

Totalitarianism

Bannings & Banishment

1975 —

1976

HANSARD 2 Q. Column 77-78.

11 February 1975

Charges under Riotous Assemblies Act X

*19. Mr. C. W. EGIIN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether the investigations of charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act against *Die Burger*, *The Argus* and *Oggendblad* in connection with a pro-Frelimo meeting organized in Durban have been completed; if so, with what result; if not, when is it expected that the investigations will be completed.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

The cases against *Die Burger* and *The Argus* were referred to the senior public prosecutor, Cape Town, whose decision is not yet known.

The case against *Oggendblad* was laid before the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who declined to prosecute.

(1) 245
(2) 312 - General

14 March 1975

Bantu Administration Act: Removal orders

*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any removal orders in terms of the Bantu Administration Act were served during 1974; if so, (a) how many, (b) on which persons, (c) on what dates and (d) (i) from and (ii) to what place was each person removed;
- (2) whether any removal orders (a) were withdrawn or (b) lapsed during that year; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what are the names of the persons concerned and (iii) on what dates were the orders withdrawn or did they lapse;
- (3) whether any persons against whom removal orders were in force died during 1974; if so, (a) what were their names, (b) (i) when and (ii) where did they die and (c) from which places had they been removed.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) Two.

(b), (c) and (d) Mr. Mkubo Mngomezulu on 29 August 1974 from Ingwavuma to Port Shepstone; Mr. L. L. Mtshizana on 16 October 1974 from Mdantsane to Herschel.

(2) (a) Yes.

(i) Two.

(ii) and (iii) Mack Kgwete on 24 January 1974.
Ramongkung Mphileng on 11 February 1974.

(b) No, (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

(3) No (a) to (c) fall away.

312 - Banning

SAPA
Sentences

on banned
man cut

PIETERMARITZBURG

The sentence passed on a banned man, Mr Michael Halton Cheadle, for contravening his banning order has been reduced by the supreme court here on an appeal by Mr Cheadle.

He was banned for five years from February 1, 1974.

He was convicted last year of contravening this provision and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended conditionally for three years.

The sentence was reduced to 30 days' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

Mr Cheadle married Miss Josephine Atsma of East London last year.

In his judgment, Mr Justice J. J. Kriek, with Mr Acting Justice J. M. Didcott concurring, said it was proved by the State that Mr Cheadle attended a social gathering at Brighton Beach on March 31, 1974.

"The gathering took place at the appellant's home. On the day in question the appellant's fiancée (now his wife) was visiting him and during the course of the afternoon five persons came to visit her.

"The appellant was aware that he was not permitted to be in their company and initially he played with their children and did not mix with them. He says that 'then I truly quite frankly found the temptation too must to resist.'" — SAPA.

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3 HOUSE ARREST ORDERS LIFTED

By MARGARET SMITH

THE HOUSE ARREST orders on two Johannesburg men, Mr Eli Weinberg, 67, and Mr Ivan Schermbrucker, 54, and a Durban woman, Mrs Jeanette Murphy, were lifted this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Both men served five years in jail after convictions under the Suppression of Communism Act, in the "original" Fischer trial. On their release in 1970, both men were served with five-year banning and house arrest orders.

The orders expired this week and the house arrest orders were not reimposed.

Mr Schermbrucker's banning orders were renewed.

Mrs Jeanette Murphy 21, formerly Jeanette Cunningham-Brown, began planning a party on learning from the Security Police that her five-year banning and house arrest orders had been lifted.

At first she was confined to her parents' home in Maritzburg. After her marriage to a trade unionist, Mike Murphy, she was confined to their home in Durban.

She was also deprived of her job as a trade union worker, banned from all gatherings, social and otherwise.

Yesterday, Mrs Murphy, the mother of a baby girl, said: "Now I will find out what it means to live again. My new freedom is quite

daunting. It is 15 months since I have mixed with people, apart from my family."

When the orders, under the Suppression of Communism Act, were made against her, three other young White Durban trade unionists were banned and house arrested. They were David Hemson, David Davis and Halton Cheadle, all former students of Natal University.

Mrs Murphy said: "All four of us were engaged in trying to get better pay deals for Black workers, and in bringing them into the trade union movement. Our activities were similar and I don't know why my bans have been lifted and not theirs. I feel desperately sorry for them and for all other people under house arrest."

Handicapped

"Human-beings are social creatures and it is mental torture to be completely isolated from meaningful human contact."

When she was banned and put under house arrest she worked for a time in an art gallery because the restrictions imposed by the orders were so wide that they limited her choice of jobs.

She married Mr Murphy, an honours graduate from Natal University, three days after the orders were imposed.

The lifting of the ban, she said, released her from "a half life."

Mr Weinberg applied to the Minister for a relaxation of his bans because they severely handicapped him in his work as a professional photographer. He was served this week with a ban that prohibits him only from attending gatherings.

He is now able to leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg — which he has not been able to do for 15 years.

Yesterday his daughter, Sheila, said that the fact that her father could now leave the house in the evenings and at the weekends was important to his work. He was not anticipating



Mrs Jeanette Murphy, 21, with her daughter, Sarah, after hearing that her banning and house arrest orders had been lifted . . . she's already planning a party.

leader of the banned South African Communist Party, Bram Fischer, when he was in hiding. On their release from jail they, too, were served with banning and house-arrest orders. The house-arrest orders were not renewed when they expired, but the banning orders remain.

● Mr Kruger said yesterday that the relaxation of the house arrest orders showed that the Government reviewed restrictions from time to time and eased them when necessary.



Mr Eli Weinberg . . . free again.

Daily Disp. 6/5/75

Couple face banishment

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Lindelwe Mabandla and his wife, Brigitte, the couple released on March 21 after spending five months in jail under the Terrorism Act, are facing possible banishment to a Bantustan.

They were arrested in Durban after the pro-Frelimo rally in September, held incommunicado for five months and released without being charged.

Mrs Mabandla works for the Institute for Race Relations in Durban as a youth organiser. Her husband is secretary of the Black Allied Workers' Union, BAWU, also in Durban.

Mr Mabandla is banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Yesterday, two white policemen from the Special Branch went to the couple's respective places of work, Mrs Mabandla said.

"They wanted an inventory of all our belongings, which we gave them, and told us we might be sent to the Transkei," she said.

The couple intended settling in Durban for good and had already purchased a plot in Claremont. — DDC.

Banishment: Branch men see Transkei minister

Daily Disp
7/5/75

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UMTATA — Security police visited the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla, in his office yesterday to tell him his son and daughter-in-law were likely to be deported to the Transkei.

Mr Lindelwe Mabandla, 29, who has a BA degree from Fort Hare University, is banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. He and his wife Brigitte were arrested in Durban last September after a proposed pro-Frelimo meeting at Currie's Fountain.

They were released on March 21 after five months' detention.

Mr Mabandla's father said yesterday the security men had asked if Lindelwe would be able to find work and accommodation in Umtata. There was a strong likelihood they might be banished here.

"It is not likely they will be happier in Umtata than in Durban," Mr Mabandla said. "The move would be very unwelcome to them."

"I told them unless my son's banning was lifted there was no possibility of his finding a job in Umtata. He has not been able to teach since the restrictions were imposed."

"My daughter-in-law has a good job. She is just finishing a degree by correspondence and does not have a teacher's professional certificate."

"They also wanted to know if my son would be able to live in my house. I told them he was married and had a small daughter. There were always problems between daughter and mother-in-law living together and it was not likely they would want to live with us."—DDR.

Alexander finding

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BLOEMFONTEIN —

Judgment was reserved in the appeal here yesterday by the Minister of Justice against a judgment in favour of Dr. Neville Edward Alexander in connection with a banning order served on him.

The judgment appealed against was given by Mr. Justice J. H. Steyn, with Mr. Justice B. F. J. Banks concurring, at Cape Town on November 14, 1974.

Dr. Alexander, of Lotus River, Wynberg, Cape, had brought an action against the Minister in connection with a banning order served on him on April 13, 1974, the day in which he was

released from 10 years of imprisonment on the Robben Island.

The banning order had been issued in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Dr. Alexander applied for an order compelling the Minister of Justice to place before the Supreme Court in Cape Town the information upon which the Minister averred he relied upon in deciding to take action against him.

Dr. Alexander claimed that during his 10 years in detention he had been under 24 - hour surveillance and had to sleep with an electric light

burning in his cell throughout the night. He had not engaged in any activities which could possibly be regarded as furthering the cause of Communism.

Mr. Justice Steyn ordered Mr. Kruger to hand in an affidavit in which he declared on what documents he had acted.

In the appeal it was submitted that the lower Court's order went beyond the ambit of the rules of court. It would be detrimental to public policy for the Minister to furnish reasons for acting as he did.

March 20/5/75 reserved

Ban ease-up isn't new deal, warns Helen

Tribune Reporter

Sun Trib 15/6/75

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RECENT relaxations in bannings do not mean the Government is changing its attitude to silencing opponents, warns Mrs Helen Suzman.

"But at least the Minister is examining cases with some care and is reducing the number of people he is restricting," she says.

Most recent relaxations in restrictions on banned people include:

- The lifting of a five-year ban on Mrs Jeanette Murphy when it still had four years to run.

- The partial lifting of a banning order on Mr John Aitchison of Pietermaritzburg.

- The lifting of a banning order on the Rev Reubin Phillip, an Anglican priest.

- Relaxation of some restrictions on Mr Halton Chéadle, Durban trade unionist banned at the same time as Mrs Murphy.

Dropped

Mrs Suzman says the number of people prohibited from being within, or leaving, a certain area dropped from 67 in 1973 to 31 in 1974.

The number of people prohibited from attending gatherings dropped to 32 in 1974 from 88 in the previous year.

The number of people who did not have their bannings renewed or were given relaxations or revocations rose in 1974 to 86, compared with 77 the previous year.

Review

"This doesn't mean anything except that the Minister is taking the trouble to review cases quite frequently," says Mrs Suzman.

"I'm quite sure that in the case of Mrs Murphy, for example, the ban was imposed to give her a fright and prevent her working with Black unions.

"Now that he thinks he has achieved his objective the ban has been lifted.

"Of course, these relaxations are made on the recommendation of the Special Branch, but at least the Minister is giving the matter some attention."

Pamphlet

There are about 180 banning orders still in effect, says a pamphlet issued by the Black Sash.

And, under a clause in the General Laws Amendment Bill introduced in Parliament recently, people banned or listed under the Suppression of Communism Act can be quoted after their restrictions are lifted.

But the Minister of Justice still retains powers under the original Act to prevent a restricted person being quoted even after the restriction ex-

Wide powers of banning orders

BY
DAVID
RABKIN

MORE than 1 200 people have been banned under the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act in the 25 years since it was promulgated in 1950. And, though the numbers of people under banning orders had dropped to below 200 in July 1974, there is growing concern that a fresh wave of banning may be on the way.

These fears are expressed in a pamphlet, *Sounds of Silence*,* published by the Civil Rights League in Cape Town.

The main purpose of the Bill when it was passed was to dissolve the Communist Party of South Africa. But its wide ranging powers have enabled the Minister of Justice to curtail the freedom of individuals, organisations and publications that would not usually be considered communist.

The Act empowers the Minister to act in any case where, in his opinion, any of the aims of communism are being furthered.

A person who is banned may be subjected to a variety of deprivations of liberty. These include:

- Being restricted to a specific magisterial district.
- Being forbidden to attend political and even social gatherings.

Being barred from membership of an unregistered trade union or any organisation which discusses State policy.

A banned person may not be quoted in any way while under restriction and even after he is dead the Minister may forbid quotation. He may not be associated with any form of publication or with the preparations of material for publication. He may not lecture or enter educational institutions. He may not communicate with any other banned person.

The most severe form of restriction open to the Minister under the Act — house arrest — has been described by Professor A. S. Mathews, in his book *Law, Order and Liberty in South Africa*, as 'solitary confinement outside a prison.'

But the most disturbing aspect of the Act, to jurists, is its violation, in their view, of the Rule of Law.

Sounds of Silence lists seven ways in which the Act clashes with the concept of Rule of Law, as defined by eminent jurists across the Western world.

Under the Act the Minister may ban a person without any recourse to the courts. There is no right of appeal except on the ground that the Minister has acted in mala fides or bad faith. But legal experts claim that, because the Minister is not compelled to state his reasons for a banning order, it is probably impossible to prove mala fides in a court.

By excluding the courts the Act violates the concept, central to the Rule of Law, of separating the powers of legislature and judiciary.

'No human is a god able to unite in his own person the functions of legislator, the ruler and the judge without endangering the sovereignty of the law,' a professor of law has written.

But, under the Suppression of Communism Act, a departmental committee of three officials of the Department of Justice constitute a Supreme Tribunal of Communism, which holds a preliminary examination in private.

If they decide the person is guilty, his file is sent for confirmation to the Minister, who then sits as a one-man court, in camera, to interpret the law enacted by a predecessor of his own political party.

The only right a banned person has is to ask the Minister for the reasons for his banning. The Minister does not have to give the reasons and in only a very few cases has he done so.

Government spokesmen have occasionally admitted, at least implicitly, that the Act is in violation of the Rule of Law and have sought to justify it on the ground that it is essential to the safety of the State.

The present Minister of Tourism and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said last year the Rule of

Law was not a sacred cow to be observed at the cost of the security of the people or institutions of the country. He described it as 'a British law more than anything else.'

Opposing Mr Marais Steyn at the same meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor A. S. Mathews said the Suppression of Communism Act undermined the Rule of Law by transferring absolute or almost absolute powers to officials or governments, without limitation of time.

The implications of the Act for South African society, the pamphlet *Sounds of Silence* points out, are wide-ranging and harmful.

Intellectual life has been impoverished by the banning of writers, including Black authors living in exile whose works may not be published or distributed in South Africa.

The blanket prohibition, under the Act, of works expounding the political, philosophical and economic ideas of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels has been attacked by South African political scientists as preventing the proper instruction of their students.

Academic freedom has been restricted by the banning of lecturers and by the atmosphere of insecurity and distrust created on campuses. There has been an unhealthy obstruction of the expression

One particularly disturbing feature is the proposed extension of the principle of banning to homelands under the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Bill which will allow Homelands Governments to prohibit any organisation and its office bearers from functioning.

Sounds of Silence concludes by pointing out that, given the will, the Government could handle the difficult area of security and subversion by bringing accused people for trial before a court of law.

Even a partial return to the Rule of Law would bring about an immediate improvement in the standard of South Africa in the world at large.

**Sounds of Silence*, published by the Civil Rights League, Plein CTC Building, Plein Street, Cape Town, 1975.

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147 still on banned list

ADM 12/7/75

Staff Reporter

YESTERDAY'S Government Gazette listed the names of the 147 people who are still banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Twenty-six are Whites.

The Whites listed are: Aitchison, John Jacques William, Maritzburg; Arenstein, Jacqueline, Durban; Arenstein, Rowley Israel, Durban; Cheadle, Michael, Durban; Curtis, Halton, Durban; Cape Town; Davis, David Ken- nelly, Durban; De Beer, David, Edmond, Johannes- burg; Desmond, Patrick Anthony, Johannesburg; Ensor, Margaret Paula, Cape Town; Hayes, Ste- phen Thromp Wynn, Dur- ban; Henson, Christopher David Law, Durban.

Heyman, Isaac, Johan- nesburg; Hirsor, Bertram Martin, Johannesburg; Keegan, Clive William Ar- thur, Cape Town; Lapins- ky (nee Barsel), Sheila, Cape Town or Hout Bay; Le Roux, Philippe An- thony David, Cape Town; Moore, Basil Scott, Johan- nesburg; Pretorius, Paul Joseph, Cape Town; Schermbucker, Ivan Fred- erick, Johannesburg; Schermbucker, Leslie Erica, Johannesburg; Stra- chan, Robert Harold Lun- die, Durban.

Tarshish, Jack David, Cape Town; Turner, Rich- ard Albert David, Durban; Weinberg, Eli, Johannes-

burg; Weinberg, Violet May, Johannesburg; Wood, Donald James Christoph- er, Cape Town.

The Blacks listed are: Alexander, Neville Ed- ward, Wynberg; Asvat, Mohamed Farouk, Johan- nesburg; Balfour, Mabel, Roodepoort; Baqwa, Dumo Jeffrey Martin, Umzimku- lu; Bardien, Mogamat Tau- fie, Cape Town; Bhana, Mohamed Sulliman, Johan- nesburg; Bhengu, Moses, Maritzburg; Biko, Steven Bantu, Durban; Bock, Wil- liam Jacobus, Cape Town; Buthelezi, Herman Siph- o, Newcastle.

Cachalia, Amina, Johan- nesburg; Cachalia, Yusuf Ahmed, Johannesburg; Charles, Sipo Samuel, Port Elizabeth; Chetty, Sara- vana, Maritzburg; Cooper, Sathis, Durban; Dangor, Ahmed Ebrahim, Johannesburg; Davis, Don John William, Bellville; Davis, Lionel Basil, Wynberg; Dhlamini, Martha Litha, Johannes- burg; Dhlamini, Stephen, Bulwer.

Diale, Nelson, Nebo; Di- seko, Mathe Mathews, Jo- hannesburg; Duma, Alfred Maphanga, Ennambithi; Dokrat, Abdul Khalek alias Khalik Mohamed, Durban; Ferns, John Marinus alias Hennie, Worcester; Gwen- tshu, Mzimkulu, Mdantsa- ne; Gqola, Fredrick, Mount Fletcher; Gwabeni, Joel, Herschel; Gwala, Te- mba Harry, Maritzburg;

Hendricks, Gordon Freder- ick, Bellville.

Isacs, Henry Eric, El- sies River; Issel, John James, Athlone; Josie, Mervyn Jayaprakash, Dur- ban; Joyi, Twalamfene Go- vinnambo, Umtata; Keke, Zolile Hamilton, Mdantsa- ne; Khoapa, Bennie, Dis- trict of Umlazi; Kobo, Wil- lem Mwele, King Willi- am's Town; Koka, Kgatu- she, Johannesburg; Langs- ban, Benjamin Johnson, Dur- ban; Leeuw, Jeremia Bat- den, Witsieshoek.

Mbandla, Lindelwa Mtu- tuzeli, Durban; Maduna, Mucedisi Abednego, Mount Ayiff; Mafuna, James Bo- kwe, Johannesburg; Magu- pane, Sexford Peter, Jo- hannesburg; Mahlangu, Mqothwa Lucas, Pretoria; Mahlawula, Hlangani Jack- son, Johannesburg; Manisi, alias Mansi, Mparolo Oria, Lady Frere, Maroo, Oupa John, Ga-Rankuwa; Mash- ba, Tshintsheng Caroline, Johannesburg.

Mattera, Donald Fran- cisco, Johannesburg; Mati, Joseph alias Joe, Mdantsa- ne; Maunakwe, Boiki Isaac alias Mournakwe, Johan- nesburg; Mhali, Mehlo Gladwell, Mdantsane; Mba- ne, Livingstone Russel Ji- yana Makuzeni, Alice; Mchletshe, Gideon Maki- tamane, Mtunzini; Mkwana, Papi Riot, Mtunzini; Mngoma, Virginia alias Venus alias Thoko, Johan- nesburg; Modisane, Jerome Leteane, Durban; Moetsi, Mogapi Solomon, Klerks-

dorp.

Mokoape, Matshe Nchaup Aubrey, Durban; Mokoditsoa, Madibeng Chris, Johannesburg; Mo- kwebo, George alias Da- vid, Johannesburg; Mood- ley, Mary, Benoni; Mood- ley, Strinivasa Rajoo, Dur- ban; Moodley, Sumbor- nam (nee Pillay), Durban; Morolong, Joseph Duncan Kgomoosi, Vryburg; Mose- neke, Dikgang Ernest, Pre- toria; Mosikare, Mosimane- gape Simon, Johannes- burg; Motau, Mankurwana David, Johannesburg.

Motau, Patrick Abie, Witbank; Mpuumwana, Ma- lusi Mthanjiswa, King Wil- liam's Town; Mvenwe, Ma- tsheke Douglas, Johan- nesburg; Mxenge, Mlungiso Griffiths, Umlazi; Naidoo, Gonaseelan, Dur- ban; Naidoo, Indris Elath- nater, Johannesburg; Nai- doo, Moorgiah Dhanabattay, Durban; Naidoo, Phyllis Ruth Vasendha, Durban; Nanabhai, Shirish alias Fakir Jasmath, Johannes- burg; Nathaniel, Immanuel Gottlieb alias Machuriti, Walvis Bay.

Ndabana, Siph- o Price, Herschel; Ndawonde, Da- vid, Umzimkulu; Ndhlovu, Jethro Sillio, Camperdown; Ndou, Samson Rasthivan- da, Johannesburg; Ndyolo, Richard, Mdantsane; Ndzan- ga, Rita Alta, Johannes- burg; Ndzanga, Lawrence Gwathi, Johannesburg; Ne- ne, Samson John, Maritz- burg; Nengwekhulu, Ra- nwezi Harry, Durban;

Nhlapo, Frank Fezile, Springs.

Nhlapo, Willie Augus- tine Witness, Johannes- burg; Nikelo, Alex, Mga- nduli; Njana, Theophilus Vukile, Mdantsane; Nkadi- meng, John, Johannesburg; Nobanda, Joseph Cham- berlain, Johannesburg; Noel, Victor Reuben, Dur- ban; Ngini, Zola alias Sgo- nyela, Glen Grey; Ntso- ane, Jackson Thibedi, Tha- bamooop, Ntwasa, Sabelo Stanley, Kimberley; Nye- mbe, Gabriel Sondhio, Newcastle.

Pityana, Nyameko Bar- ney, Durban; Pholoto, Solo- mon Magalane, Johannes- burg; Ramgobin, Ela (nee Gandhi), Inanda; Ramgo- bin, Mawala, Inanda; Ra- nmogadi, Martin, Johan- nesburg; Reddi, Soma Lyn- ette, Durban; Sewpersad, Chandender, Durban; Shin- ners, Mark Mabitsi, Preto- ria; Sikakane, Joyce, Jo- hannesburg; Singh, Girja, Durban; Sisulu, Albertina, Johannesburg; Sobukwe, Robert Mangaliso, Kimber- ley.

Solomon, Marcus Chinsa- ni, Wynberg; Tsotetsi, Da- vid, Johannesburg; Van- der Heyden, Elizabeth, Wynberg; Vandeyar, Reg- gie Pakiry, Johannesburg; Vanga, Msimelelo Owen, East London; Wilcox, Al- fred Kenneth, Wynberg; Wilcox, Gwendoline Edith, Diep River, Cape; Willem, Koisile Stanford, Mda- ntsane; Zikalala, Joseph alias Snuki, Johannesburg.

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Banning

AP645

14/7/75

New banning order

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JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs. Lillian Ngoyi, former president of the banned African National Congress Women's League, has been served with a second banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act.

A previous five-year banning order served on her in 1962, which restricted her to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, was renewed once and then expired in November 1972.

The new order prohibits her from attending any gathering within the Republic or South West Africa. — Sapa.

Court told how banned man was arrested at road block

Daily Dispatch 18/7/75

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EAST LONDON — A warrant officer with the King William's Town Special Branch, described in the regional court here yesterday how, during a road block, he arrested an Mdantsane man who was under banning orders.

Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, 33, pleaded not guilty to a charge of failing to comply with his banning orders by absentsing himself from Mdantsane's magisterial district without obtaining written permission from the Magistrate on October 13 last year; and

That he failed to report to the officer in charge of the Mdantsane Police Station between 6am and 5pm on October 12 last year.

A Mdantsane magistrate, Mr E. Gregory, said he did not give Mr Gwentshe permission to absent himself from Mdantsane and neither did he give him an exemption from reporting to the police station.

Under cross-examination by Advocate T. L. Skweyiya, Mr Gregory said Mr

Gwentshe applied in writing to him to attend the library in East London daily but he ignored it "because he could get all the books from Unisa."

"Mr Gwentshe made five different applications to me which I granted."

"Before I consider any applications I usually refer it to the Security Police for their comment."

Capt C. Human said he checked the register at the Mdantsane charge office on October 14 last year and found that Mr Gwentshe had not reported as he should have done on October 12.

He could not deny Mr Gwentshe had reported at Fleet Street and that such report was conveyed to Mdantsane.

He was also not aware that Mr Gwentshe reported at Fleet Street charge office on March 22 and that he subsequently went to the Mdantsane charge office.

Const J. C. Meyer said while he was on duty at the Mdantsane charge office from 5am to 1pm on October 12, Mr Gwentshe did not report there.

Det W/O G. A. Hattingh said he was helping with a road block near King William's Town between 10 and

11pm on October 13, last year.

They stopped all cars coming from East London. Mr Gwentshe was a passenger in one of the cars they stopped.

"I asked if he had permission to be in King. He told me he did not have such permission and I arrested him," he said.

He brought Mr Gwentshe back to East London that same night and handed him over to the Special Branch.

The hearing will continue on September 5. Mr Gwentshe was allowed out on his own recognisance.—DDR.

Bid to jail ^{R.D.M.}

Pityana fails ^{2/8/74}

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An application by the State for the enforcement of a suspended sentence on the banned former president of the South African Students' Organisation, (Saso), Mr Nyameko Barney Pityana, failed yesterday when a Port Elizabeth regional magistrate further suspended the sentence.

In April 1973, Mr Pityana was sentenced to six weeks, conditionally, suspended for three years, on each of two counts of contravening a banning order served on him under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In September, 1974, he was again convicted of contravening the order and jailed for six months. The matter was taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, where the conviction was confirmed but the sentence suspended.

Giving judgment yesterday, the Magistrate, Mr J. B. Robinson, said the second conviction was of more importance. When the case went on appeal, the Supreme Court had found the offence, both trivial and technical.

He suspended the sentence for a further three years.

Cape Times 12/8/75



Cape Times Correspondent
DURBAN. — Mr Robert
Harold Lundie Strachan,
49, of Durban, whose
10-year banning order ex-

pired on July 31, said
yesterday he was a "burnt
out" political case.

"You become so in-
famous and they watch
every move. So some
other young chap can
have his shot — I've had
my spell."

Mr Strachan said he al-
most felt "indifferent"
when the ban expired "be-
cause one works out a new
mode of living."

"I exchanged roles
with my wife and I became
the housekeeper doing the
shopping and bringing up
the children while she
worked."

"It worked out very well
and I got to not miss
going out at night, but it
is a relief not to have to
rush back at six when you
are doing something. And
it'll be nice to go fishing
at first light again."

Mr Strachan

Mr Strachan, a former
art lecturer, said he had
been offered a job as a
cabinet maker "which I
think I will accept".

He said he also had ten-
tative plans to start an art
school.

Mr Strachan said he had
been following politics in
the newspapers.

"I think the process of
liberalization and con-
cessions is going to go on
and on. People are going
to see change through re-
form and the important
thing is that people of
economic power want it
because it is going to
safeguard their access to
labour and their profits."

He felt house arrests
and bannings "have be-
come as out of mode as
the dawn raids".

Minister wins ban appeal

ARGUS 20/8/75

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BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appellate Division yesterday upheld an appeal by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, against a decision in the Cape Provincial Division ordering the Minister to disclose the nature of the documents on which he had based a decision to impose a banning order on Dr Neville Edward Alexander on his release from 10 years' imprisonment on Robben Island.

The judgment was handed down by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with Mr Justice Botha, Mr Justice Jansen and Mr Justice Trollip concurring.

Mr Justice Corbett handed in a separate judgment saying that the appeal should have been only partially allowed.

Dr Alexander had brought the action against the Minister for a banning order served on him on April 13, 1974, the day on

which he was released from prison and five days before he completed his sentence.

He served the ten-year prison sentence after having been found guilty on April 15, 1964, at a summary trial in Cape Town of conspiring with others to commit unlawful acts which would have endangered the safety of the Republic and the maintenance of law and order.

