied for a passport to attend a medical conference in Ireland, but he now had to cancel his trip.

He had recently applied for a passport to go to London as a representative of the NIC leaders taking refuge in the British Consulate in Durban to seek support for them and the campaign against detention without trial, but he had also been refused on that occasion, he claimed.

NIC executive member Thumba Pillay said the refusal was another example of 'the apartheid government's absolute fear' of its opponents.

'This should be an indicator to the world, particularly the United Nations and Britain, that the key spokesman of the NIC and UDF on the consulate's sit-in is being deliberately hamstrung from travelling abroad and putting across the case of the six and other detainees.'

This was also an indication of the uselessness of the presence of the Hendricks and Rejhanisis on the Cabinet. They must now take joint responsibility with the white Government for denying Dr Meer the freedom to travel, he said.
Unionist refused passport for Egypt

Mail Reporter

VETERAN trade unionist, Mr Philip Dlamini, has been prevented, from attending an international labour meeting in Cairo after the Department of Internal Affairs refused him the necessary endorsement on his passport.

Mr Dlamini, who is Secretary-General of the internationally recognised and accredited South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (SABMAWU) is allowed to travel only to Zimbabwe and the United States.

He was to have left for Cairo on Saturday to deliver a paper at a seminar organised by the Africa Region of the Post Telecommunications and Telegraphs International (PTTI) which begins today.

Another union official, Miss Cathy Monyane, will deliver the paper on his behalf.

Mr Dlamini, whose name came under international spotlight in 1983 when he led over 10,000 Johannesburg City Council employees to a strike, was first refused a passport in August that year. He was given no reason for the refusal.

He reapplied for a passport in 1981 to attend the annual congress of the Public Service International (FSI) in Singapore. His request was again refused without reason.

The department also refused him a passport to attend a three-day seminar of the Africa Region of FSI in Zimbabwe last month.

However, a few days later, he was granted an international passport which was valid for six months.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs was not available for comment.
Issel jailed for breaking banning order

Court Reporter

JOHNNY Issel, jailed for breaking his banning order by visiting Transkei without permission, told Wynberg Magistrate's Court that no argument or jail sentence would convince him he had committed a crime.

Issel, 36, of Denchworth Street, Belgravia, was yesterday sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, half of which was conditionally suspended for two years, for visiting the Transkei last December without the permission of the chief magistrate of Wynberg, so violating one of the terms of the order.

Addressing the court in mitigation, Issel said: "My decision was that in no way could I be an accomplice to my own degradation. To adhere to these prohibitions would have made me sub-human."

"NOT AN OFFENCE"

"When I left I did not think of it as an offence."

He added: "My question is: Who must I turn to when the minister cannot be compelled to give reasons; when there is no possibility that any court can set aside the banning order?"

Issel said he had been under banning orders for eight years and eight months and had spent 19 months in detention.

"The curtailment of one's right to life and liberty in such a harsh form should surely be explained in no unclear terms," he said.

DISPUTED BANNING ORDER

Issel did not dispute that he left the Wynberg magisterial district. He pleaded not guilty because he "placed the banning order itself in dispute."

In cross-examination he conceded that in a few cases he had been granted exemption to the order. He cited instances when he was not allowed to visit his sick mother in Worcester.

"The most painful experience was when she eventually died," he said. "Representations were made on my behalf to be allowed to bury my mother, but I was once again confronted with an arbitrary refusal."

Sentencing Issel, the magistrate, Mr A P Potzre said: "You have shown no remorse here, but one can understand that in the light of your encounters with the South African security police."

"But the offence is a serious one and you will have to realise you simply have to obey the laws of the country whether you agree with them or not."
Meer told no passport to Dublin

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN. — The administration for Indian Own Affairs has refused Dr Farouk Meer, acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, a passport to travel to Dublin.

Dr Meer applied several months ago for a passport to attend the mid-August bicentenary celebrations at the medical school at which he studied, the Royal College of Surgeons.

Last week he received a single sentence letter, dated October 12 and signed on behalf of the Director-General of the administration, Dr James Gilliland, telling him his passport had been refused.

Meanwhile Dr Farouk revealed yesterday that the NIC was working on several new initiatives to end the sit-in stalemate of the three fighting who have spent nearly seven weeks in the British consulate in Durban.

But he did not want to give details of these initiatives yesterday.

Since a British Government directive seven days ago forbidding the three men — Mr Billy Nair, Mr Paul David and Mr Archie Gamede — access to their lawyers and families, Dr Meer has been the only person to have regular access to them in his capacity as their personal doctor.
Meer slates Rajbansi over passport refusal

DURBAN — Dr Farook Meer, acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, has been refused a passport to travel to Dublin by the Administration for Indian Own Affairs. He applied several months ago for a passport to attend the celebrations of the Royal College of Surgeons, where he studied.

Last week, he received a single sentence letter, dated October 12 and signed on behalf of the director-general of the administration, Dr James Gilliland, telling him his passport had been refused.

The letter read: “I regret to inform you that your travel application has been unsuccessful.”

On receipt of the letter, he had challenged Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers’ Council in the House of Delegates, on the decision and had asked for reasons. Mr Rajbansi’s reply had been that it was not his decision.

“This is hardly a reply one expects from a Cabinet Minister. It means he is quite happy with the decision,” Dr Meer said. — Sapa.
Passports not own affair

Political Correspondent

The granting or refusal of passports remained the prerogative of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and was not an "own affair," the Chief Director of Citizen Matters, Mr J L Pretorius, confirmed yesterday.

Confusion was created by reports yesterday stating that Dr Farouk Meer, acting-president of the Natal Indian Congress, had been refused a passport to travel to Dublin by the Administration for Indian Own Affairs.

Last week Dr Meer received notification signed on behalf of the director-general of the administration.

Mr Pretorius said yesterday that the notification had come on "own affairs" office paper merely because the passport had been handed in at the old Indian Affairs office, which now falls under own affairs.

The change was merely one of administrative procedure and the office of the Minister of Home Affairs continued to be responsible for any decision on the granting or withholding of passports, he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs confirmed yesterday that "the granting of passports could never be an own affair."
Tshwete not a prohibited immigrant

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Border branch of the United Democratic Front, Mr Steve Tshwete, has not been declared a prohibited immigrant.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria, Mr Wessels Marais, said yesterday that Mr Tshwete’s visa exemption had been withdrawn.

“His exemption from obtaining a visa to enter South Africa and his exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary resident permit have been withdrawn.”

Mr Marais said the effect of this would be that Mr Tshwete would have to obtain the prior approval of the department before he could enter the Republic.

“Mr Tshwete can make an application through the embassy at Bisho if he wishes to enter South Africa.”

Asked if Mr Tshwete would be prevented from working in the Republic, Mr Marais said that “any application would be considered on merit and in the light of the motivation for it.”

Mr Tshwete is employed by a firm of attorneys in the King William’s Town. He commutes from his home at Peeton in Ciskei.

A spokesman for the firm of attorneys said Mr Tshwete had been deprived of his livelihood.

“As matters are now Mr Tshwete must languish at Peeton — far from his place of work.”

He said he would try everything in his power to “get Mr Tshwete back to work.”

The spokesman, who may not be identified for professional reasons, said Mr Tshwete was diligent and always prepared to work. The vacancy would be difficult to fill, he said.

He added that Mr Tshwete was still employed by his firm, but was unable to go to work.

Mr Tshwete is the third person in the area to be prohibited from entering South Africa without a visa. The others are Mr Charles Ngakula, of Mount Cokes, and Mr Malusi Mpumila, of Zwelitsha. — DBR
"TSHWETE'S BANISHMENT WILL NOT BREAK HIM!"

FORMER Robben Island prisoner and UDF Border chairperson Steve Tshwete has been banished to the Ciskei and declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa.

Mr Tshwete, from Peektan near King William's Town, received a registered letter on his 46th birthday telling him about his banishment.

The letter, signed by Director-General M J Green, stated that Mr Tshwete needed a visa before he could enter South Africa.

"I have to inform you that your exemption from the visa requirements as laid down in Section 40 (1) (E) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act of 1972 has been withdrawn," the letter said.

Speaking from his home soon after receiving the letter, Mr Tshwete said nothing — even the order would not stop him from his commitment to liberation.

He said: "The order itself is a clear indication that the so-called new deal is a farce.

"South Africa is my country. I cannot be declared an immigrant in the country of my birth."

Mr Tshwete was jailed for 15 years on Robben Island in 1964 for his political activities. When he was released in 1979, he was elected Border Rugby Union secretary.

He was a teacher from 1980 to 1983 and was detained for four months by Ciskei cops.

Last week, security cops searched his house for more than an hour before they took him away for questioning.

UDF publicity secretary Trevor Manuel said he was deeply disturbed by Mr Tshwete's banishment because it would deny him the right to earn a livelihood and would place him at the "mercy of the Scourts".

"Steve is a person of indomitable spirit. His disentainment will not break him; nor will it deter the Border region from fighting the injustices of the South African Government," he said.

He said banishment, detentions and bannings would not bring peace to the country.

"These acts only serve to anger our people and take South Africa on a collision course," said Mr Manuel.
PORT ELIZABETH:—The Border chairman of the United Democratic Front, Mr. Stephen Vukile Tshwete, has applied for an interdict against the Minister of Home Affairs following an order which had effectively precluded his right to live in South Africa.

Judgment was reserved by Mr Justice Jones, in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown.

Mr. Ian Farlam, SC, appearing for Mr. Tshwete, said it was clear that the matter was of "extreme urgency" as Mr. Tshwete could not travel from his home to work without leaving and re-entering the Republic.

Mr. Tshwete had been ordered by the minister to apply for a visa if he wished to enter the country.

Mr. Farlam further argued that since Mr. Tshwete had been living in South Africa before Ciskei was granted independence, he had not lost his South African nationality.

He conceded that Mr. Tshwete had lost his South African citizenship.

A control industrial technician in the service of the Department of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure of the Republic of Ciskei, Mr. Johann Beard, said in an affidavit that the area in which Mr. Tshwete resided was part of South Africa.
Govt withdraws Seoka’s passport

THE PASSPORT of the Reverend Joe Seoka, president of the Insurance Assurance and Allied Workers’ Union, has been withdrawn by the Government.

Rev Seoka, who is also in the Azanian People’s Organisation Labour Secretariat, was due to travel to New Zealand and Australia next month at the invitation of labour movements. He told The SOWETAN yesterday that he received a letter from the Department of Home Affairs informing him that his application for the renewal of his passport had been rejected. No reasons for the rejection were stated.
A house-warming party by UDF Border chairman Steve Tshwete, who has been banished to the Ciskei, was banned by the Zwelitsha magistrate last weekend.

The banning order was served on the Tshwete family a day after he had been visited by Ciskei security police.

The order prohibited a house-warming party at Mr Tshwete's new R250,000 house in Peelton near King William's Town — because it would "endanger" public peace and national security.

Friends who came from as far as Cape Town to celebrate with the former Robben Island prisoner were forced to return home without a party.

An angry Mr Tshwete said: "I told everybody that I would have a house-warming party — I never thought it could be deemed a security risk."

Mr Tshwete served 15 years on Robben Island for his political activities. He is presently appealing against his banishment to the Ciskei.

He had been employed as a clerk for a firm of attorneys in King William's Town when he was banished. He resigned a day after he was served with restriction orders.
Arrest of reporter ordered.

EAST LONDON — An arrest warrant was issued by Mr. P. S. Sauerman in the Magistrate's Court here today after a freelance journalist, Mr. Charles Ngakula, failed to appear. Return date was set as December 12.

Mr. Ngakula, a Ciskeian citizen, was to appear on a charge of being a prohibited immigrant. He appeared first on September 27.

His bail of R200 was provisionally set aside today. His attorney, Mr. Hinga Swiza, said he had received a message that Mr. Ngakula was indisposed, but later visited his home to find nobody knew his whereabouts.
TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING

1983 - 1984
Dr Naude is still on Government's list of banned

Today it will be a year since Dr Beyers Naude, the former director of the banned Christian Institute, started his second term under banning orders. Banned for a five-year term six years ago, it was generally believed his banning orders would not be renewed last year.

But Dr Naude, a former Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) member who later joined the (black) NGK in Africa, was served with a further three-year banning order on October 28 last year.

Following widespread petitions at the time, the terms of Dr Naude's banning orders were eased somewhat in December last year and amended to allow him, among other things, to attend social gatherings of more than one person.

In July this year, when the Minister of Law and Order lifted banning orders on scores of people, Dr Naude remained on the list of 10 people still restricted. He has repeatedly turned down the opportunity to give evidence in front of the board of review into bannings.

Much diplomatic representation took place on his behalf, as well as from churches, political and other organizations within South Africa. Most recently, at the instigation of author James Michener, other prominent American writers and publishers appealed against Dr Naude's continued banning.

In this context, it is important to highlight the support of so many South Africans who were prepared to voice their shame that a man of the calibre of Dr Naude should remain on the banned list in South Africa," says Professor Albert Geyser.

Together with Mrs Evelyn Cresswell, Professor Geyser organised a petition to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange earlier this year, collecting almost 10,000 signatures. Mr. Le Grange acknowledged receipt of the petition in April this year, promising his "necessary attention in due course".

But more than six months have passed and they have not received any response from the Minister. Professor Geyser and Mrs Cresswell say this week in a letter to The Star.
Star editor tells court of ‘maze of statutes’

JOHANNESBURG. —

Newsmen had to keep abreast of a veritable maze of statutes prohibiting the publication of classified information, the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Mr Tyson, who is charged in terms of the Internal Security Act, is alleged to have quoted the president of the African National Congress, a banned person, on September 6 without the permission of the Minister.

Mr Tyson is charged in three capacities: as a representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company; as editor of The Star, and in his personal capacity. He pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, was handed a statement by Mr Tyson in which he admitted Mr Oliver Tambo was quoted in The Star on September 6.

Banned person

Mr Tyson also admitted he was aware Mr Tambo was a banned person and could not be quoted.

He told the court he did not know of the report before it came in and before it appeared in the newspaper.

The report in The Star emanated from Amsterdam and was sent to The Star from its London bureau.

The volume of news received by The Star from its news services and its bureaux was amongst the largest in the country, a number of foreign bureaux that must be among the largest in the world and lifting rights from 14 major international publications.

“The Star has the largest newsroom in the country, a number of foreign bureaux that must be among the largest in the world and lifting rights from 14 major international publications.

“In addition to this, in this country there was a news service from the Argus newspapers in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, Kimberley and Bloemfontein as well as a Sapa news service,” he said.

An average of three-quarters of a million words were processed daily, which amounted to ten average novels.

Although The Star had an elaborate system to check for anything illegal published, it was impossible for the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and the editor to read every bit of news that went into the newspaper.

“We do not require our reporters in the field to censor themselves and to make judgments which should be made by the newspaper in regard to prohibited material,” said Mr Tyson.

“We don’t see how any newspaper can operate without being able to select its news. We don’t see how we can oblige the code of conduct as stipulated by the Media Council to publish fair and balanced news without having access to the news.

“The Star specifically requires all news, whether censored or not, be sent,” he said.

Ethics

Mr Tyson said The Star’s code of ethics to its readers was that it would publish all the news and notify the reader whether it had to censors any item of news because of the statutes.

There were over 100 laws prohibiting publication of classified information and journalists on The Star were constantly instructed about these laws.

A handbook containing all the major laws affecting journalists was circulated and extraordinary measures were taken to keep the list of persons who could not be quoted up to date.

A report considered sensitive was usually marked for the “editor’s attention”.

The route such a report would take was that it would first go to the composing copy editor, then to the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and then the editor.

“It would be exceptional to refer sensitive material to myself. This report was not referred to me and I would not have expected it to be referred to me,” Mr Tyson said.

Mr Tyson said he was proud to admit that it was the first time in his knowledge that The Star was charged with contravening the Internal Security Act, but he was “surprised at this clean record because the law is so difficult.”

He had not requested the article and only became aware that it was published when somebody mentioned it at a meeting that afternoon.

There was nothing I could have done to prevent publication of that article in the first edition.

“There was an extraordinary shortage of production staff that day, with seven people either ill or on leave, and we were under extreme pressure to produce the newspaper,” he said.

Mr Tyson said that he had subsequently seen an SATV programme in which the same subject was covered at great length. Various ANC representatives were quoted in the programme and the pictures of some of their leaders, including Mr Tambo, were shown.

Cross-examined by Mr B D Groen, Mr Tyson said the report published that day was withdrawn because it broke the law.

“No one person could check everything that goes into a newspaper. We do not have time,” he said.

Re-examined by Mr Cilliers, Mr Tyson said the people in the line from the copytaster to himself on that day, were competent to do the job.

As Editor he was responsible for the news and it was not possible for him to edit the whole newspaper. He was responsible for the quality and standard of the newspaper and its direction.

“There are no grounds for believing it was a deliberate mistake.”

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mr Tyson said he had seen the story there would have been no direct quotes by Oliver Tambo and nothing attributed to a banned person.

“The information in the report could have been published without quoting Oliver Tambo,” Mr Tyson said.

The case was adjourned to January 31.
Two SWA detainees are freed, then restricted

By TONY WEAVER
Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Two employees of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) were released from 110 days in Security Police detention this week — and immediately placed under limited house arrest.

Mr Gregor Makgona and Mr Rahimne Wa Rahimne were detained on September 29 last year at the CCN’s offices, where they are employed as community workers of the churches’ English Language Project.

The two men, who are both members of SWAPO’s Windhoek branch, staged a one-week hunger strike while in detention in protest against their incarceration.

On their release on Wednesday, restriction orders in terms of security Proclamation AG 26 were imposed on them. This means they may not travel beyond the confines of the Windhoek magisterial district and may not leave their homes between 8pm and 6am.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Security Police on homes of restricted people.

In a statement yesterday, the two men said: “This whole country is in the grip of South Africa. You come out of a small cell to find yourself inside a bigger one.”

South West Africa had become a police state and was under occupation by a foreign country, and their release made little difference. They said they did not know why they were detained, and “we found incarceration for days on end to be satanic solitary confinement.”

Two other SWAPO members, Mr Marco Hausiku and Mr Joseph Usaha, were also released from detention recently.

Mr Hausiku alleged in an interview this week with the Windhoek Advertiser that he was assaulted by the Security Police when he was detained on November 13 last year.

The chief of Security Police in SWAPO, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said he had no knowledge of the incident, and if it had happened, it was contrary to standing instructions issued to policemen.
Judgment on 'slip up' soon

JOHANNESBURG. — The State did not press in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday for the conviction of the editor of the Star newspaper in his personal capacity for quoting the leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo.

The prosecutor, Mr B. Groen, said this in an address during the resumed trial in which Mr. Harvey Tyson is charged in three capacities under a law which allows no option of a fine.

He is charged under the Internal Security Act in his capacity as representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, as Editor of the Star, and in his personal capacity, for quoting Mr. Tambo, president of the ANC, on September 6.

Mr. Groen said Mr. Tyson had discharged the onus of proving he had not been negligent.

The prosecutor told the court he would press for a conviction of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company which had published, or helped publish, the article.

Mr. Groen said Mr. Tyson had admitted there had been a "slip-up" in publishing the report, which indicated that there had been negligence on the part of a person "unknown to the State."

"The unknown persons referred to in the charge sheet are merely puppets of the company," said Mr. Groen.

The hearing was adjourned to February 13 for judgment by Mr. Justice F. Strydom on all three issues. — Sapa
12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons have left the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Twelve persons.

(b) None.
Press requests to quote Mrs Mandela refused

Political Correspondent
THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has turned down all requests from newspapers and the SABC to quote the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela on her recent meeting with British film-maker Sir Richard Attenborough.

The SABC has alleged that Sir Richard discussed with her the making of a film to bolster the image of the African National Congress.

He, in turn, accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting.

"OVERHEARD"
In terms of her banning order, Mrs Mandela is confined to the black township at Brandfort and may not meet more than one person at a time. She may not be quoted by newspapers.

The SABC allegations were based on what was said to have been overheard from outside her house.

When The Argus approached the Minister today for permission to quote Mrs Mandela, this was refused.
ARGUS CO Fined R100 for quoting Tambo

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was acquitted in the Magistrate’s Court here yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act by publishing a statement by the banned ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, on September 6.

He was fined R100 as a representative of the Argus Company which was found vicariously responsible for the illegally published report.

The law allows only a jail sentence, but as a company cannot be jailed, a fine becomes permissible.

‘Wide net’

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, said in his judgment that the Internal Security Act cast “a very wide net” and was difficult to comply with in the running of a daily newspaper.

He said Mr Tyson had shown the court he had not been negligent...

“Mr Tyson, on the available evidence, did not take part in the offence. It was a workshop situation where responsible people had to edit a large volume of overnight articles.”

Mr Strydom said Mr Tyson had given evidence that there had been a shortage of staff on that day because of illness and leave.

Mr Tyson had replaced the absentee staff with people who were responsible and qualified and had recalled a senior staff member from leave. He had said in evidence that these people had brought out a good paper.

“The court agrees the report was not of an inflammatory nature,” Mr Strydom said.

‘Minefield’

Arguing in mitigation, Mr S A Cillier, SC, for the Argus Company, said the newspaper worked in a “veritable minefield” to stay within the provisions of the act. There were about 100 other laws affecting publication.

The newspaper knew the law extremely well.

The question was: What was within the law? It had to be on guard against so many kinds of transgressions, that in producing three editions daily, the task of staying within all these laws bordered on the impossible.

The newspaper’s record was extremely good and it was almost unbelievable there had not been a single previous conviction against it in this regard.

Mr Cillier said there was “nothing in the report that could in any way endanger the security of the State”.

“It appeared in the first edition but was taken out of two later editions and this reflected on the diligence of the staff,” he said.

Mr Cillier said the background to the publication of the report was a suggestion over the radio that the SABC was trying to interview Mr Tambo, obviously with permission.

The reporter must have anticipated permission would be granted by the Minister to quote Mr Tambo.

SATV

“What fortified his report was that it was subsequently published with permission of the Minister in a screened interview with Mr Tambo by SATV and thus given the widest possible exposure.”

Mr Cillier suggested the company be cautioned and discharged.

Mr B Groen, the prosecutor, said he could not agree the report was trivial.