STILL PRISONER

Dr Alexander applied to the Cape Provincial division for an order declaring the banning notices served on him to be invalid. He also sought an order compelling the Minister to place before the Supreme Court in Cape Town the information on which the Minister had taken action against him.

Dr Alexander claimed that when the Minister signed the notices, he had still been a prisoner in a maximum security prison and had been there for ten years. He said he was under 24 hours surveillance and had to sleep with an electric light burning in his cell throughout the night.

Dr Alexander said that during that time he had not engaged in any activities which could possibly be regarded as furthering the objects of communism.

His appeal had been heard by Mr Justice B. F. J. Banks and Mr Justice J.

H. Steyn, who dismissed the application, but ordered Mr Kruger to hand in an affidavit declaring on what documents he had acted.

Mr Justice Rumpff said yesterday the lower court had apparently overlooked the fact that this was a case where the Minister did not depend on common law but on the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act. This law gave the Minister the discretion to decide what information he would provide with an eye to the prejudice of the public policy.

The Chief Justice said that if according to the Act, the Minister had to refuse to give information to a person directly affected by a notice, it was in his opinion also an inevitable inference that a third person was not entitled to such knowledge.

In his separate judgment, Mr Justice Corbett agreed that the Minister had the sole discretion to decide whether disclosure of information would be detrimental to public opinion. But the argument of the Minister was unsound in stating that the prohibition against disclosure of privileged information applied generally and, in particular, constitutes a statutory barrier to the disclosure of such information in the court of legal proceedings. — Sapa.

MP's call to lift banning orders

ARGUS 20/8/75

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A CALL on the Prime Minister (Mr B. J. Vorster) to lift the banning orders served on eight students after the second interim report of the Schlebusch Commission, and on all others banned without trial, was made in Pinelands last night by Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands and Peninsula chairman of the South African Progressive Reform Party.

Dr Boraine said at a report-back meeting attended by more than 80 people that if there were to be detente in South Africa — 'an easing of tension to buy us more time to reach a solution' — there had to be a return to the rule of law. He referred to 'all those who have been banned without a trial before courts of law,' but specifically named the eight students banned in February 1973 — Nevil Curtis and Philip le Roux (now both overseas), Paul Pretorius, Chris Wood, Sheila Lapinsky, Clive Keegan, Richard Turner and Paula Ensor.

Dr Boraine supported Mr Vorster's moves towards bringing about a multi-racial convention in South West Africa, the withdrawal of South African Police from Rhodesia and adaptations in policy in South Africa to remove race discrimination.

When these changes — to detente — are made, we believe it is the duty of an opposition party to support the Government openly, because what is at stake is not the scoring of party political points, but helping South Africa to become a more just and therefore more secure society,' said Dr Boraine.

Mr Robin Carlisle, former United Party candidate in Vasco, said the principles of opposition in South Africa were no longer vested at De Gren del (home of Sir de Villiers Graaff) but in the PRP. His deepest hurt at U.P. actions was 'the fact that they reneged on freedom.'

"Justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done."

While many are reluctant to proclaim this truth, believing that too few have been saying it too often with too little result, the recent Supreme Court judgment in favour of the Rev. Dr. Manas Buthelezi against the editor of To the Point, its publisher and distributor, is eloquent testimony of the need for visible justice.

In February 1974, an editorial in this news magazine gave "certain facts" to supposedly substantiate the legitimacy of Dr. Buthelezi, Natal regional director of the Christian Institute, having been served with a banning order on December 6 1973.

As it is not the policy of our Government to state why a person has been banned, this editorial was most significant, for it claimed that "the facts in our possession must also be known to the authorities and may form the basis of their action."

Then followed a listing of Dr. Buthelezi's alleged crimes.

He was presented as a man of violence who not only supported the Christian Institute's call for radical change in South Africa, but advocated it by violence; given the means to kill John Vorster and others he would assassinate them and given a bomb he would blow up Parliament; he had encouraged physical combat, expressed hatred of Whites, and advocated the supply of weapons from "our friends around the corner" so as to promote these bloodbath desires.

Dr. Buthelezi could say nothing in his defence.

A banned man is gagged and cannot be quoted. While newspapers hostile to the Christian Institute gave incredible prominence to the editorial, it was left to the colleagues of Dr. Buthelezi to protest their belief in his Christian integrity.

Fortunately, while the Government stood above the rule of law, To the Point did not.

Dr. Buthelezi had never been able to obtain reasons for his banning, and denied access to the courts he could not face his accusers, repudiate falsehood and vindicate his person.

But Dr. Poorter, editor of the magazine, did have to substantiate his allegations in court.

After initially securing a court injunction to prevent further distribution of that particular edition, Dr. Buthelezi sought an apology, an unequivocal withdrawal, and sued for defamation.

The significance of the case was that it implicated both the staff of the Christian Institute and the entire system of banning without trial.

If Dr. Buthelezi had such murderous intentions it was unlikely that his colleagues did not share these sentiments, and if Dr. Poorter was correct, his "reliable source" close to the banned Dr. Buthelezi's circle would have made his revelation not only to the magazine but to the Security Police and thus indirectly to the Minister who signed the banning order.

Strange happenings fol-

The R13 500 damages award to Dr. Manas Buthelezi of the Christian Institute raises some interesting questions about bannings, the information they may be based on, and the rule of law. They are underlined here by the REV BRIAN BROWN, the institute's acting regional director for Natal.

How many others are innocent?

STAR 20/8/75



DR. BUTHELEZI . . . unable to say anything in his defence.

lowed the instigation of legal action. Almost four months later Dr. Buthelezi was mysteriously unbanned without any meaningful explanation.

The next surprise came on the eve of the court hearing, when in a dramatic volte face the defendants gave notice of intention to amend their plea of justification and admitted Dr. Buthelezi's allegations that the editorial was false, malicious and defamatory of his person, and had been written and published with the intention of injuring his good name and reputation.

No attempt was made to prove any of the accusations of violence. Indeed, the place where the violence had been supposedly advocated was not on the South African map!

In awarding the sum of R13 500 damages plus costs to Dr. Buthelezi, the judge found it hard to

imagine a more vicious piece of character assassination and regarded as scandalous the failure of the defendants to apologise in any way whatsoever.

But the importance of this case far surpasses the vindication of Dr. Buthelezi and his colleagues. It poses certain questions.

● Would Dr. Buthelezi be unbanned today if an editor had not sought to do the Government a service by publishing supposedly irrefutable "facts"?

● Were the "reliable sources" whose testimony gave rise to the allegations of the editorial the same as those who contributed to Dr. Buthelezi's banning, as suggested?

● Were these "reliable sources" the same as those faceless, nameless accusers who led the Le Grange Commission to incomprehensibly deem the Christian Institute to be promoting violence?

● How many banned men and women must now be asking, were those who assigned me to a life of uproven guilt and enduring silence of the same calibre as Dr. Buthelezi's accusers?

When Christian Institute colleagues have been banned, deported, house-arrested and denied passports one has heard that most pernicious of assertions, "there is no smoke without a fire."

They said it of Dr. Buthelezi, and there is no defence against such evil. No defence against either ministerial edict or damning rumours because there is no access to the rule of law and visible justice.

Ten years in jail, then banned

RDM
21/8/75

312

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Justice has banned a former Johannesburg journalist, Mr Joe Gqabi, who was released from Robben Island this week after serving a 10-year sentence.

On his release, Mr Gqabi was served with two banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr Gqabi is restricted to a portion of the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

He is barred from visiting any Black township, apart from Dube, Orlando West, Orlando East and Diepkloof.

Mr Gqabi is prevented from visiting "any area set apart under any law for the occupation of Coloureds or Asiatics", in terms of the banning orders.

The ban also restricts Mr Gqabi from attending any gathering in the Republic of South Africa or in South West Africa.

Mr Gqabi was sentenced to 10 years' jail in 1965, after being found guilty on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act, in the Rand Supreme Court. He was a reporter for the publication "New Age" before it was banned.

Mr Justice Snyman found that Mr Gqabi had incited, instigated, encouraged and commanded

others to undergo military training outside South Africa for the purpose of furthering the aims of the African National Congress and with the ultimate object of overthrowing the Government by violence.

Mr Gqabi's son, Jomo, who was 18 months old when his father was imprisoned, said he recognised his father "because I have been very close to his photos."

Mr Gqabi's eldest child, 15-year-old Nonkululeko, is at school in Umtata.

Her mother, Mrs Aurelia Gqabi, a nursing sister at Baragwanath Hospital, said Nonkululeko would be arriving in Johannesburg next week to see her father for the first time in 10 years.

"The kids could not visit their father on the island because they are under 16," said Mrs Gqabi who has been the family's sole breadwinner while her husband was serving the jail sentence.

Mr Gqabi's banning orders expire on August 31, 1977.

DEAL
NOIT

BANNED FARMER

MERCURY

FOUND GUILTY

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE — A banned Newcastle farmer, Gilbert Nyembe (65) was found guilty by Mr. J. D. Crafford in the Regional Court here yesterday on two counts of having contravened his banning order.

It was found he had attended meetings at the Ntlenka African school at Newcastle on two occasions during August last year.

Nyembe, who pleaded not guilty and conducted his own defence, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on each

count conditionally suspended for three years.

In passing sentence Mr. Crafford said that the Court took into consideration that Nyembe was an old man and that he had previously had a clean record. The contravention of banning orders was usually taken in a serious light and heavy sentences imposed. But after consideration of other cases, he found that the nature of the gatherings had an effect on sentences and that, where the meetings were of an innocent sort, the sentence was usually not

so heavy.

In his judgment Mr. Crafford said that the State evidence was that Captain G. J. Els, head of the Security Police at Newcastle, had served a banning order on Nyembe on January 9, 1973.

Mr. C. M. V. Bhengu, the principal of the Ntlenka School, said that a dispute had arisen between him and Nyembe about the condition of the school hall and the cleaning of it. As a result, a school committee meeting was held on August 14 last year at which Nyembe was asked where he had got the authority to give the principal instructions. Nyembe had given an explanation but the committee had decided that Nyembe must not do it again.

On August 17 last year a parents' meeting was held at the school and again there were committee members present and about 30 parents. Nyembe had participated in discussions on finance, about the school and general matters.

The State had proved that the banning order had been served on Nyembe, that it was still effective and that he had attended two meetings.

Nyembe had come with the defence that he was misled by a newspaper report dated

August 4, 1973.

He testified that the report gave a list of persons no longer banned and the name of Gilbert Nyembe appeared on it.

He later found out the banning had not been lifted.

Mr. Crafford said that a year had passed between the newspaper report and the meetings attended by Nyembe and he had ample opportunity to establish whether he was still banned or not.

312

Banned man is convicted

RDM
28/8/75

Own Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — A banned Newcastle farmer, Gilbert Nyembe, 65, was found guilty by Mr J. D. Crafford in the Newcastle Regional Court yesterday on two counts of having contravened his banning order by attending meetings at the Ntedenka African School at Newcastle on two occasions during August last year.

Nyembe, who pleaded not guilty and conducted his own defence, was sentenced to one month imprisonment on each count conditionally suspended for three years.

In passing sentence Mr Crafford said that the court took into consideration that Nyembe was an old man and that he had previously had a clean record.

The contravention of banning orders was usually taken in a serious light and heavy sentences were imposed.

But there was evidence that Nyembe had attended meetings where ordinary school matters were discussed.

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A Dispatch
5/9/75
Ban on Desmond lifted

312

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Cosmas Desmond, the former Catholic priest, had his banning and house arrest orders lifted yesterday after four years and eight months before the restrictions were due to expire.

The withdrawal notice was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. Kruger, on August 19 and delivered to his home here yesterday by security police.

Mr Desmond, 39, was

banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1971. No reasons were given for the withdrawal of the banning orders which were due to expire on May 31 next year.

In terms of the notice, Mr Desmond is no longer banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Nor is he restricted to his house or the magisterial district of Johannesburg in terms of the house arrest order.

Mr Desmond had been restricted from leaving his house at night or at weekends except to attend bona fide religious meetings on Sundays.

He is also no longer required to report to the police once a week.

Mr Desmond was banned shortly before his book "The Discarded People," which dealt with the resettlement of blacks was banned.

He also co-operated in the making of a BBC television documentary called the "Discarded People" which dealt with the same theme.

Married to a theology graduate, Alethea, and the father of a 12-month-old son, Timothy, Mr Desmond came to South Africa as a missionary in 1959. He took out South African citizenship in 1968 — DDC.

Banning order: Gwentshe guilty

312

Dispatch 6/9/75

EAST LONDON — Shortly after a magistrate left the court during a short adjournment, friends gathered around Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, 28, of Mdantsane, who had been found guilty of failing to comply with his banning order here yesterday and, with their clenched fists raised, gave the black power salute.

Mr Gwentshe appeared on a charge of failing to comply with his banning orders by absenting himself from Mdantsane magisterial district without obtaining written permission from the Magistrate on October 13 last year, and of failing to report to the officer in charge of the Mdantsane Police Station between 06h00 and 17h00 on October 12 last year.

He pleaded not guilty but was found guilty on both counts.

Mr Gwentshe was sentenced to six months' imprisonment which was conditionally suspended on the first count and 12 months until the rising of the court, all suspended conditionally for three years, on the second count.

At a previous hearing Captain C. Human said he checked the register at the Mdantsane charge office on October 14 and found that Mr Gwentshe had not reported as he should have done on October 12.

Det-WO G. A. Hattingh said he was helping with a road block near King William's Town between 10h00 and 11h00 on October 13 last year.

They stopped all cars coming from East London. Mr Gwentshe was a passenger in one of the cars they stopped.

"I asked him if he had permission to be in King. He told me he did not have such permission and I arrested him," he said.

W/O Hattingh said he brought Mr Gwentshe to East London and handed him over to the Special Branch that same night.

Mr Gwentshe said he was doing a full-time cor-

respondence course with the University of South Africa. He was doing his B. Proc degree.

He had previously served a five-year sentence on Robben Island from 1964 to 1969. He passed his matric while he was there.

He was served with a banning order in 1974 and this made it difficult for him to pursue his academic career. He tried to alleviate the position in vain.

"When I applied for permission to visit the East London library I received no reply. Library facilities for the studies I was doing are nil.

"My only opportunity is to further my studies otherwise there are no opportunities for me in this country," Mr Gwentshe said.

"As I felt it was unsafe to prepare for my examinations at home, I felt I needed peace of mind. I also thought that if I was detained, I would not be able to write my exams.

"It became obvious to me that I would be detained when I saw the Special Branch moving around in Mdantsane. Even my friends were asked about me," he said.

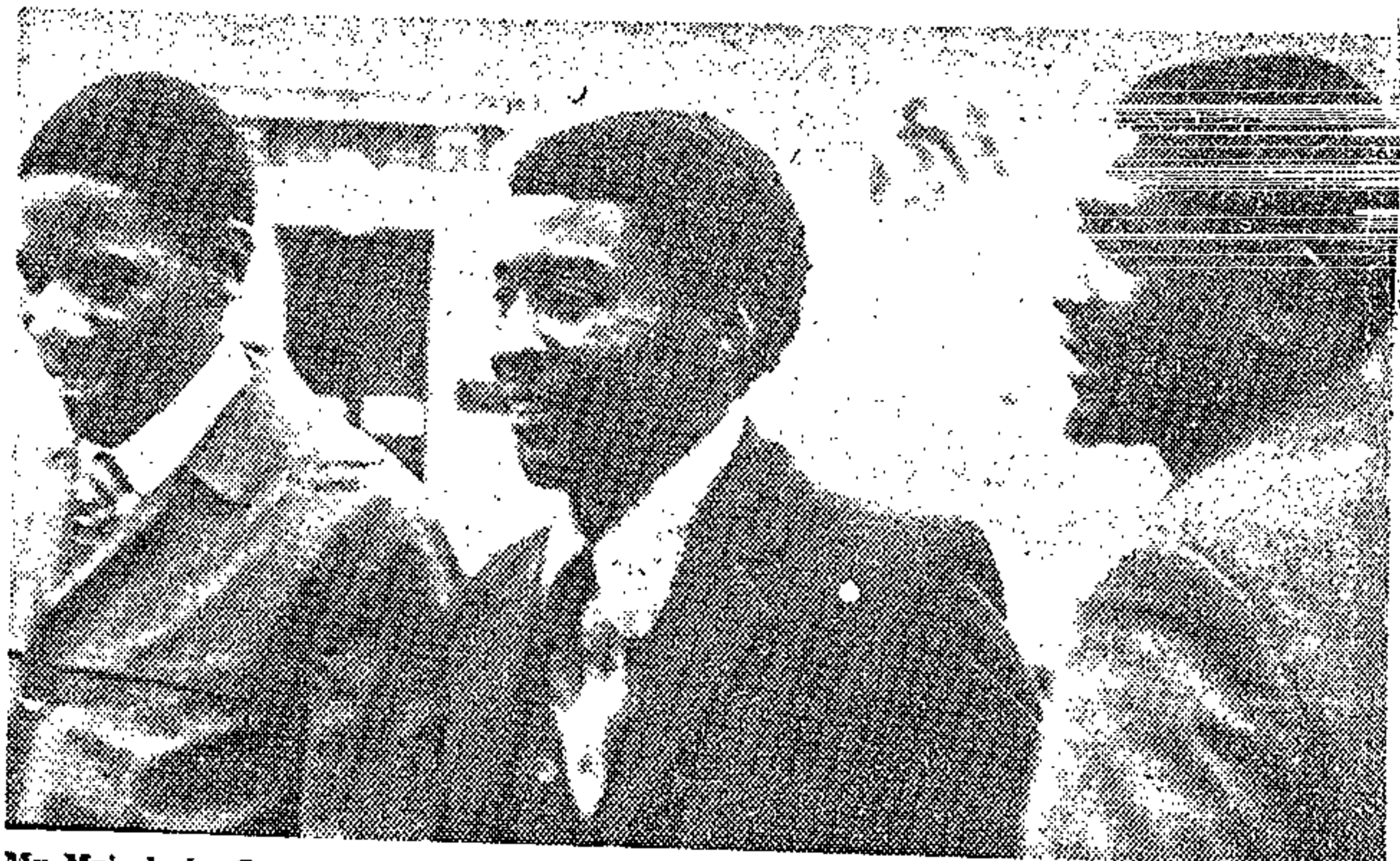
Mr Gwentshe said after he had heard the Special Branch police wanted to detain him he became confused and in the confusion he forgot to go and report.

He said he slept in the bush for a week where he could study for his examinations. He admitted he was found in a car near King.

"On the day of my arrest I was hiding near the Mount Ruth Station with the idea of going to Mcosho Location. A car came and I stopped it.

"I asked the driver where he was going and he mentioned something about Peddie. I got in and told him to wake me up when we get to Mcosho Location.

"I fell asleep and woke up at a police road block.—DDR.



Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe (centre) leaving the court with his advocate, Mr T. L. Skweylya, of Durban, and Mr B. Nto nga (right) an articled clerk.

Bannings hazard

Mercury Reporter

8/9/75

BANNINGS and banishments were "terrible" hazards writers must face wherever freedom of expression was withheld, Miss Nadine Gordimer, renowned novelist, said in Durban at the conference of the South African Indian Teachers' Association's English Society at the weekend.

But sometimes creativity was frozen rather than destroyed, she said, adding that Thomas Mann had survived exile to write *Dr. Faustus*; Pasternak

had smuggled *Dr. Zhivago* out of a 10-year silence; and Solzhenitsyn had emerged with his "terrible" world intact in *The Gulag Archipelago*.

"And nearer our own home continent, Chinua Achebe, writing from America, does not trim his prose to please a Nigerian regime under which he cannot live.

"Through all these vicissitudes, real writers go on writing the truth as they see it without agreeing to censor themselves," she said.

The life of a banned person has often been described as "a half life," "a twilight existence." But it is both more and less than that.

In any struggle there must be suffering, there must be martyrs. The more barbaric the measures a government employs to suppress criticism and opposition, the more unsure of itself and frightened that government is.

Banned people are constantly aware of being part of a struggle. They are a living testimony to the oppressive character of an insecure and fearful regime.

Their presence gives the lie to any false optimism about the prospects of change based on the removal of a few "Whites Only" signs and the occasional ballet performance for Blacks.

The consciousness of such a role gives full meaning to the life of a banned person.

On the other hand, the restriction of one's freedom of movement and of speech, the denial of one's right of association with others make for even less than half a life.

Freedom of movement, of speech and of association are fundamental human rights. Yet in South Africa their suppression has become part of our way of life.

A White banned person, for all the restrictions imposed on him, is only a little less free than any African.

One soon learns to live with the physical and social limitations imposed by a banning order — in my case, seven years in a seminary probably helped — but the frustration of not being able to be involved and the lack of communication and stimulation could be soul-destroying.

One certainly has to fight their deadening effects on one's consciousness.

When I was interviewed in England and was asked what house arrest and banning meant, the interviewer became more and more horrified as I listed the provisions of such orders:

Being confined to my house every night and weekend; not being allowed to receive even one visitor; being forbidden to meet with more than one person; being prohibited from entering educational, publishing and various other institutions; not being able to publish anything nor even to be quoted; and so on.

All of these restrictions imposed without any trial, he naturally found repugnant and some quite unbelievable. But what surprised him most was the bland and dispassionate way in which I related them.

MR COSMAS DESMOND, a former Catholic priest whose banning and house arrest orders were recently lifted, describes the "half life" and the "twilight existence" of a banned person.

Locked out—but still part of a struggle

STAR

15/9/75.

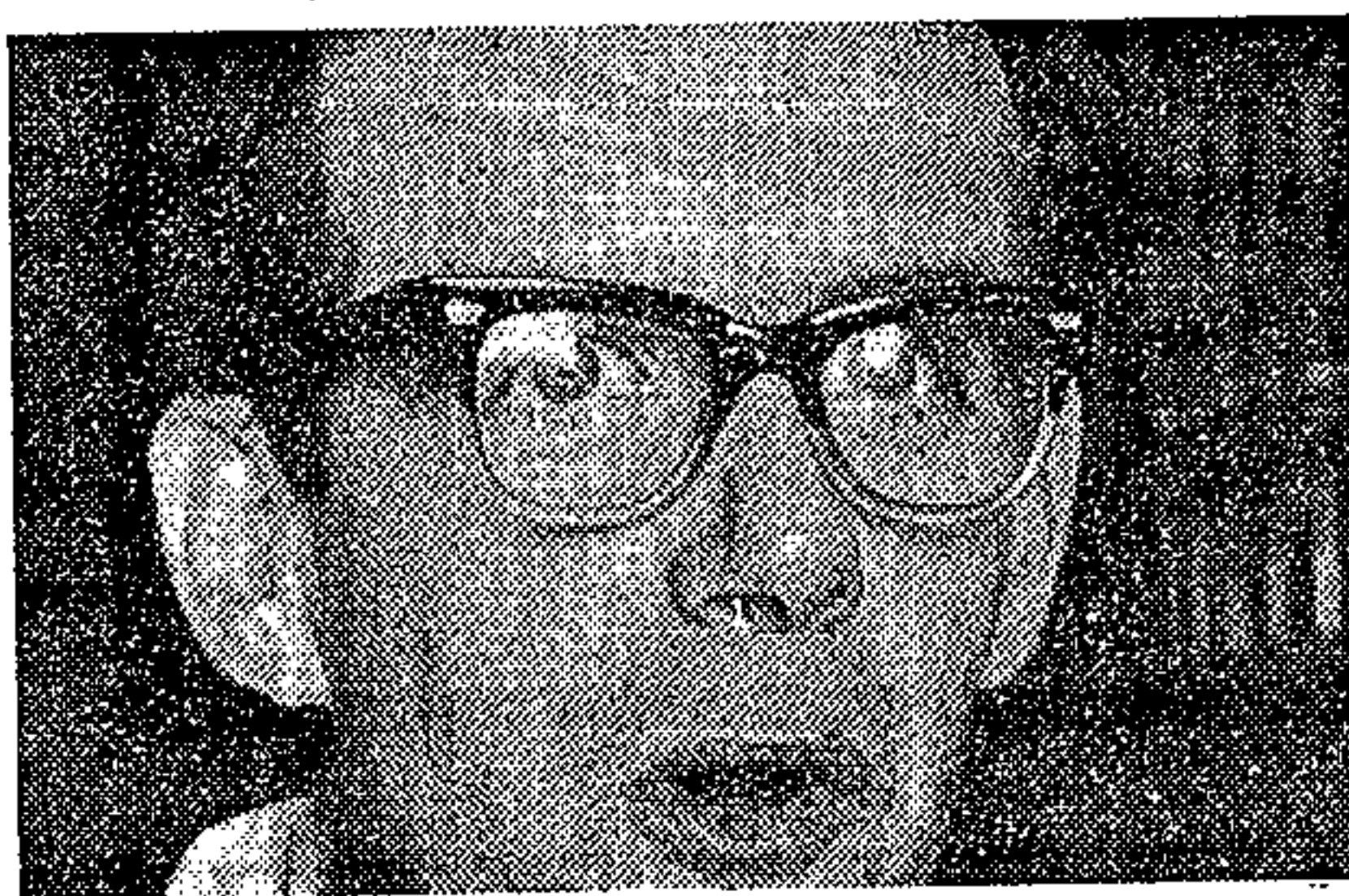
That is one of the effects of the South African way of life, compounded by banning and house arrest. Injustice is so much part of our society that we have lost much of our natural sense of outrage at it, even when we ourselves are the victims.

Insofar as a banned person may be reduced to that state, his life is less than half a life.

The situation of a White banned person is somewhat paradoxical in that, while being a victim of an oppressive system, he continues to enjoy the material benefits of that system.

Being confined to a reasonably large and pleasant house in Johannesburg is considerably more bearable than being house arrested in a tiny Soweto house.

My banning and house arrest I found boring, irritating and frustrating, but any hardship I had to endure was nothing compared to that of a man like Joe Morolong.



COSMAS DESMOND . . . in any struggle there must be suffering.

His world is a small area of bare veld north of Vryburg; he is his own jailer in the silence of a tiny hut; he has no access to any of the amenities which even a banned person in Johannesburg takes for granted.

I was a privileged banned and house-arrested person. Now I am a privileged "free" person and that is even more

difficult to live with.

Four years and two months of banning and house arrest have not changed my mental attitude as far as my implacable opposition to an inherently evil system is concerned. I may have gathered a few cobwebs, but more exposure to the evil ways of our society will soon brush these away.

'Heated talks' on banning

RDM 17/9/75
By PATRICK LAURENCE

CHIEF Justice Mabandla, leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, has taken up the banishment of a leading Ciskei politician with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Chief Mabandla yesterday said the interview with Mr Botha had heated moments. "I thought Mr Botha was not really happy when we touched on the banishment question."

At stake was the fate of Mr L. L. Mtshizana, an attorney and former Robben Island prisoner, who was banished last October from Mdantsane, near East London, to Herschel, on the Lesotho border.

Mr Mtshizana was an executive member of the Ciskei National Party and an influential voice in Ciskei political affairs.

"We told Mr Botha that as long as the world did not know why Mr Mtshizana was banished, Pretoria would be blamed for the action," Chief Mabandla said.

"Mr Botha said he was in possession of affidavits from important people in the Ciskei, but could not divulge their contents."

Another point raised by the delegation was the alleged granting of land to new chiefs by Mr Sebe at the expense of old chiefs in order to consolidate his position politically.

In an official statement, Mr Botha explained that these matters were controlled by the Government of their homeland and that they should take it up with their Cabinet or raise it in their Legislative Assembly.

Mabandla demands release of banished Mtshizana

Dispatch
17/9/75 -

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Justice Mabandla, leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, has taken up the banishment of a leading Ciskei politician with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

Chief Mabandla yesterday described the interview between his delegation and Mr Botha as one of "heated moments," adding: "I thought Mr Botha was not really happy when we touched on the banishment question."

At stake in the interview was the fate of Mr L. L. Mtshizana, an attorney and former Robben Island prisoner who was banished last October from Mdantsane, near East London, to Herschel on the Lesotho border.

Mr Mtshizana was an executive member of the Ciskei National Party and a "very influential" voice in Ciskei political affairs. "We told Mr Botha that as



CHIEF MABANDLA

long as the world did not know why Mr Mtshizana was banished Pretoria would be blamed for the action," Chief Mabandla said.

"Mr Botha said he was in possession of affidavits from important people in the Ciskei but could not divulge their contents."

Mr Mtshizana was banished under the 1927

Native Administration Act by the South African Government, at the request of Mr Lennox Sebe, leader of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, according to Chief Mabandla.

Another point raised by the delegation was the alleged granting of land to new chiefs by Mr Sebe at the expense of old chiefs in order to consolidate his position politically.

According to an official statement, Mr Botha "explained that these matters were now controlled by the Government of their homeland and that they should take it up with their cabinet or raise it in their Legislative Assembly."

The delegation also made known its unease about the appointment of Mr Sebe as general economic adviser to the cabinet following a Supreme Court decision in June that his election in the Legislative Assembly

in 1973 was invalid because of electoral irregularities. The delegation felt the appointment restored Mr Sebe as chief minister in all but name.

The issue will be settled next month when elections are held in Zwelitsha and Victoria East, the two Ciskei constituencies which the Supreme Court found to have had invalid elections in 1973. — DDC.

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WAVE of Joanni

With Dispatch 24/9/75 (312)

EAST LONDON — An executive member of the South African Students Organisation, and three former officials — all ex-Terrorism Act detainees — were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act yesterday.

Ex-Nusas official detained

JOHANNESBURG — Miss Jenny Curtis, 24, archivist of the South African Institute of Race Relations, was yesterday detained by Security Police under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

They are:
Mr Mapetla Mohapi, permanent organiser of Saso;
Mr Lindelo Mabandla — son of the Transkei's Minister of Roads and Works, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, and his wife, Bridgette, and Mr Steven Carolus of Cape Town, detained for more than five months under the Terrorism Act. The bans are for three years.

Mr Mohapi's order restricts him to the magisterial area of King William's Town and Zwelitsha. It was served on him by four

They are prohibited from being members of or participating in Saso, BCP, BPC or Bawu, from attending social and political gatherings, from giving lectures to student gatherings and are required to report to the Tsolo police every Monday.

Mr Carolus was released in April this year after spending more than five months as a detainee under the Terrorism Act.

He recently started a small business with another banned man, Mr Johnny Issel, and now they may no longer as-

She is the sister of the banned former Nusas president, Mr Neville Curtis, who fled to Australia last year.

Security Branch headquarters said they had no information about the reported arrest of a young Australian, Mr Peter Thomas, in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Miss Curtis is a former Transvaal regional director of Nusas and also ran Nuswel, the now-defunct social action department of Nusas.

Miss Curtis was detained at her Yeoville flat early yesterday morning.

She is the latest young person to be detained by Security Police, bringing the known number of detained people to about 75. — SAPA.

security police — two whites and two blacks, at 9.30 a.m. yesterday in the Saso offices, Durban.

Mr Mohapi, an honours student in social work with Unisa, was elected permanent organiser at the July conference of Saso at Hammanskraal. Before this he was regional secretary of Saso in the Eastern Cape office from 1973.

On October 11 last year he was detained with about 39 other Saso and BPC members under the Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was released without being charged after 164 days in detention.

For the past six weeks Mr Mohapi has been writing a weekly column on Fridays for the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Mohapi has twice been refused a passport. The first was last year when he was granted a scholarship to continue his degree at Atlanta University. The passport was refused but he applied again later when offered a scholarship by an American university to do a master's degree.

Mr and Mrs Mabandla — both former Saso office-bearers — in terms of their banning orders are restricted to the magisterial area of Tsoilo.

Mr Mabandla had originally been banned without being restricted to any one area. Both banning orders expire on October 31, 1978.

Mr Mabandla, a Fort Hare B.Sc graduate was a Saso vice-president in 1970 and is now working for the Black Allied Workers' Union in Durban. His wife was working for the Institute of Race Relations and was an active member of Saso since her expulsion from the University of the North in 1972.

Both were detained in October last year and released after about 171 days without having been charged.

associate.

The director of the Christian Institute, Rev Theo Kotze, said that like most former detainees or banned people, the men had found it difficult if not impossible to get jobs.

They had started a small business together, making and selling kaftans and dashikis.

In terms of his banning order, Mr Issel is confined to the magisterial district of Goodwood and Mr Carolus has been confined to the magisterial district of Wynberg.

Both are former leaders of Saso.

In Umtata, cabinet minister Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said he would make representations to the Minister of Justice for a measure of relaxation for his son and daughter-in-law on their banning orders.

If it was true that his son would be restricted to Tsoilo, "accommodation and work for them to make a living should be provided."

He added: "I am a representative of people who visit me at all times, and if my son lived with me he will be in contact with the people and that would be dangerous for him."

Mr Mabandla said he had only learnt from reporters that his son had been banned. He would not comment further until he was told about the banning order.

The Secretary-General of Saso, Mr Thami Zani, yesterday strongly condemned the banning of Mr Mohapi.

In a statement from Saso's Durban head office he said: "The racist regime has struck again in an effort not only meant to silence those who are against the racist and oppressive laws of this country but also to cripple Saso."

"This is not the first act of persecution against the organisation. In 1973 eight Saso men were banned without resort to a court of law and thereafter followed a spate of banning people standing for in this country." — DC.

Another detention and 4 bannings ^(3/2)

RDM 24/9/75
Staff Reporters

FOUR people — including the son of a Transkei Cabinet Minister — were banned yesterday and a 24-year-old girl joined those detained under the Terrorism Act.

The number of detainees under Section Six of the Terrorism Act crept towards 80 with the arrest of Miss Jeanette Curtis, 24, at her Yeoville, Johannesburg, flat.

Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the Security Police, confirmed Miss Curtis' detention last night, but said he was not aware of the bannings. He said that he had never heard of Mr Peter Thomas, an Australian, reportedly detained, but said that Miss Curtis was being held in

connection with the arrest of the poet, Breyten Breytenbach.

Banned yesterday were: Mr Lindelwe Mabandla, son of the Transkei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and his wife, Bridgette, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, a Saso organiser, and Mr Steven Carolus, who was released in April after five months in detention under the Terrorism Act.

The Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said that he would make representations to the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, on behalf of his son, who has to leave Durban for Tsolo in the Transkei to comply with his house-arrest order.

Call to lift

(312)

Cape Times 25/9/75

bannings

TUCSA yesterday called for the lifting of banning orders on all persons restricted without trial.

A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously.

Speaking in support of the motion, Mr E Frazer, representing liquor, catering, jewellery and breweries workers, said that banning orders were merely "sabre-rattling" and a form of intimidation.

"Persons regarded as guilty of some offence must be dealt with by the courts, not by self-appointed judges, jury and executioners."

He said that the spate of bannings of young people makes a "political football" in a game of ideology.

"It seems that we always have such bannings just before the provincial congresses of the ruling party," Mr Frazer said.

Daily Disp. 25/9/75 312

Saso, BPC react to members' banning

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Black organisations have condemned the wave of banning orders on Saso and BPC ex-detainees.

In addition to Mr and Mrs Mabandla, Mr Mohapi and Mr Carolus, an ex-public relations officer of the BPC, Mr Rev Cooper, has been restricted to the magisterial area of Durban for three years.

Mr Cooper had been previously detained under the Terrorism Act for 189 days and was released without being charged on April 2. He is a brother of Mr Saths Cooper, an accused in the Terrorism case in Pretoria.

The chairman of the Border Council of Churches, the Rev J. Gawe, said: "The recent wave of banning came as no surprise because this is the way detente in South Africa is explained to the world, by restrictions, detentions and bannings. These are of course incentives among blacks rather than prohibitions."

A spokesman for the Black Peoples' Convention in the Eastern Cape region, Mr S. Mlonyeni, said: "These are obvious acts of political intimidation aimed at thwarting the efforts of those who endeavour to promote peace and justice in South Africa. These acts are not only incompatible with the so-called detente but go further to convince people — blacks especially — of the myth of detente which actually is meant to hoodwink the world into believing that all is well in the country." — DDR.

BOM-AT \

EDITORIAL OPINION

Why this spate of ^{Daily Dispatch} bannings? ^{25/9/75} (3/2)

Bannings and detentions without trial are two of the more unpleasant weapons this Government uses against those whose opinions it does not like. And of the two, bannings are probably the more immoral. At least when a person is detained — as at least 75 have been in the latest wave — there exists the possibility that charges may eventually be laid.

But not so with a banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Minister of Justice arrogates to himself the role of judge, the Special Branch is the prosecution and there is no defence, no cross-examination of the prosecution's case and no appeal.

Sometimes detention and banning are used as twin weapons in concert. The four Saso leaders banned this week are all former Terrorism Act detainees, released without even being charged — let alone acquitted — in a court. The only presumption is that the Special Branch did not have any evidence which would stand the test in open court so an administrative decision was made to punish them for their views anyway.

Public reaction might be that because they were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act the four must in some way have been involved with communism. But you do not have to be a communist to be banned under this evil Act. Mr Vorster himself has said so. And if there was the slightest bit of hard evidence that the four were subversive, they should have been brought to trial.

Why was this not done? In spite of the mass of draconian legislation restricting the ambit of political activity, in spite of a so-called law allowing indefinite detention without trial of witnesses and potential accused, the decision to restrict these peoples' liberty has been taken in some obscure corner of Pretoria. Are our security forces so inefficient, or so afraid of court proceedings, that action must be taken against people like this in the dark?

We repeat the demand made on many occasions to the Minister of Justice when bannings have been imposed: Charge these people in open court or release them. Until this is done they must still be regarded as innocent.

Daily Dispatch 27/9/75

Black union worker banned for 3 years

(312) BAWU

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— Mr Menziwe Mbeo, field organiser of the Black Allied Workers' Union, was served with a three-year banning order at the BAWU offices in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Mbeo, the sixth ex-detainee to be banned in one week, has been restricted to the magisterial district of Thabanchu. He is prohibited from being a member of or participating in the activities of BAWU, Saso, BCP and BPC, and also from attending social and political gatherings or addressing students.

Mr Mbeo was detained with about 39 BPC and Saso members under

the Terrorism Act and was released without being charged after 181 days of solitary confinement.

The Black Allied Workers' Union has condemned the banning of Mr L. Mabandla and Mr Mbeo, who both worked for BAWU, and also the banning and detention of other black leaders.

The secretary general of BAWU, Mr Phillip Masia, said: "We view the banning as yet another step by the Government to terrorise and intimidate black leaders. These are deliberate acts by the Government to muzzle freedom of thought and speech of blacks in this country." — DDR.

Young U.P.s upset

(312) Natal May 29/9/75

Political Reporter

GRAVE concern at the "further recent spate of bannings" has been expressed by the Natal wing of the United Party's youth movement, the Young South Africans.

A statement issued after the YSA's annual meeting this weekend pointed out that the bannings had occurred shortly after the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha declared his intention of calling on "would-be first year university students to render national service."

The YSA's Natal Council called on the Government to bring all people in detention and under banning orders to trial.

Midnight freedom for Magubane as Kruger lifts ban

Rand Daily Mail 30/9/75

(312)

By CLIVE EMDON

THE five-year banning order on the former Rand Daily Mail photographer, Mr Peter Magubane, 43, was lifted at midnight. This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

Mr Magubane, whose photography has won 20 international and national awards, will now be able to resume his career and exhibit his photographs freely.

The Minister also confirmed that he has lifted the five-year ban and house-arrest order on Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, former leader of the African National Congress, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Both Mr Magubane and Mrs Mandela served six-month jail sentences from September last year for breaking their banning orders.

Mr Magubane, before his banning, spent a record 586 days in solitary confinement while detained and interrogated by the Security Police. He was acquitted at two

trials under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act.

He was arrested in June 1969 and held in solitary confinement for more than four months. He was charged in October with 21 others under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The trial began on December 1, 1969, and ended 10 weeks later when all the accused were acquitted after the Attorney-General withdrew the prosecution.

The accused were then re-arrested immediately, and Mr Magubane was again placed in solitary confinement.

This confinement lasted five and a half months until he was charged with 19 others under the Terrorism Act in August, 1970. Six weeks later, after the trial was adjourned twice, he was again discharged with 18 of the accused.

Two weeks later he and 17 of the former trialists were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Then in March 1971 he was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and held for 98 days before being released.

Winnie's years of hardship

STAR 30/9/75 (312) BANNA

Lambert Pringle

"Free" for the first time in 13 years, Mrs Winnie Mandela said today: "The untold hardships of those years have left scars which nothing can remove."

Her third banning order expires today, and Mr Kruger, Minister of Justice, has said it will not be renewed. She is also no longer under house arrest.

Mrs Mandela is the wife of Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the African National Congress who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island. They have two daughters.

She has been banned since 1962, and for 17 months of that time she was in detention.

"WAY OF LIFE"

She was one of 22 detainees who were charged under the Terrorism Act. When the judge discharged them the first time, security police again detained them. The second time they were discharged they were all banned.

But for Mrs Mandela (41), it made little difference; being banned had become a way of life.

"And to be unbanned now is irrelevant — it is completely meaningless," she said. "I do not pity

myself, but the best years of my life are behind me."

She is bitter about the fact that while she was banned, she was unable to play the role of a mother.

She could not even take them to school or meet their teachers. "Those were the years when my children needed me most," she says.

Being banned for 13 years has made Mrs Mandela even more committed to the ideals and aspirations of her people.

"I am even more opposed to this violent system now than I was in 1962. That is what being banned does to people."

Her husband she believes, is still the leader of the Black people despite his "incarceration on the island."

She believes too that the only solution to South Africa's problems is the release of all the political prisoners on Robben Island.

"Those are the men who can save SA, and Nelson is the man who will lead them."

Were they being forgotten by the people?

"Never — all the

face. I am also aware that as I was unbanned today, so I could be banned again tomorrow."

She says she cannot be a spectator to the cause of her people.

"As long as our people are imprisoned and as long as Whites continue to do what they are doing, my life will remain unchanged. The only difference is that now I can lodge my protest publicly."

CONFRONTATION

Mrs Mandela says she is "worried about future confrontation in this country."

She dismisses detente as playing for time and says that relations between Blacks and Whites have got worse.

"Black people are now becoming impatient. It is becoming harder for them to understand why Whites allow this situation to continue."

"Nobody really wants violence. No mother wants to see her children die. But Black people are asking what they can do in an already violent situation," said Mrs Mandela.

"Is it possible that Whites are not aware of the agony of the Black people? Can they be unaware of how explosive the situation in SA is?"

"If they are, then I am worried about the country's future."



MRS WINNIE MANDELA

methods used by Government are daily reminders that their leaders are on the island."

A woman of charm, beauty and compassion, Mrs Mandela is also unafraid.

"I will express my views as I did once. I am aware of the risks I will have to

2 banning orders⁽³¹²⁾ lifted *Cape Times* 30/9/75

Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The
5-year banning order on a
former Rand Daily Mail
photographer Peter Magu-
bane, 43, was lifted at
midnight. This was con-
firmed yesterday by the
Minister of Justice, Mr.
Kruger.

The Minister said his
earlier statement that
banning orders on Mr.
Magubane would be re-
imposed, had been in-
correct. Mr Magubane, a
world class photographer
with 20 international and
national awards, will now
be able to re-new his
career and exhibit his
photographs freely.

The Minister has also
confirmed that he has
lifted the 5-year ban and
house-arrest order on Mrs
Winnie Mandela, the wife
of Mr Nelson Mandela,
former leader of the Afri-
can National Congress,
serving life imprisonment
on Robben Island.

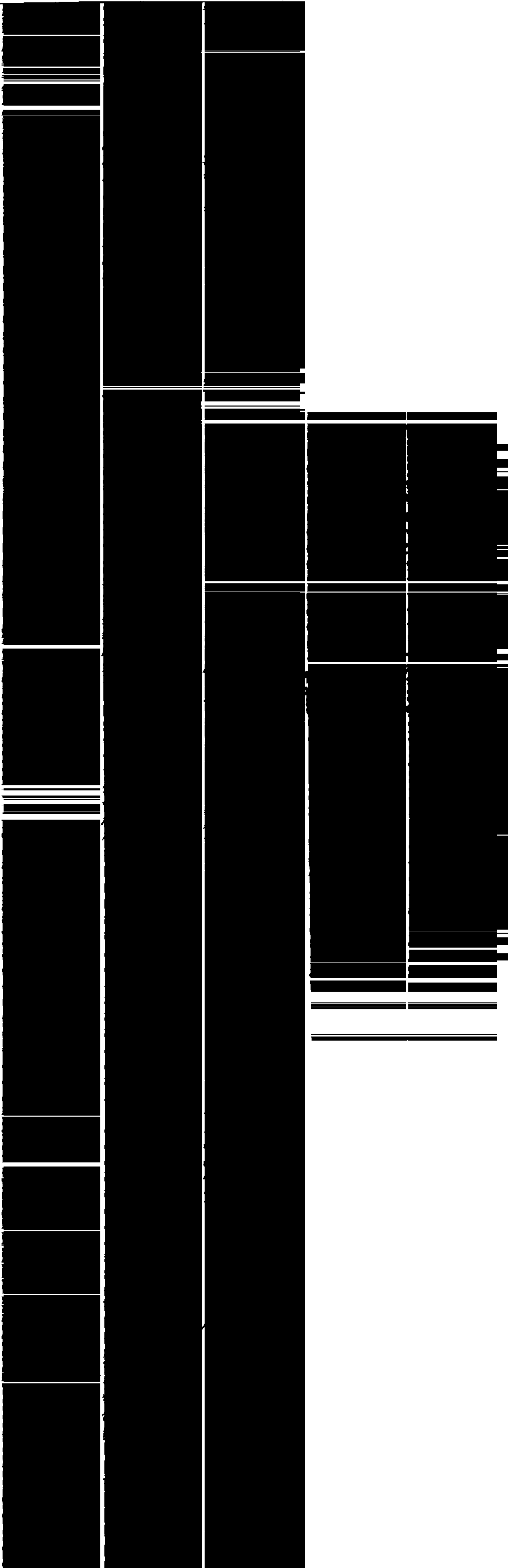
Both Mr Magubane and
Mrs Mandela served six-
month jail sentences from
September last year for
breaking their banning
orders.

312 - bannings

Struggle goes on, says Winnie

By NAT SERACHE
MRS Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, has not changed.
And Peter Magubane, one of the continent's most turbulent photographers, has not changed either.
Their banning orders both expired yesterday. For Mrs Mandela it is the end of 15 years of isolation in which she could not meet or see her friends.
For Mr Magubane it means the end of a lengthy absence from the thing he likes doing — taking photographs for newspapers.
To Mrs Mandela this kind of freedom is unreal. For Zini and Zenzi, her children in Swaziland, there is now hope that their mother will join them there at last.
But on Robben Island Mrs Mandela's lawyer husband, Nelson, is sentenced to remain a prisoner for the rest of his natural life. That the Mandela family will be together again is debatable. But that Winnie will continue to keep in

touch with her family is certain.
In an interview yesterday sad-eyed Winnie's thoughts were more with her husband, her children and her country.
She said: "There is no difference between my life now and my life 15 years ago."
"I have never been a spectator in the struggle and have no reason to be one now. My husband is in jail and so are my leaders. The sons of Africa are on trial in Pretoria. The struggle therefore continues."
Mr Magubane said he wanted to go back to his newspaper work, which was cut short by the banning order.
"I am also going to start a photographer's workshop at my house where I will teach whoever is interested in photography, especially children."
Mr Magubane has won 14 international photographic awards.



Photographer who fears for his vision

CLIVE EMDON

HE IS six years older, less agile, no longer looking for fame. He doesn't know whether his vision as a photographer has been affected by six years of detention and banning, but he has made up his mind that he wants to stay in South Africa and continue his career.

For Peter Magubane, at 43, a former Rand Daily Mail and Drum photographer, and winner of 20 international and national awards, was kept for 586 days in solitary confinement, and interrogated, brought to trial twice and freed before standing trial. He was then banned for five years.

This prevented him from carrying on his career as a photographer, prevented him from attending any gathering of people, or being with more than one person at a time, and restricted him to his own township of Diepkloof and the Johannesburg magisterial district.

How was he affected? "You cease to exist," he said. "You become an animal. Your vocal cords become affected because you don't use them. You become sensitive to sounds. When you hear footsteps coming you think they are for you. You fear them — yet you want to speak to somebody.

"I could see so many

pictures . . . If I had just had a camera. I learnt to read the sun's rays that came through the bars of my window and tell the time by them."

After his release from detention he experimented with human forms in broken light. Light passing through venetian blinds breaking up the rays, as did the bars of his cell.

On his release he spoke of the wild delight he felt at being with friends. "But then I realised that the banning order meant only one person at a time."

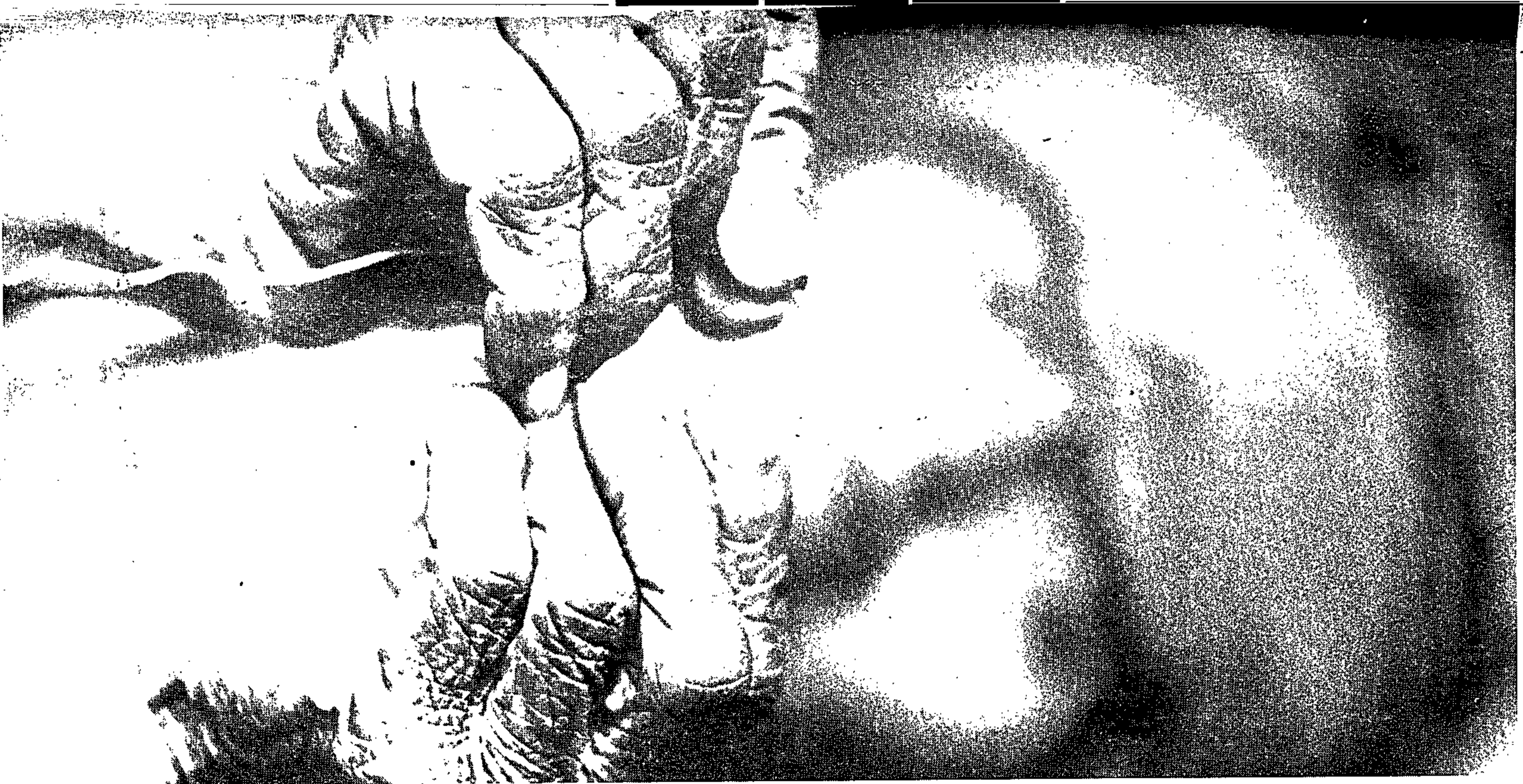
He found he could not work as a photographer while under a banning order. "I could have used it as a hobby, but this

would have been too expensive."

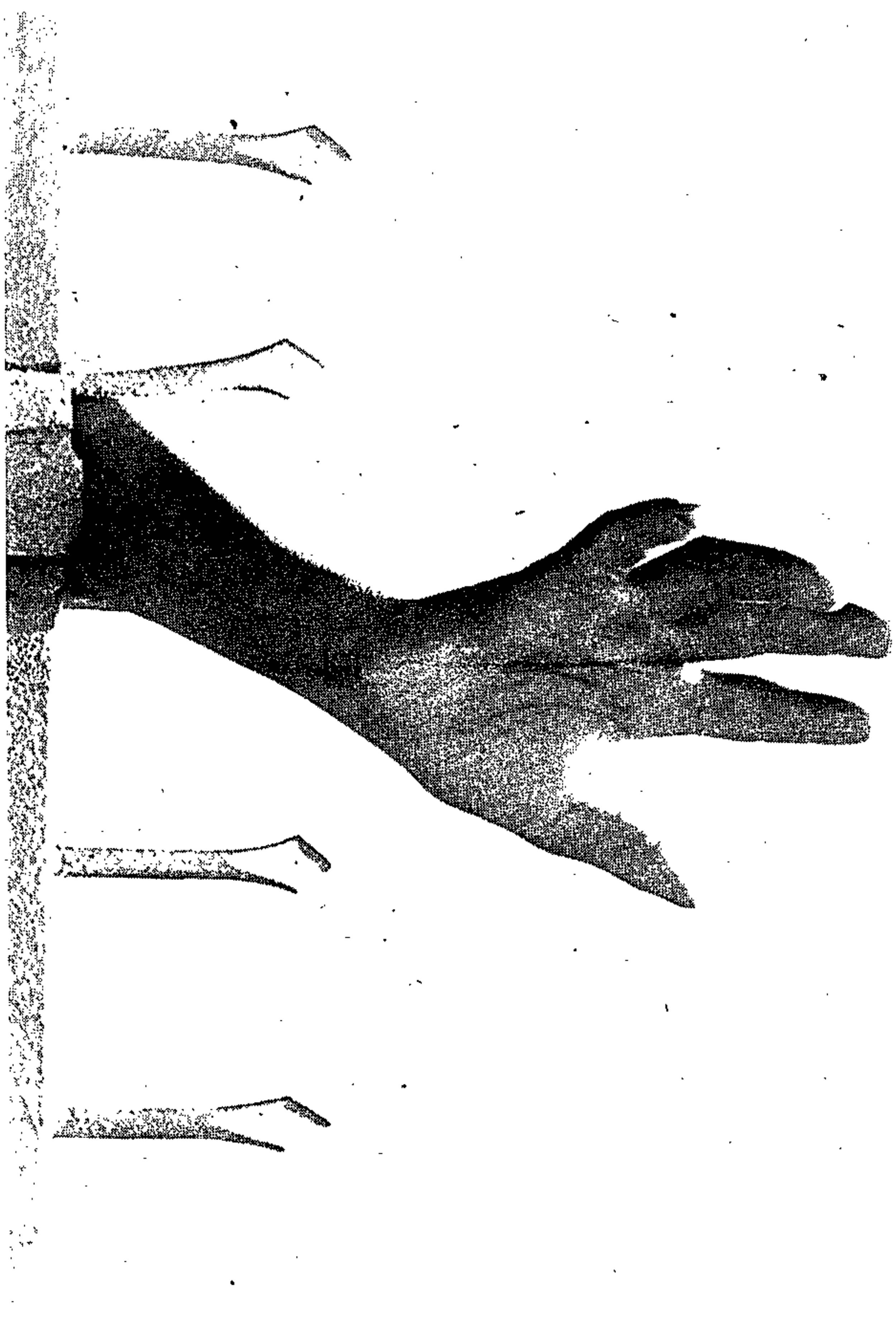
So he earned a living by buying at auctions and reselling. "Anything, mostly carpets and cars." He hired a panel-beater and a mechanic, and reconditioned cars, but lost a lot of money and had to stop.