“Mr Tambo has a following and if a report of this type appears in a daily newspaper, they would say ‘poor Mr Tambo, he cannot be quoted’.”

“This could create a lot of difficulty,” he said. “This report was despicable.” — Sapa
The gag is off, but still I am not free

A poignant article by Johannesburg journalist Joe Thloelo, recently released by the Appeal Court after serving more than a year of a 2½-year sentence resulting from possession of a booklet

IT is a little painful, but oh, the relief of getting the gag yanked off my face. Relief and a flood of thoughts: backwards, forwards, a jumble, forward, backwards, a whirl...

The night of January 27—28, 1981. There is a violent knock at the door of my home in Pimville. It must be the security police. I know. These knocks have punctuated my life since I was a teenager. What is it this time?

They were delivering a banning order — the sticking plaster that was to seal my lips for 36 months.

Somewhere, some faceless people had held a trial in which I was accused, in my absence, and they had found me guilty and the two white young men in my living room were delivering a copy of the judgment.

I had been found guilty of “engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order.”

Did they know what they were doing when they robbed me of my voice? Did they know the effect it would have on me, the damned frustration?

Silence in court. If you will not respect this court, you will get into serious trouble already. Silence. What for? An eternity of questions.

The frequent knocks. At night. Weekends. Weekdays. Who is this man? Don’t you know you are not supposed to get visitors? He has come to visit my wife and children, not me. We came to see if you are still okay. Where is your friend Phil? When last did you see him...

More than a year later, the night of June 23—24. That knock again, dammit. This time all my doors and windows are rapped, I open one door and before I know what is happening there is a crowd streaming in through both the front and back doors.

They take me away and this time they take me to court. They believe they have, at last, found evidence to convict me in court on four charges of terrorism, alternatively of furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the Pan Africanist Congress, and of possession of a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

But I have to wait in solitary confinement for five months before I am brought to court.

In the end I am found guilty of furthering the aims of the PAC by collecting literature published by them. The literature I was supposed to have collected was one booklet. Four of us are found guilty: Sipho Mazolo and Nhlakanipho Sibanda are sent to jail for three years, Sipho Ngebo and I for two and a half years.

Those responsible for putting us in court claim to believe certain things:

- That justice must be seen to be done.
- That a man is innocent until he is proved guilty in a court of law.
- That a man cannot be punished by the law until he has been proved guilty.

The 36 months that have gone by have been, for me, a mockery of these beliefs. They also mocked generations of their ancestors who fought for a simple principle — that no man is obliged to obey a law he did not make.

On a technicality I am now free. The Appeal Court found that the law under which I was convicted had not yet become law when I was supposed to have committed the “crime.”

I have had a steady stream of journalists coming to see me since I was released on Friday, January 18 — irony — and they have all asked one question: How were you treated?

How do you answer a question that should not have been asked in the first place?

It is as incredible as asking two children how they felt when they woke and found that their father was gone, for reasons they still cannot understand; as ridiculous as asking my wife how she felt without her husband, or how my parents felt with their unbound bars.

A legitimate question will be about the hundreds of friends here and abroad who expressed their sympathy, who supported my family and the Argus Company which kept me on the payroll throughout the ordeal.

To these I say thank you. If I were to write a book, it would not express my gratitude, so the two words are all.

Back to the pain of tearing the gag away. It might be off me, but I cannot forget the MhalaTseputse, out there, frustrated by their gag, dying to make their contribution to our society.

I cannot forget the wealth of talent that is rotting away on Robben Island and other jails when it should be productively employed out here helping to transform our present society to one that is free of oppression and exploitation.

I feel the pain of tearing the gag away when I realise that fate is playing a sadistic trick on me. I am still not free — THEY have merely lengthened the chain, not removed it. THEY can pull it in again any time they feel like doing it.

And the future? I will continue in the roll to which I have dedicated myself: showing up and fighting injustice and exploitation wherever I see them. Victims have no other choice.
123. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 1A(1) and (b) section 20(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) 11.

(ii) and (iii) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Section 18(1)—None.
Section 20(1)—12.

Official visits

139. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Defence:
drawn and (iii) expired in 1983; if so, how many in each case:

(2) whether any notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) No, this section had been repealed with effect from 2 July 1982.

(ii) No, but in the instance of two persons the notices are by virtue of the provisions of section 73(2) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, deemed to be withdrawn with effect from 2 July 1983.

(iii) No.

(b) (i) No, this section had been repealed with effect from 2 July 1982.

(ii) No, but in the instance of 63 persons the notices are by virtue of the provisions of section 73(2) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, deemed to be withdrawn with effect from 2 July 1983.

(iii) Yes, thirteen.

(2) No.

Official visits

130. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether he paid any official visits abroad in 1983; if so, what (a) were the
FIRST NATIVE AMERICANS IN 25 YEARS

The first Native American to be registered as a U.S. citizen will be honored in a special ceremony on June 14. The event will take place at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

The ceremony will mark the 25th anniversary of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), which was established in 1991 to protect the rights of Native Americans. The organization has been instrumental in securing recognition for Native American nations and their languages, cultures, and traditions.

In 1996, Congress passed the Native American Religious Freedom Act, which guarantees Native Americans the right to practice their religious beliefs. This legislation was a significant victory for Native American rights and helped to establish the foundation for NARF's work.

The ceremony will feature speeches from NARF leaders and special guests, as well as performances by Native American artists. The event will be broadcast live on the Internet and also available for viewing on television.

Join NARF in celebrating this important milestone in the fight for Native American rights. Together, we can continue to work towards a future where Native American voices are heard and respected.

MORE

For more information on NARF and their work, please visit their website at www.narf.org.

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FORCES HILL TWO SWAP

The White House in Cape Town today

For news from South Africa, please visit the website of the South African News Agency (SANA) at www.sana.co.za.
Most misunderstood man in S Africa?

A BUILDING contractor who claims to be "the most misunderstood man in South Africa" has had another clash with the authorities.

Mr David Gasa has had to cancel a free trip to Iran because his application for a passport was turned down.

This is the latest development in an ongoing battle Mr Gasa claims to have had with the authorities since 1976 when he was detained.

He said this week he had no idea why he was considered a "threat".

"The Government thinks I'm something I am not," he said. "I must be the most misunderstood man in South Africa," Mr Gasa said at his Umhlali, Durban, home where he runs a modest building business.

His first clash with officials, he said, was in the wake of the nationwide riots and protests that rocked South Africa in 1976.

Banned

"At the time I was running a small but profitable business making school uniforms. I also founded and was chairman of the Umhlali Residents Association, because of my interest in the community," he said.

Mr Gasa was detained together with several other community leaders and kept in detention for nearly a year.

"There was very little trouble in Umhlali in 1976 but township, but still the authorities seem to think I am a threat," he complained.

Mr Gasa's banning order was lifted last year and he began to work as a building contractor.

"I was happy to be living normally again and thought my running battle with the Government was over."

Early this year Mr Gasa received an invitation from the Iranian Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Johannesburg to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the Swiss Embassy's counsellor, Dr Marcus Kaler, the Swiss Embassy took over the "maintenance and protection" of Iranian interests in South Africa in 1976.

Thrilled

Mr Gasa explained: "I received a phone call, followed by a written invitation, from a member of the Swiss Embassy saying they had heard about me and would like me to attend the celebrations."

"I was thrilled at the idea. I have never travelled before and this was a chance for a free trip to a foreign country," he said.

But Mr Gasa's application for a passport was turned down by the Department of Internal Affairs.

"Once again no reasons were given. They simply said my application had been unsuccessful and refunded the R10 I sent to them for passport fees," Mr Gasa said.

But Mr Gasa said he would keep applying for a passport because his application had already been invited to next year's anniversary celebrations in Iran, although he had no idea why.

"I feel humiliated and confused - if only the Government would tell me what they have against me, I might be able to do something about it," he said.
11 704 black people banished since 1927

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— A total of 11 704 black people have been banished under the Black Administration Act since its inception in 1927.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) that orders had been served on 194 individuals and four groups — comprising 11 508 people — in terms of the law.

Dr Koornhof said that on March 10 this year three individuals and two groups — comprising 1 116 and 2 382 people — were still subject to these orders.

Mrs Suzman explained afterwards that banishment orders were authorized by the State President and were not subject to any review by the courts, although they had to be reported to Parliament.

"This used to be a weapon frequently used by the government to remove so-called troublemakers," she said.
‘Halt removals and release detainees’

Parliamentary Staff

A FREEZE on all removals, the release of detainees and the removal of banning orders on people like Beyers Naude would help to re-admit South Africa into the Western community of nations, Mrs Helen Suzman (PPP Houghton) told the Assembly.

Speaking during the Budget debate, she said the disinvestment campaign abroad benefited greatly from announcements on mass removals.

Referring to punitive measures against South Africa which are under consideration in the United States, she said they would certainly be approved if the Government announced schemes like the one made last week about shifting about 200,000 people from Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa to Khayelitsha.

If these punitive measures were passed, life annual general meetings and with unfavourable publicity it was found not worth the risk.

“It is not possible to know just how much new investment has been diverted from South Africa because of this hassle factor, but I have no doubt it is considerable and has had a telling effect on our economic growth rate,” she said.

“I cannot emphasise enough that nothing is more conducive to further isolation as forced removals, denationalisation of homelands citizens, arbitrary arrests, bannings and detentions without trial.

“And nothing would be more effective in blunting the cutting edge of all those organisations working for punitive measures against the Republic than a freeze on all removals, release of detainees and removal of the banning orders on Beyers Naude, Winnie Mandela and others.”
**Doctor Ramphela going home**

DR MAMPHELE Ramphela (right), close friend of former black consciousness leader Steve Biko, whose six year banning order was lifted in June last year, has been offered a post at a Port Elizabeth hospital.

Dr J Clark, Senior Superintendent of the Livingstone Hospital, announced this week that Dr Ramphela had been accepted for an appointment at the hospital, writes MONO BADELA.

Dr Clark said the Livingstone Hospital was awaiting acceptance from her. If she did accept the offer, she would probably start work from July 1.

Dr Ramphela, a founder of the black consciousness movement with Steve Biko, ran a self-help project with Biko and others as part of the Black Community Programmes until the programme was banned in the 1977 Government crackdown on black consciousness organisation leaders.

Dr Ramphela was voted the 1983 Woman of the Year for organising the building of a clinic for 50 000 people at Lenyenye in the Northern Transvaal, while she was banned.
ABOUT 5 000 jobs will be provided within a few weeks when a start is made on building Khayelitsha, says Mr Franko Maritz, chairman of the Western Cape Development Board.

Khayelitsha is the township planned to house 250 000 black people on the False Bay coast — a project which will give a steady supply of work to the construction industry in the Western Cape for the next 12 or 13 years.

Mr Maritz, who pointed out that the industry was now entering a downturn, said in an interview this week about 5 000 artisans and labourers would be employed on the site within a few weeks on the first phase of building 5 000 houses and installing services.

Many of them would be black people, including members of the 300 families already living on the site in temporary huts.

Construction was due to start at the beginning of this month but at the beginning of this week tenders had still not been awarded.

Higher tenders

Officials admitted the reason was that tenders submitted by contracting firms were much higher than they had expected.

They were "of the order of R80 million or R70 million."

Project director Mr L A Rautl said: "We want the work done in a hurry and, unfortunately, if you ask firms to do something in a short time the price you are asked to pay goes up."

Mr Maritz, who took over as chairman of the board last year, said the reason for haste in building the first phase was that "homes are urgently needed for the black people living in the Western Cape who are living in temporary accommodation."

"You cannot provide homes without services. I could not live with a situation in which people were asked to move into houses without shops, schools and a clinic.

"Two schools have already been completed and more than 500 children are going to them.

"Schools are essential because the first phase of Khayelitsha, due to be completed by the end of this year, will accommodate 5 000 families and that could easily mean 15 000 children."

Steady work

After the first phase Khayelitsha would provide a steady supply of work for the construction industry with 5 000 homes to be built every year, with neighbourhood shopping centres and other amenities.

There would eventually be a city centre, similar to that in Mitchells Plain, with supermarkets and cinemas, and beach facilities were planned.

The first 5 000 houses would have three rooms, one with a flush toilet and tap and another with a sink.

These "core houses" with 27 sq m of floor space were designed so that more rooms could be added by tenants as they could afford them, built with concrete blocks and other materials obtained from a resources centre on the site, where technical advice on building would also be available.

Each plot would include space for parking a car and although the first houses would be built without electricity because they would be occupied by people in the subeconemic group, gas would be laid in readiness for installing it later when tenants became more affluent.

To Page 18.
European and US honours for Beyers Naude

Religion Reporter

GERMAN, American and Dutch organisations have invited Dr CF Beyers Naude, the banned former Ned Gerref Kerk theologian, to visit Europe this month — on the eve of the European tour by the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha.

He has been invited to be a guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an interchurch fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration.

It was at Barmen, near Wuppertal, in 1934 that the Confessing Churches came together to declare their opposition to the racist policies of Adolph Hitler and to oppose political interference in matters of theology.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of a Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984.

The foundation said its medals honoured those who lives gave meaning to Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech in 1941: “Freedom of speech and expression ... freedom of every person to worship God in his own way ... freedom from want ... freedom from fear ... everywhere in the world.”

The foundation wrote: “The trustees of this award believe that your integrity, courage and total life example reflect the true definition of those objectives which President Roosevevt described in seeking freedom of worship.

“Recipients of the award include Harry Truman, John F Kennedy, General George Marshall, Adlai Stevenson and Eleanor Roosevelt.”

The first non-American recipient was Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Other Freedom of Religion awards will be made to Lutheran Bishop Werner Leich, who organised a programme commemorating the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther’s birth; Norwegian actress Liv Ulman, for her work among children in refugee camps (Freedom from Want; Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary general of the United Nations (Freedom from Fear); and Amnesty International for its programme to abolish torture (Freedom of Speech).
Naude not allowed European, US trip

THE banned former Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk theologian, Dr C F Beyers Naude, has been refused permission to visit Europe and the United States.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in a statement in Cape Town in which he released the contents of a letter sent by him to Dr Naude recently.

The minister said he was compelled to release this correspondence in view of reports in afternoon newspapers yesterday that Dr Naude had been invited overseas and that correspondence to the theologian relating to this had been released to the media.

Theologian

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district in terms of provisions of the Internal Security Act.

In his letter to Dr Naude, the minister said that after careful consideration of his application, he could not see his way clear to grant permission for the theologian to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district to go abroad.

He pointed out, however, that the Review Board had recommended last year that Dr Naude's restriction provisions be eased and that he had accepted this.

The Review Board was totally independent of the Executive Authority, consisting of an experienced Supreme Court judge, as chairman, a retired regional court president and a senior practising attorney.

"I want to give you the assurance that in your case I will be prepared to implement any recommendation the Review Board may make regarding you," Mr Le Grange wrote.

Invitations

Dr Naude had refused to make submissions to the Review Board when it last reviewed his case, but the minister urged him in the letter to do so at present if he should feel the board would justify the withdrawal or easing of the present restrictions on him.

According to reports, German, United States and Dutch organisations have invited Dr Naude to visit them later this month.

He was to have been guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration against the racist policies of Adolf Hitler and political interference in theological matters.

Meanwhile, hi at the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of the Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984. — Sapa
SUZMAN CONTESTS BAN ON NAUDES' OVERSEAS TRIP

(323) 492-3222

The internationl Court of Justice, in a ruling of

the Permanent Court of Arbitration, has held that the

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of

the Crime of Genocide is applicable to the case of

the United Kingdom.

In the judgment, the Court stated that the

Convention does not require a finding of

genocide before a state can be held liable for

violation of the Convention. The Court also

ruled that the United Kingdom is liable for

violating the Convention.

The United Kingdom has appealed the

judgment to the International Court of

Justice. The appeal will be heard in

April.

SUZMAN CONTESTS BAN ON NAUDES' OVERSEAS TRIP
Mrs Mandela can visit injured daughter

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the life-
long imprisoned leader
of the African National
Congress, Nelson Man-
dela, was granted a spe-
cial permit yesterday to
leave her Brandfort
home in the Free State
and to travel to Soweto
to visit their seriously
injured daughter Zinzi.

Zinzi Mandela was in-
jured in a car accident
in Zone 10, Meadow-
lands in Soweto, just
after midnight yester-
day and was taken with
five other people to the
Baragwanath Hospital.

Mrs Mandela, who is
banned in terms of the
Internal Security Act
and confined to Brand-
fort, at first received a
permit from the Brand-
fort magistrate, Mr J H
Meyer, stipulating that
she would have to live
in the R99-a-night Carl-
ton Hotel in Johannes-
burg, in spite of the fact
that she owns a house in
Soweto.

Zinzi Mandela, who
works at the Institute of
Race Relations on the
Operation Hunger pro-
ject, lives in the house
with her two small chil-
dren — a seven-month-
old baby son and a
three-year-old daughter
— who are in need of
care.

The Carlton Hotel
provision was opposed
by her attorney, Mr Is-
mam Ayob, and later
yesterday afternoon Mr
Meyer said Mrs Mandela
would be allowed to
stay in her house in
Orlando West.

Mr Meyer said the
conditions of her permit
were that she could stay
at the house and visit
her daughter in hospital
and travel between
these two destinations.
He said she would be
able to stay in Soweto
until June 14 and that
she would not be al-
lowed visitors.

However, Mr Ayob
said yesterday that in
terms of her most recent
banning order she could
receive visitors.He had
not yet seen her permit
and did not know what
conditions had been at-
tached.
Dr. Mamphele - refused to be hustled.

The community in the town of Port Elizabeth, NELITIBA, wrote about the hospital in the town. They wanted to know the conditions in the hospital. The hospital is now under the leadership of Dr. Mamphele. The hospital will soon be reopened in the town.

Dr. Mamphele Cape

back to

Mamphele Cape

It's
SA medicine’s loss is UK’s gain

New knight: I’d still be there but for the govt

The Star Bureau
LONDON — There is a special irony involved in the knighthood with which Britain has seen fit to reward Professor Raymond Hoffenberg in the 1984 Queen’s birthday honours list.

Had the South African Government not forced him into exile because of his implacable stand on apartheid, he would almost certainly still be offering to medicine there the services which have made him one of the most respected members of the medical establishment in Britain.

Although the South African Government has always refused to give him an official reason for imposing a banning order 16 years ago, he still believes it was because he “simply spoke out against apartheid”.

The banning order prevented him from entering any academic institution, thus effectively ending his career.

He was allowed to see only one person at a time and was confined to the Cape Town suburb where he lived.

Professor Raymond Hoffenberg… his banning led to his leaving.

After nine months, the British Medical Research Council offered him a job at its Harrow research centre.

He left South Africa with his family and later became a consultant at the New End and Royal Free hospitals in London, and has been professor of medicine at Birmingham University since 1972.

Last year he became president of the Royal College of Physicians, one of the most senior medical positions in Britain.

None of this has prevented him from making stands on matters of conscience in his adopted country.

Most recently he has mounted vigorous attacks on the lack of a sound policy to discourage smoking, and on the Thatcher Government’s widespread health cuts.

Nor has it in any way injured his standing with the Government here. A spokesman for No 10 Downing Street — on whose advice honours lists are drawn — said Sir Raymond received his knighthood in recognition of his “considerable contribution to medicine and to the Royal College of Physicians”.

Sir Raymond said: “Naturally, I’m pleased and honoured. But it’s perfectly true that, but for the South African Government, I would still be there.

“I would never have left that country if I hadn’t been forced to.”
MRS Shahieda Issel appeared briefly in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with attending an illegal gathering.

The appearance of Mrs Issel, 29, of Krasl Street, Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, is a sequel to an incident in Mitchells Plain on Monday morning when residents protested against the increase in General Sales Tax and higher rents.

She was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The State alleges in the charge sheet that she had contravened section 57 (1)(c) of the Internal Security Act. No other details were available.

The hearing was adjourned for further investigation to July 31 and Mrs Issel's bail of R100 was extended.

Mrs I F C Sickie was the magistrate. Mr J F Rillies appeared for the State. Mr F Mohamed appeared for Mrs Issel.
By JIMMY MATUYA
A KWAZAKHELE woman, Mrs Caroline Madlingozzi, has had to abandon her university studies this year because her banned husband, Maxwell, a former active trade unionist, could no longer help her financially.

Mr Madlingozzi is a former executive member of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

The plight of Mr Madlingozzi and his family has been taken up by the human rights organisation, Amnesty International.

Members in many parts of the world are writing to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and South African newspapers, expressing concern about his welfare.

The Amnesty members appeal to the Prime Minister to "support the universal principle of justice" by using his influence to have Mr Madlingozzi's banning order lifted.

Mr Madlingozzi was first banned for two years in 1982, six weeks after his release from a 270-day security police detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The banning occurred after he and three others had been detained by Transkei security police for allegedly travelling without valid documents.

Detained with him at the time were other trade unionists, Mr Dumile Makanda, former chairman of Macwusa, Mr Mxolisi Dliza and Mr Zanile Mjuza.

All were subsequently handed to the South African security police.

Mr Makanda and Mr Mjuza were also banned.

In June last year, before his banning order expired, Mr Madlingozzi was re-banned for another three years in terms of the new Internal Security Act, restricting him to the KwaZakele area.

According to a close relative, Mrs Madlingozzi, who has two children, was in her second year at the University of Port Harcourt last year, studying for a degree in computer science.

"She depended on her husband's earnings at General Motors and later on what he had saved. But now they have nothing left."

"She would be happy to go back if she could receive financial assistance or a scholarship," she said.

The relative said Mr Madlingozzi and his family were dependent on the support of his brother, Mr Garlik Madlingozzi, who also had a wife and three children to support on his R680 a month salary.

In one of the Amnesty letters to Mr Botha, written by Roberta Martini and signed by 11 other people, the Italian section of the organisation says: "We are bringing your attention to our concern at the use of banning orders outside the judicial system, which is a violation of the fundamental human right to freedom of association, expression and movement.

"We understand that you have no direct responsibility for bannings, but we appeal to you to use all your influence to bring an end to their use. In particular we want to draw your attention to the case of Mr Maxwell Madlingozzi who has been banned since 1982."

The letters also express the hope that any persons under a banning order suspected of endangering State security or law and order should be charged and brought to trial in an open court.

Mr Makanda has also been re-banned in terms of the new legislation.
80 more on may not be quoted list

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

The government has added about 80 people to its latest list of people who may not be quoted and removed many of the anomalies that appeared in last year's list.