It was hard for him not to take up his cameras and get back to work. During his banning he ran the risk of breaking the order, of being with more than one person at a time. He served a six month jail sentence for this.

But Peter Magubane is not embittered by his experiences. "It means I would have to take it out on somebody else — this I could not do," he said.

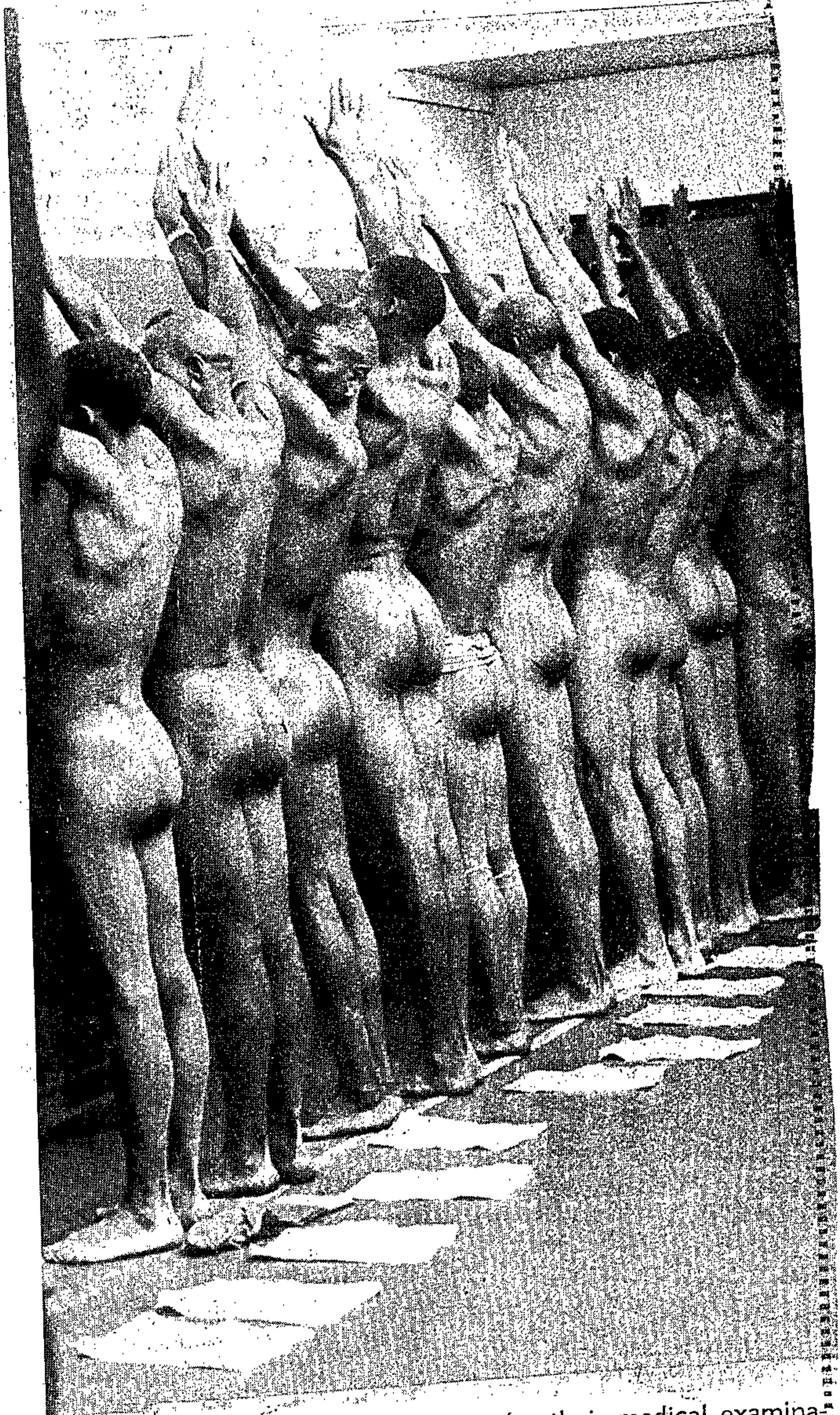


A hand gropes for freedom . . . behind the spiked fence was a child kept locked up by his Vrededorp employer.



Behind the wrinkled hands — Mrs Mtimkulu, of Orlando West. The picture was taken in 1970 when she was 105 years-old. She died a month ago.

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The strip — mining recruits line up for their medical examination at the offices of a recruiting organisation.

5 years of injustice

PPETER MAGUBANE and Win-
nie Mandela have suffered
five years of punishment by the
Government for undefined "crimes"
that were neither explained to
them, nor tested in court. We wel-
come the fact that their bannings
have not been renewed, like so
many others are. But that does not
soften the appalling injustice done
to them in the first place.

Mr Magubane, who as a photo-
grapher on this newspaper won in-
ternational acclaim, is an example
of how ruthlessly those responsible
for bannings ignore the verdicts of
courts and decree people "crimi-
nals", arbitrarily meting out senten-
ces without having to prove a
single accusation.

Before being banned, Mr Magu-
bane was brought to trial twice;
under the Suppression of Commu-
nism Act and under the Terrorism
Act. Although he had been inter-
rogated by the Security Police and
held in solitary confinement for a
record 586 days, he was acquitted
both times.

It was not sufficient for the

Government, however, that even
the power of detention without
trial failed to secure a conviction
against Mr Magubane. Thwarted
by such justice as Mr Magubane
still had recourse to, the Minister
of Justice (then Mr Pelsner) simply
banned him.

The banning lost Mr Magubane
his job, because its terms made it
impossible for him to continue as
a news photographer, and he re-
sorted to hawking in order to earn
a living. While banned he was
again detained under the Terrorism
Act and released after 98 days,
once more with nothing proved
against him.

Now his banning order has ex-
pired, but with it has gone five
productive years of his life. There
has been no explanation, no justifi-
cation, no guarantee that it will not
happen to him again.

Nor is it possible, while such
ugly perversion of official power
passes as justice in South Africa,
for any opponent of apartheid to
say safely: "It cannot possibly hap-
pen to me."

Justice Mail

PATRICK LAURENCE

THOSE who think they are on the right side of the Nationalist ideological fence, and who are unperturbed about the arbitrary powers wielded by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act, should think again.

The Suppression of Communism Act, and in particular the clauses which empower the Minister to ban a person, has been highlighted again by Mr Jimmy Kruger's decision to allow the banning orders of Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Peter Magubane to expire.

Punished

Mrs Mandela and Mr Magubane are among the more than 1250 people who have been banned since the Act first came into operation in 1951, people who were punished and sometimes reprieved without fully knowing the reasons why.

Acquitted

Both were acquitted of charges under two laws, the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act — only to be banned under the Communism Act.

Neither they nor the public know why they were banned or why their

banning orders were not renewed — except that the Minister was first satisfied that they were furthering the aims of communism and then that they were no longer doing so.

One of the features of the Act is that the Minister need not give reasons for his decisions if he deems it contrary to public interest.

Punished

Mrs Mandela and Mr Magubane are among the more than 1250 people who have been banned since the Act first came into operation in 1951, people who were punished and sometimes reprieved without fully knowing the reasons why.

The case of the Black theologian Dr Mamas Buthelezi illustrates the point. He was banned in December 1973 for five years. The ban was unexpectedly lifted in May 1974.

Mr Kruger said at the

Vagueness to make a law potent

R.D.M.
3/10/75

time: "All I can tell you is that I called for a report on the present activities of Dr Buthelezi and I was satisfied I could lift the order."

The logical implication was that Dr Buthelezi had changed his outlook and "activities" during those five months.

But Dr Buthelezi insisted he was still the same man, adding: "As far as I am concerned I have always been innocent and

the lifting of the order is a vindication of my innocence."

Attempts to obtain reasons from Mr Kruger have not succeeded beyond a repetition that the Minister was satisfied that the person concerned was still "active" during those five months.

One former banned person — he has now left South Africa on an exit permit — did get a little

more by way of explanation for his restriction.

Definition

David de Beer was told in a letter: "Keeping in mind the definition of communism in the Act, you should have no difficulty in identifying those aspects of your activities which gave rise to the

But "keeping in mind the definition in the Act"

WINNIE MANDELA ... banning expired

hardly helped: not only is the definition extremely wide but it makes many "non - communist programmes and activities criminal" (Professor A. S. Mathews).

Taking the law for what it is — an instrument of control in the interests of the ruling National Party — the result of the vagueness for banning or unbanning persons is clear: It sharpens the potency of the law as a technique of disciplining the populace

PETER MAGUBANE ... doesn't know

and discouraging what are regarded as heretical views.

Opposition

If there is no clearcut definition of what is permissible, people tend to draw their own lines well inside the suspected boundary of permissible opposition to the existing order.

Political scientists have long noted that powers of control are nearly always

DR BUTHELEZI ... "vindication"

more effective when they appear to be irrational and capricious. In that Kakesque situation everything becomes dangerous — and people become doubly cautious.

But whatever the present effectiveness of the law, it may yet turn out to be counter-productive to its purported purpose — suppression of communism.

The realities of South Africa make it obvious that one of the intentions

DAVID DE BEER ... a little more

of the Act was to guard against the influence of communism among the African peoples.

"Banning people under the Suppression of Communism Act has created a lot of confusion in the mind of the ordinary African," Chief Buthelezi of Kwazulu has warned.

"Many people, including clergymen and Catholics, have been banned under the law. Most of the people who want the Black man to enjoy liberty, equality and fraternity."

Keegan: Appeal upheld

MR CLIVE KEEGAN, a former Nusas leader and owner of a Rondebosch book shop, has had his conviction and sentence on a charge of attending a social gathering set aside on appeal to the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Mr Justice Vos, with Mr Justice Steyn concurring, found that Mr Keegan did not attend a social gathering when he went to his bookshop to tidy up after an inaugural cheese and wine party on August 2 1974.

The judge said Mr Keegan organised the party but because he was prohibited in terms of his banning order from attending, Mr B. Streek acted as host.

At 8.30 pm, Mr Streek went to call Mr Keegan to lock up the shop. There were still eight people present, waiting to move off to another party.

Mr Keegan began to tidy up the shop and the police then arrived.

The judge said the main purpose of the party was for the guests to eat, drink and converse with one another and the tidying up was secondary.

"That in my opinion does not constitute a social gathering. Even though he did partake of wine and did have some conversation with those present, it was too casual, spontaneous and incidental to constitute 'attendance'."

"In the result I am of the opinion that the group of eight people did not constitute a gathering nor can it be said that he (Mr Keegan) attended that gathering and, accordingly, the conviction and sentence are set aside," Mr Justice Vos said.

Mr R. Marais, SC, appeared for Mr Keegan, and Mr T. Louw appeared for the State.

Winnie Mandela back from 'living dead' after 13 years

**THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS FREEDOM
FOR ME OR MY PEOPLE. IF ANYTHING MY
BANNING HAS MADE ME MORE DETERMINED**

By **RICHARD
GIBBS**

NOMZAMO Winnie Mandela returned from the harsh, twilight world of the "living dead" this week to continue the fight against apartheid she was forced to abandon 13 years ago.

"There is no question of my sitting back and doing nothing now simply because people are banned, restricted and silenced," she said in Johannesburg.

"And of course I know in my heart that some day Nelson will return and we will be reunited as one family."

Mrs. Mandela's third banning and house arrest orders expired this week and she was told they will not be renewed.

Nelson

But life for the 41-year-old wife of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Council who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, goes on much the same as before.

The lifting of her banning order hasn't changed Mrs. Mandela's racial attitude towards the political situation in South Africa.

"I am not free. There is no such thing as freedom in South Africa for me or my people. If anything my banning has made me more determined to see change."

"Looking back I can see that no effective changes have occurred since Nelson was sentenced."

She speaks in a slow, deliberate monotone, the

My life of fear

312 - Banning

brooding brown eyes are sad, bitter, but not defeated. At times it seems they want to spill the hidden brim of tears. But something holds them back.

"If the Government goes on perpetrating such injustice against a defenceless people, if you go on subjecting people to such humiliation... man, what can you expect when people at some stage or other decide: 'This is enough, no more.'"

Freedom

"The Black man in South Africa will attain his freedom as all other Black nations have attained theirs."

"Minor concessions don't mean a thing to the average Black man. For as long as we are unable to participate in the formation of the laws that govern us, for as long as

we are unable to sit in Parliament and decide our fate — then these concessions just make a mockery of true liberation."

"The Government realises it is swimming against the tide. This is why there are these nonsensical concessions. They talk about doing away with petty apartheid, but there is no such thing, apartheid is apartheid."

"And as long as it remains the situation, this country will continue to deteriorate. Black, White relations today are far worse than they were in the 60s. We are drifting further and further apart."

Mrs. Mandela, a social science graduate and credit controller in a Johannesburg Finance house, is a dedicated and seasoned fighter. Charming, compassionate and fearless.

Rare beauty and elegance combined with an iron will have conspired

to produce a woman who has remained unbowed by years of hardship.

The Government, she believes, is just playing for time, delaying the ultimate end, the ultimate achievement of the aspirations of the Black people."

"At this stage of our struggle I've got to the stage where I feel sorry for the White man. Sorry for the fact that he should bluff himself that things like homelands and allowing us into his libraries will make us happy."

Eager

Mrs. Mandela is eager once again to play some meaningful role.

In her years under banning orders and house arrest, she said: "I cannot put into words the amount of harassment, hardship and suffering I've been subjected to. I do not pity myself, but the scars of 13 years cannot be wiped out."



Winnie Mandela... some day Nelson will return

Mrs. Mandela appeared in court several times for breaking her banning order. She served a six-month jail sentence for communicating with photographer Peter Magubane, whose banning orders were also lifted this week.

Attempts were made on her life and property. Eventually, she had to surround her Orlando West home with a massive security fence.

"I lived in constant fear," she said. "And I can't see it changing now. I'll still be subjected to surveillance and intimidation. It's just my way of life."

The Mandelas have two children, Zenani, 16, and Zenziswa, 14, who attend the exclusive Waterford School in Swaziland.

"We are not a complete family unit," said Mrs. Mandela. "But one day we'll all be together again."

Daily Dispatch 6/10/75 *(3/2 Banning)*
Banned writer is missed

First it was police harassment and stupid threats by the Ciskei Government, then arrest, detention without trial with the attendant evil short-lived release, banning and, to crown it all, restriction.

Such is the background of our brother Mapetla Mohapi. A man of integrity, a man whose labours were always motivated by a concern for the upliftment of his people, a sincere desire for fairness and resultant peace for all. Realising this, the Daily Dispatch became big-hearted enough to allow this man to write articles.

Judging by the few published, the upshot of the articles was going to be helpful on a twofold count. They would have served in helping our country to understand that black people of today are here to stay and that they will not be satisfied with anything short of the realisation of their human totality. On the other hand, they would help to shake the dogmatic belief of whites that the truth of things is in their keeping and that all black people need do is obey them and allow their lives to be regulated by their will.

Mapetla's Friday articles were indeed a critical and realistic appraisal of the myths presented by this Government. His articles will now be conspicuous by their absence. Mapetla has been unjustly thwarted. His democratic right to exercise the freedom of expression and make valuable contributions to a better understanding of what should be done has been grabbed.

Democratically, society too has been robbed in that it is having to leave half-cultivated and altogether unutilised a whole range of potential ability. More so when one remembers that he is one of many who have had to suffer the same fate. The Government should not close all outlets to people's resentment of its policies otherwise, God help us all.

M. Msaki

Zone 9-87, Mdantsane

Reception plan for Winnie

Natal Mercury Reporter 9/10/85

A SPECIAL reception is being planned in Durban on Sunday to welcome the wife of the former leader of the banned African National Council, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, whose banning order was recently lifted after 13 years.

The reception at the YMCA Hall, Beatrice Street, on Sunday at 4.30 p.m., is being organised jointly by the

312 Banning
Durban Indian Combined Ratepayers' Association, Southern Durban Civic Federation, Umlazi Residents' Association and Kwa Mashu Residents' Association.

Mrs. Mandela's third banning and house arrest orders expired last week. Her husband, Mr. Nelson Mandela, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.



Winnie Mandela ... Her husband is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

3 years ...

'My views are still the same'

3/2 - banner



Winnie Mandela today ... The lifting of the ban has not changed her life.



Nelson and Winnie Mandela, on their wedding day in 1958. The marriage caused a sensation in Pondoland.

WINNIE MANDELA

19/10/75

Living in the shadow of a ban

by Margaret Smith

nothing of married life. We have spent perhaps four months together out of 17 years."

Three months after her wedding Winnie was arrested for the first time, for her participation in the anti-pass campaign.

At the end of 1961 came the end of the five-year-long Treason Trial, when all accused were acquitted.

Shortly after this the ANC called a convention in Maritzburg. They decided that Nelson should go underground.

After Nelson Mandela's disappearance, a massive police hunt was undertaken. The life of Winnie Mandela and her two small daughters, Zenani and Zenziswa, became one of police raids and unceasing Special Branch vigilance.

When Winnie was

banned for the first time in 1962 she was practising as a social worker. This job was important to her as the family breadwinner. However, because her bans precluded her from gatherings and from entering certain areas, she had to stop work.

She was first arrested for breaking her banning orders in 1962, by allegedly attending a party. She was also arrested in 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

In August 1962, Nelson Mandela was arrested while driving a car in Howick, Natal, disguised as a chauffeur. When Mrs Mandela heard she rushed to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court where he was to appear. This was her first glimpse of Nelson Mandela in two years.

Mandela was charged with leaving

the country without documents and also for incitement. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It was while he was serving his five-year sentence that the Rivonia case broke.

Mandela was called as accused No 2 and charged with sabotage. For this he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

In 1969 Mrs Mandela was detained under the Terrorism Act and held in solitary confinement for 17 months. She and 21 others were eventually charged under the Suppression of Communism Act for furthering the aims of the banned ANC.

Charges

In February 1970, the State withdrew the charges but the 22 were immediately redetained. From February to September Mrs Mandela was kept in solitary confinement again.

The accused were then charged under the Terrorism Act. Later, on appeal, they were acquitted. On their release they were all banned and Mrs Mandela was placed under house arrest. These orders were recently lifted.

Speaking of the future, she says: "With the lifting of my bans there has been no real change.

"I could be rebanned at any time. My views are still the same. I am as opposed to the injustices that oppress my people as I ever was."

19/10/78

After

THE name Winnie Mandela is known throughout South Africa. To Blacks she is a woman in her own right, but she is also the wife of Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

To many Whites she is a vague figure whose name hits the headlines from time to time when she is arrested, banned or detained, and recently, with the lifting of her banning orders after 13 years.

Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, a daughter by marriage of the royal Pondo house, a subversive agitator, a woman who has suffered for her cause.

Poised

Winnie Mandela is dignified and poised, a serene and lovely woman. But beneath her calm beauty lies a dedicated woman of steely strength.

It is this strength and dedication that have seen her through years of loneliness and strain. She has nothing further to fear, she says, because she has experienced it all.

She has changed greatly from the shy young girl brought up in rural Pondoland, where she herded cattle, milked the cows and worked in the fields. Her father, Columbus Nadikiezela, was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Kaiser Matanzima's Government.

"He was a political man. He worked for the apartheid state. I was political in another way," says Winnie Mandela.

Winnie left her Pondoland home in 1953, after she matriculated, to come to Johannesburg. She gained a diploma in social science and found a job as a social worker.

In 1958 she married Nelson Mandela, a talented graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand, an African National Congress executive and one of the first Black lawyers in Johannesburg. At the time he was also an accused in the Treason Trial.

Marriage

The marriage caused a sensation in Pondoland.

Nelson, an uncle of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had to get permission from John Vorster, then Minister of Justice, to absent himself from the trial for five days for the wedding. The Pondos could not understand why such a distinguished son had to get permission from a White man to attend his own wedding.

To please her father, who was also a Methodist preacher, Winnie and Nelson were married in church.

After the wedding Winnie Mandela returned to Johannesburg and Nelson moved to Pretoria. He was busy helping prepare the defence.

"Sometimes Nelson spent a weekend with me but really I know

Sun TRIB. 26/10/75

Kruger

312 - banning

says

'no' to Wood's job bid

Tribune Reporter

THE Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger, has refused to allow banned former Nusas official Chris Wood to work in a Cape Town art print shop.

Mr Wood (25) was banned in 1973 with Durban political science lecturer Rick Turner, Paula Ensor, Nusas leader Neville Curtis, Clive Keegan, Phillippe le Roux and two others.

Ludicrous

He has been job hunting for more than a year. A close friend of his said employers usually lost interest when they learned Mr Wood was banned.

Last month he was offered full-time employment at the Rondebosch art poster shop, MMM-Interesting, run by another former Nusas official, Paddy Lee-Thorpe.

On the day he was to begin work he was told the Minister of Justice had refused his permission.

"It's absolutely ludicrous," said Mr Lee-Thorpe. "Surely the Minister can't see any threat in the distribution of art posters."

Contact

Yesterday Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, the PRP MP, said he had since contacted the Minister personally. "He told me he did not want Mr Wood working in Rondebosch where he would be in contact with students, and he did not want him to work with Mr Lee-Thorpe. He said he would be prepared to consider other work applications from Mr Wood."

D.D. 1/11/75

Ex-reporter's ban lifted

EAST LONDON — A former Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Owen Vanga, of Mdantsane, had his banning orders lifted yesterday.

Mr Vanga, who was detained for 17 months in Pretoria in 1969, was charged with Mrs Winnie Mandela and others and acquitted after a lengthy trial in the Supreme Court in Pretoria.

He was immediately banned for five years — as were the others who appeared with him in the trial.

Mr Vanga was served with banning orders prohibiting him from attending gatherings for five years on October 30, 1970.

A jubilant Mr Vanga said the end of the banning order had been a relief.

"Now I can take my family to the bioscope whenever I wish," he said.

Before his detention, Mr Vanga won a scholarship to take an agricultural course for journalists in the United Kingdom.

He is married with one son. — BDC.

312 - banning

Cape Times 27/11/75
**Banned man
sentenced**

JOHANNESBURG. — A man banned under the Suppression of Communism Act was yesterday sentenced to one year, suspended for three years, for failing to report to the police while under house arrest.

Mr P H S van Zyl, a Regional Court magistrate here, found Madibeng Chris Mokoditwa, 37, had failed to sign a house-arrest register on Monday, July 7.

As a third-year articulated law clerk studying to be an attorney, Mokoditwa said it was the first time he had failed to report to the police since his banning on September 2, 1973. — Sapa

312 - Banning

312 - Ch. trials

ROM 26/11/75

Banned man alters plea

Staff Reporter

MR CHRIS MOKODITOA, banned former secretary-general of the University Christian Movement (UCM) appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with contravening his banning order.

Mr Mokoditoe had to report to John Vorster Square every Monday morning.

He originally pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, Mr P. H. S. van Zyl, said: "You have now pleaded guilty but the court must now treat your case as if you had pleaded not guilty".

Mr Mokoditoe first said he had previously reported to John Vorster Square on several occasions without signing the register. Later he said he had done so only on occasions when he had permission from the chief magistrate to leave the magisterial area.

He said he entered his plea of guilty after consultation with defence counsel.

Judgment was postponed to today.

Mr A. S. Mlonzi appeared for the accused. S. Mnyatsi was the instructing attorney.

312 - Banning

Banned man did not sign

Staff Reporter

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday sentenced Chris Mokoditso, former secretary-general of the University Christian Movement, to 12 months' jail, suspended on a charge of contravening his banning order.

In addition the magistrate, Mr P. H. S. van Zyl, ordered that he be detained until the rising of the court.

Mokoditso, whose banning order requires him to sign a register at John Vorster Square every Monday before noon, failed to do so on July 7.

He pleaded guilty to the charge but said in his evidence he thought he had signed.

Mokoditso, 37, a Soweto father of two, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in September 1973.

Among other restrictions, he is confined to his home between 6 pm and 6 am daily as well as at weekends.

312 - R. treab

312 - banning

Judgment reserved in Wood appeal case

O.O. 27/11/75

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal by Mr Donald Wood, 27, against the judgment of Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice De Kock at Cape Town on February 17, 1975, on one count of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act was heard by the Appellate Division yesterday.

Mr Wood was convicted in the Cape Town Regional Court in September 1974 on two counts under the Suppression of Communism Act, and sentenced to a total of 14 days imprisonment.

Mr Wood had been prohibited for five years from March 1973 from attending any social gathering.

The trial court found that Mr Wood attended a social gathering in June 1974 at Woodstock, and there communicated with

Mr Neville Curtis, 25, who was also prohibited under the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act.

They were seen by two members of the security police with two other persons playing bridge.

Mr Wood appealed to the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court against the conviction.

Mr Justice Steyn, with Mr Justice De Kock concurring, upheld the appeal against the sentence and suspended it conditionally for three years and Mr Wood was granted leave to appeal to the appellate division against the conviction on the first count only.

The appeal was heard by Mr Justice Botha, sitting with Mr Justice Holmes and Mr Justice Corbett. Judgment was reserved.

— SAPA.

312-18 Trials

312 - Barry

STAR 28/11/75
**Banned for
third time**

Pretoria Bureau

Durban lawyer Mr Rowley Israel Arenstein, whose last banning order expired on October 31 this year, has been again banned from attending gatherings with effect from the same date.

Mr Arenstein was first listed as a communist in November 1962 and banned from attending gatherings in July of that year. The ban expired on October 31 1967 and was renewed on October 20 1970. Mr Arenstein's new banning order expires on October 31 1980.

312 - Banning

O.D. 29/11/75
New banning

PRETORIA — The name of Rowley Israel Arenstein of 47 Arcadia Road, Durban, has been added to the list of persons prohibited from attending gatherings for a period of five years in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, according to a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday.

In addition, the following people have been prohibited from attending gatherings for a period of two years in terms of the Act:

Peter Norman Metshane of Phokengstat, Bafokeng; Don Moltena Matta of Mdantsane; and Siegfried Bhengu of Mazambaneni, Nkandla.

The following persons have been prohibited from attending gatherings for three years in terms of the Act:

Pumzile Majeke of Mahlungulu Qumbu, Maptela; Frank Mohapi of 200 zone 2, Zwelitsha, Steven; Frederick Carolus of 72 Athlone, Wynberg; April Athlone, Qynberg; April Menziwe Mbeo of D1212 Umlazi; Brigitte Sylvaia Mabandla of 1440 11th Street, Cleremont, Pinetown; and Revabalan Cooper of 603 Himalaya House, Warwick Avenue, Durban. — SAPA

Ten banned for 5 years

ROM 29/10/75

Staff Reporter

MR ROWLEY ISRAIL ARENSTEIN, of Durban, is one of 10 people on whom new notices have been served under the Suppression of Communism Act prohibiting them from attending gatherings.

The notices, served during September or October, expire in five years.

The other nine prohibited from attending meetings, as listed in the Gazette, are:

Pumzile Majeke, of Mahlungulu, Qumbu; Mapetla Frank Mohapi, of 200 Zone Two, Zwelitsha; Steven Frederick Carolus, of Anthony Road, Silverton, Athlone, Wynberg.

April Menziwe Mbeo, of D 1212 Umlazi; Brigitte Sylvia Mabandla, of 144 11th Street, Claremont, Pinetown; Revabalan Cooper, of Himalaya House, Warwick Avenue, Durban.