The names added to the list include Mr. Joe Slovo, a leading member of the African National Congress and the Communist Party in exile, his late wife, Ms. Ruth First, and Mr. Braam Fischer, the late Communist Party leader.

The 1982 Internal Security Act obliged the government to publish regular consolidated lists of those who may not be quoted.

Last year's consolidated list, the first in terms of the new Act, had 130 names on it.

This was a significant drop from the 450 people listed in terms of the old Act.

It was pointed out at the time that there were a number of anomalies in the 1983 list.

Jail sentence

For example, it excluded Mr. Slovo and Mr. Fischer, but included a number of dead people such as Mr. Con Tombo, a journalist.

It excluded Mr. Issy Heymann, who served a jail sentence for Communist Party activities, but included his wife, Anne.

This year's list has about 200 names.

More than 100 people — including five new names — are listed because the Minister of Law and Order is satisfied that they had engaged in, advocated, advised, defended, or encouraged activities which endangered law and order or the security of the State.

These include many exiles, such as ANC leader Mr. Oliver Tambo, former student leader Mr. Sammy Adelman, former trade union leader Mr. Thozamile Botha, PAC leader Mr. Potiška Leballo and ANC leader Mr. Alfred Nzo.

It also includes a number of dead people.

Most of the names added to this year's list are people who were on the pre-1982 list and who the Minister has decided should remain on the list.

They include Mr. Lionel Bernstein, Mrs. Hilda Bernstein, Mr. Issy Heymann, Mr. Moses Kotane, Mr. J. B. Marks, Mr. Eli Weinberg, Mrs. Violet Weinberg, Mr. Reg September, Mr. Ben Turok, Mr. Harry Simons, Mrs. Ray Simons and a number of Robben Island prisoners such as Govan Mbeki and Raymond Mhlaba.

People previously listed and not on the new list will still have to wait some time before they can be quoted.
SECURITY

Why the bludgeon?

Until the end of the month, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange has made it illegal to criticise the government in certain areas. That, at any rate, is if we are to take seriously his gagging proclamation — under Section 46(3) of the Internal Security Act — affecting 22 magisterial districts.

As Le Grange would have it, any gathering of two or more people in these regions (mainly in the Vaal Triangle) which criticises or even discusses "any actions of the government" has been prohibited until September 30. Outdoor gatherings which engage in such activities have been illegal for some time; the latest move extends the ban to indoor meetings.

The measure seems excessive in any terms. While it is clearly aimed at clamping down on township unrest, its sweeping nature is bizarre. The only parallel in our history dates back to the State of Emergency proclaimed after Sharpeville in the early Sixties (still in force in the Transkei). Any number of situations come to mind as being in contravention of the letter of the law.

Among them: analysis of fiscal measures introduced by government; the joint decision of a husband and wife, after talking it over, to vote for the National Party; any editorial meeting in the media which touches on politics; a round-table television panel on the new constitution; a business chat over lunch on protectionism; and so on.

Of course, the law does not concern itself with trifles; and if prosecutions were to arise from meetings of this kind the law would be an ass. Obviously Section 46(3) has been invoked to prevent uprisings, arson, intimidation and the like. Surely, however, such actions are illegal anyway?

The relevant section gives the Minister the power to prohibit gatherings "if he deems it necessary or expedient in the interest of the State or for the maintenance of public peace or in order to prevent the causing, encouraging or fomenting of feelings of hostility between different population groups or parts of populations of the Republic."

Le Grange's prohibition, therefore, is so wide that it amounts to placing entire sections of SA, once more, in a state of emergency — although meetings in terms of the Electoral Act and the Black Local Authorities Act are apparently exempt. The measure seems out of all proportion to the prevailing situation of unrest — grim as it is — and the fear must be that it will be selectively used to bludgeon opponents of the government, who nonetheless operated within the law until Section 46(3) was extended, into submission.

If so, the primary target is likely to be the United Democratic Front and its affiliates. The new constitution will therefore be implemented in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion and be accordingly tarnished in the eyes of the world. Those who are really determined to overthrow the State are hardly going to be deterred by yet another penalty for their ambitions.

Or does the Minister know something that we don't — perhaps about the real degree of opposition and anger in the townships? If so, perhaps he should consider taking the rest of us into his confidence.
Issel pleads not guilty

Staff Reporter

COMMUNITY leader John James Issel, 36, yesterday pleaded not guilty in Wynberg Regional Court to breaking the conditions of his banning order — restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district — by leaving the area without magisterial permission.

The State alleges that Mr Issel, of Belgravia, Athlone, left Wynberg between December 26 last year and January 1, 1984 without permission. Mr Issel declined to disclose the basis of his defence.

The hearing was adjourned to October 22 and Mr Issel's bail of R30 was extended.

Mr A P Koetze was the magistrate. Mr J Beukendope appeared for the State. Mr Issel was not represented.
Freed political detainees vow to continue their struggle

By Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

Political detainees released yesterday after weeks in detention said they would be prepared to go back to jail again and again if that was the price demanded for a "true democracy" in South Africa.

At a gathering to celebrate their release in Johannesburg yesterday, three former detainees spoke to The Star of their determination to continue the "peaceful struggle against apartheid".

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had released them only hours earlier.

He had also lifted the banning order on Dr Beyers Naude, former head of the Christian Institute, after seven years.

The ex-detainees proposed a silent toast to the men still in detention, including the president and vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Essop Jassat and Dr Ram Salojee.

"If the Government tomorrow held another round of elections like those for the so-called Indians and so-called coloureds, I and my organisation would campaign for the poll to be rejected," said Mr Moss Chikane, Transvaal secretary of the United Democratic Front.

SOLUTION

Mr Chikane was detained on August 26.

"I must stay with the path I have chosen — it is the only way a peaceful solution to the massive problems of this country can be found," he said.

Mr Chikane said the alternative to the struggle for freedom by peaceful means was the recent widespread unrest.

This had already cost too many lives, he said.

"We cannot afford to let the peaceful struggle come to an end and must never accept the alternative," he added.

The view was seconded by Azapo vice-president Mr Siths Cooper, who had spent 16 days in detention.

RACIST

He said that to lay the blame for the popular rejection of the new constitution at the doorstep of the detainees was "to give us an honour we do not deserve."

"The people of this country are not mindless sheep. They decided for themselves that the new system was racist and no solution to our problems.

"If credit is due to anyone for the failure of the elections, it must go to the people who did not vote," Mr Cooper said.

The Azapo leader added that if he had to go to jail again so that true democracy could become a reality, "then so be it".

A leading member of the Council of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Moruti Andries Mapetla, said that his four weeks in detention could have been better spent preparing for exams.

"The police accused me of contributing to a state of unrest in this country. I never have and never will become involved in violence," Mr Mapetla said.

"We are striving for a peaceful solution and will continue to do so."

Other detainees released yesterday were the Cape vice-president of Azapo, Mr Peter Jones, Azapo member Mr Moke Cekisane and Cosas member Mr Jerry Thlomane.

The released men said those still in detention were "fit and well" and "in high spirits."
Seven years of enforced silence come to an end

The director of the now outlawed Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, despaired by some for abandoning the Afrikaner laager and sailed for some as a prophet and saint, could not conceal his relief last night that he was a free man again. After seven long years of enforced silence.

His three-year banning order, which succeeded a five-year restriction imposed at the height of crises in South Africa in 1977, was ended prematurely yesterday by Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange.

It caught everyone by surprise. Not the least perplexed was Dr Naude himself.

He said it was totally unexpected. "Titled my order to run until next October, and maybe not be renewed.

"It is a tremendous relief to me, my wife and my children. But if it could happen to me, when giving evidence, premises of trade unions, premises where publications are printed, I was prohibited from entering coloured, Indian and African areas. I could not attend political gatherings. I could not communicate with other banned people.

"I could talk only one person at a time. And I had to report my presence to a police station once a week."

RESENTFUL

Dr Naude said that from time to time he had felt resentful and angry about his banning order. "But after discussions with my wife we realised that if I allowed any feelings of bitterness and vindictiveness to take root, it would make me much less available to assist others who found themselves in a similar situation.

"Any hatred corrodes the inner being, the total being of a person, and I could not allow this to happen."

Dr Naude said he had to rethink his whole life again at the age of 62 because I assumed my life would remain restricted in a certain sense for a long period — so there was little opportunity really to think of what my future life would be like."

This deeply principled lay preacher once chose to go to jail rather than give evidence to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry.

He said that although he believed the intention of the Government should be recognised in the implementation of the "new deal", he was convinced that as long as the majority was excluded it was not possible for South African problems to be solved satisfactorily.

"We should take note of the dissatisfaction of the black community and understand the

A President revisits the fountainhead

The first National Party provincial congress held under the new dispensation demonstrated that very little had changed in South Africa's political hierarchy. True, the glossy programme booklet of the Cape Congress (held in Cape Town from Monday to Wednesday) featured pictures of the colored and Indian Ministers. It was also the first political party congress attended by a serving State President, though of course the presidency is no longer a figurehead post supposed to be above politics. President PW Botha was in fact very much the skipper of the show. He was unanimously re-elected Cape leader of the National Party and the city hall in which the congress was held was decorated with banners proclaiming his virtues.

Mr Botha opened the congress on Monday night at a public meeting attended by about 1 200 people.

Most of the cabinet ministers' wives were in attendance but not the

By Sol Magabudlane

what about the 11 other people who are still restricted? I did not deserve any more than they did."

Dr Naude was first served with a five-year banning order on October 19 1977. So were his colleagues, the Rev Brian Brown and Mr Cedric Mayson.

It was on that day the South Africa's leading black newspapers, The World and The Weekend World, 17 black organisations, and the multiracial Christian Institute were outlawed.

What were the seven years of silence like for Dr Naude?

"It was different from the life I had known before," he said. "I was restricted to Johannesburg, and could not go even to Randburg or Sandton. I was prohibited from entering any educational institution, court building except

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

coloured or Indian ministers because they are not members of the NP.

The President's speech was a variation of the theme he has been expounding at his other recent public appearances:

South Africans must keep their appointment with the future, and the country must remain strong and secure.

For as long as he was the head of the country, the President pledged, the SA Defence Force would be modern and strong.

USUAL TOPICS

He warned overseas powers, notably Britain, that South Africa was not a colony.

The 47 resolutions discussed at the congress dealt with the usual range of topics, with many of them concerned with the economy and various taxation issues.

In the absence of Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of the Budget for white affairs, Mr Elie Louw handled the discussion.

The Government had called for

an inquiry into the country's entire taxation system, he said, and it would look at all the points raised.

One resolution, introduced by Stellenbosch and Tygervalley, requested the Government to consider the extension of 99-year leasehold rights to blacks in the Western Cape.

Delegates were clearly divided on the matter.

The Western Cape had traditionally been closed to permanent settlement of blacks and coloured people are given labour preference in the area.

Several delegates argued that it would be wrong to extend 99-year leasehold rights to blacks because this would lead inexorably to permanent property rights.

The President rose to give the congress "guidance".

Fixing delegates with a look that dared them to defy him, he said the State could no longer cope alone with the problem of urbanisation and provision of housing.

The private sector was needed to help out, but then the 99-year leasehold system had to be extended so that everyone who was legally accommodated in the Western Cape could be placed on an equal footing.

The chairmen of the congress, Mr Chris Heunis, asked delegates if they were in agreement. A few voices said yes.

"Any discussion?" Mr Heunis asked and, when no-one moved, declared that the matter was approved.

Later, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, emphasised that the extension of 99-year leasehold rights to the Western Cape did not mean that the doors had been opened to black migration to the area.

FIRM POLICY

Many people had asked about this, he said, but the Government's policy remained firm.

President Botha sat through most of the discussions.

He clearly enjoyed himself, a man with his friends and supporters, the grassroots of the National Party and, in the final analysis, the fountainhead of all his power.
e again savour the feeling of freedom

3.28

message that is being conveyed... the present unrest. We should try to build a sound foundation in this country."

An active, outgoing and involved man, he is the son of one of the founders of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Armed with intellectual gifts and charisma, he began his life at one of Afrikanerdom's elite.

He rose rapidly in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk's hierarchy and was a Broederbond member for 22 years.

In the early 1980s he began questioning, and finally publicly attacking, racial discrimination.

He resigned from the Broederbond and helped to found the Independent Christian Institute. His moves were characterised by death threats, abusive telephone calls, social ostracism, mysterious damage to his car and house.

Yesterday his house was ransacked by vandals and media seeking interviews, well-wishers and long-distance telephone calls offering congratulations.

Dr Naudé is still an unwavering churchman, but now stands with the black NGK Afrika, led by the Rev Sam Nkomo.

Once a Moderator of the Northern Synod of the white NGK, he lost his status because he accepted direct responsibility of the Christian Institute.

DIRECTION

said of the NGK: "I am firmly concerned that the NGK continues to support the policy of apartheid and tries to justify it as being biblical grounds.

As long as the church is not going to admit that, however much I may have intended, this was a mistake, it will not be able to take the necessary direction for the church and fundamental change in South Africa - a is so urgently needed.

Church conference in October, declared apartheid to be unjust, and the church did not accept it.

believe that until the church takes a resolution to respond to the situation, it will remain in a state of paralysis within the United Reformed Churches."
'Freedom' song as man leaves court

CAPE TOWN — Supporters quietly sang a "freedom" song while leaving Wynberg Regional Court yesterday after the appearance of community leader Mr John "Johnny" James IsseI, 35, who appeared on a charge of breaking the conditions of his banning order.

Mr IsseI, of Athlone, pleaded not guilty to a charge that he had left the Wynberg magisterial district — to which he was confined in terms of his banning order — between December 26 last year and January 1, 1984, without the permission of the Wynberg magistrate. He declined to disclose the basis of his defence.

Captain F M du Preez, of the Cape Town security police, said he had served the banning order on Mr IsseI on July 21 last year and it was effective until July 31, 1986.

Captain du Preez, who on a question from Mr IsseI had difficulty defining the borders of the Wynberg magisterial district, conceded that when applications were received from banned persons to leave their magisterial districts, the security police were sometimes consulted to assist the magistrates concerned in determining whether the application was warranted.

Mr IsseI put it to Capt du Preez that security police were "not much loved" among members of the public and there was laughter in the public gallery when Capt du Preez replied that he had a "good relationship" with the public.

Mr Edward Turner, a former passport control officer at Kap cabinet border post, said he had processed and issued an emergency travel document in the name of Mr IsseI in the early hours of December 26 last year.

Lieutenant W R Liebenberg, of the security police, said he had collected specimen signatures from Mr IsseI after he had appeared in court previously and had forwarded them to the South African Criminal Bureau in Pretoria for analysis.

The hearing was adjourned to October 22 and Mr IsseI's bail of R50 was extended. — Sapa
Beyers Naude: Banning is not a successful weapon

"For the first five years it was tremendously frustrating. How I maintained interest in my life and complied with my banning order became a constant conflict."

"Banning is effective in silencing people for a short period of time, but politically it is counter-productive."

"My convictions have grown and my depth in understanding. I have watched it in other people as well. Banning is not a successful weapon in silencing opposition or creating desired viewpoints."

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"The most painful fact of Dr Naude's banning order came when his children returned home with their friends and the process of explanation began. I would have to remove myself from their company and that hurt."

"The most painful fact of Dr Naude's banning order came when his children returned home with their friends and the process of explanation began. I would have to remove myself from their company and that hurt."

"What also hurt was not being able to go out together with his wife in the company of other people, to travel and mingle with people, to share and interpret views."

"His humanitarian trip to Durban to give support to the conclave this week was in itself a novel experience."

"The Government may interpret my going down to Durban as a wish to embarrass or provoke the authorities, but they are very wrong. My first thought was humanitarian. I feel that I will never feel free in the real sense of the word until other banned or detained people also enjoy the same freedom."

"Seemingly undaunted by his years of ostracism and exclusion, Dr Naude is fully prepared to take up where he left off."

"I don't see my contribution on a political level, but on the level of the church — the contribution the church has to make in order to make politics more just and more meaningful."

"I understand the feelings of the Afrikaner people and, although I am seen as a traitor in my cause, I must not let that prevent me from responding positively to any plea from the Afrikaner community."

Now in a position where he can fully reassert his rights to freedom of speech and association, not even the fear or possibility of re-banning mars the energy, optimism and enthusiasm of Dr Beyers Naude."

"I cannot allow this to force me to withdraw or stop me from expressing my convictions."
Cradock leaders freed but listed

Own Correspondent
Cradock. — After more than six months in detention, Cradock community leaders Mr. Matthew Goniwe, Mr. Fort Calata and Mr. Mbuyelo Goniwe were released and returned home early yesterday morning.

The men cannot be quoted because they are listed persons.

Friends said that while the men were extremely happy to be free again, their joy was marred by the knowledge that others were still in detention.

Public violence
Mr. Matthew Goniwe, chairman of the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora), Mr. Mbuyelo Goniwe, a Cradora organiser and publicity secretary of the Cradock Youth Association (Croya), Mr. Calata, chairman of Croya and Cradora's treasurer, and the head boy of the Hlengihle High School, Madoja Jacobs, were detained under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act on March 10.

Mr. Jacobs, after being held for more than four months in Pollsmoor Prison, was recently acquitted on a charge of public violence in Somerset East.

Yesterday Cradora and students in the community welcomed the men's release, but said their demands would not have been met until Mr. Goniwe and Mr. Calata were reinstated as teachers.

Mr. Goniwe, a mathematics and science teacher, effectively dismissed himself from the Department of Education and Training when he refused to accept a transfer to Graaff Reinet at the end of last year.

The transfer came at the height of Cradora's negotiations on a rent increase. Mr. Calata was informed of his dismissal while in detention.

Mrs. Nyamake Goniwe, Mr. Goniwe's wife, yesterday said her husband had arrived from Pollsmoor Prison, and the others from Johannesburg, within minutes of each other about 3.30 a.m. yesterday.

"It came as a surprise. We were prepared for the worst and did not expect them to be released before March."

Mr. Gladwell Makaula, vice-chairman of Cradora, said Mrs. Calata had travelled to Johannesburg last Thursday and visited her husband on Saturday.

She had remained in Johannesburg to discuss an incident in which a warden with Mr. Calata's lawyer, but was hoping to return as soon as possible.

Mr. Makaula said, "The release of our leaders who have not been tried or convicted of anything only proves that the detentions were uncalled for."

"We welcome the release of the three but still call for the reinstatement of Mr. Matthew Goniwe and Mr. Calata as teachers," he said.

The Congress of South African Students' interim committee in Cradock welcomed the release of the men, but said the pupils would not return to school until the two were unconditionally reinstated as teachers in the township. The schools boycott in Cradock is now in its eighth month.

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The Facts correction service, 29 24-223 (Mon to Fri)
Cape Times, Box 11,
Cape Town,
(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)
Madikizela banished

UMTATA — An Umzimela lawyer, Mr General Prince Madikizela, has been banished to his family home in Bizana today.

Mr Madikizela has been banished in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act. The order cannot be contested.

Mr Madikizela was not allowed to return to the Umzimela district without the written permission of the Transkei Police, according to President Matanzima.

He is legally separated from his second wife, Mrs Camagwini Madikizela, who is the daughter of President Matanzima.

— DDR.
Get out — and stay out

UMTATA attorney Prince Madikizela — the former son-in-law of President Kaizer Matanzima — has been banished from Umtata to Bizana.

The banishment order was signed by Pres Matanzima and served on him by the Transkei police.

Mr Madikizela is now legally separated from his second wife Gamagwini Madikizela (nee Matanzima).

His banishment is in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act, and cannot be contested.

In the order, Pres Matanzima said he was satisfied that Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata is not in the general public interest.

He was instructed to immediately withdraw from Umtata and to go to the Mbogweni administration area in Bizana.

He is not allowed to return to Umtata without written permission from the Transkeian cops.

Earlier this year, Mr Madikizela was found guilty of assaulting his former wife after he claimed he found her kissing another man in a car.

Two months later, he appeared in court for assaulting her and their maid, Ms Tembeka Ngona.
Minister rejects 100% term yield

Mr Gordon in characteristically robust terms rejected a 100% term yield in the conversion of frozen assets. He said there were serious problems with the proposal, including the implications for the economy and the impact on the financial system. He also suggested that the proposal would create a precedent for future policies and could lead to further destabilization of the system. Despite these concerns, the minister indicated that he was open to considering alternative proposals that could address the issue more effectively.

Terms of Reference

The minister presented a report to the Cabinet outlining the terms of reference for the new committee. The report included a detailed analysis of the current situation, the potential impacts of different scenarios, and recommendations for future action. The minister emphasized the importance of collaboration and coordination among all stakeholders to ensure a successful outcome.

GDP Growth

The minister highlighted the need for continued efforts to support GDP growth. He noted that the recent economic challenges have had a significant impact on the country's economy, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a stable and supportive environment to facilitate recovery. The minister also discussed the potential benefits of introducing new policies and initiatives to stimulate growth.

Job Creation

The minister reiterated the government's commitment to job creation and highlighted the importance of investing in education and training programs to prepare the workforce for the demands of the future. He also discussed the potential role of the private sector in driving job creation and encouraged the development of partnerships between businesses and educational institutions.

Budget Allocation

The minister presented a budget proposal to the Cabinet, outlining the allocation of resources across various sectors. He emphasized the need for careful consideration of priorities and highlighted the importance of prioritizing investments in areas that would have the greatest impact on the economy and society. The minister also discussed the potential benefits of collaborative efforts with international partners to ensure a more sustainable approach to fiscal management.

In a separate report, the minister thanked the Cabinet for its support and commitment to the ongoing efforts to address the economic challenges faced by the country. He also highlighted the importance of maintaining open lines of communication and regular updates to ensure that all stakeholders are informed and engaged in the decision-making process.

In summary, the minister's reports to the Cabinet demonstrated a clear commitment to addressing the challenges facing the country and a willingness to explore innovative solutions to support sustainable growth and development. The minister's efforts were well-received by the Cabinet, and the members expressed their support for the initiatives proposed.

Project Coordinator: John Watson

Minister of Economic Development

[Signature]

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* Cape Times, Tuesday, October 31, 1984

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* The statement below was verified by the appropriate authorities.
Angered by the situation, Black Wizards' teacher reflects on what lies ahead for his students. "I know I did not prepare you for this," he said, "but I do not want to lose you."

"You are not as ready as you think," the teacher continued, "but I will continue to teach you."

"I do not know if it will help," the teacher said, "but I will continue to teach you."

The students nodded in agreement, determined to work harder and overcome their challenges. "I will not give up," the teacher said, "and neither will you."

"Together we can make a difference," the teacher concluded, "and I will be there to help you every step of the way."
Appeal: Issel gets R100 bail

27/10/84

Staff Reporter

BANNED community leader Johnny Issel was granted R100 bail in the Wynberg Regional Court on Thursday after giving notice of appeal against his conviction and sentence for breaking the conditions of his banning order.

Issel, 35, previously pleaded not guilty to the charge on the grounds that he placed the banning order itself in contention. He was convicted on October 22 and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, of which six months were conditionally suspended for two years.

In documents handed to the court the grounds of appeal were:

- That the banning order served on him was invalid because the Minister of Law and Order "has failed to give reasons for having satisfied himself that Issel had engaged in activities which could endanger or be calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of law and order".
- That the Minister had failed to specify "those activities".
- That the magistrate had "erred" in finding that Issel had the necessary mens rea (intention to commit the offence).

Mr A P Kotze was the magistrate. Mr J Vermeulen appeared for the State. Mr E Moosa appeared for Issel.
Detainee freed, then banished

Mail Reporters

Mr Abel "Sibusi" Dube, of Soweto's Molofolo Village, was released yesterday after 36 months in detention and was immediately transported to the Northern Transvaal town of Messina.

Mr Dube, who has never been tried, was taken to Messina, given a house and job on a copper mine and was released with a three-year order restricting him to the Messina district.

There are now 11 people serving banning orders. Mr Dube is the only the second to have served with a banning order since most bannings were lifted in July last year.

Mr Dube was originally detained in April 1962. Seven months later he was served with a one-year preventive detention order under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act and was kept at Diepsloot Prison.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) issued a statement yesterday saying they were astounded and horrified by the length to which the authorities would go in hounding their opponents.

"It is cruel enough to incarcerate a man for 2½ years without giving him an opportunity to establish his innocence in a court of law.

"But then to banish him to a remote area is vindictive in the extreme," a DPSC spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Security Police in Pietersburg yesterday confirmed and told Mr Dube's attorney—Mr Sello Monyatsi—that he had been released to Messina where he had been offered a job and a house on a copper mine.
Messina 'exile' Abel Dube is 12th restricted person

The banishment of Mr Abel Dube of Soweto last week brings to 12 the number of people restricted to fixed areas by the Government under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Dube, who had been in detention since April 1982, has been banished to the magisterial district of Messina where he must remain for at least three years — until the orders served on him lapse.

Among those banished is Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

BANISHED

She is restricted to Brandfort in the Free State, to which she was banished in 1977.

Journalist Mathatha Tsedu, formerly on the staff of the banned newspapers The World and Post (Transvaal), is banned and restricted to the township of Sehogo in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Tsedu has been banned since January 1981.

Restrictions on the former leader of the outlawed Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, were lifted several weeks ago. He was first banned during a crackdown on Government opponents on October 19 1977.

During the 30 months Mr Dube was in detention, no charges were brought against him.

He was first held in April 1982 for a few months under section 6 of the old Terrorism Act and later under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention but no interrogation.

On his release a few days ago he was banned and banished to Messina, where he now works at the local copper mine.

Also still banned is Mr Moredeci Tatsa of Orlando East, Soweto, who was South Africa's longest-serving detainee of recent years.

He was first detained shortly before Christmas in 1979, and was held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He later faced terrorism charges, but these were dropped.

REFUSED

Shortly after he was pronounced a free man, the security police seized him again.

He was called to give evidence at the trial of two men in an Ermelo court, but he refused to comply.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for refusing to testify, but served only a year after appeal.

On his release the security police once more detained him and he remained a prisoner without trial until August last year. Then he was released and immediately placed under banning orders.

The man now holding the record for having been the longest-held detainee was the founding president of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, the late Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe.

He was jailed for three years for his part in the 1960 countrywide anti-pass demonstrations which resulted in the deaths of 89 people in Sharpeville.

When he completed his sentence in 1963, the Government invoked the Sobukwe Clause and he was held without trial on Robben Island for the next six years.

On release he was banned and banished to Kimberley.
Banished Umtata attorney appeals

UMTATA — An application to have an order by the Transkei State President, banishing an Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, to Bizana declared null and void, was filed in the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday.

The application, which cites Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima as first respondent and the Transkei Government as second respondent, has been set down for hearing on November 29.

Mr Madikizela, who is President Matanzima's son-in-law, was detained by the Transkei security police last month before being escorted from Umtata to Bizana the following day.

An order banning him to Bizana under Section 41 of the Public Security Act, signed by President Matanzima, said it was deemed in the general public interest that Mr Madikizela withdraw from the district of Umtata and go to Mbongweni administrative area in Bizana, which is Mr Madikizela's original home area.

Mr Madikizela argued in his affidavit that President Matanzima either acted beyond his powers or abused his powers by banishing him to Bizana.

— SAPA.
Attorney fights the ban

UMTATA — An Umtata attorney, who is the son-in-law of President Kolisi Matanzima, yesterday claimed his banishment order constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage.

Mr Prince Madikizela has applied in the Transkei Supreme Court to have the order declared null and void.

President Matanzima has been cited as the first respondent and the Transkei Government as the second. The return date is November 29.

Mr Madikizela was served with a banishment order on October 10 which restricts him to the Mdongweni administrative area of Bizana in Transkei. He must obtain permission from the Commissioner of Police to leave the area.

In the order, President Matanzima quoted Section 41 of the Public Security Act and said Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata was not in the general public interest.

In an affidavit yesterday, Mr Madikizela said his banishment constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage to the president's daughter, Camagwini.

"There is no doubt that had the first respondent's daughter and myself still been married and living as man and wife, I would never have been banished."

He "vehemently denied" he had been guilty of any actions "which would have entitled the President to exercise his formidable powers of removal against me."

Mr Madikizela said he married the President's daughter in 1969. The marriage had "never obtained the blessing of the President", he said.

Mr Madikizela argued the order had not been signed by a minister of state as was required in the Transkei Constitution Act.

He said President Matanzima had abused his powers, and used them for a purpose not intended by Parliament.
A serene campaigner recalls 17 long years of house arrest

WOMEN'S PAGE

The Star Tuesday December 18 1994

"when I wanted to

write the

poem that

would have

expressed

my love for

you, you

had

already

been

killed."

VICTORIAN COSTUME

at the 17th

anniversary of

the beginning

of the mass

persecution

in 1989.

The

author,

Anna

Cahana, now

resides in

Germany,

where she

has

published a

number of

books and

articles on

the

human

right to

freedom of

thought.

"I was

trapped in

the prison of

my own thoughts," she

writes.

"But

now I can

speak.

"I was

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but now I

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The

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Govt is urged to remove political bans

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A call to lift the ban on the African National Congress and other black political organisations has been made by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

The call is contained in an SAIRR council resolution copies of which were sent to President Botha and to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, this week together with a background paper explaining the initiative.

The SAIRR also calls for amnesty for leaders “serving prison sentences for essentially political offences” and freedom for political exiles to return home “subject to their renunciation of violence”.

The resolution refers to the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress which were banned in 1968 after the Sharpeville shootings. Seventeen Black Consciousness organisations were also banned in 1977 after countrywide disturbances which started in June 1976.

The lifting of organisational bans and the freeing of leaders are seen by the SAIRR as the kind of “dramatic demonstration of good faith on the part of white people” needed to halt the deterioration in race relations.

“In the view of the institute the bannings were not only incompatible with democratic norms but have proved futile. Far from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid they have helped make violent a greater proportion of anti-apartheid action,” says the background paper.

The SAIRR states clearly that a revocation of the bans would not, in itself, solve problems in education, local government and, other areas of grievance.

“But it is an unavoidable prerequisite for creating a climate in which it might be possible to talk about solutions.”

The institute insists that the ultimate cause of the current tension and unrest is the apartheid policy and that it is up to the Government to make the first move in defusing the situation.

The background paper states that South Africa is not on the brink of revolution and that the present unrest endangers racial goodwill rather than the security of the State.

But it adds: “No legitimate and lasting solution to South Africa’s problems can be found outside structural political change or without some sort of national constitutional conference. Sooner or later the pressure for such a conference will no longer be avoidable.”
JOHN KANE-BERMAN

Why the Institute spoke

On September 8
the council of the
SA Institute of
Race Relations
adopted a resolu-
tion calling on gov-
ernment to revoke
banning orders
served on black
political organisations in 1960 and 1977. Institute director John Kane-Berman explains the background.

In the view of the institute, the bannings of the ANC and the PAC in 1960 and 17 "black consciousness" organisations in 1977 were not only incompatible with democratic norms, but have proved futile. Far from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid, they have helped make a greater proportion of anti-apartheid action violent.

The bans should be lifted. At the same time, leaders serving prison sentences for essentially political offences should be granted an amnesty and political exiles should be allowed to return home, subject to their renunciation of violence. An imaginative demonstration of this kind by the government of good faith towards black South Africans is urgently necessary.

Revoking the bans would not on its own solve the problems SA faces in education, local government, and other fields. It is, however, an unavoidable prerequisite for creating a climate in which it might at least be possible to talk about solutions. Such a climate does not exist at present. Since the government holds power in SA, and since the ultimate cause of the current tension and violent disturbances in parts of the country is the policy of apartheid, it is up to the government to make the first move.

SA is not on the brink of revolution or black-white civil war. It is still possible for the country to extricate itself from its present political impasse, but only by devising, through negotiation, a political order acceptable to the majority of the population. Although the recent violence does not endanger the security of the State, it is a threat to racial goodwill and therefore to the chances of political negotiation.

It is of the utmost importance to arrest the structural deterioration in race relations that has been taking place over the past year. Whether from a political, social, or economic point of view, SA cannot afford this process. Probably the only way in which it can be arrested, and then reversed, is by a dramatic demonstration of good faith on the part of white people.

Revoking the bans is a logical next step to the formal recognition in 1979 of black trade union rights, which created a momentum of democratisation that cannot be stopped without damage to both race relations and the economy. Black trade unions have played a successful role in resolving conflicts in industrial relations, precisely because they are seen by workers and the community at large as legitimate institutions. Recognising that black people have a right to legitimate political institutions as well is probably the only way to avoid the politicisation of industrial relations.

Allowing the banned organisations openly to organise and recruit members and propagate their viewpoints would help overcome the present confusion arising from the endless disputes about which leaders are or are not representative of black people. This makes for a particularly acrimonious type of infighting in black politics. It also handicaps white organisations, including the government, because they do not really know whom they should be talking to as representative spokesmen of black people. Allowing full black participation in the political marketplace would resolve this question.

The institute holds no brief for any particular organisation. The key point is that black people should be able to make democratic choices. It is therefore imperative that they be accorded the legal right to do this through lawful organisations using lawful strategies.

The institute's call, made more than two months ago, is not merely a reaction to recent violence, but an attempt to point a way out of the political impasse in which SA finds itself as a result of increased polarisation and the absence of channels through which blacks can effectively and constructively participate in the political life of the country.

No legitimate and lasting solution to SA's problems can be found outside structural political change or without some sort of national constitutional conference or equivalent process. Sooner or later, the pressure for such a conference will no longer be avoidable. As a first step towards the negotiation on which structural political change must be based, democratic political opportunities within the country need to be widened. Revoking the bannings on political organisations created by black people is the single most effective step that can be taken to initiate this process.

People denied democratic opportunities today cannot be expected to cherish and protect those opportunities tomorrow.
TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING

--- Maternity days per pregnancy
--- 42.5 days
--- 0.6% of wage paid
--- Waiting period
--- 8 months
--- 45 days
--- Annual payment for 6 day week
--- 40 days
--- Employer contribution
--- Worker contribution
--- 6.6 Stick Fund
--- 5.6 Leave Fund
--- Annual leave covered
--- Employer contribution
--- Worker contribution
--- Coverage
--- 4.6 Pension Fund
--- 3.6 Provident Fund
--- Panel doctor
--- Employer contribution
--- Worker contribution
--- Coverage of dependents
--- Coverage of workers
--- 2.6 Medical Aid Fund
--- 1.6 Medical Benefits Fund
--- 2.6

For the next 5 weeks = roughly 2½
For the first 2 weeks = 4½

3. Stick Pay Benefit Fund — Rate of stick benefits:

Funds

Go Wattle's Bay
Republic of South Africa excluding port and settlement

Trade Union National Union of Operative Bricklayers
Biscuit Manufacturing Industry of South Africa

Biscuit Manufacturing Industry, Republic of South Africa
A Restricited Day in the Life of Mrs. Mandela
THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORD.

DEFENDANT

The defendant is charged with the offense of
223. DEFAMATION.

Section 223 of the Criminal Code.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORD.

DEFENDANT

The defendant is charged with the offense of
223. DEFAMATION.

Section 223 of the Criminal Code.
Here is one man who's bugged by bans

By STAN MZIMBA

FORMER Umtata attorney Prince Madikizela — also President Kaiser Matanzima’s former son-in-law — has been banished for the second time.

This time he has been banished to the Xalanga district in Western Transkei.

Last October Mr Madikizela was banished to Mobongwenu in Bizana, where he was born and where his father lives.

Mr Madikizela’s case contesting the first ban is still pending. The hearing was postponed last December to a date still to be decided on.

Bizana police confirmed that Mr Madikizela has been “removed to Xalanga”.

His first ban came shortly after he appeared in court charged with assaulting his former wife, Camagwini — Mr Matanzima’s daughter.

He was found guilty and given a suspended sentence. Shortly after, he was banned.
EAST LONDON — The ban on a Sterkspruit attorney, Mr Louis-Leo Mshizana, who was banished to the Maluti district of Transkei in 1961, has been lifted.

The lifting of the banning order was confirmed by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matamia.

The order banished Mr Mshizana to the Ludidi area of the district and ordered him not to leave the area without the written permission of the Commissioner of the Transkei Police.

A former East London attorney, Mr Mshizana was banished in 1974 to Herschel by the South African Government at the insistence of the Ciskei government. — DDR.
Editor, journalist to appear in court

SOUTH, African Associated Newspapers, the editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, and the political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, were yesterday served with summonses for alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

They are alleged to have contravened Section 56 (1)(k) of the Internal Security Act, Act 73 of 1963 by disseminating a statement or extract of a speech by a banned person, Mr Zolile Malindi, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis de Grange.

The summonses were served by a detective who arrived at the Burg Street offices of the newspaper soon after 11am.

They allege that the act was contravened on November 24 last year when the accused wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed, published or disseminated a speech, utterance or statement or an extract from a speech, utterance or statement made by Mr Malindi whose name appeared on the "consolidated list".

Mr Malindi was the former regional president of the ANC.

Mr Heard and Mr Johnson will have to appear in court on May 10.
A 65-year-old headman from Eastern Pondoland in the Transkei has been banished to the Lota administrative area near Idutywa after serving six months in detention.

Mchilizwa Hanxa was arrested at his Mtamhala home during a clan fight towards the end of 1983 between the Mtamhala and Ntshu clans - in which 15 people died.

- He told City Press at Lota that he suspected he was being removed from his home because the Government thought he was the cause of the clashes. No other explanation was given for his banning order.
- Mr Hanxa was taken straight to Lota after six months in detention in Lusikisiki and police later brought his wives and children.
- He has three wives and 17 children, and claims one wife and several of his children were not brought by the police.
- Mr Hanxa does not understand why he has been brought to Lota - "they should have killed me rather than place me in this dry, barren land": he said.
- He told City Press he did not understand how he could be seen as an instigator of clan clashes because he was always the one who called police whenever there was trouble in his area.
- "I once took the trouble to travel to Umlazi for a discussion with Police Commissioner General Mantutu about the need for a police station in my area," he said.
- Transkei security police head Lt-Gen L S Kawe confirmed his "removal".
‘Amandla’ as Issel appears

Court Reporter

THE Magistrate’s Court yesterday echoed with shouts of “Amandla” and “Freedom now” from the public gallery when community leader Mr. Johnny Issel appeared on a charge of contravening a banning order.

Mr. John James Issel, of Denechworth Street, Belgravia Estate, Athlone, was charged with contravening a section of the Internal Security Act of 1962.

When he was first called to the dock he protested vociferously against appearing without his attorney.

Mr. Issel, who was arrested yesterday and brought to court within two hours, said “the lieutenant” had promised him he would not have to appear without his attorney.

After an exchange between the prosecutor, Mr. S. C. Murphy, and Mr. Issel, the magistrate, Mr. W. F. Marais, adjourned the court.

The hearing continued after Mr. E. Moosa, Mr. Issel’s attorney, arrived.

The hearing was postponed to May 10 and Mr. Issel was warned to appear.

After the adjournment some members of the public, many of them Grassroots workers and some wearing sweaters with Clothing Workers Union printed on them, left the court singing “Nkosi Sikelelwa Afrika” with their hands raised and fists clenched.
Banned leader's home attacked

THE Athlone home of banned community leader Mr Johnny Issel was attacked early today. A brick was thrown through the front window of the house and the windscreen and one window of a car standing outside were smashed.
Dr Beyers Naude at UCT last night that it was fine for a "unity of purpose" at the formal reception of the Harvey of Apiroual. Short address from her it was a choice of four. The report by Linda Galloway reports.

When I heard of the passing of Dr. Naude I thought of the many thousands of people who knew him. He was a man of integrity and principle. His work in the anti-apartheid struggle was truly remarkable. He will be deeply missed.

On September 12, 1977, the world lost a great leader. Dr. Naude was a man of deep compassion and unwavering conviction. His work in the struggle against apartheid was a testament to his commitment to justice and equality. He will always be remembered as a hero.

The reception was a celebration of his life and work. It was a time to reflect on the impact he had on the world. Dr. Naude's legacy will live on through the work of those who continue to fight for justice and equality.

Dr. Naude's words still resonate today. "In a world that is often divided, we must find a way to come together and work towards a better future. Let us honor the memory of Dr. Naude by continuing his work and fighting for the values that he held so dear."
THE Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, and the political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, are to appear in the Magistrate's Court today in connection with alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

They are alleged to have contravened Section 56 (1)(b)(i) of the Internal Security Act, Act 72 of 1982, by disseminating a statement or extract of a speech by a banned person, Mr Zolli Malindi, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In terms of the summons, it is alleged that the Act was contravened on November 24 last year when the accused wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed, published or disseminated a speech, utterance or statement made by Mr Malindi whose name appeared on the "consolidated list".
Man charged over banning orders

CAPE TOWN — Cape Town community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, today pleaded not guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court to three charges of contravening his banning order.

The State alleges that Mr Issel (37) of Glenmore Estate, Athlone, contravened his banning order by being in two places, in Cape Town and a place in Observatory on April 2 this year, while restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The hearing was postponed to June 26. — Sapa
Book on Winnie Mandela to be published in Britain

From WISEMAN KHUZWAYO

LONDON — The international stature of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, will be given a further boost with the publication of her biography in London later this month.

"Winnie Mandela — Mother of a Nation" was written by a former South African journalist, Mrs Nancy Harrison, who now lives in Britain — with Mrs Mandela's authority.

Teacher

The flap of the book, to be published by Victor Gollancz, describes the contents as an "inspiring tale and one that gives fascinating glimpses of some of the problems that beset-ridden SA".

The biography begins with Mrs Mandela as the daughter of a rural teacher, Columbus Madikizela.

It traces her schooling to the time when she became the first black medical social worker in South Africa and delves into the political activities of Mrs Mandela and her husband.

Although Mrs Mandela is banned — and confined to Brandfort in the OFS — and may not be quoted here, the book quotes her directly.

This is not the first time Mrs Mandela has given an interview for publication. She has done so with American television and newspaper and the government did not prosecute her.

The book has an anecdote about Chief Kaiser Matanzima, president of the Transkei, when he was trying to court Mrs Mandela after meeting her in Mandela's house in Soweto and when he went back to the Transkei he kept on writing to her and proposing.

He did not know what Winnie Mandela's heart had already gone out to his cousin, Nelson.

The book also carries sad accounts of the sufferings the Mandelas endured after their marriage in 1958 because of their political activities.

Mrs Mandela is said to have nearly suffered a miscarriage in the same year when she was violently handled by police during an arrest at an anti-pass demonstration.

It was Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a qualified midwife and wife of the imprisoned Walter, who came to Mrs Mandela's assistance.

The Mandela's daughter, Zenani, was born a healthy baby a few months later.

The book covers Mrs Mandela's ordeals of police harassment, detention and a 12-month prison sentence for breaking her banning order.
Issel in court for alleged banning order contravention

Staff Reporter

BANNED - community leader Mr Johnny Issel, 37, appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today after being arrested outside his place of employment in Observatory yesterday.

His appearance was in connection with allegations that he broke his banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The State claims Mr Issel unlawfully left the Wynberg magisterial district yesterday and entered the Cape Town magisterial district, where he works as an administrative assistant at the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Observatory.

It also alleges he attended a gathering at the commission yesterday in contravention of his banning order.

CONDITIONS

He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to June 26.

Mr E Moosa, for Mr Issel, accepted the State's conditions for bail of R50. It was granted on condition that he remain in the Wynberg magisterial district, that he does not enter the Cape Town magisterial district except to attend court, and that he does not contravene the other restrictions imposed by his banning order.

Mr Issel appeared in court on Friday in connection with another charge of breaking his banning order. The case was postponed until June 26 and he was released without bail.
Court Reporter

COMMUNITY leader Mr. Johnny Issel appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of contravening restrictions of his banning order, following his arrest outside his place of employment in Observatory on Monday. The State alleges that Mr. Issel, 27, of Athlone, left the Wynberg magisterial district and entered Cape Town. Mr. Issel works at the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Observatory. He also allegedly attended a meeting at CUPC on Monday.

Ball of R50 was granted on condition that Mr. Issel remain in the Wynberg district and not enter Cape Town, except to attend court. Mr. Issel was not asked to plead. The hearing was adjourned to June 26. Mr. A J P Marais was the magistrate. Mr. LS Moffat appeared for the State. Mr. E. Moona appeared for Mr. Issel.
Madikizela bail terms altered

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — Bail conditions in the case in which Mr Prince Madikizela is appearing on a charge of breaking his banning order have been altered.