Peter Norman Setshane, of Phokengstat, Bafokeng; Don Molteno Matta, of Mdantsana; and Siegfried Bhengu, of Mazambaneni, Nkandla.

State President will be asked to lift Mtshizana ban order

D.O. 5/12/25 (Indubae)

312 - Banning

Representations are to be made to the State President to have the banning order which confines the former Mdantsane lawyer, Mr Louis Mtshizana, to the Herschel district lifted.

The Herschel district now falls under the Transkei Government as from December 1.

Asked what his position was, Mr Mtshizana said he did not know what was to happen to him.

"I am confined to the district of Herschel by the South African Government. It is the South African Government which may decide on what to do with me next. Representations are to be made to have the banning order lifted. I was banished from Mdantsane to the Herschel district by the South African Government at the request of the Ciskei Government," Mr Mtshizana said.

The Acting Chief Minister of the Transkei and Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said whereas the Herschel district now fell under the Transkei Government the confinement of Mr Mtshizana in the Herschel district still remained as it when Herschel was under the Ciskei Government.

"The Transkei is not an independent state yet. It is still an integral part of South Africa which has confined Mr Mtshizana to the Herschel district," Chief Matanzima said.

He said his government had made representation to have Mr Mtshizana moved to Butterworth but Mr Mtshizana said he was happy at Herschel and did not want to move.

RDM 10/12/75 (3/2 - Banning)
Banning order changed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
— Mr Bantu Steve Biko,
29, of Ginsberg Location,
banned since 1973 for five
years under the Suppres-
sion of Communism Act,
was yesterday served with

a variation to his order
which now further prohib-
its him from participating
in the activities of the
Black Community Pro-
gramme.

Banned King BCP man now restricted further

D. Dispatch 10/12/75

312 Banning

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Mr Bantu Steve Biko, 29 of Ginsberg location here, banned since 1973 for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act, was yesterday served with a variation to his order which now further prohibits him from participating in the activities of the Black Community Programmes (BCP).

Mr Biko, father of two

young children, has been working since April 1973 as the Eastern Cape branch executive member of the BCP.

The order was served on him yesterday. According to its terms he had to stop working immediately.

Before this variation, Mr Biko banned with the so-called Saso Eight, was restricted to the magisterial area of King William's Town, prohibited from at-

tending political and social gatherings, prohibited from participating in organisations like the Black People's Organisation, the South African Students Organisation, and also from addressing student gatherings, as well as compiling and disseminating any publications reflecting on government policy.

He was also restricted from entering any black, Coloured or Indian area except Ginsberg.

Before the restriction to King William's Town he worked for BCP since 1972 in Durban as a research officer and a programmer. He was banned while on a country-wide youth consultation tour.

After his banning order he was mandated to open a branch in the Eastern Cape of which he has until now been an executive member.

As part of his work he was responsible for initiating projects for the branch. He has been responsible for the growth of the range of BCP activities in the Eastern Cape. —

DDR.

1.320

2 (312 - Banning)

DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1975

Banned Zwelitsha man still without a house

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Mr Mapetla Mohapi, who is banned and restricted to King William's Town and Zwelitsha, still has no house despite assurances from King William's Town and Zwelitsha magistrates.

According to Mr Mohapi's wife he visited the Zwelitsha superintendent, Mr Koya, who promised to give him priority in house allocation because of his peculiar circumstances.

Mr Mohapi had previously been detained for six months with the group now charged under the Terrorism Act and was released without being charged.

"We had previously lived in a house at Zwelitsha before my husband was detained and while he was in jail we were kicked out because a person in government employ was to be put in," said Mrs Mohapi.

"My year-old daughter and I were left to search the streets of Zwelitsha for accommodation," Mrs Mohapi said.

When Mr Mohapi was released from prison he found a house in Durban and his wife was about to join him when he was banned and had to return to Zwelitsha.

"My daughter and my baby have to depend on friends on a day to day basis for accommodation," said Mrs Mohapi.

"Despite the claim that there are no houses in Zwelitsha people who have just arrived are getting houses.

"We had a house in Durban but because the Government deemed it fit we cannot go there. We

also had a house in Zwelitsha but because the Ciskei Government deemed it fit we were kicked out for a social worker to be put in.

"It therefore looks to me as though a banning order even goes as far as forbidding a person from having decent shelter for his family. I suppose we are expected to live in the gutters of Zwelitsha," Mrs Mohapi said. — DDR.



MR. MOHAPI

(3/2 - Banning)

Banned man is arrested

Natal Mercury 19/12/75

Mercury Correspondent
EAST LONDON.—The banned former president of the South African Students Organisation, Mr. Steve Biko, was arrested in King William's Town yesterday for allegedly contravening his restriction orders—on his 29th birthday.

Mr. Biko, whose banning orders were recently amended to prevent him working for the Black Community Programmes, was arrested for allegedly attending a gathering in contravention of his restriction orders.

In terms of these orders it is illegal for Mr. Biko attended any social or political gatherings.

The alleged offence took place outside the Black Community Programmes offices in King William's Town yesterday morning.

Last night, lawyers acting for Mr. Biko expected him to be released to face charges later.

312

Security policemen hunt pair

By TIM CLARKE

DURBAN. — Security Police are searching for the banned South African trade unionist, Mr. David Henson, and Mr. Gerry Mare, a Nusas executive. Both have disappeared and are believed to have crossed into Botswana.

Mr Mare was held by Security Police with Breyten Breytenbach. He disappeared from his home in Newlands, Cape Town. His cottage there was set on fire earlier this month.

Mr Henson, a former vice-president of International Relations, Nusas, disappeared from his Durban home where he was under house arrest after being served with a five-year banning order by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, in February last year.

He became an insurance agent after his banning order prevented him doing trade union work.

Mr Henson, who was a national research officer for the Natal Textile Workers' Union before he was banned, was last seen in Durban about December 9. When police made a check this week on whether he was complying with his banning order, they found he was missing.

Mr Mare, who at one stage was to have been charged with Breyten Breytenbach under the Terrorism Act, disappeared this week. He and Mr Henson are believed to have

Because Mr Henson has broken his banning order, a warrant for his arrest could be issued this week. He was confined to the magisterial

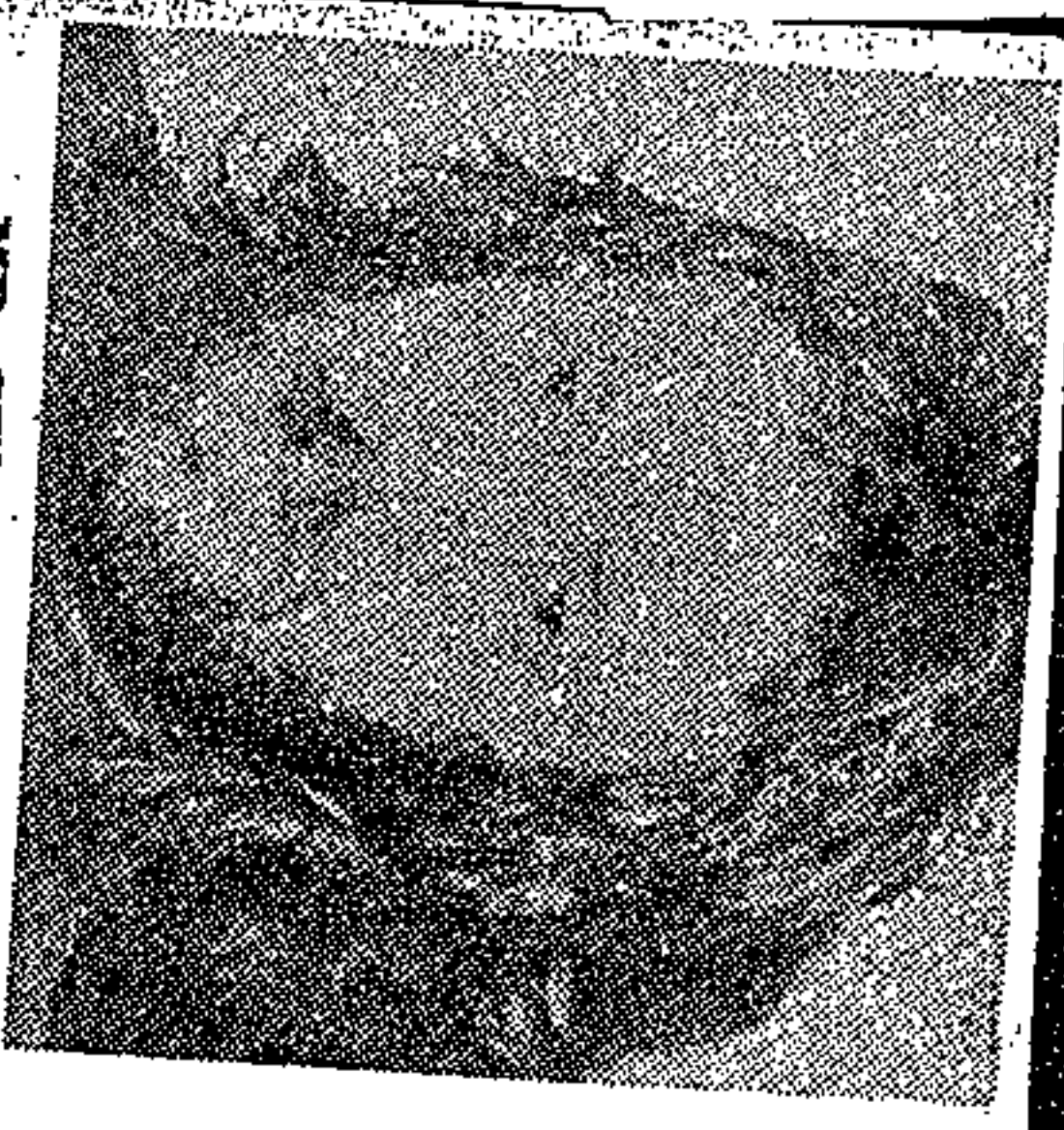
district of Durban and restricted to his home at night.

Mr Henson was banned with two other Durban trade unionists, Mr Halton Cheadle and Mr David Davis. Mr Davis broke his banning orders to flee South Africa and is now working in London.

Last year the words "Commie bastard" were sprayed on Mr Henson's car and last July he threatened to sue the Minister of Justice over his banning order.

Mr Henson was well known for his trade union activities and addressed many congresses in Johannesburg.

Mr Mare was detained by the Security Police in Maritzburg in August this year while attending a Nusas meeting. He was held at Pretoria and only released after Breyten Breytenbach was convicted.



MR GERRY MARE
... missing.



MR DAVID HEMSON
... missing.

312 BANNING

Exchange deal for Mandela proposed

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — There are indications in Paris that attempts will be made to exchange the four South African soldiers captured by the MPLA in Angola for leading Black political prisoners in South Africa, like Nelson Mandela, according to African circles in Paris.

African delegates attending an anti-racist conference in Paris earlier this month said then that if any South African prisoners were taken in Angola, they would be used as hostages and exchanged for Black political prisoners. They mentioned the name of Mandela.

DIFFICULT

Meanwhile, French international legal experts admit the case of the four South African prisoners is a difficult one, for they were captured when wearing fatigues without identification. They could be labelled as "spies" and shot.

The MPLA, which is a political movement rather than a government or state, has naturally never signed the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war.

It was understood in Paris the four men would be flown to Addis Ababa to be exhibited at the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled for January 12.

A decision on their fate would not be taken before then. They were looked on as major trump cards, not to be wasted by exchanging them for Cuban prisoners held by FNLA-Unita.

Meanwhile, a reliable source close to the Elysee Palace said President Giscard d'Estaing seemed unable to make a clear decision over French intervention in Angola, although his advisers favoured this course.

Sobukwe not allowed to leave country

DD 31/12/75

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice, Mr. J. Kruger, yesterday refused permission for former Robben Island detainee Mr. Robert Sobukwe to take up an invitation from the Liberian Government to attend the inauguration in Monrovia of Pres William Tolbert, of Liberia.

As a banned person, Mr. Sobukwe, former President of the prohibited Pan African Congress, cannot leave the Kimberley municipal area without the permission of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Sobukwe applied for permission immediately after receiving a telegram inviting him to Liberia as the guest of Pres Tolbert for the inauguration ceremony from January 4 to 7.

Mr. Kruger's decision to turn down the request was confirmed yesterday by Mr. D. C. Swanepoel, adminis-

trative control officer of the Department of Justice. Mr. Kruger did not give any reasons for his decision.

Mrs. Veronica Sobukwe would have travelled with her husband had permission been granted to him to leave the Kimberley area.

She said yesterday: "I feel very sad. I was really looking forward to it, but I will not go alone. I either go with Robert or not at all."

The Liberian Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. W. E. Greaves, said yesterday, "I am not aware that permission has been refused and, as instructed, I am making a request that Mr. Sobukwe be allowed to come to Liberia."

Mr. Greaves added: "He was invited by Pres Tolbert. The President is very keen to have Mr. Sobukwe in Liberia for the inauguration." — DDC.

MEN FROM ROBBER ISLAND 'BANISHED'

By CAROLINE CLARK

BLACK political prisoners from Robben Island are being "exiled" to the homelands — often hundreds of kilometres from their homes and families — by the police.

This claim has been made by Mrs Angela Pringle, director of the Council of Churches Dependents Conference, which helps political prisoners and their families.

Mrs Pringle's allegations follow a complaint to the Sunday Tribune by Mrs Cecilia Masondo, wife of Mr Andrew Masondo, a lecturer in applied mathematics who is due to be released from Robben Island in April.

Mrs Masondo claims she and her children are being harassed by the Security Police and Bantu Administration officials in an attempt to force the family to move to Umlazi outside Durban.

She has been told that her husband — who was a prominent member of the banned African National Congress and has almost finished a 13-year sentence for sabotage — will be taken to live in Umlazi. Both were born in Johannesburg.

"Our home is in Johannesburg and I've never even been to Umlazi. Now they keep asking me if I am prepared to join my husband there. I've told them I won't go," she said.

Raided

Mrs Masondo, 39, a clerk with the Industrial Council for the clothing industry, said that early last Friday police raided her home in Mofolo South, Soweto.

"They banged and kicked the door and eventually I asked who was there. They said it was the police and I let them in. There were one white man and two Blacks."

Mrs Masondo, who lost a leg in a train accident when returning from a



Mrs Cecilia Masondo: "I've told them I won't go"

INTO EXILE

Saboteur's wife claims police 'pressuring' her into moving

visit to Robben Island in 1966, said the men searched bookshelves and papers and asked her about her four children.

"I explained that my sons were visiting my mother-in-law and that only my daughter Mamsa was at home. It was almost 3am but they told me to wake her.

"When I woke her they started questioning her about her friends at boarding school and whether she would be going back. She is only 14."

Mrs Masondo believes the raid was part of a campaign to get the family to move.

"But why should we leave our home and friends in Johannesburg and move to a place we've never even seen? We don't want to live in Umlazi."

"Why don't they just bring my husband home instead of dumping him there? He's served his sentence. Is he still a criminal?"

Mrs Masondo said the campaign started last May when she was called to see the Bantu Commissioner.

Good job

"I was told my husband was going to be exiled to Zululand when he was released and I was asked if I was prepared to join him there.

"I explained I had quite a good job and that I needed the money to send my children to boarding school. I also explained I was disabled — that it would be difficult for me to find another job and

get used to a new place. I said I wasn't prepared to go.

"The next move came on Wednesday last week when I was called to see the superintendent at Jabavu.

"He told me my husband was going to be taken to Umlazi and asked if I would go with him. I said no. He gave me a letter to the Bantu Commissioner in Johannesburg."

Lawyers

Then came the raid. Later that day Mrs Masondo took the letter to the Bantu Commissioner, who again told her her husband would be sent to Umlazi on his release and asked if she would join him. She again declined and explained her reasons.

Now the Masondo case is being taken up by the Council of Churches. She is being sent to lawyers for advice.

Mrs Pringle said Mrs Masondo's case was not unusual.

"This is common Government strategy in dealing with prisoners coming off Robben Island. They are transported from prison to what the Government considers a suitable place, usually a homeland, although they may never have been there," she said.

"This is an iniquitous state of affairs involving people who have served long years in prison and who do not know their rights in law.

"Unless a prisoner is issued with a restriction order, there is no law

which says he has to stay where the police dump him after release", she said.

Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, said in an interview he had no details of the Masondo case but confirmed that Black political prisoners were not necessarily sent back to the cities where they lived before their imprisonment.

He told me: "When they are released, they are sent back to their real homes."

General Geldenhuys, who denied prisoners were escorted to their "real homes" by Security Police, explained: "The cases of

some prisoners are referred to us before their release and we investigate where their real homes are. Then we send a report to the Justice Department. On their release the prisoners are then given rail tickets to their homes."

When I told General Geldenhuys there were allegations that released prisoners with city homes were being sent to the homelands, he said: "It is quite possible they were living illegally in the cities."

"The places they should have been are not necessarily the same as where they were arrested."

325 - Barnard

Hansard vol 169 6/2/76

Suppression of Communism Act: Notices

56. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5 (i) (e) and section 9 (1), respectively, of the Suppression of Communism Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during 1975; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of the notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) (a) how many notices in terms of each of these sections (i) were operative as at 31 December 1975 and (ii)

had been renewed and (b) how many times had the renewed notices been renewed in each case.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

	5 (1) (e)	9 (i)
(1) (a)	Yes 6	Yes 10
(b)	No	Yes 4
(c)	Yes 4	Yes 48
(2)	Yes 4	No
(3) (a) (i)	19	109
(ii)	9	20

- (b) Seven of the renewed notices in terms of section 5 (i) (e) were each renewed once, while two of these were each renewed twice. Seven of the renewed notices in terms of section 9 (1) were each renewed once, while thirteen of these were each renewed twice.

Cape Times 7/2/76
Three banned

PRETORIA. — Three people upon whom notices have been served in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act prohibiting them from attending gatherings are named in yesterday's Government Gazette. They are: Nongameli Mobbs Gquirana of Port Elizabeth; Caleb Motshabi of Thaba Nchu; and Phillip Matthews of Soweto, Johannesburg. The notices will expire on December 31, 1977. — Sapa

312 - banning

Cape Times 21/2/76
**Sobukwe seeks libel
damages over book on SA**

LONDON. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned African leader, is seeking libel damages against an author and two London firms over a book which, he claims, alleges that he preached the extermination of non-Black races in South Africa.

An application is to be made before a Queen's Bench master for Mr Sobukwe's writ to be served outside the English court jurisdiction in Pretoria on Mr Les de Villiers, author of the book entitled "South Africa" — a skunk among nations."

Mr Sobukwe, who lives near Kimberley, is also claiming libel damages against the publishers — Universal-Tandem Publishing Company Limited of London, and the An-

chor Press Limited, London printers.

He alleges that the book which was published in England meant that he had preached the extermination of non-Black races or their expulsion from South Africa and that this had gravely injured his credit and reputation.

Mr Sobukwe, who was president of the outlawed Pan African Congress, was recently admitted to the South African bar as an attorney. He was jailed in 1960 for inciting people to demonstrate against the pass laws.

After serving his sentence he was detained for a further six years under the Suppression of Communism Act.

312 - Barung

312 - Banning

Cape Times 17/2/76
**Ban on ex-Nusas
man is lifted**

Political Staff

THE BANNING order on a former Nusas leader, Mr Clive Keegan, has been lifted.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, confirmed in an interview in Cape Town yesterday that he had decided to lift the ban of the former Rhodes University and University of Cape Town student, who was restricted after the Schlebusch Commission unanimously recommended urgent action against him and seven other Nusas leaders.

Mr Keegan's restriction order has been lifted fol-

lowing representations on his behalf by the United Party MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon.

He is the first of the eight former student leaders to have their banning orders lifted. Two others, Mr Neville Curtis and Mr Philippe le Roux, are overseas.

Mr Kruger said yesterday he had decided to lift the ban on Mr Keegan "because of the fact that for a long period now he has strictly adhered to his banning orders and I have had indications that he has to some extent changed his views."

The Minister added: "I am satisfied and I believe he will not do anything that is against the interests of the State."

SUN. TIMES 22/2/76

I've changed, but I still



oppose injustice, SAYS UNBANNED NUSAS LEADER

3/2 - Banning

MR CLIVE KEEGAN, one of the eight Nusas leaders who were banned in February, 1973, after the Schlebusch Commission's investigations, this week became the first to have his banning lifted by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

By GEOFF DEKENAH

Mr Keegan, who has been running a bookshop in Rondebosch, Cape, since his banning, said: "I am tremendously grateful to the Minister. It would be churlish to feel otherwise. But my political thinking is unchanged. I want to make this clear: my opposition to apartheid and racial injustice has not diminished."

The other seven student leaders who were banned were: Paul Pretorius, Paula Ensor, Neville Curtis, Phillippe le Roux, Sheila Lapinsky, Richard Albert, David Turner and Chris Wood.

Mr Keegan, who may be

quoted for the first time in three years, said: "It would be strange if, between the ages of 22 and 26, I did not experience a shift in political outlook — if I did not mature."

"Three years ago as a student I believed that White political parties were irrelevant. Now I believe that change can be brought about through them, and I would like to work for them."

"In 1973 I was involved in a campus situation in which a certain rhetoric

was expected of one.

"I used a lot of loose socialist terminology which I have reassessed, in the past three years. I have found that much of my rhetoric was not only shallow and meaningless, but could also have led people to believe I was a communist."

Mr Keegan found that one of the most frustrating aspects of his banning order was being kept on the sidelines of politics—a field he is determined to re-enter.

"When Mr Kruger granted me an interview last week, I told him this. He said he had no objections to it."

Honeymoon

On a personal level, his banning meant that his honeymoon—he was married in 1974—had to be interrupted constantly when he was reporting to police stations. First, he had to obtain magisterial permission to travel to the Drakensberg.

"People have no idea what the restrictions mean," he said.

Mr Keegan said people annoyed him when they sneered at the Security Police. "They are not fools. They are frighteningly efficient."

312 - Banning



Mr Mogamat Taufie
Bardien.

Cape Times 26/2/76

Ban lifted after 15 years

AFTER BEING under house arrest every night and every weekend for 15 years, Mr Mogamat Taufie Bardien, a Kensington taxi driver, has had his ban lifted.

Mr Bardien, who once claimed that he was South Africa's most restricted taxi driver, said yesterday that it was a strange experience after so many years to be a free member of society once more.

The first banning order was served on him for a period of five years in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act in March 1961. It was renewed twice afterwards.

In terms of the order he was not allowed to leave his home between the hours of 6.30pm and 6.30am daily or between 3pm on Saturdays and 6.30am the following Monday. For the first two years he had to report to the police daily six days a week. Subsequently he had to report once a week and estimates that he had done so more than 1 000 times in the past 15 years.

Mr Bardien is a former secretary of the Cape Taxi Owners' Association and was a leading member of the Coloured People's Congress. He served in North Africa in World War II.

Priest's banning lifted

S.T.

29/2/76

Sunday Times Reporter
THE Minister of Justice,
Mr Jimmy Kruger, has lift-
ed the banning order on
the Anglican priest, the
Rev. Stephen Hayes. Mr
Hayes, who now lives in
Durban, was issued with a
five-year banning order in
1972.

Mr Hayes, a South Afri-
can, first made headlines
when he was deported
from South West Africa in
1972.

When he was deported,
and four months later
when he was banned, wide-
spread protests were voiced
by leading church authori-
ties both in South Africa
and overseas.

His banning stopped his
church work and prevented
him leaving the Durban
magisterial area and from
entering Black areas.

312 - Banning



UNBANNED? . . . The Reverend Stephen Hayes with his wife Valerie, who still has to do the talking to the Press . . . at least until it is official.

He doesn't know if he's banned

NM 1/3/76

Mercury Reporter

A BANNED Anglican priest, the Reverend Stephen Hayes of St. Martin-in-the-Field, Durban North, heard from a Sunday newspaper reporter at the weekend that his banning order had been lifted.

But yesterday he had heard nothing from official sources and could not talk to the Mercury. However, his wife said: "It is reasonably hopeful that the information is valid."

She understood that a month or more could sometimes elapse before official confirmation of Press reports was

received by unbanned persons.

Mr. Hayes' deportation from South West Africa in 1972, together with four other members of the Anglican clergy, and his subsequent banning four months later, met with widespread protests here and overseas.

Mrs. Valerie Hayes told the Mercury yester-

day: "We have been luckier than some because he was allowed certain relaxations within the parish which enabled him to conduct services and do a certain amount of visiting."

It was these relaxations which enabled Mr. and Mrs. Hayes to have 400 guests at their wedding 18 months ago.

Mrs. Hayes explained: "The Northlands Choir was singing a special mass which was a sufficient attraction for many of our friends to be there that Sunday. The mass was interrupted for our short wedding ceremony."

And because, in terms of the banning order, Mr. Hayes was allowed to "drink tea with parishioners who had attended a service," the couple also had a wedding reception.

The reasons for the banning order are still a mystery to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Sobukwe allowed to sue in UK

2/3/76. STAR

LONDON — A London High Court judge has given special leave to Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned ex-president of the Pan Africanist Congress, to serve a libel writ on Mr Les de Villiers, the South African author who wrote "South Africa — A Skunk Among Nations."

Mr Sobukwe, who lives near Kimberley, recently qualified as an attorney at the South African Bar.

He alleges that the book, which was published in England, meant he preached the extermination of non-Black races or their expulsion from South Africa.

DAMAGES

He says this allegation has gravely injured his character and reputation and has brought him into scandal, odium and contempt.

Mr Sobukwe claims damages for libel not only against Mr de Villiers but against two firms in London, one a publisher and the other a printer.

Under English law, Mr Sobukwe must be given special leave to serve his writ outside the jurisdiction of the English courts.

Such leave has now been given at a private hearing when Master Feltham gave Mr de Villiers

22 days in which to enter an appearance to the writ, which was issued in London last month.

Mr de Villiers's address is given as Department of Information, Ad Astra Building, Pretoria.

312 - Banning

245
2/3/2 - Barry

Banned man's article: judgment postponed

EAST LONDON — The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, appeared in the Regional Court yesterday on a charge of publishing an article by a banned person.

The Magistrate, Mr J. Jordaan, after hearing evidence, postponed the case to next Friday for judgment.

Mr Woods is also on R50 bail pending an appeal against his sentence of six months' imprisonment in December for refusing to disclose the name of an informant regarding alleged criminal actions by a security policeman.

Charged yesterday in his capacity as editor as well as in his capacity as a director representing the newspaper's publishing company, the East London Daily Dispatch (Pty) Ltd, he is accused of having contravened a section of the Suppression of Communism Act by publishing an article by Mr Pumzile Majeke shortly after the latter was banned under the Act.

Mr Woods pleaded not guilty.

Two Security Branch policemen, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe and Warrant Officer J. M. van Zyl, told the court that Mr Majeke had been banned on October 16, 1975 and that an article by Mr Majeke had been published in the newspaper on October 24.

Col Van der Merwe also read out a news item which had appeared on October 18 recording the banning of several SASO officials, including Mr Majeke.

Giving evidence, Mr Woods said his newspaper kept file cards on all persons known to be banned. This information came from the South African Press Association which sent the names of banned persons to the newspaper, and librarians in the newspaper office kept the file cards up to date as they received them.

At present there were more than 1 600 such names, Mr Woods said, and it was difficult for the editorial staff to check all names related to news or articles against this list.

"The Daily Dispatch has an editorial staff of 45 and publishes between 30 000 and 40 000 words a day, often under pressure," Mr Woods told the court.

Generally the list was checked whenever a statement, letter or article was considered unusually controversial and there seemed to be a possibility that the person concerned might be banned.

Mr Woods said certain editorial executives had responsibility for such areas of authority, and only consulted him when they were unsure of material.

The article concerned had been published without his knowledge. He knew nothing about it until it appeared in the newspaper.

The article had been approved by Mr Roger Omond, a senior editorial executive, who had not consulted the file cards because the article had not seemed unusually controversial.

Mr Woods said later

Majeke's name had not been received and would not have been in the files anyway; nor had it been gazetted by the Minister of Justice at the time the article was published. He had therefore not known that Mr Majeke was banned, had not known of the article and therefore could not have known it would be published in the paper.

He said it was true that a news item by a staff reporter had recorded the banning of Mr Majeke and several other SASO officials, but that the file cards were kept up to date through the SAPA service and not based on news reports.

Although he accepted responsibility for what was published in the newspaper, he was often not in a position to know what was going to appear.

Mr Woods said although he wrote many of the editorials there were five editorial leader writers. The editorial page contained the leading article, a daily cartoon, a daily column, letters to the editor and feature articles. The article concerned had appeared on this page.

Under cross examination by the prosecutor, Mr J. Bruwer, Mr Woods said he could not agree that the article had been highly controversial.

It had dealt with the question of blacks participating in homeland politics and the writers' attitude had been no more controversial than the attitude of the Prime Minister 30 years ago towards participation in politics, or than the attitude of General Hertzog when he founded the National Party. The sentiments expressed, had not in themselves been against the law.

Mr Woods, 42, said he had been editor of the Daily Dispatch for 11 years, and this had been the newspaper's first such prosecution in that time.

The executive in charge of the editorial page, Mr Roger Omond, told the court that had he known Mr Majeke was banned he would have destroyed the article and ensured it was not published.

He said Mr Majeke's article had been written as a letter to the editor, but it had been too long and when he had read it, he realised it was part of a continuing series about homeland politics.

It was a run-of-the-mill sort of article of some interest to readers of the newspaper. He had placed it on the editorial page some weeks after receiving it because there was some space on the page that day.

Mr Omond told the court that on the day the article was published, he had received a phone call from one of the reporters who had told him Mr Majeke was banned.

"My reaction to this was one of shock. I did not know Mr Majeke was

banned and I had not read the news item that had appeared in the newspaper."

Mr Omond said he had edited the article on the side of caution, but his main consideration had been that the article was too long for the available space.

Mr Omond said he had had 9 years' experience in journalism. He had graduated from Rhodes University in 1966 with a BA in history and politics and started working for the Daily Dispatch the following year. He had also had experience on newspapers in Cardiff and London, and had held various posts on the Daily Dispatch including those of features editor and political correspondent.

Under cross-examination by Mr Bruwer, Mr Omond said he did not believe the article was contentious, but explored a field that was of interest to readers.

Mr K. J. Kingon of the Bax Partnership appeared for Mr Woods and the Daily Dispatch. — DDR.

Editor: List of banned was not up to date

Cape Times 5/3/76

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr D Woods, appeared in court here yesterday on a charge of publishing an article by a banned person.

Charged in his capacity as editor as well as in his capacity as a director representing the newspaper's publishing company, the East London Daily Dispatch (Pty) Ltd, he is accused of having contravened a section of the Suppression of Communism Act by publishing an article by Mr Pumzile Majeke soon after the latter was banned under the Act.

Mr Woods pleaded not guilty.

NEWS ITEM

Two Security Branch policemen, Colonel A P Van der Merwe and Warrant Officer J M Van Zyl, told the court that Mr Majeke had been banned on October 16, 1975 and that an article by Mr Majeke had been published in the newspaper on October 24.

Colonel Van der Merwe also read out a news item which appeared on October 18 recording the banning of several Saso officials, including Mr Majeke.

Giving evidence, Mr Woods said his newspaper kept file cards on all persons known to be banned. This information came from the South African Press Association (Sapa) and the newspaper office kept the file cards up to date as they received them.

At present there were more than 1 600 such

names, Mr Woods said, and it was difficult for the editorial staff to check all names related to news or articles against this list.

KNEW NOTHING

The article concerned had been published without his knowledge. He knew nothing about it until it appeared in the newspaper.

The article had been approved by Mr Roger Omond, a senior editorial executive, who had not consulted the file cards because the article had not seemed unusually controversial.

Later checks had revealed that Mr Majeke's name had not been received and would not have been in the files anyway; nor had it been gazetted by the Minister of Justice at the time the article was published.

A news item by a staff reporter had recorded the banning of Mr Majeke and several other Saso officials, but the file cards were kept up to date through the Sapa service and not based on news reports.

RESPONSIBILITY

Although he accepted responsibility for what was published in the newspaper, he was not in a position to know what was going to appear.

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It had dealt with the question of Blacks participating in homeland politics and the writer's attitude had been no more

controversial than the attitude of the Prime Minister 30 years ago towards participation in politics, or than the attitude of General Hertzog when he founded the National Party. The sentiments expressed had not in themselves been against the law.

Mr Roger Omond told the court that had he known Mr Majeke was banned he would have destroyed the article.

TOO LONG

Mr Majeke's article had been written as a letter to the editor, but it had been too long and when he had read it, realized it was part of a continuing series about homeland politics.

It was a run-of-the-mill sort of article of some interest to readers of the newspaper. He had placed it on the editorial page some weeks after receiving it because there was some space on the page that day.

The magistrate, Mr J Jordaan, after hearing evidence, adjourned the case till next Friday for verdict.



Mr Bardien

CAPE TIMES
10/13/76

Man dies week after ban lifted

MR MOGAMAT TAUFIE BARDIEN, the Kensington taxi driver whose ban was recently lifted after he had been under house arrest every night and weekend for 15 years, died yesterday in the Conradie Hospital after a short illness. He was 52.

The funeral will take place from his residence at the corner of 5th Street and 5th Avenue, Kensington, at 11am today.

Mr Bardien claimed to be South Africa's most restricted taxi driver and could not take fares to the docks or outside the Cape Town magisterial area. He was first banned in March 1961. The five-year ban was renewed twice afterwards.

He was a leading member of the South African Coloured People's Congress and a former secretary of the Cape Taxi Owners' Association. He served in North Africa in World War II.

He is survived by his wife and six children, three of whom are still at school.

212 - banning

Daily Dispatch fined R200

DD.

18/3/76.

EAST LONDON — The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was reprimanded and discharged in the Regional Court here yesterday when he was found guilty of publishing an article by a banned person.

The publishing company, the Daily Dispatch (Pty) Ltd, was also found guilty and fined R200.

The charge follows an article published on the leader page of the Daily Dispatch on October 24 last year by Mr Pumzile Majeke.

Mr Majeke had sent in the article on October 7. He had been served with a banning order on October 16. Two days later this was recorded in a news item in the Daily Dispatch and finally Mr Majeke's article was published on October 24.

In his judgment, the magistrate, Mr J. Jordaan, said the card index system which the Daily Dispatch

used to keep track of banned people was not reliable.

"The facts are that the newspaper had knowledge of the banning before the article was published. That this knowledge was not carded is irrelevant to this case."

Mr Jordaan said there was some controversy about the article, but it had criticised the homeland policies and there was negligence on the part of all concerned for not making sure that the writer of the article was not a banned person.

In mitigation, Mr K. Kingon who appeared for both Mr Woods and the Daily Dispatch, said it was

quite clear that there was no intention of breaking the law and publishing the article had been a mistake.

"The court has held that there was negligence, but I submit that the State has raised a storm in a teacup and the case should never have come before the court at all and I ask that both accused be treated lightly because the matter is a trivial one."

Mr Kingon said the mistake occurred in unusual circumstances because the article was written before Mr Majeke was banned.

"The offence is not a serious one and conviction warrants no more than a caution and discharge," Mr Kingon said.

Mr Jordaan said as the maximum penalty was three years' imprisonment this was an indication of the seriousness of the charge.

He said the charge was presumptive rather than established, but as Editor and director, Mr Woods was responsible for the acts of his staff.

An appeal is being noted. — DDR.

Tom J.

(1) 245
(2) 312 - Banning

① 312 Banning
② 28
③ 67

Banned man in lie test row

By CAROLINE CLARK

SUN. TRIBUNE
28/3/76

LIE-DETECTOR tests have sparked a major row at the Johannesburg head office of a national distributing company following the sacking of former political prisoner, Mr Indres Naidoo.

Mr Naidoo (39) who served a 10-year sentence on Robben Island and is now banned and under house arrest, agreed to submit to a lie detector test — but refused to sign a form indemnifying the company against any emotional side effects he might suffer.

The day after he refused to sign the indemnity, he was fired from his job as chief storeman at Frank and Hirsch, the company which handles the politically sensitive Polaroid account in South Africa.

Lie-detector tests were conducted on a number of employers at the company by Shield Security Services, called in by Frank and Hirsch to investigate losses in a number of departments.

Workers at the firm are angry about the tests, the fact that White employees are not submitted to them, and particularly about the dismissal of Mr Naidoo. They describe him as "popular, hardworking and honest." I understand the works committee is to raise the issue with the management.

Shortly after Mr Naidoo was fired, two other Black workers were also dismissed. Colleagues claim they were sacked because they "talked" about the Naidoo incident to a Johannesburg newspaper reporter.

Mr Helmut Hirsch and Mr Nigel Arbuthnot, managing director and general manager of the company, this week answered questions about the sackings. Among other comments they said that the three men had been fired because "we no longer wanted their services."

Mr Naidoo cannot be quoted because of his restriction orders, but his wife, Saeeda, said she believed her husband, who has worked for Frank and Hirsch before his imprisonment and since his release in 1973, had refused to sign the form on a point of principle.

"No Whites were tested and my husband was not even allowed to take the form away to study it. Later on Wednesday, the general manager told him that he would have to sign, resign or be dismissed. He was again refused permission to take the form home."

On Thursday, Mr Naidoo was advised by his lawyer that he could sign the form providing the indemnity clause was deleted. The general manager, Mr Arbuthnot, was informed of this and also that Mr Naidoo would refuse to resign. Mr Naidoo was then told he was fired and could collect his notice pay and leave pay the next day.

Mrs Naidoo and her husband visited the labour inspector and told him about the incident. It was then discovered that he had been given a grade three category on his unemployment insurance card.

Theft

"We discovered that number three means dismissed for theft, drunkenness or insulting behaviour. The labour inspector telephoned Frank and Hirsch and the category was changed to number two, which means retrenchment."

Mrs Naidoo said that her husband would have some difficulty finding new work because of his restriction orders. The couple have a son, Bram, aged one year.

Referring to the grade three category given to Mr Naidoo when he left the company, Mr Hirsch told me: "This was a misunderstanding on our part. As soon as we were informed what the category meant, we changed it."

"We didn't mean to put a blemish on Mr Naidoo's character or to jeopardise his future in any way," he said.

Referring to Mr Naidoo's long association with the company, Mr Hirsch said: "We would have expected him, in view of his standing in the organisation, to co-operate, thereby helping the agency in its investigations and to arrive at just decisions."

"As far as I'm concerned he can come and talk to me about this. My door is still open to him."

312 - Banning

Banned man can attend celebration

STAR 31/3/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—The banning restrictions against the president of the non-racial South African Amateur Swimming Federation, Mr Morgan Naidoo, have been partially lifted to allow him to attend the federation's 10th anniversary celebrations, beginning in Durban tomorrow.

Permission to attend the celebrations is, however, subject to the condition that he does not make any speeches or addresses of any kind at the functions.

Other conditions are that no other banned or listed persons are present at the celebrations and that he comply with all other conditions of the banning orders, which were served on him in November 1973.

Permission for Mr Naidoo to attend three functions during the anniversary celebrations was granted by Durban's Chief Magistrate, Mr L. L. A. McKay, yesterday.

Swimming federation officials were pleased when told of the news today.

"This is very good news indeed. Without the presence of our president, the celebrations would have had a hollow ring," said Mr D. K. Singh, president of the Amateur Swimming Union of Natal.

"We are happy that the man who has been the pillar of non-racial swimming in this country for the past eight years, will be able to take part fully in our celebrations."

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3/2 - Banning

Natal Mercury 1/4/76

NEW PHASE IN SOBUKWE LAW TUSSLE

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON—A legal battle between Robert Sobukwe, the banned African leader, and South African author Les de Villiers entered an important new phase yesterday.

Mr. de Villiers, being sued by Mr. Sobukwe in the London High Court, has just entered an appearance to the writ against him.

A High Court judge last month authorised the writ to be served in South Africa and gave the author 22 days to enter an appearance, which he has now done.

This means that the way is clear for filing of a defence and eventual settling down of the case for hearing this year.

Mr. Sobukwe, former president of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress and who recently qualified as an attorney, leaves near Kimberley. He is alleging that he has been defamed by a passage in Mr. de Villiers' book, *South Africa — A skunk among nations*, in which it is implied that he preached the extermination of non-Black races.

10-year ban lifted

— woman attorney

SUN. TIMES 4/4/76

can talk again

By G. R. NAIDOO

MRS PHYLLIS NAIDOO, a Durban attorney who has been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act for the past 10 years, had the ban lifted this week.

One of the first things she wants to do as a "free" person is to visit Mrs Helen Joseph, of Johannesburg, who was released from 10 years of banning and house arrest on October 31, 1972.

"I have not been able to talk to Helen for the past ten years and am looking forward to seeing her. She is one of the nicest people I have had the pleasure of knowing", Mrs Naidoo said.

Mrs Naidoo, who qualified as an attorney in 1972, was prohibited from entering a court in terms of the banning order. Last year this part of her ban was lifted and she was allowed to attend court in the Durban area only.

She was under house arrest for five of the 10 years.

"One of the hardest parts of a banning order is not being able to talk to friends who are also banned. One can only smile and walk away, making sure that the smile in itself cannot be interpreted as communication."

312 - Banning

n.s. interview

"Mother of Africa"

The following interview with Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of former ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has been reprinted from "Wits Student". It is one of the few interviews that Mrs Mandela has granted since her banning orders were lifted. The following tribute was recently paid to Winnie Mandela by Dr Manus Buthelezi:

Nomzamo Mandela is more than just another Black person. In a very mystic way, she sums up her life experience almost all that the laws like the Suppression of Communism Act and Terrorism Act have in store for those who have voiced their abhorrence of the policy of apartheid.

'In a very deep sense she qualifies for the title of being The Mother of Africa. I am not saying this simply because she happens to be the wife of her husband who is one of the imprisoned leaders of Black people, but also because of what she has become in her own right.

'Her experience serves as a magnifying glass through which we are able to see imprinted details of the experiences of others. She is a window through which even the most uninitiated eye is introduced to the obscure, twilight existence of the banned and the detained. She was and is the incarnation of the Black man's spirit.'

When did you first come to Johannesburg?

I came to Johannesburg in 1953, after matriculating in the Cape. I did social work and I was the first Black medical social worker at Baragwanath. I tried to specialise in paediatric social work although I was in fact thrown out of the course when I was arrested in 1958. I had got to the stage where I was extremely frustrated as a social worker — I was nothing more than a civil servant carrying out referral work and more or less just did nothing more than ordinary clerical work because there are so few possibilities for Blacks. Where you involved in active protest long before you married?

I was really a student before I married and I was involved with what was called then The Society of Young Africa. I joined the African National Congress a year before I married. What do you think Black opinion of Nusas is now?

The general Black opinion is that Nusas must do more work amongst its own race — politicising their own people. Unfortunately, incidents, if I may refer to them as such, like the Breytenbach trial, haven't done Nusas any good. You know the attitude of Black students about the Whites today. It is an undeniable fact that these latter years have been marked by us drifting more and more apart and as a result of cases like these... it simply makes things a little more difficult because what the Black student thinks of the Whites is simply emphasised...

Black students refuse contact with Whites almost entirely.

I am aware that at this stage the Black students will hear nothing of communication between Black and White. It is extremely detrimental: the more this kind of thing persists, the more natural relationships decline while there is no communication between people.

Given the difficulties that face Nusas, do you think that it can play an effective role?

I should imagine so — I have the greatest respect for the role they are trying to play in a very difficult period. They are the only conscience of the country today amongst the White race. Do you think that Nusas may be rendered impotent as a force for change, by the emergence of outspoken conservative faction on its campuses?

I don't think so. I'm much more hopeful than that. I hope you are well prepared to fight against it. I have every faith in you.

You have stated that since the expiry of your banning order you have seen no change in SA. Does what you have just said mean that you are optimistic that a peaceful solution to the country's problems can be found?

Yes, that's quite true — there really are no changes — the opening up of libraries and parks and concessions of that nature show no insight into the Blacks. To suggest that they are meaningful changes could only come from Whites. The

Blacks don't want concessions — they don't want to be insulted any more than they have been. What they want is a vote — and the release of their leaders who are behind bars. These are not concessions.

Separate development appears to be what the Government sees as a meaningful change.

That is their own policy — they did not consult the people who matter. I know that it is unrealistic to consider that what the Government has done over 25 years can be undone in a day, but we don't believe in separate development. At no stage will it ever work. There will be no such solution in this country, the future of SA will be a multiracial SA — this is what we have dedicated our lives to.



Mrs Winnie Mandela pictured in her Soweto home. Since the expiry of her banning order, Mrs Mandela has spoken publicly several times and visited the recent Nusas Congress where she received a standing ovation.

An exclusive interview

with Winnie Mandela

How much resistance to separate development do you see coming from the Homelands?

They do not agree with their masters in Pretoria. You have seen public statement — the majority of those who have accepted it did so in the hope that they could use it to their advantage in the Black man's struggle. Buthelezi has always said that he is simply trying to get what he can with what he has. He has never agreed with separate development.

What is your reaction to the statement by Connie Mulder (Minister of the Interior) that pay scales in the civil service are to be altered to eliminate discrimination amongst Blacks?

You know that there will be no such thing. What happens is that they up the White salaries and then raise the Black salaries to what the White salaries were before.

If the recommendations of the Snyman Commission were to be implemented at Turfloop, to what extent do you think this would pacify the Black students?

Not at all — they are opposed to the whole concept of ethnic universities.

Do you feel that Black consciousness is confined largely to students or is it a much more general movement?

Black consciousness is just a name — it means nothing. The Black people have always felt this way.

Samora Machel once said that the liberation of women is fundamental to the revolution. What is your reaction to the recent laws in Mocambique that classify single women living alone as prostitutes?

I have the greatest respect for Samora Machel. I do not know what conditions in Mocambique rendered it necessary for him to make these laws, but I feel that the situation must be such that they are necessary.

What is your comment about the position of urban Xhosas who are to become Transkeian citizens automatically after independence?

This means nothing to us. We do not speak of the rights of Xhosas — we talk about the rights of Blacks. I do not accept the ethnic differentiation imposed by the Government.

I don't know whether you realise it or not, but with the situation as it is in this country you will never know the true feelings of the Blacks. You will always be told what you want to hear.

Do you have anything to say about the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission that is likely to be established?

What difference can it make? There is so much security legislation already — once you have the Terrorism Act there is no need for anything else. You have emerged as a figure in the Black community whom people look up to. Are you conscious of this?

No. I've never really thought about it. It's not really for me to say. I'm still a part of Nelson.

Invitation to Wits turned down

Mrs Winnie Mandela has refused an invitation from the Students Academic Freedom Committee to speak at Wits following Rag's border fund decision.

She was invited by the committee to speak on 'Reconciliation between Black and White — is it possible and what does it mean?'

Rejecting the invitation, Mrs Mandela

cited as reason for her refusal the decision by Wits students to approve a Rag donation to the Sunday Times Border Fund. She stressed that after such a decision under no circumstances would she appear on a platform at Wits.

She added that such actions serve to polarise divisions between Black and White. The decision was a great disappointment to

her. It had also caused bitterness among many Black people. That the Rag Committee had voted in the first place to give money to the border fund was distressing.

Mrs Mandela added, however, that she still had faith in NUSAS and hoped that the situation at Wits might change, making it possible for her to address students here some time in the future.

dissatisfaction amongst Zambians according to declaration of a state of emergency in January.

The dominant position of copper in the Zambian economy is demonstrated by the fact that it accounts for between 90% and 95% of all exports, about 60% of government revenue and about 30-40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The dominance of copper has been reinforced, rather than diminished, by short-sighted government policies. Since independence - 1964 Zambia has spent millions of rands without reducing fractionally its dependence on copper and without making itself self-sufficient in maize.

Hundreds of millions of rands were spent in the last few years to 'compensate' the mining companies for the partial nationalisation, while management and marketing contracts ensured that the Zambian government would have very little say in the day to day running of the companies. Many critics argue that this money should have been spent on improving the manufacturing and agricultural sectors and that the mining companies have made enough profits during the last decades to recover their initial investments plus a substantial profit. They point to the fact that while only 7% of all investment by Anglo American Corporation is in copper, profits from copper operations account for 10-20% of Anglo's total income.

Disadvantages

The continued favourable position of the Anglo American Corporation demonstrates the economic and political power that foreign multinationals derive from their virtual monopoly of copper mining. Kaunda promised in 1969 that royalty taxes were to be charged "in line with the wishes of the companies". Even after the partial nationalization, the foreign companies still performed management and marketing functions under a contract granting them an exorbitant fee.

Dependence

A second feature of the Zambian economy is the dependence of the relatively small manufacturing sector (10% of GNP) on foreign imports of parts and materials.

This dependence is largely the result of the Zambian government's professed reliance on 'existing market demand' in determining the types of industry to be set up. This has led to the present situation, where many industries are little more than assembly plants for the imported parts and material necessary for the relatively sophisticated luxury goods demanded by the elite in the towns. (10% of the population own about 75% of the wealth).

A third notable feature about Zambia, is the absolute lack of any concentrated rural and agricultural development scheme. Although Kaunda has spoken about the problem often enough, Zambia still imports 40% of her food needs and about 600 large scale farmers supply most

some observers, precipitated President Kaunda's

of the internal markets. The African peasant farmer has had very little opportunity to expand production and market his surplus since the early colonial days when all Africans were moved to more than 30 km from the new railway lines, so as to make room for expatriate farmers. Even today only about a third of the large-scale farmers are Zambian citizens. The lack of rural development is directly related to the fact that the manufacturing and mining sectors seem to prefer using imported raw material and produce.

Elite privileges

Zambia today is a typical underdeveloped country in the so-called periphery. She is almost entirely dependent on South Africa and the Western industrial centres to provide most manufactured goods for local consumption and to provide markets for most of her output.

From the unequal distribution of wealth and the uneven economic development in Zambia, it is clear that Kaunda's often proclaimed 'socialism' must be regarded as little more than an effort to achieve some support for the ruling elite, without challenging its privileges.



President Kaunda

The students went on the rampage, hurling stones at windows. Others invaded the kitchens where they destroyed a considerable number of plates and cups, to the consternation of the attendants and cooks.

The real drama then began. Kitchen hands retaliated by hurling bowls of steaming gruel at the students. Students connected a hose to a cold-water tap and directed the jet at the cooks. Not to be outdone, the latter answered with hot water.

The situation at the women's res. was reported normal.

One student was treated at the University Health Centre for scalds sustained from hot gruel. A kitchen attendant was also treated for minor injuries.

Eaters and eaten

Nairobi - NUSAS is not the only student organisation to suffer internal splits and accusations of subversion and treason. The Nairobi Students Organisation (NUSO) was denounced in mid-January in an open letter to the University Council written by a factional group called Agikvyu Students. NUSO was accused of tribalism and being manipulated 'by a few disgruntled elements who have been working for the disruption of the highest seat of learning in this country to make it a seed-bed of treasonable and subversive activities in the form of political opposition to the government.' In reply, the NUSO chairman, Obura Oluoch, complained of hostility from the university administration and urged an end to tribal differences. The struggle was not between tribes but between oppressor and oppressed. 'It is a struggle between the eaters and the eaten, he added.

SUSPENDED

Lagos - More than half the 2 000 students of Kwara State technical college have been suspended for 'acts of indiscipline'.

312 - Banning

Banned man wrote letter

STAR 6/4/76

Pretoria Bureau

A former Robben Island detainee was today found guilty by a Pretoria Regional Court magistrate of contravening his banning order by writing a letter to another banned person.

Petrus Mamagase Nchabeleng, who served eight years on the island for sabotage — blowing up State buildings — pleaded guilty to writing the letter to Mr Stephen Dhlamini on June 21 1974.

Defence counsel Mr J A Heher told the Magistrate, Mr D de V Janse van Rensburg it was not surprising that his client was interested to know what had happened to his fellow detainee and desired to keep in touch with him.

The letter was written by Nchabeleng's daughter on instructions from her father, he said.

Captain P du Toit, who is in charge of the Security Police in Burgersfort, told the Court that on July 4, 1974, acting on information, he searched

Nchabeleng's house and found a letter.

Passing sentence, Mr van Rensburg agreed with counsel's submission that the letter was not inflammatory or did not instigate any person to commit an offence. "I think that no direct punishment should be imposed," he said.

Mr van Rensburg postponed the passing of sentence for three years.

312 - banning

Daily Dispatch 7/4/76
Ex-detainee guilty

PRETORIA — Mr Petrus Nchabeleng, 47, a former Robben Island prisoner, was found guilty yesterday of contravening his restriction order by writing a letter to a banned person.

Mr Nchabeleng pleaded guilty to writing a letter to Mr Stephen Dlamini in June 1974. Sentence was postponed for three years.

Mr Nchabeleng, who served eight years on Robben Island for contravening the Suppression of Communism Act, was restricted to the Sekhukhuneland district in the Eastern Transvaal.

Mr Dlamini is restricted to the Nebo area of the Eastern Transvaal until 1980. — DDR.

312 - Banning

Daily Disp 7/4/76
**Biko judgment
on Friday**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN - Judgment will be given on Friday in the case against the banned ex-programme organiser of the Black Community Programme, Mr Steven Biko, 29.

Mr Biko appeared in the Regional Court here on two counts of contravening his banning order.

He is alleged to have been at a social gathering and to have continued working for the BCP after receiving a variation order. — DDR.

312 - Banny

Banning order: Biko not guilty

Daily Disp. 10/4/76

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Discharging Mr B. S. Biko, 29, the banned former Black Community Programme's branch executive, on two charges of contravening his banning order, the Regional Magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, said the State evidence could not be accepted in preference to the defence evidence.

Mr Biko, restricted to King William's Town, received a variation order last December 9 prohibiting him from par-

ticipating in the activities of the BCP.

The charges against him were that on December 18 he attended a social gathering and that he continued to work for BCP between December 9, the date on which he received a variation order, and December 18, the day he was arrested.

In his summary, Mr Van Zyl said Sgt J. Fouche's version differed "materially" from that of other State witnesses.

Sgt Fouche had told the

court he and a "Bantu constable" drove into the premises of BCP to find Mr Biko addressing a gathering of people who were listening attentively.

Meanwhile, another State witness, Mr M. Mpahlwa, had told the court Mr Biko had only talked for a minute to Mrs C. M. C. Ndamse. Mr Mpahlwa had also said it had been a pure coincidence that they had found Mr Biko there.

Mr D. Twala, another State witness, had said Mr Biko had only exchanged greetings with them when the police arrived.

After reading some decided cases on social gatherings, Mr Van Zyl said: "In these circumstances I could not find that there was a social gathering, nor can I find that Mr Biko attended the gathering."

On the second count, Mr Van Zyl said witnesses had testified that Mr Biko had never been a member of BCP and that he had only been an employee. After the variation order was served on him, the board of directors of BCP had decided to continue paying his salary until the end of 1976.

Evidence that Mr Biko had been one of four signatories for the BCP account and that a letter notifying a change of signatories had been sent only in February "took the matter no further" because there was no evidence to show Mr Biko had operated the account after December 9.

Mr Van Zyl said: "The fact that he still had the authority to sign is no proof that he still took part in BCP activities."