Mr T. Mdala, for Mr Madikizela, applied in the magistrates' court here yesterday for a variation of the bail conditions to enable him to remain in Umtata until the next hearing.

He said when Mr Madikizela was granted R200 bail on April 30, 1965, he was ordered to proceed to the Sifondilo Administrative Area in the Cala district on payment of the bail.

Mr Mdala said it was impossible to comply with the order which stated that he had to take up residence at a place to be indicated by the magistrate.

He said the magistrate had pointed out an unfurnished empty room in a dilapidated, unoccupied house situated in the veld about 25 km from the nearest homestead. There were no toilet or water facilities.

Mr Mdala said Mr Madikizela had not been afforded the opportunity of collecting his belongings such as furniture and household effects. He was allowed to take only his personal effects such as clothing. He was not allowed to use a government vehicle to move his belongings.

Mr Mdala said it was impossible for Mr Madikizela to comply with the order signed by the State President.

The order was altered but the court ruled that the onus was on Mr Madikizela to obtain permission from the Commissioner of Police in terms of his banning order because the banning order was still in force.

Mr Madikizela's case has been postponed to May.
Meeting over Issel sought

Staff Reporter

THE Board of the Mission of Churches for Community Development (MCCD), a body representing 10 mainstream churches, wants a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to try to secure the right of banned community worker Mr Johnny Issel to continue working for the organization.

Mr Issel, currently facing charges of breaking his banning order, is limited in terms of the order to staying within 100 metres of the MCCD offices.

In a statement released yesterday, the MCCD said there was a long history to the harassment of Mr Issel. It had become intolerable over the past few months when he was arrested on three occasions.

'Sabotage'

"He is treated as a common criminal and has to face the indignity of detention and standing trial," it said.

While being subjected to "this official harassment", Mr Issel and his family had also been subjected to acts of sabotage on his house.

"This is aimed at isolating him and alienating him from his work, his friends and his family," it said.

"This, however, has had the opposite effect. The MCCD clearly supports Mr Issel and commits itself fully to his cause."

"On this occasion the MCCD as a service organization to the community once again states its abhorrence to the system of banning, detention without trial and all forms of institutionalized violence perpetrated by the State."

'Protest'

"As a Christian employer we protest against the fact that people are denied the right to work and serve their communities."

The MCCD said that at the meeting it hoped to have with Mr Le Grange, it would ask that the restriction on Mr Issel's working at the organization's offices be lifted and that all pending court cases against him be withdrawn.

The churches represented by the organization are: the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Church of the Province of South Africa, Lutheran Church (Free Orange, Synod), Lutheran Church (West), Methodist Church of South Africa, Moravian Church of South Africa, Reformed Church (Randjes), Presbyterian Church of South Africa, Roman Catholic Church and the United Congregational Church of South Africa.
found guilty

Umtata. — Mr Prince
General Madikizela was
found guilty in the
magistrates court here
yesterday of contravening
a banishing order,
and told that, should he
wish to remain in Umtata,
he would have to
obtain permission in
writing from the Com-
misssioner of Police.

An order issued by the
State President, Para-
mount Chief K. D. Matan-
zikana, in terms of Section
41 (1) of Act 30 of 1977,
was served on Mr Madi-
kizela on February 21,
1986. It required him to
take up residence in the
Sifondile administration
area in the district of
Xalanga.

He was not allowed to
leave the Xalanga dis-

Mr Madikizela was
granted permission to go
to Bizana, but not to stay
in Umtata. He was
charged with failing to
comply with the order by
remaining in Umtata on
May 20 this year.

The case was post-
poned to May 28 for pur-
pose of sentence by the
magistrate, Mr E.
Schutte.

Mr N. Mdleye
appeared for the state,
while Mr Madala
appeared for Mr Madi-
kizela. — DDR
I'll be safer in a prison cell

By STAN MZIMBA

BANNED attorney Prince Madikizela would rather be behind bars than free — at least that way he'll stay alive.

The former son-in-law of Transkei president KD Matanzima is giving the jurisdiction grey hairs in Umtata at the moment because of his decision to refuse bail and stay "safely" in jail.

Mr Madikizela faces charges of breaking a banishment order confining him to Sfondile and failing to pay maintenance for his children, who are in his ex-wife's custody.

After being arrested in Umtata, he was charged with breaking his banning order two weeks ago and granted R200 bail.

But he refused — claiming to have information that he was going to be assassinated.

So he stayed at Wellington Prison outside Umtata for a few days.

Then he was granted leave to prepare for his Supreme Court case in which he is challenging the validity of the first banishment order served on him last October, which confined him to Bizana.

Last week Judge Davies heard the case.

After listening to the arguments by both counsels, the judge said he was going to take some time to deliberate on the judgement.

This week Mr Madikizela went back to the Umtata Magistrate's Court, facing the charge of being in Umtata without the permission of the Police Commissioner.

He was not asked to plead.

Magistrate N Barnes remanded his case to next month and said: "I do not want to involve myself in all this confusion — just be in court for the trial."

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STRIKING A DISCORD

CAPE TOWN municipal workers this week slammed a provision in the Labour Relations Act which stops them from striking as they provide "an essential service".

Municipal Workers' Association secretary J Ernandez said this week: "We want this provision scrapped. We feel workers lose their most powerful weapon — the right to strike."
Outrage follows banning of meeting

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) has reacted with outrage at the banning of the Freedom Charter meeting, which had been moved to a revised venue following a banning order in Pretoria.

The meeting, the first of a series to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Charter, was moved from Lenasia to Pretoria after a Pretoria magistrate banned it from that venue.

An order banning the meeting from the second venue was issued to the acting president of the TIC, Dr. R. A. M. Pillay, at 6:10 pm last night and will be effective until 8 pm tonight. The meeting had been scheduled for 7:30 pm last night.

The order was issued in terms of Section 12(1) of the Internal Security Act as Mr. H. de Meyer, a Johannesburg magistrate, who felt that public peace would be seriously disturbed.

In a statement issued late last night, the acting publicity secretary of the TIC, Mr. L. Chiba, said: "We are absolutely outraged at the banning of the rescheduled meeting. We strongly condemn such jackboot tactics on the part of the Government and its agents."
Ban on gatherings: Govt has 'lost control'?
Pretoria—A ban on boycott meetings which has been in force for the past three months in 18 magisterial districts, and which was to end on Sunday, has been extended to the end of the year in 30 towns around the country.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced in a Government Gazette that the ban, imposed under the Internal Security Act, would apply to 64 organisations, more than double the number listed previously.

In a March 29 Gazette, Mr le Grange forbade all unauthorised gatherings by 29 organisations, including the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Students, if the meetings were intended to encourage boycott actions.

Effective

Thirty-five other organisations, including the Azanian Peoples Organisation, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Release Mandela Committee, the Azanian Students' Movement, the Save the Starving Community and the Pro-Humanism Organisation are included in the newest list.

Mr le Grange said the banning would be effective until December 31 this year.

According to the gazette, seven of the 12 new magisterial districts where the ban is applicable are in the Free State.

Until Mr le Grange extended the list, all except three of the magisterial districts listed were in the Eastern Cape, the area worst hit by unrest during the past six months.

Towns where boycott meetings are now banned under Section 46 (3) of the Act include Beaufort West, Bothaville, Sasolburg, Oudtshoorn, Virginia and Welkom.

The UDF said yesterday that the extension of the ban was a 'subtle way of declaring a state of emergency,' reports our Johannesburg correspondent.

Fear

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicly secretary of the UDF, called on the 'whole world to take notice of what is happening in South Africa.'

He said the Government was showing that it could not tolerate opposition even if it was legal and non-violent.

'We express the fear that the Government is bent on destroying South Africa through its fascist policies. Only they shall be to blame for whatever consequences shall flow from this prohibition.'

Mr Morobe said the ban 'nothing more than a sinister plot to sow confusion among the ranks of the oppressed, knowing very well that these organisations play a coordinating role.'

'With the recent appearance of right-wing violence in townships there can be no other reason for such action.'
Govt lifts orders on 47 people

PRETORIA. — Restrictions placed on 47 people by Ministry of Law and Order Louis le Grange, were lifted yesterday in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette.

The 47 were restricted in terms of Section 23 of the Internal Security Act, which prohibited the publication of any of their speeches or utterances.

The people who can now be quoted include Dr Percy Cohen, Mr Frank Adler, and Dr Max Joffe.

Oliver Tambo

In terms of information in the gazette, 52 people, including Mr Oliver Tambo, ANC president, and exiled former editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, Mr Donald Woods may still not be quoted.

Nine people are prohibited from attending gatherings and six are under house arrest.

The gazette includes a list of 19 people who have been convicted of treason or offences under the Internal Security Act, and a list of seven people who have been detained in terms of Section 28 of the Act.

The people who can now be quoted are: Mr Frank Adler, Dr Percy Cohen, Mr Anthony Nelson Eastwood, Mr Vivian Ezra, Mr Jack Halpern, Dr Denis Higgs, Dr Max Joffe, Mr Alfred Kgotong, Mr Sidney Kitching, Mr Geoffrey Lamm.

Mr John George Lang, Mr Kitchener Eneas Lesotho, Mr Tennyson Makani, Mr Lionel Edmund Morrison, Mr Mukuzela Mpele, Mr Abednego Ngobobo, Mr Matthew Nkossa.

Mr David Anthony Oram, Mr Jobe James Raddebe, Mr Neville Nordan Rubin, Mr Michael Guthrie Scott, Mr Charles van Gelderen, Mr Robert Watson.

Dr Wilson Conca, Mr Stephen Gawe, Mr Ambrose Makwane, Mr Jonas Matlos, Mr Gladstone Ntlabati, Mr Memory Vakalisa, Mr Livingstone Mrewyana, Mr Mcedisi Mngqikana.

Ms Dorothy Adams, Ms Dorothy Alexander, Mr Karl Brecker, Ms Martha Brutus, Mr Wilfred Brutus, Dr Zuleikha Christopher, Mr Dasingoe Frances.

Mr Shalk Hassan, Mr Enver Hassan, Mr Ronald Hendricks, Mr Cardiff Marney, Ms Joyce Meissenheimer, Mr Amien Mohamed, Mr Snillman Nathie, Mr George Peake and Mr Dennis Ernest Wessels.

— Sapa
**Banned leader guilty**

Court Reporter

A BANNED Muslim community leader who told the court that "courts are acting as the administrative arm of the security police" was sentenced yesterday by a Wynberg Regional magistrate to a month's imprisonment for contravening his banning order.

The sentence was suspended for a year.

Ahmed Cassiem, 38, of Downwood Road, Hanover Park, contravened his banning order on November 22 last year by leaving his home after 6pm. In terms of his banning order he may not leave his home between 6pm and 6am during the week.

The State also alleged that he had attended a "social gathering" at an Athlone sportsground on December 28 in contravention of his banning order. He was acquitted on this charge.

Cassiem, who has been served with three banning orders since 1989, told the court police had stopped a "Muslim religious meeting at the sportsground earlier that day.

**Bus queue**

He had been waiting at the gate with about 20 people to hear if the meeting was to occur: "Is this any different to queuing to catch a bus?" he asked.

Cassiem said people queuing for a bus or five men sitting in a barber's shop could be construed as a social gathering in terms of the vague wording of a banning order.

The magistrate, Mr A L Laubscher, said that although Cassiem had been subject to restrictions for about 11 years, he had not previously contravened his banning orders.

Mr 2 H de Beer appeared for the State. Mr Cassiem defended himself.

**R136m haul**

Staff Reporter

EIGHTY sacks of dagga, worth about R1,362 million, have been confiscated and three men were arrested by Cape Town Narcotics Squad detectives in the Western Cape recently.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape said details of the haul were released only yesterday so that follow-up investigations would not be jeopardized.
Charge against paper dropped

Court Reporter

The charge against the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, and the paper's political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, of contravening a section of the Internal Security Act was withdrawn in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The State had alleged that they had contravened the Act by publishing an utterance of a person on the "consolidated list" (people who may not be quoted without ministerial permission).

Charges against Mr Johnson and Mr Heard, who appeared as director/servant of South African Associated Newspapers and in his personal capacity, were withdrawn in their absence.

No reasons were given for the withdrawal.

The State had alleged that they contravened Section 56 (1)(b) (iii) of the Internal Security Act on November 24 last year by wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed, published or disseminated a speech, utterance, statement or an extract of a speech utterance or statement by Mr Zolli Malindi, whose name appears on the "consolidated list".

Mr Heard and Mr Johnson were warned to appear in court on three occasions, since the alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act in November. They first appeared on May 10 and were warned to appear on June 19. On that day the were warned to appear again yesterday.

Mr J J Koeman was the magistrate. Mr E J Moffit appeared for the State. Mr R Gogarty appeared for Mr Heard and Mr Johnson.
Mandela meetings banned

All gatherings to celebrate Nelson Mandela's 67th birthday have been banned in Soweto.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, has ordered that all celebrations planned for Sunday be banned in terms of powers provided under the emergency declaration.

Brigadier Coetzee ordered that the Release Mandela Committee could not proceed with celebrations.

Such celebrations have also been prohibited in Diepkloof, Lenasia, Roodpoort, Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Eldorado Park.

Mandela was born in Transkei on July 18 1918.

-Sapa.
BISHOP Desmond Tutu yesterday declared that he would defy the Government’s restriction on funerals of black unrest victims in the townships, whatever the consequences would be to that action.

Bishop Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said he appealed to the authorities to “allow us to bury our dead with dignity, do not rub salt into the wound, do not stamp on us while we are down.” He appealed to the authorities not to exacerbate a situation that is already bad. “Black people do not have a forum to speak out and if they cannot speak at funerals, then where else can they do so?” he said.

Bishop Tutu was addressing about 20,000 mourners who attended the funeral of three unrest victims in Tannahole, near Parys. The three, who died about two weeks ago, are Mr Ephraim Niyato (17), Khushe Phonashe (17), and Mzwandile Gama (16). They were killed after the funeral of another unrest victim James Majola.

Bishop Tutu said: “I came here as a religious leader and will speak on the basis of the Bible, not on an ideology — political or otherwise. I, speaking responsibly, have all the years been preaching the Gospel of Jesus as I believe God told me. I will not listen to people who tell me what to preach and as a church leader, I am not going to start today to preach what I am told whether a funeral is in one of the 36 magisterial areas or not. My ultimate loyalty and obedience is not to man and there can be no debate for any Christian on who to obey between man and God.”

He said it was ridiculous to tell people how many should attend a funeral, because in Africa such occasions are communal affairs. People share the grief and burden. Giving an example of the 50,000 people who attended a funeral in KwaThema last week, Bishop Tutu said if the authorities had wanted only 1,000, how were the other 49,000 going to be turned away “unless you intend using police and the army and cause another confrontation.”

A MEETING between President P W Botha and Bishop Tutu as part of a delegation of church leaders is not likely to take place.

This is because Bishop Tutu refuses to denounce civil disobedience. Mr Botha’s precondition for a meeting to discuss the current unrest in the country.

Early this week, Mr Botha refused to meet Bishop Tutu alone because he had already agreed to meet a church delegation to be led by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Phillip Russell, on August 19.

The Archbishop has since invited Bishop Tutu to join the delegation which will include leaders from the Presbytery, Methodist and the Roman Catholic Churches.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday that he was not prepared to accept Mr Botha’s latest pre-condition for the August 12 meeting.

“Last week Mr Botha said he was prepared to meet anyone who denounced violence and approached him properly and hot through the Press,” Bishop Tutu said.

“...I thought I had met those requirements, but surprisingly he refused to meet me.”
Issel: Charges withdrawn

Court Reporter,

CHARGES against Mr Johnny Issel of contravening the Internal Security Act were withdrawn in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr John James Issel, 37, of Belgravia, Athlone, faced five charges, in two separate trials, of contravening his banning order.

The State alleged that he contravened his banning order by entering the Cape Town magisterial district on April 2 this year. In terms of his order he is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. He was also charged with attending two illegal gatherings on the same day.

He was charged in another trial with contravening his banning order on May 13.

No reasons were given for the withdrawal of the charges.

Mr R A Duraan was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffitt appeared for the State. Mrs O Khan represented Mr Issel.
Supreme Court overturns Johnny Issel's jail sentence

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Supreme Court, Cape Town, has overturned a magistrate's decision to jail banned community leader Johnny Issel for six months.

Issel was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment (six months suspended for two years) in 1984 for breaking his banning order.

He went on holiday to Transkei for a week without obtaining permission from a Wynberg magistrate.

Mr A M Omar, for Issel, said in appeal the sentence was "excessive". Issel already experienced restriction of movement, he had been on holiday at the time and had no intention of endangering the State.

In judgment Mr Justice Baker said the magistrate had been correct in finding Issel guilty. Issel's act was one of "dissidence" as he knew he was acting against the law.

However, he appeared to be a man of "sensitivity" and "dignity" and was "not a criminal in the ordinary sense of the word".

The magistrate had not given sufficient weight to this.

Furthermore, his offence was to go "on a perfectly harmless holiday to the Transkei and he wasn't engaged in subversive activities".

Sending Issel to jail would serve "no purpose" and a "final warning" would be as effective.

He ordered Issel's sentence be suspended in its entirety until the expiry of his banning order in July 1986.

Mr Justice Baker sat with Mr Acting Justice Selikowitz. Mr J A Nishamu appeared for the State.
Cosas banning won't halt protests, say student leaders

The Government yesterday banned the UDF-affiliated student organisation, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

In an extraordinary notice in a Government Gazette, Cosas was declared an unlawful organisation in terms of Section 4(1) of the Internal Security Act 1982, Sapa reported.

Cosas was the organisation most affected by detentions under the state of emergency regulations in some parts of the country.

Azanian Students' Organisation president Mr Billy Ramakgopa said: 'We will intensify (the struggle) to even higher levels until apartheid and the economic exploitation of man by man is crushed.'

Nusas executive member and University of Natal Durban SRC president, Mr Richard Swart, said the banning would not remove student dissatisfaction with the education system and with apartheid.

'There will still be student protest whether the Government likes it or not, because there are legitimate grievances.'

The SRC of the University of Natal's Medical School said in a statement that 'the State should have learned by now that no amount of detentions, bannings or harassments will stop us from fighting for liberation.'

PPF MP Peter Gastrow said: 'We are fooling ourselves if we believe the banning of an organisation such as Cosas will result in the political aspirations of those people just disappearing.'

'If individuals in Cosas have acted illegally then they should have been charged rather than yet another organisation being banned.'
Minister bans student body Cosas

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been banned.

The banning was announced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, today. In a statement to Sapa, Mr le Grange said a notice on the ban would appear in today's Government Gazette.

Cosas has been accused by Government authorities of co-ordinating class boycotts and unrest in general throughout the country.

Mr le Grange's statement said:

"After I have considered a factual report and recommendation made to me by an advisory committee in terms of section 7 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), regarding the organisation known as Congress of South African Students, I have decided to declare that organisation to be an unlawful organisation in terms of section 4 (1) of the said Act."

Cosas was formed in June 1978 after a meeting at Wiigepad attended by pupils from secondary and high schools, technical colleges, teachers' training colleges and correspondence schools. It has steadily gained influence since the start of the decade.
Ban under law that ended legal life of ANC, PAC

By Phil Mtimila

In 1981 the State threatened that if Post Transvaal and Sunday Post were published again — after closing down following a strike by black journalists and other workers — the law would be used to outlaw the newspapers. The owners, Argus Company, decided to discontinue the publications.

The power to ban organisations was first passed into law in 1950 when it was incorporated in the Suppression of Communism Act. It was used that year to outlaw the SA Communist Party, which now operates from overseas.

Later the law became the Internal Security Security Act, and empowered the State to hold opponents in terms of the former section 10 (preventive detention).

The first people to be held in preventive detention — not for purposes of interrogation — were held in 1976 at the height of the unrest and included Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and a number of black journalists.

In the countrywide clampdown of 1977 many opponents of the Government were held for months at Modderbee Prison in Benoni under the preventive detention clause.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was banned under the same legal provisions that ended the legal existence of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress 25 years ago.

Cosas was banned under section 4(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1952 (Act 74 of 1952).

Both the ANC and PAC were banned under the then newly enacted Unlawful Organisations Act. The banning of the PAC and ANC, like that of Cosas, also followed a state of emergency.

The Internal Security Act is a wide-ranging piece of legislation which has been used by the State to outlaw organisations, close down newspapers and other publications and hold individuals for indefinite periods for interrogation or simply in preventive detention.

The Act was invoked to outlaw 18 organisations and two newspapers in the crackdown of 1977, which followed the upheavals in Soweto a year earlier and the worldwide condemnation of the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement.
In the extraordinary notice signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, Cosas is declared an unlawful organisation in terms of Section 4 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

"The banning of Cosas is an exercise in futility because the organisation stood for what the pupils are fighting for. Unless students' demands are met, the battle will be waged on all fronts," said the education spokesman of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wautho.

**Demands**

The national treasurer of the Azanian Students Movement, Miss Sesi Baloyi, said: "As long as our demands have not been met, the situation will remain the same and maybe worsen. The banning of Cosas does not solve the problem. This arrogant attitude of the racist government shows its intention of persistently suppressing the grievances of the blacks."

Mr Edgar Posselt, Public Relations Officer of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, refused to comment on the banning.

Mr Stephen Mbatha, the secretary for the East Rand region of Inkatha, said he was very disturbed by the banning.

**Struggle**

He said: "This is a strong blow to the cause of the black struggle. The Government should have given the organisation a chance to state their case before silencing it."

Mr Chris Dlamini, the president of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) said: "This is a serious move from the Government. I never expected that the Government would go to the extent of banning Cosas even if they differed in ideologies."

**Problems**

The East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo) said the banning of Cosas will not solve any problems in the country. The organisation said the Government should uplift the ban and start negotiating with black leaders concerning the grievances of black masses.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said in a statement that it deplored the "draconian action" against Cosas.

"The banning of this organisation with its broad students membership, is an action of the most extreme harshness against hundreds of thousands of this country's youths."
Govt under fire for Cosas ban

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE
THE South African Government yesterday came under more attack for outlawing the Congress of South African Students — the UDF-affiliated student organisation.

At the University of the Witwatersrand, hundreds of students yesterday heard several speakers condemn the Government for its latest action at a protest meeting arranged by the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) said repression and oppression will not solve the problems faced by the country. Further banning and detentions will not cure the sickness of the apartheid system. The banning of Cosas, it said, indicated the action of a bankrupt Government with its back to the wall.

The National Parents Ad Hoc Committee said the rejection of the SRC constitution by the Department of Education and Training had shown the intention to ban the organisation.

LOOK AT THOMAS MKHARI!

Thomas is now a busy and successful computer professional. He works at one of the biggest insurance companies earning an excellent salary. If you want to follow in Thomas's footsteps, start now. Come to 54 De Korte Street Braamfontein to computer academy of south africa
Wits student publication is ‘banned’

Education Reporter

A Wits student publication The Rand Times was banned for distribution on campus this week after it urged students to boycott the Student Representative Council elections held on Wednesday.

The deputy vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor M Shear, told the editor of the publication that his approach was entirely negative and could have an unfair influence on the results of the election.

The Rand Times, a Commerce Students’ Council publication, appealed to the university to allow the publication. The appeal was rejected.

The editor of publication, Mr Cliff Featherstone, said he had called for a boycott of the election because he believed the SRC was not representative of students.

15 PERCENT POLL

“I do not want a compulsory SRC — a voluntary SRC would be far better.”

The outgoing SRC president, Mr Grant Rex, said the Commerce Students’ Council had little support among commerce students. This year’s SRC poll was only 15 percent, but Mr Rex said there was no need to defend a low voting poll if the election was run democratically.

“The alternative to an SRC is anarchy,” he said.

Mr Rex said the percentage poll compared favourably with those on other campuses.
The government has appointed a senior magistrate as liquidator of the assets of the newly banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

A Department of Justice statement said that in terms of the Internal Security Act, all property, including rights and documents, shall be vested in the liquidator from the date an organisation is declared unlawful.

Anyone in possession of Cosas property must furnish details to the liquidator, Mr. Andries Heyns Visser. Property such as money should be posted to him.

It added that claims against the organisation should be lodged as soon as possible.
Bannings will not achieve anything

FOCUS

BY SAM MABE

During such periods, students are among the first people to suffer. Many companies start cutting back on bursaries. Parents who cannot afford to pay force their children to leave school. The students are frustrated by the knowledge that after leaving school, they will have no jobs — thereby, failing to achieve their goals.

Cosas has so far been banned three times. On the first two occasions it was banned in Transkei.

Other student organisations were banned before the university of Bophuthatswana demonstrated against the visit of the state president, M. P. W. Botha in the first demonstration ever held in Bophuthatswana's capital.

The demonstration surprised many who thought Bophuthatswana was a good example of the advantages of homeland independence.

Some of the students said that other than the state of emergency and the continued incarceration of Nelson Mandela, the demonstration was inspired by the banning of Cosas.

This could be a forerunner of future demonstrations that could be held even against the very independence of Bophuthatswana.

The ANC, which once sought to achieve its objects without engaging in any form of confrontation with the state, became militant because of students who were in the youth league.

And it was largely because of their actions that the ANC and the PAC were banned in 1960.

After the 10 years' lull which followed the banning of the two organisations, blacks became politically active again largely because of the unrest which started at the University of the North in the late 60s and early 70s.

It was during this period that students boycotted the investiture of "a white chancellor in a black university". Saso was formed. And then numerous other theatrical, theological, social and community organisations came into being.

They all espoused the philosophy of black consciousness which was spreading like wildfire throughout South Africa.

Reasons

A new impetus had been given to black politics in South Africa.

When 18 organisations were banned on October 19, 1977 by the then Minister of Justice and of the Police, Mr. target was Saso. Saso was the vanguard of BC. It was respected and supported by the black community.

For those reasons, the Government decided that all other black organisations had to go as well.

A year earlier, on June 10, it was the students' protest against Bantu Education that led to country-wide unrest which was responsible for the Government's initiative of a process of "reform".

Numerous students who skipped the country during that time swelled the ranks of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), and of the PAC.

The ANC has since been able to mount numerous attacks in South Africa.

While the Government might ban student organisations, the fundamental causes of their rebellion — apartheid — remains. Unless apartheid is scrapped, bannings will not achieve anything, except to sharpen student militancy.
A CONCERT to which a large crowd is expected. The concert is to be held at the Royal Albert Hall on July 21. The proceeds of the concert will be used to support the work of the recently formed National Association for the Welfare of the Aged.

The concert will feature performances by some of the leading artists of the day, including the famous pianist, Mr. W. H. Smith. The programme will include works by Beethoven, Brahms, and Chopin, as well as some of the best-known songs of the day.

The concert is being held in the same venue as the annual Peace Day Rally, which is attended by thousands of people from all over the country. The rally is being held in support of the peace movement, which is gaining strength across the world.

Tickets for the concert are available from the Royal Albert Hall box office, and are expected to sell out quickly. The concert is expected to attract a large crowd, and is sure to be a great success.

The National Association for the Welfare of the Aged is a new organization that is dedicated to improving the lives of the elderly. The organization has already achieved a great deal in a short time, and is poised to make even greater strides in the future.

The concert is being hosted by the Royal Albert Hall, which is one of the most famous venues in the country. The hall has a capacity of over 5,000, and is known for its excellent acoustics and atmosphere.

The concert is a great opportunity for lovers of music to come together and enjoy a fantastic evening of entertainment. We urge everyone to come along and support this important cause.
Banning of Cosas condemned

The government's decision to ban the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been heavily criticized by the black press. Although the ban on Cosas, as well as the detention of Allan Boesak, said Ilanga, the Nationalist government must be made to accept that it does not tolerate any government simply shuts them off.

Ilanga said, 'The government's lack of foresight in dealing with the present unrest is a cause for concern to all peace-loving people.'

"BANNING of Cosas, City Press, was 'yet another demonstration of short-sightedness and the government is in dealing with the escalating unrest round the country. Lesson here is that one can't use every opportunity to form committees and to dislocate organisations, but you can never put a club in killing the animals, as the government had done.'

Ilanga said, 'We condemn violence, the gangsters of the Eastern Cape there was no indication that it had stopped anything there. We should happen as a nation, in the public, that will emerge more intact and determined than ever.'

"Nab. Just talk is the secret to the fact we will open up the communication channels,' said Ilanga. Ilanga's column in the Daily Express.

RIGHT-WING U.S. Christian leader Jerry Falwell came in for a hammering in the black press after he called Bishop Desmond Tutu a 'phony.'

PETER QOBOZA, writing in City Press, said Falwell was 'a slick speaker, who has successfully manipulated religion and uses the pages of the Bible as some form of one-handed bandit.'

SOUTH AFRICA would be in trouble if a black student rejected the pacifist leadership of Bishop Tutu, said the monthly magazine, Concluded.

"We condemn violence of any sort, wherever it is perpetrated. So does Bishop Desmond Tutu, who bravely stated before a huge crowd of mourners in Springs that if people continued to kill each other we would pack up and leave the country.

The government was as guilty as the mob, said the woman in Duduzi with petrol and struck a match. 'By failing to deal with the central issue of power-sharing, by failing to talk to the real leaders, by ducking and diving under irrelevant new dispensations etc. the Government is as guilty as hell,' said the woman.

IT IS NOT often that the government is praised in the black press but the decision to remove the 'black spots' of Driefontein and KwaNgelela prompted the South African to be 'among the first to tip our hat. We believe it needs very little for the government to unbend and give us and other commentaries a chance to bring things back to normalcy.

Stability. We have a feeling that some of the problems we are experiencing could have been solved much sooner if these problems had been attended to.

The gesture has to be applauded. We are certain the people in those areas will feel the same way,' the South African said.

Ilanga said, 'We believe it is possible to employ non-violent but powerful and effective methods to achieve the desired change in our country.

Those who espouse violence and bloodshed are never convincing when it comes to answering the question: whose blood is it they want to sacrifice?... or that of the innocent ones being used as cannon fodder? As a matter of fact, the truth is that invariably the apathy of violence is never anywhere near the scene of the blood-letting when it happens. They are usually to be found hiding and safe in their havens from whence they never cease to direct their destructive operations,' Ilanga said.

which needs hard thought.'
Newsweek banned, reporter deported

The latest issue of Newsweek magazine has been found to be undesirable, and a notice to that effect will be published in the Government Gazette tomorrow.

And Mr. Ray Wilkinson, co-author of an article which appeared in the September 18 edition of the magazine, has been issued with a deportation order by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stoffel Botha.

A statement issued by Mr. Botha last night said the article "The Young Lions" distorted the situation in South Africa through "selective reporting, half-truths and false innuendo."

A spokesman for the Directorate of Publications said the magazine was found to be undesirable under Section 47(2)(E) of the Publications Act of 1974.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said Mr. Wilkinson, who was arrested at his Cape Town hotel last night, was being held at Jan Smuts airport until a flight could take him out of the country tonight.

Mr. Richard Smith, the editor-in-chief of Newsweek, said last night from New York: "Ray Wilkinson is a fine, fair and honest journalist."

"He and the editors of Newsweek have made every effort to report all sides of the South African story. Our current issue, with its cover story on South Africa, presents many different points of view." — Sapa.
Troops surround Mandela home

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG — Security forces removed four journalists from the Soweto home of Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday and escorted them to a police station where their tapes and photographs were confiscated.

The wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was also told she was under arrest after soldiers surrounded her home, according to Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob.

He said the front-door key had been “snatched” from Mrs Mandela and she had been asked to “bear with” the soldiers while they waited for orders.

A large crowd of children watched the journalists being taken from the house about an hour later. Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela, who was calming her baby granddaughter Zondiswa, was “left alone.”

According to a police spokesman in Pretoria, “a number of journalists and photographers were taken from Mrs Mandela's home to the Moroko police station.”

The journalists, who had not been in possession of permits, were not charged, but were told to leave Soweto, the spokesman said.

A Radio 702 correspondent, Mr Paul Gray, said he was confronted by soldiers outside Mrs Mandela's home and held at the police station for three hours. “Two French correspondents and a German woman were among those held,” he said. “They were taking photographs of Mrs Mandela and filming her playing with children when the SADF arrived. Our baggage was searched, our tapes and film confiscated and we were warned to leave Soweto within ten minutes,” Mr Gray said.

Later yesterday, several foreign journalists, including television crews, visited Mrs Mandela's home to interview her about the incident.
Reports back 'violence in streets'

Ban on Newsweek upheld by censors

Pretoria Bureau

The Publications Appeal Board has upheld the ban on the September 16 issue of Newsweek magazine, saying one of the articles in a report on South Africa gives prominence to radical statements which uncompromisingly expose more violence in the streets.

The board also found the article, titled “The Young Lions”, posed a “clear and present danger to peace and good order in the present sensitive circumstances”.

The magazine was banned last week and one of the authors of the report, Mr. Ray Wilkingon, was deported.

STRICER GUIDELINES

In a summary of the judgment, the board’s chairman, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, said that during a state of emergency the publication guidelines must be applied more strictly.

Articles such as those contained in Newsweek would have a wider readership and subversive elements in particular could seize upon them to promote their causes.

The board had also taken exception to the magazine’s cover, which carries a photograph of a weeping black man and makes prominent mention of the report on South Africa.

“A substantial number of subversive elements are likely to be drawn to this publication as a result of this sensational cover,” Professor van Rooyen said.

“The photos of stone-throwing and blacks carrying coffins, coupled with captions highlighting rage and fury, are also likely to attract wide interest among these elements... who are mostly highly politicised.”

However the board found most of the other articles in the special report were acceptable and although derogatory towards the authorities in certain instances, they did not fall foul of the Publications Act.

Further distribution of the magazine has been prohibited but possession is not banned.

During yesterday’s appeal, Mr. Pierre Delport, for Newsweek, told the board that to ban Newsweek would be to harm South Africa’s reputation abroad.

However Mr Chris Jansen SC, for the committee, said the report contained a clear call to violence and was therefore prejudicial to state security.
Ban on meetings
at school premises

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives has barred coloured pupil and teacher bodies from holding meetings on school premises.

In terms of an extraordinary Government Gazette yesterday, Mr. C. Ibrahim has also provided for anyone who hinders education to be suspended.

Last month the Government banned the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), but student leaders have indicated that they intend to regroup in the Western Cape under a different banner.

Yesterday's notice effectively bars pupils, trainees, apprentices, student teachers and others acting on behalf of student bodies from assembling in schools or other educational institutions.
Wednesday, October 19, and all that...

Mr. JIMMY KRUGER... death "left him cold."

Perhaps with anger too when he was detained shortly after the news broke out.

Together with Mr Aggrey Khuast, then news editor of Weekend World, he was to spend nearly six months at Modderbee Prison.

In one fell swoop, Minister Kruger had said "no" to a united black voice against injustices and eliminated every vestige of black opposition outside the approved Bantu-style system. The white finger was drawn close to repress black dissent and to defy the world.

There are names which at the time would constitute black leadership: people who enhanced the spirit that black was powerful. These were the people who championed unity at the time when resistance to the system was waged by blacks and for blacks, when white liberals took a back seat.

There was pride when these names were read on the same page—Hlaku Rachida, the Rev. Drake Tshedzweni, Curtis Nkondo, Fanele Mazibuko, Aubrey Mokoena, Legau Mathabathe, Ellen Kurwavo, Dr Nhato Motlame, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa, George Wauchop, and others.

Today, eight years on, there is the United Democratic Front, the National Forum and Inkhatha—all agreeing to disagree.

History will perhaps record how black unity suffered a mortal blow when the organisations and newspapers were banned. For too long after this blow, there emerged a new spirit of divisiveness among blacks.

Today there are these streams of thinking politically as purportedly fighting the same evil, but sometimes tearing at one another.

This day will be remembered with anguish. It will be seen as the beginning of a new scenario wherein blacks fight blacks. It was the beginning of the end for black unity. Reflective people will certainly wish to ponder on the reasons for this unnecessary division. It will be most important to try and learn from the mistakes of the past.

Eight years later, South Africa breeds from more whites. There is death and destruction in the streets of the townships. The monolithic system that runs our lives is moving slowly to come to terms with the new age—an age when black children have become the standard bearers of the black man's struggle.

It seems to have ceased to be the battle between adults.
JOHANNESBURG. — Police are investigating the presence of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, at a memorial service for executed ANC member Benjamin Molelo, which she addressed at Khosa House in Johannesburg on Friday afternoon.

Mrs Mandela, was banned and banished to the small Free State town of Brandfort after the 1977 riots.

This was the second time since then that Mrs Mandela had addressed a group of people. She broke her eight-year silence when she spoke to members of the foreign media about two months ago.

Mrs Mandela pledged her support to the family of Molelo, who was executed at Pretoria Central Prison early on Friday for murdering a Pretoria security policeman.

A spokesman for police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, confirmed today that Mrs Mandela’s presence at the memorial service was being investigated.
EAST LONDON

Three Cape men who late and Nqdu near
were detained by Trans-Willowvlei Envoy lea; security police a The banishment or
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ders served on the three
leased last night and im-
may be absent from their
mediately banished one
of the men said. of the men said.

Mr Lungisile Nise-
beza, a bookshop owner, Commissioner of Police
said that two teachers Mr Nisebeza said the
Godfrey Silingo and banishment orders were
businessman Mr Monde signed by the State
Mambe, were released President Chief Kaiser
and respectively ban and Matsimela, on October
ished to Mhlahlantu near 16. — Saba.
Mandela's wife set to defy order

By Rich Mkhonto

Mrs Winnie Mandela appears set to defy a government order to return to Brandfort — the Free State town to which she was banished in 1977.

The Star has reliably learnt that she will move into her house at Orlando West in Soweto — but only after her husband Mr Nelson Mandela has been discharged from the Volks Hospital in Cape Town where he recently underwent surgery.

Mrs Mandela should have returned to Brandfort by November 4 at the latest or been contacted a magistrate to relax the order which restricts her movements and activities. It is understood she has failed to comply with this regulation.

Last week the security police sent a letter to Mrs Mandela advising her to return to Brandfort or face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The letter dated November 1 was sent to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob. It read: "Please take note that Mrs Winnie Mandela's house in Brandfort has been repaired and she is required to return to it on or before November 4. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in action being taken against her in terms of provisions under the Internal Security Act."

The letter was signed by District Commandant of Brandfort, Brigadier G M Erasmus.
Stringent curbs on freed white detainees

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The only white emergency detainees still held in Johannesburg were released from Diepkloof Prison last night subject to stringent restrictions.

They are Mr Simon Ratcliffe, Mr Neil Coleman, Mr Auret van Heerden and Mr Morris Smithers, who have all been involved in community research and information services.

An urgent application for the release of Mr van Heerden and Dr RAM Salojee (who was also freed yesterday) was to have been brought in the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow.

Mr Ratcliffe, Mr van Heerden, Mr Coleman and Mr Smithers were detained on July 21.
They are confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg for the duration of the emergency.

They are prohibited from taking part in the affairs of trade unions and various organisations, including the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Media and Research Services, South African Students' Press Union, Community Research and Information Service and any youth organisations.

They may not write for or prepare any publication or enter any school, and must stay away from meetings where State policy is criticised or black-local authority affairs discussed.
Tough curbs imposed on freed UDF leader

JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front was released last night after nearly four months in detention and served tough orders to restrict him while the state of emergency lasts.

Dr Rashid Saloojee, 52, who is also acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, was treated under guard in the psychiatric wing of the Johannesburg Hospital for the past month.

In terms of an order signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, Dr Saloojee may not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg without the permission of the minister.

He may also not take part "in any manner whatsoever" in the activities or affairs of the UDF, the TIC, any trade union, youth organization, or any organization related to the black community in the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

Dr Saloojee may not enter the premises of any school or other educational institution nor attend any gathering of pupils or students.

He may not prepare, compile, publish or disseminate any publication as defined in the Internal Security Act of 1962, or participate or assist in the preparation, compilation, publication or dissemination of any publication as defined in the Act, nor may he contribute, prepare or compile any material for publication in any defined publication.

He may also not attend any meeting where any form of state or any principle or policy of, or action or contemplated action by, the government is attacked, criticized or discussed, or where any black local authority is attacked, criticized or discussed.

Dr Saloojee was detained the day after the declaration of the state of emergency on July 21. He was previously detained for four months, from August 1984, but no charges were laid against him. — Sapa
Detention of UDMF Staff President ends
From CLARE HARPER

JOHANNESBURG.

Four men, detained under the emergency regulations since July 21, were released from Diepkloof Prison on Tuesday night after being served with restriction orders severely curtailing their movements.

They are Mr. Auret van Heerden, Mr. Morris Smithers, Mr. Simon Ratcliffe and Mr. Neil Coleman.

A fifth detainee, Dr. Hashim Saloojee, vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Transvaal, and acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was also released on Tuesday night.

In terms of the schedule signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, the four may not:

- Leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg without permission.
- Take part in any activity related to the Media Advisory Resources Centre (MARC), the Community Research and Information Centre (Cric), the South African Students' Union (Sasu), the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac), any trade union, youth organization or any organization related to the black community in Johannesburg.
- Enter any school or educational institution.
- Assist in the preparation, compilation, publication or dissemination of any publication defined in the Act, nor may they contribute, prepare or compile any material for publication in any defined publication.
- Attend any gathering at which any principle or policy of, or any action or contemplated action, by the government is attacked, criticized or discussed, or at which any local authority as defined in Section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act of 1962 is attacked, criticized or discussed.
- Attend any gathering of pupils or students.
- Enter Freeway House or Khotso House.
UDF slams restrictions on released detainees

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It is completely unacceptable
that political leaders should be
released from detention subject
to stringent restrictions which
prevented them from carrying
out their public responsibilities,
United Democratic Front (UDF)
acting publiclity secretary, Mr
Murphy Morope, said today.

"The initial detention
of these people as well as the
restrictions imposed on them
are aimed at impeding
the growth of democratic
organisations," he added.

Mr Morope was referring to
the conditional release of UDF
Transvaal vice-president Dr
Ras Mbalane and at least four
other emergency detainees, who
are now subject to stringent
restrictions which prevent their
participation in political and
community organisations.

Mr Morope said the UDF's
pleas to Dr Mbalane's release
"is completely outweighed by
the fact that hundreds of other
anti-apartheid activists remain
incarcerated because of their
contribution to the creation of
a democratic South Africa."

Dr Max Coleman and his wife,
Audrey, whose son Neil is one of
those conditionally released this
week, said: "Are we supposed to
feel grateful for the release of
our son from detention? Our
predominant feeling is one of
anger that he should have been
detained for two years and that
his liberty continues to be severely
restricted by a banning order."

The Coleman's said they were
mindful of thousands of others
who have been detained - victims
of the Government's device
of using the state of emergency
to stifle all opposition to the
structures of apartheid."

They said: "We call on the
Government to demonstrate
whatever commitment to peace
it might have by ceasing to
harass its political opponents
and releasing forthwith all
detainees languishing in cells
throughout the country."

Union condemns organiser's detention

CAPE TOWN - The General Worker's Union yesterday condemned
the detention of one of their organiser, Mr. D. Cooper, and said
the detention was a "snub" to the organisation in view of the
pending negotiations currently underway.

Mr. Cooper was taken from the Union's office in the Athlone
Police Station yesterday afternoon dressed in plain police
uniform. The policemen said they wanted her for questioning
at the Athlone Police Station - Sapa.

MPC claims 40 children detained

CAPE TOWN - Forty children from Worcester's Zwelethu
township were allegedly detained yesterday by police in terms of
emergency regulations, according to the Progressive People's Party
(PPP) for Lokste, Mr. D. Bishop.

The children were seen in Zwelethu and were told by residents
that police came to the home of some of the Van Staden family - where a
vigil was being held for a family member shot dead by police - and
detained the children. - Sapa.
The number of banned people in the country rose to 34 this week when five former detainees were subjected to stringent restrictions to last the duration of the state of emergency.

Dr Rashid Saloojee, Mr Simon Ratcliffe, Mr Auret van Heerden, Mr Neal Coleman and Mr Morris Shiffers were slapped with the restrictions which will curtail their movement and activities and confine them to the Johannesburg magisterial area only hours after being released from four months' detention.

Like other people throughout the country banned for more than two years, the five are prohibited from taking part in the affairs of trade unions and various other organisations.