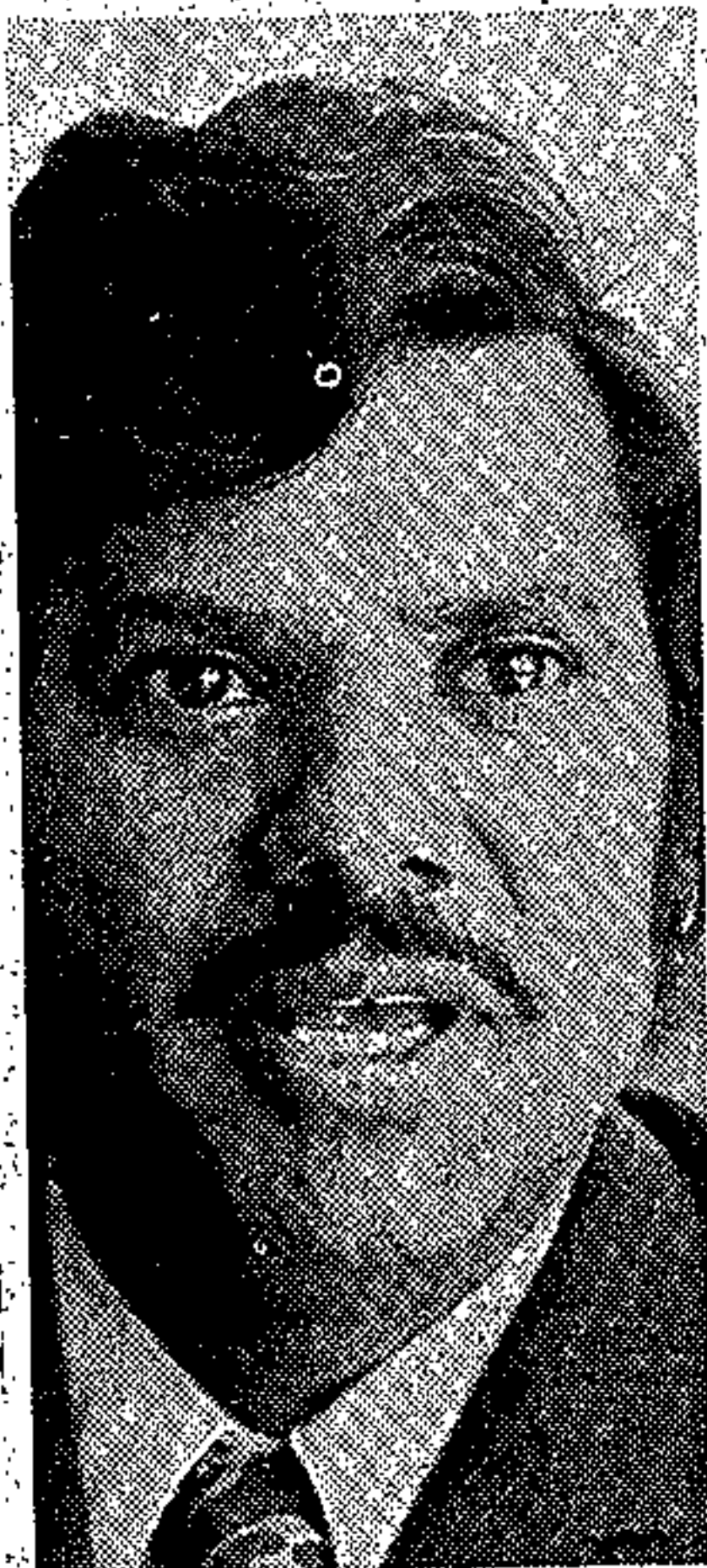
Mr Van Zyl also said: "Although there was no resignation by Mr Biko or dismissal by BCP they did change their relationship and it cannot be said that Mr Biko is still employed by BCP."

He said BCP's generous treatment in continuing to pay Mr Biko despite his incapability to work was understandable because "I think it is likely that his activities in BCP led to his variation order."

Appearing for Mr Biko was Advocate F. Kroon, from Grahamstown, and for the State, Mr J. H. Bruwer. — DDR.

Rand daily mail 15/4/76

312 - Banning



MR MOHAMED BHANA
... leaves today

Banned man off to Natal

Staff Reporter

MR. MOHAMED BHANA, who is banned under the suppression of Communism Act, has been granted permission by the Department of Justice to attend a religious conference in Durban over the Easter weekend.

Mr. Bhana, of Actonville, Benoni, leaves today to attend an Islamic religious convention at the University of Westville-Durban.

The conditions of travel specified by the Benoni magistrate, Mr. C. F. van Zyl, are that he reports his departure and arrival personally to the police station commanders in Actonville and Durban.

He may not visit any person or place outside the magisterial district of Durban and all other restrictions against him remain in force.

Previous applications by Mr. Bhana last December to spend three weeks in Cape Town and later a week in Durban for health reasons were refused.

Banned BPC man wins traffic case

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The banned former Black Community Programmes branch executive, Mr S. B. Biko, 29, was yesterday found not guilty of not stopping at a stop sign.

The state witnesses, all members of the Special Branch here, said Mr Biko had ignored the stop sign and had turned left without stopping at the intersection of Amatola and Balasi roads.

Sgt J. Fouche said Mr Biko slowed down only when he approached the intersection but did not stop.

Const P. Mbambo said he only saw Mr Biko's brake lights but noticed Mr Biko did not stop.

Sgt Fouche admitted on cross examination he had never in his two years as a Security policeman arrested anyone for a traffic offence. He also told

the court he could not remember where he was sitting in the car and could also not remember whether Mr Biko had indicated when he was turning.

He denied they had been looking for Mr Biko or that when they stopped him they had rushed out of their car with the intention of harassing him.

He admitted the intersection was dangerous. No one could turn without stopping, he said, but "Mr Biko did not stop there."

Acquitting Mr Biko, the additional magistrate, Mr C. P. Downing, said the state witness had differed in their evidence. He said they had been sitting at the back — in the worst position to notice all that went on.

He said he had no reason not to believe Mr Biko's evidence. — DDR.

312 Banning

312 - Banning

Former STAR ANC man banned

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A former top ANC leader, Mr Andrew Masondo, of Johannesburg, was yesterday banned and restricted to the magisterial district of Umlazi two months after completing a 13-year prison term on Robben Island, and a day after being released from Transvaal's Leeuwnkop Prison.

Mr Masondo (40) was released from Robben Island on February 21, has been banned and restricted under the Suppression of Communism Act 1950 (Act 44 of 1950) for two years until April 30, 1978 by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

According to his banning orders, Mr Masondo is not allowed to enter any "bantustan" compound, Indian and Coloured group areas, factory premises, educational and publication institutions, and harbour and railway areas.

He is also restricted from attending any social or political gatherings and from instructing or teaching pupils or students.

Mr Masondo who was convicted in March 1963 under the Sabotage Act, was brought to Durban on Tuesday from Leeuwnkop Prison by Brigadier Du Plessis, chief of the Prisons Security Department.

After spending the night at Durban Central Prison, he was taken to his four-room empty house in Umlazi, yesterday and handed his banning and restriction orders by a Mr van Niekerk of the Security Police.

312 - Banning

Robben Island prisoner freed ^{RDM} 24/4/76

Staff Reporter

A FORMER member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Andrew Mandela Masondo, 39, was this week released from Robben Island after serving a 13-year sentence.

Mrs Cecilia Masondo of Mofolo South, Soweto, said yesterday she had not been officially informed of her husband's release.

She said she first heard the news from a family friend who told her that her husband has been released and restricted to Umlazi township, Durban.

Mr Masondo, a senior lecturer at the University of Fort Hare at the time of his arrest, was jailed for 12 years in April, 1963 after he was found guilty of sabotage in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

A month after his first sentence, he and three students were sentenced to three years' jail to run concurrently with the previous 12-year sentence. The trial was held in camera.

Mrs Masondo said yesterday: "The only time I knew that my husband was going to be released was in May last year when the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner told me that he would be released and that he would be restricted to KwaZulu. But he never told me the date of his release."

"In January this year, I was summoned by the local superintendent who told me that my husband was to be released and wanted to know whether I was keen to join him in Umlazi township where he would be restricted. I declined because I'm handicapped."

Mrs Masondo lost a leg in a train accident in May 1966.

Cape Times 24/4/76

Former ANC man back with family

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A former top ANC man, Mr Andrew Masondo of Johannesburg who has been banned and restricted to the magisterial district of Umlazi, was re-united with his family yesterday after serving a 13-year prison term on Robben Island.

His wife, Mrs Cecilia Masondo arrived with his three children who were close to tears when they saw their father.

Mr Masondo was taken to an empty house in Umlazi by Security Police on Wednesday and was left there without any food. Mr Masondo, a Wits University graduate with Honours in applied mathematics, continued his studies on Robben Island on February 21. He was released from Robben Island under the Suppression of Communism Act until April 30, 1978, by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

312 - banning

CAPE TIMES 13/5/76

Couple flee to Botswana



Mrs Petersen

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY

A BANNED former Nusas official, Mrs Paula Petersen, and her husband, Mr Robert Petersen, a Cape Town advocate, have fled South Africa.

A friend of the couple, Mr Peter Collins, said yesterday that they telephoned him from Botswana on Tuesday to say they had decided to leave South Africa.

"I spoke to both of them and asked Robert when he thought he would be back. He said he did not think they would return until the situation in South Africa made it possible for them to do so."

Mr Collins said Mr Petersen had left a power-of-attorney and a lengthy letter containing instructions about the handling of his affairs in South Africa.

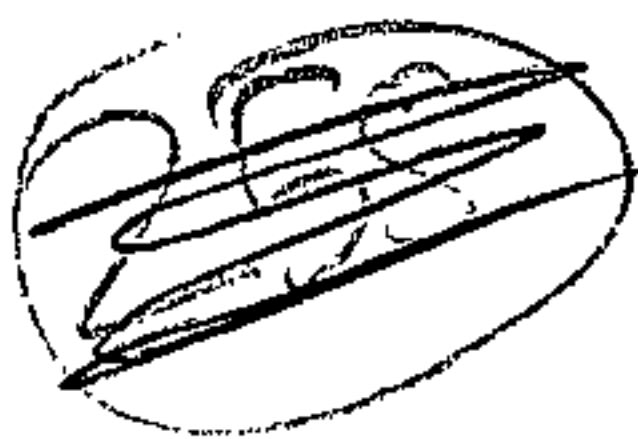
Mr Collins said he had no idea how the couple left the country. Mr Petersen, he said, was in possession of a valid South African passport.

'NUSAS EIGHT'

Mrs Petersen, formerly Miss Paula Ensor, was among the "Nusas eight" who were restricted in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act three years ago.

Before her banning she had served as secretary of the Nusas welfare organization, Nuswel, and was concerned with labour matters.

Security police are investigating the couple's disappearance.



328

Dependence, death
Hansard

325 - Detainee

21/5/76

Venue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided?
If so:

- Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
- Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- Is it the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see?

Persons who died in detention
883 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:
Whether any persons died during 1975 while in detention; if so, (a) how many, and (b) what were their names, (c) (i) when they were arrested, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.
(a) 92.

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(d)	(e)
Bhekisiba Phewa	7.1.75	Mental Patient	7.1.75	Natural causes
Elias Moporama	17.11.74	Murder	5.1.75	Heart failure
Tabelle Ndlovu	3.1.75	Mental patient	4.1.75	Natural causes
Moses Xaba	3.1.75	Housebreaking and theft	4.1.75	Brain injuries—sustained before arrest. Accused convicted during apprehension
Sydney Solomon	8.1.75	Mental patient	15.1.75	Abdominal haemorrhage—probably sustained during drunkenness
Nadasen Arumugam	17.1.75	Drunkenness	19.1.75	Injured during apprehension
Hlohonolo A. Mokwai	25.1.75	Drunkenness	26.1.75	Natural causes
Cyprian Gobat	25.1.75	Housebreaking and theft	25.1.75	Suicide
David Ngwenya	27.1.75	Illegal possession of fire-arm	27.1.75	Internal injuries. Responsibility not established
Frederick J. P. Pieterse	4.2.75	Illegal trading	4.2.75	Suicide
Lucas Mathibela	31.1.75	Rape	3.2.75	Suicide
Joe Brown	9.1.75	Housebreaking and theft	4.2.75	Fatally wounded during attempt to escape
Vincent Parau	4.2.75	Driving under the influence of liquor	5.2.75	Natural causes
Jim Vilakazi	1.2.75	Mental patient	1.2.75	Natural causes
Masondwane Alfred	1.2.75	Theft	7.2.75	Wounded during attempt to escape
Ngese	1.2.75	Serious assault	1.2.75	Natural causes
Ephraim Seolwane	19.2.75	Theft from vehicle	21.2.75	Fractured skull—self inflicted
Elias Matlau	17.2.75	Robbery	19.2.75	Suicide
James Makibedu	21.2.75	Mental patient	22.2.75	Suicide
Rebecca Cheu	22.2.75	Robbery	24.2.75	Wounded during arrest
Joseph Nyandeni	22.2.75	Malicious injury to property	23.2.75	Natural causes
Gala Petrus Tshabalala	6.3.75	Thief	7.3.75	Suicide
Cornelius Hendrik	22.2.75	Malicious injury to property	10.3.75	Natural causes
Gegores van Nickerk	9.3.75	Mental Patient	11.3.75	Suicide
Mzuku Alfred Sanxana	10.3.75	Serious assault	15.3.75	Cerebral haemorrhage—assaulted by fellow prisoner
Balakrishna Naidoo	14.3.75	Rape	16.3.75	Suicide
Joseph Matana	14.3.75	Rape	19.3.75	Natural causes
Phillip Jacobs	14.3.75	Rape	31.3.75	Wounded during attempt to escape
Willie Syter	9.3.75	Drunkenness	31.3.75	Suicide
Mahlambane Ntuli	16.3.75	Housebreaking and theft	25.3.75	Wounded during attempt to escape
Aaron Roy Thabethe	24.2.75	Housebreaking and theft	25.3.75	Wounded during attempt to escape
Telo Khawwa	22.3.75	Possession of dagga	25.3.75	Suicide
Rachel Jooste	7.4.75	Drunkenness	7.4.75	Wounded during attempt to escape
Imkosenini Mbatia	18.3.75	Murder	16.4.75	Head injuries—assaulted by fellow prisoner
Alison Ndlovu	17.4.75	Possession of stolen property	19.4.75	Natural causes

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

110

312 - banning

CAPE TIMES 29/6/76

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY

THE fugitive South African couple, Paula and Robert Petersen, are stranded in Botswana awaiting clearance to enter Britain, it was learnt yesterday.

A Cape Town friend of the couple, Mr Peter Collins, said yesterday that they had telephoned him on Friday from Gaborone saying they were being held up by "red tape" from leaving for London.

"They have been in constant contact with the British Home Office," Mr Collins said.

Mrs Petersen, a former Nusas official who is banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, and her husband, a Cape Town advocate, left South Africa in mid-May to find a new life overseas.

Mrs Petersen, formerly

Fugitive couple stuck in Botswana

Miss Paula Ensor, was barred from leaving the magisterial district of Cape Town in terms of her banning order.

Before the ban, she served as secretary to the Nusas welfare organization, Nuswel, and was concerned with Labour matters.



Paula Petersen

325 - Banning

ARGUS 5/7/76

Banned

pair in

court

TWO banned people, Mr Donald James Christopher Wood, 29, and Mrs Sheila Lapinsky, 32, appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court, Wynberg, today in connection with an allegation of contravening their banning orders.

It is alleged they attended a social gathering on July 4 at the home of Mr Barry Streek in Oudts-
hoorn Street, Hout Bay.

The hearing was postponed to July 26 for further investigation and their police bail of R50 each was extended.

Mr A. S. McCarthy was on the Bench. Mr S. Shrock appeared for the State and Mr P. Collins for Mr Wood and Mrs Lapinsky.

312 - Banning

Cape Times
Natal 23/7/76
**lecturer
banned**

DURBAN. — A sociologist and Indian Community leader, Mrs Fatima Meer, has been banned for five years.

The banning order was issued yesterday in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

According to the order the Minister of Justice is satisfied "that Mrs Meer engages in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

The order restricts Mrs Meer to Durban and prohibits her from entering any Black area, except the Indian residential area of Sydenham in Durban where she lives.

Although the banning order does not prevent her from teaching at the University of Natal where she is a lecturer in sociology, it automatically prevents her from publishing, and from being quoted in newspapers.

Her son, Mr Raschid Meer, said of his mother: "She had two books in the pipeline."

Mrs Meer was recently awarded the Morris Ginsberg Research Fellowship, but was unable to travel to London to take it up because her application for a passport was turned down.

A key speaker at last week's inaugural conference of the Institute of Black Studies, Mrs Meer is an outspoken opponent of apartheid and a protagonist of Black unity.

312 -banning

Women slate Meer ban

27/7/76

DD

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Black Women's Federation has criticised the Government for banning Mrs Fatima Meer, the organisation's national president.

A statement issued by Mrs D. Mabiletsa, vice-president of the federation, said:

"The banning of a black opponent of apartheid of such outstanding ability as Mrs Meer is but another proof that this Government cannot and will not allow the black voice of meaningful protest to be heard out of fear that it will open the eyes of even more blacks to the evil of the racial policies of our land.

Fatima Meer has succeeded in expressing the real feelings and aspirations of the black community of our country in such an able manner that we regard the action of the Minister of Justice against her as an action against us all. For in silencing her voice and witness, the Government is implicitly threatening and warning all those blacks who share her views and feelings — and these include the millions of black women on whose behalf she has championed the cause of justice and liberation.

"We regard it to be imperative, especially at this crucial period in the life of South Africa, that the voice of a person as competent, informed and committed as Fatima Meer should be heard, especially by the white community, in order for all of us to understand the real nature of the system of oppression under which blacks have to live and to discover the real answers to the urgent problems our country is facing.

"If such voices are silenced, then meaningful peaceful change becomes impossible to realise.

"And as an organisation of black women we believe that we are voicing the feelings of the mothers of all our children, including those mothers whose children have recently died in the riots in Soweto and many other places, when we say: 'We want peace and justice — but then justice for all. We want life — not death — but then life for all.'

"The banning of our national president is yet another act which threatens the possibility of such peace and life for all", Mrs Mabiletsa said.

She called on overseas women's organisations "To join this protest with the aim to have Mrs

Meer's ban lifted as soon as possible." — SAPA.

312-Banning

2 The Cape Times, Tuesday, July 27, 1976

74 protest at Meer banning

Staff Reporter

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS from four English language universities have protested against the banning of Mrs Fatima Meer in terms of the Internal Security Act.

A petition, with 74 signatures, has been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger. It reads:

"As social scientists we wish to register our strongest protest at the banning, in terms of the Internal Security Act, of our distinguished colleague, Mrs Fatima Meer. Scholars in the social sciences have an obligation to stand in a critical relationship to the society in which they live and work. Through her writings, lectures and other public activities Mrs Meer has honoured this obligation with forthrightness and candour.

Critic

"In the absence of any reasons being given for this arbitrary executive action we are forced to conclude that it is intended to neutralize her role as a penetrating social critic.

"We deplore the minister's action in preventing her from entering potential research areas and the prohibition on her publishing. Although the terms of the restriction order enable Mrs Meer to continue teaching, these limitations

will seriously diminish her effectiveness in these other academic capacities.

"We reiterate our total opposition to the principle of banning. Furthermore, we earnestly warn that the intimidating effect of actions of this nature seriously jeopardizes the academic freedom of scholars in South Africa."

Sean Archer (UCT).
Associate Professor A Archibald (Wits).
Cyril Black (Rhodes).
Mrs C Blatchford (Natal).
Professor Ian Bunting (Rhodes).
Mrs N Charton (Rhodes).
James Christie (Rhodes).
M E Close (Natal).
M M Courtney (Rhodes).
Professor T R H Davenport (Rhodes).
Professor R J Davies (UCT).
R H de Kadt (Rhodes).
P J Derman (Natal).
P O S Dixie (Wits).
L Douwes Dekker (Wits).
Professor A A Dubb (Wits).
Professor P du Preez (UCT).
Mrs S Frankental (UCT).
C J Grest (Natal).
R Ferron (UCT).
Professor D H Hammond-Tooke (Wits).
Professor A Paul Hare (UCT).
A M Harrison (UCT).
Professor B Helm (UCT).
M J Huelin (UCT).
K C Jubber (UCT).
S Kahn (Wits).
Dr P J Kiernan (Natal).
D S Livingstone (UCT).
L Louw (UCT).
Ms F J Lund (UCT).
Ian MacDonald (Rhodes).

J G B Marce (UCT).
Mrs I Meyer (Rhodes).
Professor P Meyer (Rhodes).
R V Miller (UCT).
Professor Dunbar Moodie (Wits).
James Moulder (Rhodes).
Sybil Noble (Rhodes).
R M Oxtoby (UCT).
Bill Page (Rhodes).
P Pearson (Wits).
John Perry (Rhodes).
Alex Peterson (UCT).
Dr E Preston-Whyte (Natal).
E C Theron (UCT).
Dr B Unterhalter (Wits).
Mrs L Radford (Natal).
P Rich (UCT).
Mrs M C Roux (Rhodes).
Dr G S Saayman (UCT).
Gerald Sack (Rhodes).
Michael Savage (UCT).
Dr G Schutte (Wits).
Professor L Schlemmer (Natal).
Professor F C Shaw (Natal).
C M Shum (Natal).
M Simons (UCT).
Ms K Sravenstein (Rhodes).
Peter Stopforth (Natal).
H J Thomas (Natal).
J L R Torres (Natal).
J P Wacks (UCT).
G H Waters (Natal).
Professor H Watts (Natal).
Dr D Webster (Wits).
Associate Professor D J Welsch (UCT).
Dr M E West (UCT).
Ms J A Westmore (Natal).
Dr M G Whissom (UCT).
Dr Gerd Wiendieck (UCT).
Dr F A H Wilson (UCT).
Ms Ginny Volbrecht (UCT).
Dr M H von Broembsen (UCT).

① 312 - Banning

S.A.P. vigil nm as crowd 28/7/76 disperses

Mercury Reporter

POLICE with dogs stood by at the Emmanuel Cathedral, Durban, last night after a meeting protesting the banning of sociologist Mrs. Fatima Meer was banned by the Chief Magistrate yesterday afternoon.

Police patrolled around the building while a multi-racial crowd of 300 were turned away by the organisers of the meeting who stood under placards warning people to disperse.

In a statement the organisers of the meeting condemned the auth-

orities for advising the organisers of the prohibition "at such a late hour as to make it impossible to inform the public of the prohibition."

The meeting, they said, was intended to register peaceful protest against an arbitrary action taken without affording Mrs. Meer the "elementary right" of answering any allegations that may have motivated the banning.

The meeting was banned in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act by Durban's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Lyle McKay.

The notice banning the meeting said the step was being taken because the gathering might "seriously endanger" public peace.

The speakers were to have been led by the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley, and included Mr. M. J. Naidoo, president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mrs. Deborah Mabelitza, vice-president of the Black Women's Federation.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Govin Reddy, research officer of the Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday bannings were creating "a potentially explosive situation."

Archbishop Hurley said: "I can't imagine what danger there could be to public peace. These meetings are not rowdy."

Turning to the banning of Mrs. Meer, the Archbishop said: "I don't know what reason the Minister could have had for this ban. I know that Mrs. Meer was outspoken and forcefully expressed the resentments of Blacks. But I admire her honesty."

325 - banning

Banned SA unionist dies ^{Cape Times} 3/8/76

ONE of South Africa's first trade unionists to be listed as a communist and banned, Mr Emil Solomon (Solly) Sachs, died in a London hospital after a heart attack last week. He was 75.

Mr Sachs was born in White Russia. He came to South Africa in 1913. In 1920 he became a member of the International Socialist League. In 1922 he formed the Young Communist League and in 1925 spent six months in the Soviet Union.

On his return he became a

member of the South African Trades and Labour Council's national executive. In 1928 he became general secretary of the South African Garment Workers' Association.

Two years later he attended a world congress of the Red International in Moscow. In 1931 he was expelled from the Communist Party and in 1932 the Witwatersrand was placed out-of-bounds to him for his part in a general strike. In May 1949 he was asked to hand over his passport but refused to do so, and after

court actions won his case on appeal.

In 1950 he was "named" as a communist. In 1952 the then Minister of Justice, Mr C R Swart, ordered him to resign as secretary of the SA Garment Workers' Union under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr Sachs refused to resign. He was arrested and sentenced but on appeal the sentence was suspended.

In 1952 he resigned from the Garment Workers' Union. In 1953 he sailed for England.

Call for student ban

(325)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of National Education, today called on all university authorities in South Africa to maintain strict discipline and to ban from their campuses those militant student agitators whose only purpose was to create unrest.

Speaking at the Nationalist Party's Natal congress here today, Dr Koorhof said he, the Minister of Justice and Police, and the Government were keeping a close watch on students and if it became necessary for strong measures to be taken against them they would not hesitate to act.

But, calling for cool thinking, Dr Koorhof made it clear that the Government would be reluctant to interfere with the autonomy of universities.

He was responding to a motion, proposed by Mr Thys van Lingen, MPP for Newcastle, which urged that consideration be given to the banning from all South African campuses for at least five years of any student found guilty of participating in illegal demonstrations.

The motion was supported by the Newcastle, Vryheid, Eshowe and Amanzimtoti divisions.

Mr van Lingen said that while he was not against student politics as such, he believed all right-thinking people were shocked at the behaviour of students of the University of Witwatersrand during the Soweto unrest.

BANNED

The feeling was that any student charged and found guilty of participating in illegal demonstrations, and believed by the university authorities to be there purely to cause trouble, should be banned from all campuses for at least five years.

Dr Koorhof, however, said that any student charged and found guilty of illegal activity could be punished through the normal process of law.

Further, universities were autonomous and alone decided who to admit onto their campuses.

For the Government to take action in this regard would require special legislation.

325 - Banning

Cape Times, Monday, September 13, 1976 3

Banned man flees SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Banned Johannesburg photographer Eli Weinberg, 68, who spent five years in prison after being convicted with Bram Fischer under the Suppression of Communism Act, has fled the country.

Mr Weinberg, who was without a passport, has gone over the border into Swaziland, according to his daughter, Miss Sheila Weinberg.

She said she expected her father to move on to Mozambique where he might apply for a United Nations travel document.

"He telephoned us last week to say he was in Swaziland but did not tell us where he was staying. I expect he will probably settle in Britain and my mother will join him there," Miss Weinberg said.

0.2 = (100.100) 2.0
0.2

0.2

0.2 (grad. ass.) 2.0
0.2 (grad. ass.) 2.0

Laboratory

0.2 = (100.100) 2.0

0.2 (grad. ass.) 2.0

Conversion
Tutorial

0.2 (grad. ass.) 2.0

Reading
class

11.2

31.2

Ratio of contact hours (11.2 : 31.2) = 1 : 2.73

As compared with a French I student rated at 2 units, this yields a weighting for an intensive student of 1.82.

Handwritten signature

M. Shackleton

MS:gn

325 - banning

Court told banned C.T. man has left SA 2/9/78

Staff Reporter

THE BANNED former Nusas leader, Christopher Wood, is believed to have left South Africa, a Wynberg regional magistrate was told yesterday when Mr Wood failed to appear on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Sheila Lapinsky, 32, who was charged with the same offence, did appear in court. She was found guilty of contravening the five-year banning order served on her in 1973 and sentenced to two months imprisonment suspended for three years.

When Mr Wood, 29, failed to appear in court, the prosecutor, Mr L. P. van Breda, told the magistrate he had information that Mr Wood was no longer in the country.

The magistrate withdrew Mr Wood's bail of R50 and issued a warrant for his arrest.

Mrs Lapinsky pleaded not guilty to the charge against her but changed her plea to guilty when the State handed to the court her banning order document.

Warrant Officer J. H. Agenbag, of the Cape Town Security Police, told the court that he arrested Mr Wood and Mrs Lapinsky on the evening of July 4 this year at the home of Mr and Mrs Barry Streek, of Van Oudtshoorn Street, Hout Bay.

They appeared to be attending a social gathering and were in the presence of several other persons, including Mr and Mrs Streek.

Mr J. S. C. van Graan was on the bench. Mr L. P. van Breda prosecuted. Mr P. B. Hodes, instructed by Buchanans, appeared for Mrs Lapinsky.