They may not write for any publication nor attend any gathering.

Dr Saloojee, in terms of the restrictions signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, may not, without ministerial approval, take part in the activities of the United Democratic Front or the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Dr Saloojee, the Transvaal president of the UDF, acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, was treated under guard in the psychiatric wing of the Johannesburg Hospital for a month during his detention.

He was transferred back to the Diepkloof Prison on Monday, the day before his release.

Dr Saloojee (52), was detained under the emergency regulations on July 21, the very day the state of emergency was proclaimed.

In South Africa the rule of habeas corpus does not exist.

Banned persons cannot be heard in public, because the Government says so. They are prohibited in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950, amended in 1976 and again in 1982.

Not only are banned people prohibited from attending gatherings or making public utterances but their movements as well are curtailed. The Minister of Law and Order may impose harsh measures which include house arrest.

Some of the banned people are:

- Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, who has been banned since 1963, the year before her husband was jailed for life.

- Banished

Her current five-year ban expires on June 30, 1989.

Since 1977 she has been banned to the small Free State dorpie of Brandfort.

Mrs Mandela has been brought to court several times for breaking her banning order.

- The only journalist still banned is Mathatha Tsedu, of The SOWETAN, whose first banning order was imposed on January 9, 1981.

Tsedu (33) cannot practise as a writer because of the restrictions.

Tsedu is under house arrest from dusk to dawn and on public holidays and weekends is confined to his Seshego house, near Pretoria, for 24 hours a day.

Tsedu has three children, and his "grieving" has "put an emotional strain" on his teacher wife, Flora.

In 1982 Tsedu was detained for 300 days under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He started working for the defunct Post newspaper in 1978 and was secretary of the Northern Transvaal region of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and served on its Standing Constitutional Committee.

Tsedu's second three-year banning order expires in June next year.

- Mordecai Tatta is the only banned person living on the Reef. Until late October last year he shared the dubious honour with the current general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Bayers Naudé.

Everyday is the same for Mordecai, the Orlando East, Soweto

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Everyday is the same for Mordecai, the Orlando East, Soweto...
Winnie Mandela flouts govt order

STAFF REPORTER

WHILE jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela is speedily recovering from a prostate operation he underwent earlier this month, his wife Winnie has flouted a government order banishing her to Brandfort in the Free State.

Yesterday Mr Jamiel Ayob, lawyer for the Mandela family, confirmed that Mrs Mandela was in Johannesburg. Police wrote to Mrs Mandela advising her that her Brandfort house, which was fire-bombed three months ago, had been repaired and that she had to return to it by November 4.

Later, police said they had given her until last Friday to return. Yesterday she returned to her Orlando East house in Soweto amid concern that she could be courting arrest by flouting a government order that she return to Brandfort.
Bans without banning orders

by ANTON HARBER and RUTH BECKER

THE Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has introduced what have been called "banning orders through the back door" by imposing new restrictions on five ex-detainees.

The detainees were released on Tuesday night as their lawyers set in motion a Supreme Court action to contest the validity of their detentions. It is believed they were released at least partly to avoid having the detention regulations tested in court.

Nicholas Haysom, attorney for some of the detainees, said he had no doubt they were released "to prevent the position being determined in court".

He had launched an action on Monday to have two of them released on the grounds that they had not been afforded the opportunity to make written representations on their detention.

Actions on behalf of the other three were imminent and this had been made known to the State.

And now other attorneys are likely to institute similar actions on behalf of other detainees to try to test the regulations.

As the five were released they were served with notices imposing severe restrictions on them in terms of the Emergency regulations.

The restrictions were licensed by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) to a "banning through the back door" because they resemble most of the restrictions of a normal banning order.

The five restricted ex-detainees are:

1. Dr Rashid Saloojee, an executive member of the United Democratic Front.
2. Aurel van Heerden, Simon Ratcliffe, Morris Smithers and Neil Coleman, all white activists.

They have been prohibited from:

- Leaving Johannesburg.
- Associating in any way with specific organisations. In the case of Saloojee, it is the Transvaal Indian Congress and the UDF, and in the case of the others, a wide range of community support groups as well as all trade unions, youth organisations or any organisation related to the black community.
- Contributing in any way to any publication.
- Attending any gathering (defined as a meeting of two or more people) at which "any form of State or any principle or policy of, or action or contemplated action" by the government "is attacked, criticised or discussed" or any black local authority is discussed.
- Attending any gathering of pupils or students.
- Entering specific buildings, such as Khotso House, Johannesburg, or Freeway House, Braamfontein.

Banning orders usually include these restrictions, but also forbid social gatherings, entering a factory or being quoted.

On the other hand, the penalties for breaking these restrictions are much more severe than for breaking a banning order. In terms of the Emergency, there is a maximum penalty of 10 years or R20,000.

And, unlike normal banning orders, these restrictions do not carry a time limit. They hold until the Emergency is lifted.

"These restrictions are very heavy," a DPSC representative said.

"They do not differ much from a normal Internal Security Act banning order. Really, it's a banning in another form.

"The government is reversing the trend of the last couple of years, when they have not been banning people. Now they are doing it in another way," he said.

After their release, three of the ex-detainees said they were being forced to "be our own jailing".

"The restrictions show clearly that the government intends to continue its harassment of its political opponents.

"While we have been released from prison, the restrictions mean that we will have to be our own jailing."

One of the ex-detainees said it was significant that even with its far-reaching security powers, the government was still unable to act within these laws, but needed to find new ways to deal with its opponents.

The DPSC has also expressed concern about the fact that these restrictions will not be made public through the Government Gazette, as is done with normal bannings.

"Thus we may be about to experience an escalation of bannings through the back door without knowing about them," the DPSC said.
House arrest for Manuel

UDF EXECUTIVE member Treor Manuel has been house arrested for five years and has been served with various restriction orders following his release from a month's detention under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Manuel, who was released last week from a prison, has been confined to his house in Maitland from 7am until 6am on weekdays and on every Saturday, Sunday and public holiday.

Mr Manuel, who is a member of the UDF's national executive, was detained on October 22 under Section 9 of the Internal Security Act.

He has been banned from gatherings "at which any form of state or principle of or action by the government of a state is propagandized, defended, criticized or discussed". He may not attend any gathering where school pupils are being instructed or addressed.

Mr Manuel has to report to the Maitland police station every Monday and is confined to the Cape Town magisterial district.

He may not go to any premises where a publication is compiled, printed or published or to premises which house a number of organizations which have been listed in a government notice, nor may he participate in the preparation of any publication.

He is also prevented from going to any school, college or university and he may not communicate with anyone on whom restrictions have been served in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The details of the restriction orders which have been served on Mr Manuel were released yesterday by his attorney, Mr Essa Moosa.
Court stay on banning

UMTATA. — An urgent application to postpone until next year the banishment orders on an Umtata lawyer, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, and his brother, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, was granted by Mr Justice Van Reenen in the Transkei Supreme Court here this week.

The brothers, who were banished by President Kaiser Matanzima to the Nhlahlane administrative area in the Tsomo district, are cousins of slain former University of Transkei SRC student Mr Batandwa Ndondo. Mr Ndondo was shot dead while being held by the Transkei security police in Cala on September 30.

Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza was arrested on October 3 and was served with a banning order when he was released on October 30. His brother was arrested on October 8 and received his order on his release on October 21.

The application sought to prevent the respondents — the president and the Transkei Government — from putting the orders into operation.

Outspoken

In an affidavit Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza said he had been outspoken about his belief that Mr Ndondo had been wrongfully killed while in the custody of the Transkei police. He had learnt he was fast becoming unpopular in government circles.

Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza said in his affidavit he had been harassed by the security police since the murder of Mr Ndondo.

"I have no doubt at all that the present banishment order is to eliminate me as a witness in the Batandwa Ndondo murder."

Mr Justice Van Reenen ordered that the execution of the orders be stayed pending the outcome of the applications, to be heard on January 23, 1986. — Sapo
Mandela defies banning to attend unrest funerals
Error in Editor's charge sheet

Staff Reporter

An error in the charge sheet for the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, led all three Cape Town daily newspapers to report that he had been charged, or may be charged, with "printing or disseminating periodical publications which endanger the security of the State".

In fact, Mr Heard is charged with quoting a banned person. He appeared in the Magistrate's Court on Monday. The charge arises from the publication in the Cape Times last month of an interview with African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo.

The section of the Internal Security Act which relates to endangering the security of the State is Section 56 (1) (b). The section which relates to quoting a banned person is section 56 (1) (p).

Prosecutor Mr J Reebin explained yesterday that the "totally understandable error" on the part of the three newspapers — the Cape Times, Argus and Die Burger — arose because someone had written in the margin of the charge sheet "Section 56 (1) (b)".

A second, unknown, person, had added the words "printing, disseminating periodical publications which endanger the security of the State".

Mr Reebin said "there is no question of the charges in yesterday's (Monday's) hearing being changed to endangering the security of the State.

"At this stage he is only charged with quoting a banned person, and I have had no instructions from the Attorney-General to the contrary, although further charges are still being investigated."

Mr Reebin yesterday amended the charge sheet to read "section 56 (1) (m)".
Restricted UDF man on two-day protest fast

THE restricted United Democratic Front executive member, Mr Trevor Manuel, has started a two-day fast in solidarity with detainees and to protest against the state of emergency.

According to people taking part in a relay fast at the Methodist Church in Buitenkerk Street: Mr Manuel, who is restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act, began fasting yesterday morning.

A fellow faster, Mr Shereen Daniels, said Mr Manuel left the church last night to comply with an order restricting him to his home between 3pm and 5am daily.

"But he will fast during the night and be back tomorrow," she said.
Ban on freed City advocate

Staff Reporter

TWELVE people — including a leading City advocate and a priest — were released from detention yesterday under the emergency regulations.

Advocate Mr Abdullah

Mr Steve Louw, Mr Leslie Andrew, Ms Yvonne Shapiro, Ms Rochelle Kennedy, Ms Selina Manuel and Mr Andrew Brown.

Two Section 29 detainees, Mr Moosien Williams and Mr David Pypers, were released on Wednesday.

Omar and Pastor Gottfried Kraatz were both served with banning orders which are effective until the end of the state of emergency.

In terms of the banning orders they are restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and prohibited from participating or assisting in the preparation, compilation or dissemination of any publication.

They may also not participate in United Democratic Front activities or attend any gathering where the government is criticized and at which any local authority is attacked or criticized. They may also not enter any school or educational institution.

The others who were released were: Mr Mountain Qumbela, Mr Wilson Sedina, Mr Brian Engel, Mr William Engelbrecht.

As a public service, the Cape Times today publishes a list of the 1230 people whom police have confirmed have been detained in the Western Cape under the emergency regulations. The list appears on page 18.

Mr Omar, detained before the emergency was declared in Cape Town on October 25, said it was a relief to be back with his family.

“By far as I’m concerned all detainees must be released. It’s appalling to know there are still children under the age of 16 being held in Victor Verster Prison.

I saw Kidwaan Kariem yesterday and there are still others.”

Mr Omar said the restrictions placed on him would in effect prohibit him from continuing his legal practice — he has chambers in the Cape Town magisterial district.

“This reflects on the bankruptcy of this regime and its inhumanity. It has reached the end of its legitimacy.”
Johnny Issel, wife held in Athlone

By TONY WEAVER

ONE of South Africa's most wanted fugitives, Mr Johnny Issel, was arrested with his wife, Ms Shahida Jaffer, in Athlone yesterday.

"This was confirmed by Lieutenant Atlas Laubscher, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, who said they were being held for questioning." Mr Issel and Ms Jaffer have been in hiding from the security police since late August.

Saso

At least eight prominent activists detained under emergency regulations have been questioned in connection with the whereabouts of Mr Issel and Ms Jaffer.

Mr Issel was first banned when he was regional secretary of the now-banned South African Students Organization (Saso) in 1973.

In October 1974, he was served with another banning order which restricted him to the Goodwood magisterial district for four years.

In November of the same year he was detained along with a number of other Saso members and held until April 1975, spending 146 days in detention. During the 1976 unrest, he was detained again and this time held for four months.

At the height of the 1980 Cape school boycotts he was served with another banning order and detained for three months, while in 1982 he was detained again for three months in detention. In July of 1983, his banning order expired but he was banned again in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

"He has spent over 19 months of his life in security police detention."

On August 10 this year, he was arrested outside the Wynberg Magistrate's Court and with Ms Jaffer and three others, charged under the Internal Security Act for attending an illegal gathering and warned to appear on November 12.

He was arrested again on August 14 after an altercation with a policeman in Athlone. He was not charged and was warned to appear again on November 12.

Controversy arose recently when police had his photograph broadcast on SATV and said he was wanted in connection with a series of grenade attacks in the Western Cape.

Police offered a R5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Mr Issel and a colleague.

Ms Jaffer, a former reporter on the Cape Times, is secretary of the Clothing Workers' Union.

Ms Jaffer was first detained by the security police on August 26, 1980, while she was working for the Cape Times.

She spent seven weeks in detention, was then released and charged with possessing banned literature. She was acquitted on the charges four months later.

Mr Issel's former wife, Mrs Shahida Issel, secretary of the Rocklands Civic Association and a community worker in Mitchells Plain, was detained in early September, held for a month and released on bail of R50 on October 4.

She was redetained on October 25, the day before the state of emergency was extended to the Cape and is still in detention.

Her father, Mr Isagach Issel, said yesterday the family believed she had been admitted to Valkensig Hospital.
Children: Omar amazed

FORMER detainee Mr. Abdullah Omar has disputed a statement by the Prisons Services that children under the age of 16 years were held separately from adults.

In a report in yesterday's Cape Times, Mr. Omar said children under the age of 16 were still being detained at Victor Verster and that there were a "large number of other juveniles".

In response the Prisons Services said: "Juveniles under the age of 16 are held separately."

Approached for comment, Mr. Omar said: "I wish the prison doors could be opened for inspection so that people could see for themselves."

He said children had been 'detained' with adult sections of the prison and many people who 'could' verify this were in detention."
ANC banished to Transkei

UMTATA — A Transkeian former member of the banned African National Congress, who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by the Rand Supreme Court for acts of sabotage and terrorism, on Wednesday arrived in Umtata from Robben Island.

Mr Kwedi Mkalipi arrived in the Transkeian capital under escort and was handed over to Brigadier S Dengana of the Umtata Security Police.

A police spokesman said Mr Mkalipi had been banished to Bara'ya in Umtata. Mr Mkalipi served his full sentence.

— Opm Correspondent.
Six journalists were arrested outside Mrs Winnie Mandela's Soweto home yesterday.

Mr Allister Sparks, representing the Washington Post, Mr Nigel Wrench of The Times, Mr Alan Cowell of The New York Times, Mr Michael Parks of the Los Angeles Times, Ms Vivienne Walt of Newsday, and Mr Gideon Mendel of Agence France Presse were released on warning but summonses to appear in court would be issued against them later, police said.
Defiant Winnie due to appear in court today

By Rich Orlando

Mrs Winnie Mandela is due to appear in court today, just two days before she is to visit her imprisoned husband on Christmas Day. She was arrested yesterday for defying an order which confined her from the magistrate's districts of Johannesburg and Randfontein.

The arrest followed an earlier incident in which she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West, Soweto, home by security policemen. It is believed police dropped her at an airport hotel, but she defied them and boarded a train back in Soweto.

She joined several of her relatives, friends and lawyers who kept a vigil, saying they were shocked at the way she was forcibly removed from her home.

But yesterday morning about 15 security policemen again forcibly took her away saying she had been arrested for contravening her banning order.

She is being held at a Krugersdorp Police Station.

Police confirmed she would appear in court today but would not say under what charge.

The drama started on Saturday afternoon when Mrs Mandela refused to be taken away by five policemen and a policewoman.

The incident happened hours after the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced that restrictions on her had been relaxed.

After a six-hour wait during which security police communicated with their superiors, reinforcements arrived and after a brief struggle she was taken away.

Her daughter Zazi said: "We are very angry. My mother has taken a stand that we all support. This is her rightful home."

"It is a pity she alone, a woman for that matter, had to be forcibly removed from her home by a contingent of policemen."

"We are angry that they are doing all this when we are supposed to be visiting my father at Pollsmore on Christmas Day," she said.

In terms of the amendments to her restrictions order, Mrs Mandela is no longer forced to remain at her Brakfontein home in the Free State and may now attend social gatherings which are not political meetings.

Her lawyer added that in terms of the relaxation she may now travel and live anywhere in South Africa except the Johannesburg and Randfontein magistrate's districts.

A police spokesman said he could not add to what Mr le Grange had already announced.

Last month the Security Police ordered her to return to Brakfontein where she had been banded since 1977.

The order came after her Brakfontein home was firebombed. She moved back to her Soweto home which she once shared with her husband, jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.
Mandela arrest slammed

JOHANNESBURG - There was widespread local and international condemnation of the arrest of Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday.

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing the arrest as "part of the stupidity of this government".

"We move from the ridiculous to the more ridiculous," he said.

The FFW spokesman for Law and Order, Mrs Helen Sumana, said the arrest made her "feel sick".

"There is no doubt that her arrest will be headline news throughout the world. At a time like this South Africa should be proceeding with the utmost caution regarding any action which will serve to bring the wrath of the Western world upon us."

The president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Bishop Trevor Huddleston, sent urgent cables from London to the leaders of Britain, the United States, France and Germany, urging them to intervene to secure Mrs Mandela's unconditional release. A copy was also sent to the United Nations.

The Minister at the Foreign Office in London, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said he found the news of Mrs Mandela's arrest "disturbing".

All the major radio and television bulletins in Britain led their broadcasts yesterday with reports of Mrs Mandela's arrest.

France said Mrs Mandela's arrest was "extremely regrettable."

Sapa-Reuters-AP and Own Correspondent
Govt takes harder line on ANC

Police arrest Winnie Mandela in Soweto swoop

SECURITY POLICE detained black dissident Winnie Mandela under the Internal Security Act yesterday, in a weekend of drama during which she was twice physically removed from her Soweto home.

The crackdown on Mandela is the latest in a series of developments which observers believe signal government's return to a hardline policy against both the ANC and neighbouring states sympathetic to the movement.

Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was being held at an undisclosed location last night for defying a new banning order. The order, effectively banning her from her Soweto home, only allows her to stay in black areas outside the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

Official sources said she was being held in Krugersdorp, and would appear in court this week, but this could not be confirmed.

Journalists who witnessed the arrest about noon yesterday said plainclothes policemen carried 50-year-old Mandela 'kicking and screaming' from her home in Orlando West after she had refused to accompany them.

PETER HONEY

It was a dramatic replay of her removal on Saturday, after Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange relaxed the restrictions which had banished her to the Free State town of Brandfort since May 1977.

Witnesses said that on Saturday, after a three-hour altercation, armed police backed by troops bundled Mandela into a car and drove her to the Holiday Inn near Jan Smuts Airport. There the police left her, with a bruised ankle, penniless and without luggage.

In spite of police warnings to her not to return to Soweto, Mandela tried to board a train back to Johannesburg with money given to her by hotel staff.

Her daughter Zindzi and lawyer Ismail Ayob found her before she embarked. Mandela returned home to Soweto where she remained until her arrest about noon yesterday.

It is illegal to quote Mandela, but sources who spoke to her before her arrest said she was expecting police action 'of any kind'.

They also disclosed that Mandela's husband Nelson had been kept in isolation since his discharge from hospital recently, and that he had not been in touch with fellow Pollsmoor prisoners.

Political observers say Winnie Mandela's arrest signals government's return to a hardline policy against the ANC and anti-apartheid activists, in the wake of last week's landmine explosion which killed six people and wounded five near Messina.

They point out that police took no action against Mandela when she defied her earlier banishment to Brandfort by flying in Soweto for more than four months. During that time she held Press conferences and made public statements in the presence of thousands of people.

She had refused to return to Brandfort after her home and health clinic there were petrol-bombed in August.

Other recent developments which observers regard as significant in supporting their contention that government is taking a harder line include:

- The strike against ANC activists in Maseru. SA's denial of involvement has been sceptically received abroad and in many quarters inside the country.
- The unprecedented statement by the State Security Council last week, which warned neighbouring states against harbouring ANC activists.

Editorial Comment Page 4
Winnie Mandela
arrested in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela was arrested by security police yesterday for defying her banning order by returning to her home in Soweto.

Her arrest came a day after the government decided to relax her banning order. The new conditions, however, do not allow Mrs Mandela to enter Soweto.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate in Pretoria, Capt. Henry Beck, confirmed that Mrs Mandela had been arrested for “controlling access to a restricted area” and that she was being held at the Krugersdorp police station and would be charged under the Internal Security Act.

He said the precise charges were still being formulated and that it had not been decided when she would appear in court.

Mrs Mandela’s lawyer yesterday visited her at the police cells in Krugersdorp, but said she would know whether she would be granted bail only when she was charged today.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, announced on Saturday that Mrs Mandela was no longer restricted to Brantfort, the Free State town to which she was banished eight years ago.

Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, may also now attend social gatherings which are not political meetings or student gatherings, but is prohibited from being in Johannesburg or Roodepoort municipal districts.

However, she remains a listed person and cannot be quoted without the permission of the minister.

Mrs Mandela returned to her Soweto home on Sunday, but was dragged out of her house by police. According to her lawyer, Mrs Mandela received bruises and a sprained ankle in the process.

A police spokesman confirmed she had been forcibly removed from her house but said she had been “arrested.”

“Police never drag anyone — especially not a woman... they only use the necessary force,” he said.

Police left her at an airport hotel just outside the Johannesburg city limits.

Epa reports that she refused to stay at the hotel and spent the night with friends in Lenasia, Pretoria, before returning to Soweto yesterday morning.

Mrs Mandela has lived at her home in Soweto since August, when her home and clinic in Brantfort were firebombed in an arson attack.

Last night SATV quoted a police spokesman as saying that the case would be postponed by the court.

Police also denied earlier reports that the case would be postponed.

The case was postponed until Friday.

A local and foreign journalists were arrested outside Mrs Mandela’s house yesterday and released after half an hour. Police said they would be charged with violating emergency regulations governing press coverage in Soweto.

Among those arrested were Mr Allan Kupfer of the Washington Post, Mr Alan Cowell of the New York Times, Mr Gordon Mandela of Agence France-Presse and Mr Michael Parks of the Los Angeles Times.

Special restrictions were imposed in Soweto two months ago and reporters have been ordered to obtain a police permit every time they enter the township. The maximum penalty for breaking emergency regulations imposed on July 20 is 10 years imprisonment or a R5 000 fine or both. — Epa and Own Correspondent

Outrage as Mandela arrest, page 4
UK papers condemn Mandela’s arrest

CONSERVATIVE and liberal newspapers and politicians in Britain have condemned Sunday’s arrest of Winnie Mandela, saying it could have only dire consequences for foreign relations with Pretoria.

The conservative Daily Telegraph said in its editorial yesterday that Mandela’s arrest, “however short-lived, will confirm the world’s opinion of SA as a police-state.”

Although Mandela “may be no saint”, she was politically more sophisticated than the police. Her radical politics and links with the ANC had led her to “provoke the South African police into behaving appallingly...they have obligingly done so.”

It went on to say the police response was “partly because it is not in their nature to be reserved, and partly because they may have believed that the recent ANC bombing in which four white children died would give them a fair wind within white SA.”

“But the manner of Mandela’s arrest will, as the more intelligent South African government ministers must surely recognise, damage SA’s reputation still further.”

The Telegraph also said Mandela’s Free State home was “mysteriously burned down, presumably by the South African security police”.

The Guardian, a liberal newspaper, said the arrest of Mandela was “exactly the kind of encouragement protesters at home and abroad need to sustain their campaign for more sanctions”.

Britain’s Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had been resolved not to impose sanctions on SA, but at the recent Commonwealth summit limited sanctions by those countries were decided on.

The Guardian went on to say that locking up Mandela would “automatically enhance her hard-earned status as an African heroine.”

“From the people who brought you the canonisation of Nelson Mandela comes a new determined drive to promote the martyrdom of his relatable wife, Winnie.”

“The latest detention of Mandela underlines the classical tragedy inherent in the racial stalemate in SA.”

“Anyone who dares to speak for the great African majority is locked up, regardless of any increase in tension that may follow.”

“White oppression leads to black revolt to which the only answer is more oppression.”

“Just as the blacks have shown that they can maintain their resistance indefinitely, so the whites set out to show they can contain it.”

“The rogue element in the equation is the serious effect of the unrest on the economy, which may yet prove unworkable under apartheid.”

“The arrest of Winnie Mandela is exactly the kind of encouragement protesters at home and abroad need to sustain their campaign for more sanctions.”

And members of Parliament from both of Britain’s main political parties denounced the arrest of Mandela.

Denis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, said the arrest removes the last possible excuse for Thatcher to resist imposing economic sanctions against SA’s government.

Healey said the arrest was the culmination in a series of recent abuses by State President PW Botha.

“In the week before Christmas, President Botha has invaded Angola yet again, has sent his death squads into the independent state of Lesotho to murder his opponents, has moved a great stride towards martial law itself and, finally, has arrested Mandela for the crime of living in her own home.”

“Yet Thatcher has just provided government finance for a trade mission to SA. Her odious hypocrisy over apartheid is a disgrace to Britain.”

Thatcher’s Conservative government opposes the imposition of economic sanctions against SA, an important trading partner, on the grounds such a move would be ineffective and would hurt the black majority.

And in France, a statement issued yesterday by the External Relations Ministry said that Mandela’s arrest was “extremely regrettable.”

“Thatcher’s arrest for the crime of living in her own home caused a sensation in the world of South African politics.”

And in France, a statement issued yesterday by the External Relations Ministry said that Mandela’s arrest was “extremely regrettable.”

It went on to add: “This new attack on human rights threatens to aggravate existing tensions in SA.” — Sapa-Reuters-AP,
Winnie flies to Cape Town after threat

Winnie Mandela flew to Cape Town last night after security police had surrounded her Soweto home and given her until 5 pm to leave the Johannesburg area.

"Mrs Mandela has not been arrested. She is on her way to Cape Town by air," a spokesman for her attorney said last night.

Mandela, released on her own recognizances, limped out of court earlier yesterday after 24 hours in detention.

Lunch-hour traffic ground to a halt as onlookers joined in an impromptu...
Winnie flies to Cape Town

parade through the streets of Johannesburg.

More than 70 international and local Pressmen — including film crews — followed her as she left the magistrate's court building at about 1pm.

As she emerged from a courtyard leading to the cells, the Press swarmed around her. Passing motorists slowed to watch the action, sounding their hooters as the procession moved off down the road.

Limping because of a sprained ankle sustained, according to her lawyer, when police forcibly removed her from her Soweto home on Saturday, Mandela was hugged and cheered by friends and relatives — among them her daughter Zindzi Mandela.

Word of her appearance had spread from early morning and by 11am more than 100 people had crowded into the courtroom, but shortly before noon plainclothes policemen entered the court and ordered all those not seated to leave immediately.

Among those ordered out was Jerry Jackson, a representative of the American Embassy who was there to observe the trial.

Yesterday Mandela appeared determined to continue her showdown with the authorities, which began when her Brandfort home was petrol-bombed in August and which gained impetus with the new restrictions evicting her from Soweto at the weekend.

She looked tired but composed when she appeared in court. She was not asked to plead to a charge of violating a banning order prohibiting her from entering the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Warning Mandela to appear in the Krugersdorp Regional Court on January 22, magistrate Hymla Brand asked her if she had understood his instructions.

Mandela replied: "Your Worship, I understand English."

As court evidence, these are the only five words SA media have been entitled to quote in her several years as a banned person.

Friends said she was prepared to risk re-arrest because she believed she had a right to live in Soweto.

Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was released on her own recognisances. The magistrate said it would serve no purpose to fix bail at R500 as requested by prosecutor G. Thuisart, as money was no object to her.

Her lawyer Akbar Ayob said she would be taken to a clinic because she needed treatment for high blood pressure, bruises and a sprained left ankle. Mandela and her children are expected to pay their customary visit to Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison on Christmas Day.
Winnie leaves Soweto home

After threatening to re-arrest her, Security Police yesterday allowed Mrs Winnie Mandela to pack her belongings and leave her Soweto home.

They had earlier surrounded her Orlando West house after she was released on warning after appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court in connection with allegations that she had contravened her banning order.

Mrs Mandela arrived at her home at about 4.20 pm and police, who had earlier patrolled the area, surrounded her house.

Her lawyer intervened and she was allowed to pack her belongings. She left for an undisclosed destination. She is believed she will fly to Cape Town today where she is due to visit her imprisoned husband.

See Page 4.
Bomb outrage, Mandela top overseas news
Winnie warned to appear

Move on bail is opposed successfully

By Rich Mkhondo

Mrs Winnie Mandela's lawyer yesterday successfully asked that bail should not be set at R500 and that she should be freed on her own recognisances.

Mrs Mandela was appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on charges of contravening her banning order.

Her lawyer, Mr Akbar Ayub, said: "Mrs Mandela is a well-known figure, nationally and internationally, and we oppose bail on those grounds."

The prosecutor, Mr G Thiart, said Mrs Mandela had committed a serious offence and that only when she did not have money to pay the bail could she apply for it to be reduced.

The magistrate, Mr H Brandt, warned Mrs Mandela to appear in the Krugersdorp Regional Court on January 22.

Mrs Mandela's leg was bandaged and she was limping due to injuries allegedly suffered when she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West home at the weekend. She kissed her daughter Zinzi and her lawyer when she emerged from the dock.

As she left the court to go to her lawyer's offices, she was followed by scores of supporters who danced and chanted freedom songs.

From her lawyer's offices she was taken to a doctor where, her lawyer said, her injured ankle would be examined.

Mrs Mandela will visit her imprisoned husband at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town on Christmas Day.

Police and reporters waited for almost two hours yesterday for Mrs Mandela to appear in court.

COMMOTION

When her daughter Zinzi arrived there was a commotion as reporters tried to ask her where her mother was and photographers tried to photograph her.

She told reporters she did not know what caused the delay.

Mrs Mandela was arrested on Sunday for defying an order restricting her from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Randfontein.

The arrest followed an incident the previous day in which she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West home by armed security policemen.

It is believed police drove her to an airport hotel but she defied the order and boarded a train back to Soweto.

She joined several of her relatives, friends and lawyers who kept a vigil.

On Sunday morning about 16 armed security policemen again forcibly took her away.

She was held at a Krugersdorp police station until her court appearance yesterday.
Mandela appears in court: No charges

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, yesterday appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Charges were not put to her and she was warned to appear on January 22 after the magistrate, Mr H Brandt, dismissed a request by the State for bail of R500 to be set.

Warning her to appear on January 22, Mr Brandt asked Mrs Mandela if she understood his instructions. Mrs Mandela replied: "Your Worship, I understand English."

Mrs Mandela's appearance was a sequel to her arrest for allegedly contravening the terms of her banning order, amended at the weekend to prevent her entering the municipal boundaries of Johannesburg or Rooiport.

After being removed from her Soweto home by police on Saturday, Mrs Mandela was later arrested for returning to the house.

According to court records, charges, if they are formulated, may be framed in terms of Section 66 (1) C of the Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982), which relate to the failure to comply with the terms of a banning order.

Spectators and reporters crammed into the courtroom, while cameramen stood on benches outside and craned through the windows.

At least 30 policemen in blue riot uniforms stood outside.

By 11am, more than 100 people were crowded into the courtroom. Just before noon detectives entered the court to order all those not seated to leave the room immediately. Among those ordered out was Mr Jerry Jackson, a representative of the American Embassy who was to observe the hearing.

Representatives from national and international news organizations were present, including several journalists who were briefly detained on Sunday at the Mandela home in Soweto.

Photographers and an excited crowd of almost 100 people mobbed Mrs Mandela as she emerged from the door of the court building after her release.

The smiling crowd swept Mrs Mandela and her daughter to her attorney's offices, causing a number of short traffic jams.

Photographers scrambled over each other in their haste and members of the crowd chanted "Viva, Viva" and "Mayibuye".

Mrs Mandela, her ankle bandaged, arrived in Cape Town last night for her annual Christmas Day visit to her husband. She has her daughter Zinzi and her grandchildren will visit Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison tomorrow. — Own Correspondent and Sapa
Ban on entry to Jo'burg, Roodepoort challenged

Winnie to fight

Minister in court

By Rich Mkhondo

Mrs Winnie Mandela has lodged an urgent application in the Rand Supreme court challenging the order barring her from the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

The respondents are the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mrs Mandela will ask the court to rule that the restrictions placed on her on December 20 preventing her from entering the two magisterial districts are invalid and "have no force or effect in law". The hearing has been set down for January 7 next year.

Mrs Mandela will also ask that the police be restrained from interfering with her or arresting her for entering the areas concerned.

In terms of amendments to her restriction order announced last weekend, Mrs Mandela is no longer forced to to remain at her Brandfort home in the Free State and may now attend social gatherings which are not political meetings.

Travel

In terms of the relaxation, she may now travel and live anywhere in South Africa except the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

It is not known if she can address meetings which are not political or if she can be quoted. A police spokesman said he could not add to what Mr Le Grange had already announced.

On Sunday last week, Mrs Mandela was arrested for defying the new order.

The arrest followed an incident in which she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West, Soweto home by scores of armed security policemen. It is believed police dropped her at an airport hotel, but she defied them and boarded a train back to Soweto.

On Monday she appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. She was not asked to plead and was warned to appear on January 22 in the Krugersdorp Regional Court.

After her court appearance, she went back to Soweto and police told her to leave or be re-arrested.

She left for Cape Town, where she visited her imprisoned husband on Christmas Day and Boxing Day at Polismoor Prison.
Papers served over banning

JOHANNESBURG — Papers were served in Pretoria yesterday on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, calling for the lifting of the recently amended banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The papers cited Mr Le Grange as the first respondent and General Coetzee as the second.

In the papers Mrs Mandela's lawyers call for the order served on her on December 20 in Orlando West to be set aside.

The application is expected to be heard in the Johannesburg Supreme Court on January 7 and "steps are being taken to prevent Mrs Mandela's re-arrest pending the outcome of the hearing", according to Mr Prakash Dhar, a spokesman for her legal advisers.

Mrs Mandela was arrested in Soweto on December 23 after returning to her Orlando West home in defiance of the amended restrictions placed on her a day before.

In the order, Mr Le Grange said some of the restrictions on Mrs Mandela had been relaxed, but she was prohibited from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Mrs Mandela was still in Cape Town yesterday afternoon where she is visiting her husband, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, at Pollsmoor Prison.

Her legal representative said last night she had two visits left. According to reports, she has visited her husband three times over the Christmas period.
45 detainees released — restricting

ALL 45 emergency and security legislation detainees released from Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons yesterday — including virtually the entire Western Cape executive of the United Democratic Front — have had wide-ranging restriction orders placed on them.

Leilah Andrews, a member of the community committee in Athlone, Grassywoods, Newlands, Rondebosch, Buitenveldert, and Uitsig and a Grassroots member, said, "They told me they should avoid their husbands and restrict their movements, but the only thing that was said was that they should avoid their husbands."

Friends of the detainees, including the Western Cape Teachers Association, said that the restriction orders were for the protection of the detainees and their families.

The restriction orders placed on the detainees were as follows:

- Leilah Andrews, the wife of a former UDF member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Oralia Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Rachel Moloi, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Helen Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Zambia Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Thamatho Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Oralia Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Orle Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Traha Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
- Thamatho Mokoena, a Grassroots member, was ordered to stay away from her husband and to avoid any contact with him.
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Curbs on freed detainees

Staff Reporter

FORTY-FIVE emergency and security legislation detainees were released from Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons—but all have had restrictions placed on them for the duration of the emergency.

Police and family sources confirmed that the following men, women and children were released yesterday:

- United Democratic Front Western Cape executive members: Mr. Zoll Malindi, Mr. Christmas Tinto, Mr. Wilfred Roode, Mr. Goolam-Abubaker and Mr. Ebrahim Rasool; Grassroots community newspaper editor Mr. Saleem Badal, Grassroots media worker Mr. Rashid Seria; United Women's Organization president Mrs. Dorothy Zihlanga; General Workers' Union executive member the Rev. Howard Marawa;

- TEAM (Ecumenical Action Movement) workers Ms. Virginia Zwelgenhhal, Mr. Edwin Arrison and Mr. Michael Deeb; teachers Ms. Lyn Garwen, Mr. Dan Louw, Mr. Yagga Savahl, Mr. Derrick Naidoo, Mrs. Joan Pease, Mr. David April, Mr. David Abrahams, Mr. Abe Fortuin, Mr. Emanuel Constable, Mr. Jack Jaggars, Mr. Moses Arends, Mr. Marcus Solomons, Ms. Cecelia McCree, Mr. Selwyn Daniels;

- University of the Western Cape SRC members Mr. Lesley Maasdorp, Mr. Llewellyn McMaster, Mr. Greg McMaster; pupils Matthew Andrews, 16, Edwin Wilson, 16, Cape Youth Congress executive Mr. Roseberry Sonto.

CRITICISM

Others released were Ms. Mildred Lesia, Mr. Neville Naidoo, Mr. Edgar Pieterse, Mr. Keith Samuels, Mr. Marius Arries, Mr. Logan Wort, Mr. Johnny Bosch, Mr. Benjamin Scherker, Mr. Cecil Esau, Mr. Francois Abrahams, Mr. Michael-Lindsay Benjamin and Mr. Kevin Patel.

It is understood Mr. Leslie Andrews and Wilfred McQuin, 16, of Worcester were also released, but this could not be confirmed today.

Restriction orders placed on all those released vary but confine many to their magisterial districts, prevent them from contributing to publications, taking part in UDF activities, attending educational institutions and criticizing the Government "in any way."

Detainees still being held include Food and Canning Workers' Union president Mrs. Zolani Phike and member Mrs. Lucy Ntini, whose sons were killed in township violence last week and who are to be buried on Thursday, the banned Churches Urban Planning Commission worker Mr. Johnny Izel and his wife, Clothing Workers' Union general secretary Mrs. Zubaida Jaffer, and Mitchell's Plain community worker Mrs. Sha-

hida Abdualat.
Winnie Mandela

held again

JOHANNESBURG. — After a dramatic car chase seen by local and international pressmen, Mrs Winnie Mandela was arrested on the outskirts of the Johannesburg magisterial district yesterday after again defying a banning order restricting her from being in the area.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria last night confirmed Mrs Mandela's arrest, saying she was held because of an alleged contravention of her banning order.

Urgent

The spokesman declined to say under what law Mrs Mandela was being held, but said she was expected to appear in court today.

A spokesman for Mrs Mandela's lawyers said they were told she was being held in police cells in Krugersdorp under Section 36 of the Internal Security Act and that they would make an urgent application for her release today.

Earlier, at the scene of the arrest, one of Mrs Mandela's legal representatives, Mr A Faman, demanded to know under what law she was being arrested and was told it was Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Mrs Mandela's arrival at Jan Smuts Airport after visiting her jailed husband, African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, caused a sensation.

Mrs Mandela left the airport pursued by a flying squadron of more than 20 press cars and six police vehicles, all exceeding 120 kilometres an hour.

Eventually Mrs Mandela's car was stopped by a roadblock.

Concern

While American, British and European TV crews filmed the event, joined by a South African Police TV crew, an officer told her she was under arrest and asked her to accompany them.

Then a fracas developed as the policeman tried to haul Mrs Mandela from the car and a policewoman struck her two-year-old grandson Zandwa so that he fell off her lap into the back of the car.

Margaret Smith reports from London that deep concern has been expressed at the arrest of Mrs Mandela.

The Foreign Office referred to the statement by Minister of State Mr Malcolm Rifkind who said when Mrs Mandela was arrested eight days ago that the British Government was concerned.

He said Mrs Mandela seemed to have been carrying out her normal activities and the British Government could see nothing that involved the breaking of the law "as we would see it".

Own Correspondent and Sapa
Highway arrest after flight from Cape Town

Defiant Winnie is back behind bars

WINNIE MANDELA has been detained under the Internal Security Act for allegedly breaking her banning order.

She was arrested on the Oberholzer Highway, Johannesburg, yesterday. She is being held at Krugersdorp police station.

Mandela was arrested shortly after her arrival in Johannesburg from Cape Town where she had gone to see her jailed husband, Nelson, at Pollsmoor prison.

Yesterday's was her second arrest under security laws in fewer than two weeks.

A lawyer for the Mandela family, Ar mandchand Soman, of Ismail Ayob & Associates, said Mandela was being detained under Ordinance 56 (1) (K) in conjunction with Section (10) (5) (b) of Act 74 of 1982.

He said Mandela had presumably been arrested for entering the magisterial district of Johannesburg without permission of the Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange.

In terms of her banning order, Mandela is excluded from the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

She would probably appear in court today, said her lawyer. He said he was preparing a bail application.

Mandela's daughter Zindzi told Business Day her mother's arrest had been dramatic. Zindzi's two-year-old son Zondwa was banged against a car by a policewoman during the arrest.

From the Oberholzer Highway where Mandela was arrested, a convoy of police vehicles escorted her to Krugersdorp.

When I arrived at the police station Mandela was in the charge office where policemen were choosing the toiletries and cosmetics she could take to the cells.

They refused her permission to take tins and bottles to the cells. Only cosmetics and toiletries in plastic containers were allowed.

With Mandela in the charge office was a senior official of the UDF and a leader of the Release Mandela Campaign Committee, Aubrey Mokoena, together with Mandela's two grandchildren and a lawyer.

Mandela appeared composed and smiled broadly at foreign and local reporters.

As she was being taken to the cells, Mokoena shouted "ngawethu" (power is ours).

On January 7 Mandela is to apply for an order in the Rand Supreme Court to invalidate a notice prohibiting her from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

She will also ask for an order interdicting the police from arresting her.

Mandela was served with the order restricting her from entering Johannesburg or Roodepoort in terms of the Internal Security Act on December 21.

Whitehall sources last night criticised the "clumsy move by the SA government, particularly as her appeal against her banning order is pending" Mandela's arrest provoked reaction from diplomatic, political and economic sources. Feeling in London was that the arrest would have economic repercussions for SA and a further loss of confidence in government.

Standstill modified

BLOCKED foreign loans in government coffers will be administered by the Public Investment Commissioners (PIC) from tomorrow.

This is the major change contained in amended standstill regulations which, from tomorrow, extend the ban on the repayment of certain foreign loans totalling $13.4bn until March 31. The ban was first imposed for four months on September 1.

There have been other minor changes to the standstill regulations, mostly in terms of clarification of definitions.

In terms of the regulations, when a foreign loan falls due, if no agreement to renew can be reached with the creditor, it is to be paid into a blocked account that until now has been administered by the Reserve Bank.

There is some speculation that the Reserve Bank does not want to be seen administering such an account.

The move may be a precursor to a rescheduling agreement.

JOHN TILSTON

rescheduling agreement.

Government may have decided to put the PIC in charge of blocked funds with instructions to maximise return on them.

The PIC is body which handles the investment of short-term funds.

There is no indication of how large these funds are, but it is believed they are in dollars, so it is likely the PIC will be dealing offshore.

Other changes to the regulations include clearer definitions of a number of vital terms. For example, "foreign government" now means any government except those of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Standstill Coordinating Committee, which is administering the moratorium, says no word has been received from mediator Fritz Leutwiler on foreign bank reaction to SA's rescheduling proposals.
ALL 45 emergency and security legislation detainees released from Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons yesterday — including virtually the entire Western Cape executive of the United Democratic Front — have had wide-ranging restriction orders placed on them.

The amnesty, which many of the detainees had been looking forward to, was announced at a press conference by the director of the Department of Justice, Mr. Leslie Andrews, at the Department of Justice in Cape Town. The detainees, who had been arrested under emergency and security legislation, were granted an unconditional pardon.

The director of the Department of Justice, Mr. Leslie Andrews, announced that the detainees would be released immediately. He said that the amnesty was a step towards the restoration of democracy in South Africa.

The detainees included leaders of the United Democratic Front, the Pan African Congress, and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. They had been arrested under emergency and security legislation for their activities in support of the liberation movement.

The announcement was greeted with joy and relief by the detainees and their supporters. Many of them had been in prison for several years, and had been denied basic human rights.

The release of the detainees was a significant step towards the restoration of democracy in South Africa. It was a welcome development in the struggle for freedom and justice.

The detainees will be monitored closely by the authorities, and their release will be subject to certain conditions.