Rhodes student refused permit

9/10/76 DD

GRAHAMSTOWN — Rhodes University authorities have appealed to the Department of the Interior to allow a senior student, Mr Piet Richer, 24, whose residence permit it has refused to renew, an extension to complete his examinations.

Mr Richer was told this week, three weeks before the start of his honours degree examinations, that he had seven days to leave the country.

A letter from the Department of the Interior served on Mr Richer by the Security Police at their Grahamstown offices, told him that his temporary residence permit, which expired on August 31, would not be renewed and that he had to apply for a visa if he wished to visit South Africa again.

Mr Richer is a Rhodesian and holds a British passport. He is dumb-founded about the action taken against him.

He has not taken an active role in politics since his first year when he and several hundred students were arrested for an illegal protest march. "I don't even belong to Nusas," he said.

Mr Richer added: This action is most inconvenient and unsettling. I hope I will be given extra time to write my examinations here. Otherwise the university will allow me to write outside the country and I might do so at the University of Botswana."

The university hopes to hear early next week whether the department will allow him time to write his examinations at Rhodes. — DDC.

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Newspaper banned^{23/10/76}

Staff Reporter

Cape Times

THE October issue of Umanyano, a newspaper printed in Afrikaans and Xhosa and circulated in Cape Town's Black townships, has been banned.

The banning order appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette. The order also states that all future issues of the newspaper are to be banned.

The paper is published by the UCT Wages Commission and has a circulation of 10 000. The name of the paper, Umanyano, means unity.

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John Kani, left, and Winston Ntshona.

Cape Times 25/10/76
**'Sizwe Banzi' pair
freed and expelled**

UMTATA. — World-renowned actors John Kani and Winston Ntshona have been released from detention and expelled from Transkei, it was confirmed here yesterday by the Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brigadier H S Mattheys.

The "Sizwe Banzi is Dead" performers were freed on the personal order of Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima, on the condition that they were never to return to Transkei.

With Transkei only 39 hours away from independence, Kani and Ntshona have become the first people to be expelled from the country on personal orders from Chief Matanzima.

Kani and Ntshona were detained by Transkei police in Butterworth on October 8, under Proclamation R400, shortly after they had presented a performance of "Sizwe Banzi is Dead".

Transkei authorities took offence to their criticism of independence. The play insinuated that Transkei was a dumping ground for dispossessed Blacks like Sizwe Banzi.

The Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said the arrests had been made because audiences had complained that the play was inflammatory, vulgar and abusive.

No reason has been given why the actors were released and not charged as had been promised by the Chief Minister.

Mr Kani and Mr Ntshona, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday they were not told why they had been detained.

"The police who arrested us were very civil, but no explanation was offered why we were being detained," Mr Ntshona said.

He said he did not know which parts of the play had prompted their arrest.

6 The Cape Times, Wednesday, October 27, 1976

Broadway planned big demo for Xhosa actors

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Xhosa actors John Kani and Winston Ntshona were released by Transkei authorities two hours after a phone call from here to Umtata saying that all of Broadway — about 15 000 stars, actors' theatre hands — were about to rally outside the United Nations, then march on the South African consulate and demand visas for South Africa.

"Don't kick around our showbusiness kids," impresario Mr Norman Kean told the future Transkei ambassador to Pretoria Mr Mlahleni Njisane, who took the call at the Umtata hotel. Mr Kean did not call off his campaign until Mr Kani and Mr Ntshona personally phoned him to say they were safe and that all charges had been withdrawn.

They also told Mr Kean that they were free to return to Transkei. "But we have been asked to cool it as actors for a while."

Mr Kean said that he had been in regular telephone contact with Chief George Matanzima ever since the arrests.

"That's a hell of a way to start a country," he told him — and he added: "Great nations are built on dissension."

"You're right," Mr Kean said Chief Matanzima told him. "But I will not be bought off by you. These two actors were subversive."

Mr Kean then mobilized all of the theatre world, including such centres as Chicago and Hollywood. Labour unions were also alerted and Equity appealed to President Ford to intervene.

If the release had not come through, the biggest demonstration yet mounted

against South Africa would have gone ahead, Mr Kean said.

Mr Kani and Mr Ntshona told Mr Kean that they were well treated and had no complaints. Mr Kean said that he he ended up impressed by Chief Matanzima and Transkei authorities.

"They talked straight. They played the game fair," he said.

The two actors won their Tony awards — the theatre world's Oscar — performing at Broadway's Edison Theatre, which is owned by Mr Kean.

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Journalist ordered to leave

The Argus Bureau

LONDON — Denis Herbstein, who has been reporting for the London Sunday Times in South Africa for the past year, has been ordered to leave the country.

Herbstein, born and brought up in South Africa, says last Thursday he was served with a notice ordering him to leave the country by tomorrow.

According to Herbstein, no reasons were given, but inquiries showed the decision was made at ministerial level.

Herbstein says that until arriving in England and joining the London Sunday Times in 1968, he had travelled on a South African passport.

Because of travel difficulties on the Continent and in Africa, he obtained a British passport in 1974. Last November he returned to South Africa for a year to work for the Sunday Times as well as the Guardian and the BBC.

In July, with my South African passport due to expire, I applied for renewal, at the same time informing the authorities that I had acquired a British passport, he says.

Woman banned for five years

JOHANNESBURG — Miss Sheila Weinberg, 31, secretary of the Human Rights Committee, was served with a 12-hour house arrest order yesterday and banned for five years.

Both her parents, Mr Eli Weinberg and Mrs Violet Weinberg, are under banning orders. Mr Weinberg fled the country at the beginning of September.

The Human Rights Committee is a radical group

which bases its programme on the UN declaration of human rights.

The committee's chairman, Mr Mohammed Timol, has been in detention under the Internal Security Act for the last 2½ months. All five of the committee's bulletins have been banned by the State.

In the order served on Miss Weinberg yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, states: "I am

satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

In terms of the order she is placed under house arrest (restricted to her home) for 12 hours, from dusk to dawn each week day, for 18 hours on Saturdays and 24 hours on Sundays and public holidays.

She is not allowed any visitors at her home except for medical attention. And is restricted to the district of Johannesburg. She has to report to the police weekly.

Miss Weinberg, who has a young son, was detained in 1964 at the age of 18 and held under the 90-day clause for 65 days before being released.

In March 1965 she was convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act for painting a slogan and sentenced in December that year to 18 months in jail with one year of the sentence suspended. She served a six months sentence. — DDC.

325/103

ST. 12/11/76.
**Transkei
expulsion**

LADY FRERE, Transkei.
— Mrs L.T. Myataza, wife of
a former Ciskei Minister of
Justice and the Interior, Mr
B.D. Myataza, was expelled
from Transkei yesterday.

An order instructing Mrs
Myataza to be out of
Transkei by 9am was served
by Lady Frere's Chief
Magistrate, Mr D.G.
Boucher, at 7.30am.

She left by road for
Queenstown on the first leg
of her journey to her home in
Whittlesea, escorted by a
police van to the Transkei
border.

Asked about the order, Mr
Boucher said it had been is-
sued on instructions from the
Transkei Secretary for the
Interior. — Sapa

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No valid reasons for expelling journalist

16/11/76

From Mr PHILIP HERBSTEIN (Cape Town):

MY wife and I thank you for the sub-leader (Cape Times, November 10) relating to the "banishment" of our son Denis Herbstein.

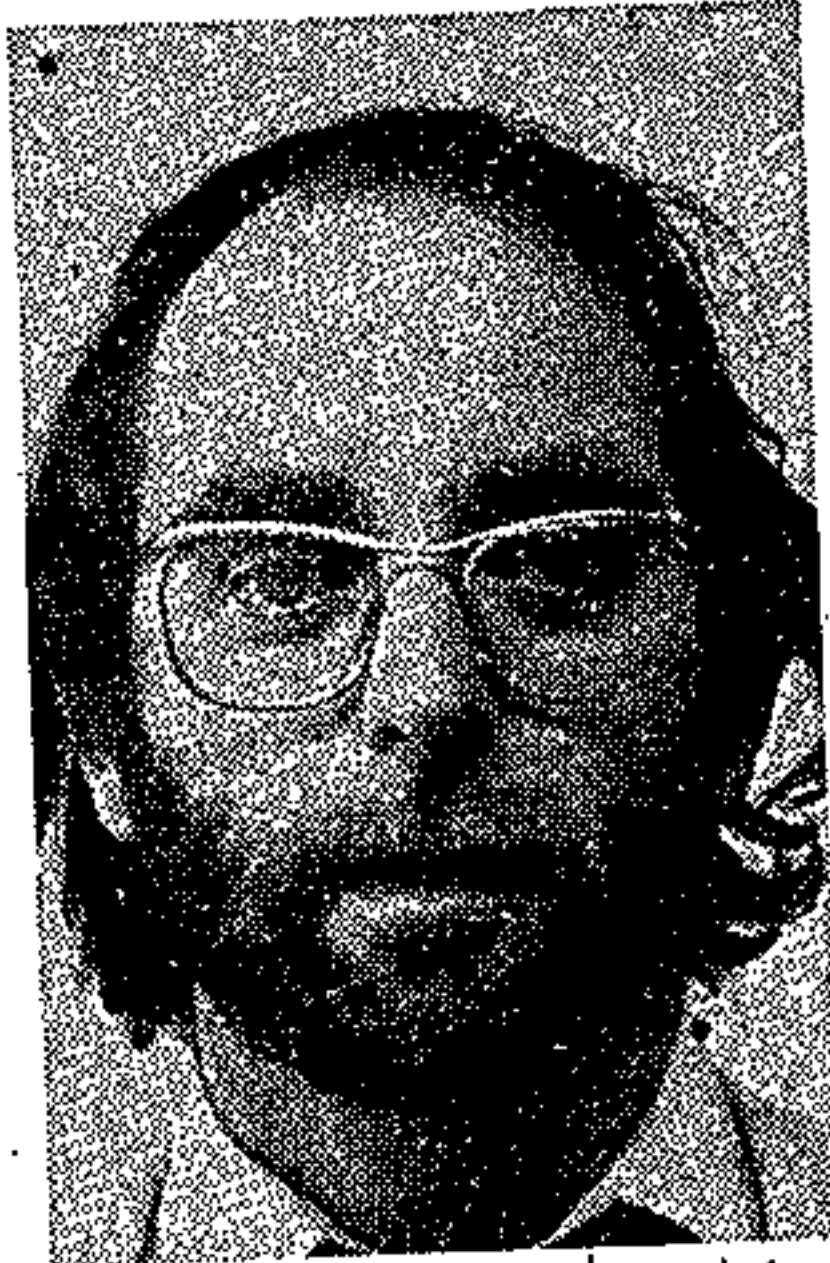
Unfortunately, however, the news item which appeared on page 11 in the early edition of the same date was omitted in later editions, and thus many of your readers and the general public will be unaware of certain material facts. According to that report the Secretary for the Interior, Mr J L S Fourie, had stated that the fact that Mr Herbstein had taken out a British passport had not counted against him as the department appreciated the professional reasons for him having taken out his British passport. He added, however, to quote him: "There are other reasons which I cannot go into".

Vorster's comment

I think it relevant to record:

(1) That at the press conference which the Prime Minister held in Bonn on June 19, on the termination of his talks with Dr Kissinger and which was transmitted on television via satellite, the Prime Minister in answer to a question posed to him held up a copy of the London Sunday Times of that date which contained a 2 000-word article under the name of Denis Herbstein dealing with the unrest in Soweto and other areas. The Prime Minister stated that the United Kingdom press was more objective than many of the South African newspapers in dealing with the unrest, and in fact quoted from the article.

(2) Apparently between that date and the independence celebrations



Mr Denis Herbstein

in the Transkei on October 26 Denis Herbstein did not step out of line. The Department of Information had invited many overseas journalists at its expense to travel to the Republic and thereafter to the Transkei to cover the independence celebrations. Denis Herbstein received an invitation from Mr Vlok of the Department of Information to travel to the Transkei at the expense of the department and to be accommodated there also at its expense. While accepting the invitation, Denis Herbstein insisted that he would only do so on the understanding that he paid all his expenses and in fact a cheque covering these expenses was handed to Mr Vlok.

It would appear, therefore, that up to June 19 there were no grounds against Denis Herbstein and that from that date to the date of the independence celebrations on October 26 there were likewise no reasons for the withdrawal of any privilege which the law afforded him.

Immediately after the celebrations he travelled by train from Umtata to East

London and immediately boarded a plane to Cape Town and arrived at our home on the evening of October 28, where he relaxed until his departure for Johannesburg on the evening of November 8 in order to depart for London on November 9. All these departure arrangements had been made some time prior to the service of the notices on him.

Actually it is rather amusing in retrospect to note that the date on which he was obliged in terms of the notices to depart from the Republic had not been inserted when signed by the officer of the Department of the Interior, but was inserted at our residence after there had been discussions with the members of the Security Branch who served the notices.

It does not appear, therefore, he was in any way *persona non grata*.

Mud-throwing

I state, therefore, that there are no valid reasons which exist for the action taken by the Government against our son, an internationally known and respected journalist. The refusal of the department to furnish reasons is no more than a mud-throwing device and can only have the effect of further damaging that already battered image which South Africa has in the Western world.

My wife Lily and I are very proud of Denis, whose honesty and love of the country of his birth are unsurpassed by anybody.

5-year ban on union

trio

JOHANNESBURG — Three white officials of the Urban Training Project, a service organisation to 10 black trade unions here, have been banned for five years under the Internal Security Act.

They are: Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker, the UTP chairman and a part-time lecturer in the Department of Industrial Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand. He is a former assistant general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

He is also a member of the executive of the newly-formed Institute of Industrial Relations.

Mr Eric Tyacke, secretary to the UTP since its foundation in 1971. He was general secretary of the Engineering and Allied Workers' Union and the Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers' Association for some years. He was a Tucsa official, too, but left in 1969 when the council barred black trade unions.

He was a founder and worker for an organisation known as the Young Christian Workers in the 1950s.

Mrs Jean Tyacke, the UTP administrator. She came to South Africa from the United States in the late 1960s and worked as an organiser for Young Christian Workers.

The Urban Training Project does educational work for black unions, acts as consultants in industrial relations matters and, with the Wits law faculty, runs a legal aid clinic for workers.

Prof John Dugard, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Wits, termed the bannings an absolute disgrace last night.

Certainly the most observers of labour the bannings came as a shock as the Urban Training Project was viewed roundly as a middle of the road group which did not allow any political issues to interfere with its trade union.

Meanwhile, a Tucsa official said yesterday people were afraid to work for trade unions in South Africa today.

"They are afraid of the knock of the Security Police on the door," Mr R. Altman, an executive member of Tucsa, said.

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325
143

6 The Cape Times, W.
17/11/76

3 unionists banned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Three White officials of the Urban Training Project, a service organization to 10 African trade unions in Johannesburg, have been banned for five years under the Internal Security Act.

They are:

• Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker, the UTP chairman and a part-time lecturer in the Department of Industrial Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

• Mr Eric Tyacke, UTP administrator and Mr foundation in 1971.

• Mrs Jean Tyacke, the UTP administrator and Mr Tyacke's wife.

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138/143

Govt ban on fourth unionist

Labour Reporter

A fourth white involved in black trade unionism — Mr Gavin Anderson, organiser of the Johannesburg branch of the black Metal and Allied Workers' Union — has been banned.

News of the latest banning has come from a source close to the union in Johannesburg, but details were not immediately available.

It followed five-year banning orders under the Internal Security Act served yesterday on three leaders of the Urban Training Project (UTP), a Johannesburg worker education body which has helped to launch about half a dozen black unions.

The three are Mr Loet Douwes Dekker, chairman of the UTP, Mr Eric Tyacke, its full time director, and his wife Jean, an administrative assistant.

The 10 black unions whom the UTP served have been regarded as more moderate than some other black unions.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, of the 220 000-strong Trade Union Council of South Africa has "deplored" all the bannings without trial.

South Africa's best-known black labour leader, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, did not know Mr Andersson, but said about the UTP bannings:

"These people played an invaluable role in creating responsible black labour leaders, thus promoting racial harmony.

"This is a serious blow

to moderate and responsible black trade unionism."

The Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurely, described the banned UTP leaders as dedicated anti-communists and devoted Christians, reports our Durban correspondent.

Eight of the 10 black unions associated with the UTP said the UTP bannings were calculated to cripple the unions and silence the voice of black workers.

REALISE

The authorities should realise that elements wanting to use black workers for their own aims were waiting for opportunities such as the banning of people operating within the law.

The UTP is to continue its work in spite of the bannings, and a meeting to reorganise it is to be held soon.

Mrs Sally Douwes Dekker and her husband and Mr Tyacke were to seek legal advice to establish how their other activities would be affected by the ban.

325/303

Ban order on Race Relations woman

Star
18/11/76

Miss Jenny Curtis (26), an archivist at the Institute of Race Relations, was served with a banning order under the Internal Security Act at her office early today.

Miss Curtis — sister of the banned former Nusas president, Mr Neville Curtis, who fled to Australia in 1974 — is the sixth person to be banned in Johannesburg this week.

Serving of the order at

9 am today ended a cat-and-mouse game which began at midnight on Tuesday when police arrived at the home of Mr Jack Curtis, Jenny's father.

Yesterday Wits University arranged for her to write a paper in African government early, so that she could not be served with the order at the exams hall.

But the banning means she will be unable to take honours in African government next year as planned.

Mr Jeff Wolfson, acting director of the institute,

said the order prevented her from continuing her work for Race Relations.

A former Transvaal regional director of Nusas and Wits SRC member, Miss Curtis, was detained for more than two months last year after the arrest of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach.

"No charges were brought against her, then or now," said Mr Wolfson. "The institute expresses its total opposition to the continued arbitrary harassment of a person who is committed to peaceful change in South Africa."

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RDM 18/11/76
Unions, carry on RDM 18/11/76

THE Government sees Black labour as a highly sensitive area, and so its action in banning certain people organising Black trade unions was not entirely unexpected. But this does not make it one whit more acceptable.

We have always opposed the arbitrary executive action of banning because it by-passes the courts, the only device we have to ensure that people are not unfairly acted against by the State.

Those who advise the Minister of Justice to issue a banning order may be motivated by prejudice, stupidity, ignorance, wrong information or wrong assessment of information, and the Minister himself is vulnerable to misjudgment.

In simply organising Black unions, advising and assisting them and educating Black workers in labour matters, the five people who have been banned in the last two days were not breaking any law.

If the Government does not like

what they have been doing it should frame a law specifically defining the kind of activities it objects to, so that those suspected of transgressing them can be tried and be found innocent or guilty in open court.

But there is another aspect to these particular bannings, the danger that they may be interpreted as a sign that anyone who organises Black labour will be a target for banning.

It is vital for the safety of this country that African workers are properly organised so that through responsible collective bargaining procedures they can exercise some leverage to improve their economic lot.

The Government's committee system will not achieve this but properly regulated trade unions can. A number of registered trade unions, recognising the danger of the existing vacuum, have started organising African workers in their industries and on no account should they be deterred from doing so by these bannings.

New blow to black union movement

325/138/142

For
10/11/46

Labour Reporter

Six more people in the black trade union movement were banned today to bring the recent tally to 13, 11 white. Seven are Durban-based.

Neither the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, nor the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, was available today for comment.

From the personalities involved it appears that

- the action is concentrated on Whites involved in the black labour movement;

- it is probably aimed at the more militant black union faction represented by the Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinating Council (TUACC);

- moderate black labour leaders in the Transvaal are likely to be left largely unhindered.

Six orders were served in Durban today and another was served in Johannesburg yesterday on Miss Jenny Curtis, archivist at the Institute of Race Relations and formerly involved in the Industrial Aid Society.

DURBAN LIST

The bannings served in Durban today were on Mr John Copelyn, secretary of TUACC; Mrs Jeannette Murphy, assistant secretary of TUACC until three months ago, who had been banned once before; Mr Mike Murphy, her husband, who was part-time acting secretary of the black Transport and General Workers' Union; Mr Charles Simpkins, former research officer for the Institute for Industrial Education; Mr Chris Albertyn, of the Textile Workers' Union; and Miss Pat Horn, who was involved in black literacy projects.

The Star's London Bureau reports that the British Trades Union Congress is "deeply concerned" at the bannings and will do what it can to help those affected.

The TUC has given about R40 000 this year and last to the Urban Training Project, a black literacy programme in South Africa.

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★ The Cape Times, Thursday, November 18, 1976 17

5 now banned in crackdown on trade unions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In a new Government crackdown on the Black trade unions, five people have been banned in the past 48 hours, and seven trade unionists are being held under security legislation.

local Black trade unions voiced their protests at the latest spate of banings by the State.

about economic and political chaos. The seven trade unionists who have been detained by the security police for periods of up to six months are:

Banning orders of five years have been served on Mr Siphokubekha, 23, and Mr Gavin Andersson, 24, the secretary and organizer of the Johannesburg-based branch of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

The 13-million member International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) warned that if the bans were not lifted immediately, it would within the next week launch a worldwide campaign of support and solidarity for the victims of this latest infringement of human rights by the South African Government.

Mr Pendile Mphete, secretary of the Industrial Aid Society, detained May 10; Miss June Rose Nala, a secretary for the National Union of Textile Workers, May 18; Mr Samson Ndou, a trade unionist from Johannesburg, August 13; Miss Zora Ngudla, secretary of the Western Province Advice Bureau, September 2; Mr Halford Ndzokanya, September 2, and Mr Alpheas Mude, both bureau members, September 2; and Mr Sidney Zotwana, an official of the Black Workers' Union, Rhodes University.

On Tuesday three White officials of the Urban Training Project (UTP), a service organization to eight African unions on the Reef, were banned.

In a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, the International Food and Allied Workers' Association based in Geneva called the banings of the UTP officials "a brutal attack

In a joint statement the unions said if individuals who operate within the South African system of law continue to be banned then surely the authorities must realize they are instrumental in bringing

Yesterday two international trade union federations and

(325)/143/138.

Union ban list grows

JOHANNESBURG — In a new Government crackdown on black trade unions, five people have been banned in the past 48 hours and seven trade unionists are being held under security legislation.

Bannings have been served on Mr Sipho Kubekha, 23, and Mr Gavin Anderson, 24, the secretary and organiser of the Johannesburg-based branch of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

On Tuesday three white officials of the Urban Training Project, a service organisation to eight black unions on the Reef, were banned.

Meanwhile, three Cape Town men, Mr Temba Nolutshunhu of the Institute of Race Relations Mr Conference Fesi and his brother, Mr Kidman Fesi, have been released by police after spending 11 days in detention. — DDC.

DNF 19/11/76
**Bram Fischer
book banned**

CAPE TOWN — From to-
day it will be an offence to
possess the books "Rise of
the South African Reich"
by Brian Bunting;
"Robbert Island" by D.
Zwekonke and "What I
Did Was Right" by
Abram Fischer, according
to a notice to be published
in the Government
Gazette.

Other publications
similarly affected include:
South Africa: The
Imprisoned Society (Allen
Coole), South Africa: The
Peasants' Revolt (Govan
Mbeki), and
Anatomy of Apartheid
(E. S. Sachs). — SAPA.

BANNED



JEANETTE MURPHY

BANNED



MIKE MURPHY

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- 30 2 2 1

8 more

BANNED



JOHN COPELAND

BANNED



PAT HORN

BANNED



CHRIS ALBERTYN

DD 19/11/76

banned

JOHANNESBURG — The Government crackdown on black trade unions continued yesterday with the banning of eight people in Natal — bringing the number of bannings to 13 in the past three days.

The trade unionists served with five-year banning orders yesterday in terms of the Internal Security Act had all been associated with the Natal-based Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinated Council (TUACC) representing five black trade unions with membership of 50 000 to 60 000 workers, or the Institute for Industrial Education (IIE), a service organisation to TUACC unions.

They are:

Mr Alpheus Mthetwa, the general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, which has 8 000 members in branches in Durban, Pietermaritzburg and on the Reef.

Mr John Copeland, secretary of the TUACC and of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union.

Mr Charles Simpkins, a former research officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, who is now a lecturer in economics at the University of Natal.

Mr Chris Albertyn, secretary of the registered Textile Workers' Industrial Union.

Mrs Jeanette Murphy, former secretary of the TUACC, who was previously banned and whose banning order was lifted in May last year.

Mr Mike Murphy, acting secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who worked part-time. He teaches English at Grosvenor High School.

Miss Pat Horn, an education officer for the IIE, involved in literacy projects for black workers.

Mr Mfundise Ndlovu, a Pietermaritzburg organiser for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union.

In Johannesburg, Miss Jeanette Curtis, an archivist at the Institute of Race Relations since 1973, was served with a banning order under the Internal Security Act. She is a past official of the Industrial Aid Society, an organisation providing education, and legal advice to workers.

Last year Miss Curtis was held in solitary confinement for 65 days in terms of the Terrorism Act. No charges were brought against her.

Miss Curtis is a sister of the banned former Nusas president, Mr Neville Curtis.

Earlier this week five people associated with black trade unions were banned for five years under the Internal Security Act. They were: Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker, Mr Eric Tyacke and Mrs Jean Tyacke, all officials of the Urban Training Project — a service organisation to unions in Johannesburg — and Mr Sipho Khubeka and Mr Gavin Andersson, the secretary and an organiser of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union's Transvaal branch.

Last night the Metal and Allied Workers' Union's Transvaal branch issued a statement deploring the bannings of the TUACC and UTP unionists and their own officials.

The union said trade union activities among blacks were not illegal. In banning these officials, the Government had shown it was incapable of bringing them to court and accusing them of illegal activities in terms of the country's laws.

The acting director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr J. G. Wolfson, said the institute strongly condemned the use of banning as a means of punishing a person who had not been accused of any crime.

Meanwhile, the German Embassy in Pretoria has confirmed that a grandson of Mr Clements Kadalie, the pioneer of trade unionism among black workers, is being held by the Security Police.

The grandson, Mr Kwaenzi Kadalie, is a German citizen. — DDC.

Not ulbr 19/11/76 (325/142)



Miss Pat Horn.



Mr. Chris Albertyn.



Mr. Mike Murphy.



Mr. John Copeland.



Mrs. Jeanette Murphy.

State ban on 8 'fear of jobless'

Mercury Reporter

MODERATE trade union officials have been banned because the Government does not want to see the two million unemployed Africans organised, said Mrs. Solveig Piper, head of the Durban Black Sash Advice Bureau, commenting on yesterday's Government order against eight Natal people.

The Security Branch yesterday served five-year banning orders on Natal's top trade union officials, considered the conservative element of the movement.

Fourteen trade unionists — virtually the entire leadership of the African trade union movement in South Africa — have been served with five-year banning orders under the International Security Act during the past week.

"They are destroying the trade union leadership because they do not

want the two million Africans they expect to be unemployed next year to be organised," Mrs. Piper said.

Natal University economist Dr. Gavin Maasdorp said: "There are increasing pressures on South Africa and these will increase, particularly on the international labour front, because of this kind of action."

Names

The eight are: Mr. John Copeland (26) a union organiser, Mr. Alpheus Mtetwa (28) secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, Mr. Mfundise Ndlovu, organiser of the union in Pietermaritzburg, Mr. Mike Murphy (28) an English teacher at Grosvenor Boys' High school who is a part-time union organiser, his wife Jeanette (23) who has not been active in the trade union movement for months, Mr. Chris Albertyn (25) trade union organiser, Charles Simkins (27), lecturer in economics at the University of Natal and Miss Pat Horn (24) a literacy teacher and organiser at the Institute for Industrial Education.

Colonel J. van Niekerk of the Security Branch in Durban confirmed that the eight were banned under Sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The order confines them to the Durban magisterial district, bars them from entering any African, Coloured, or Asiatic area, any factory, any publishing or newspaper office, any educational institution, any court or harbour.

Mr. Albertyn and Miss Horn have to report to a police station every Monday. None of the eight has been placed under house arrest.

Housewife

Mr. John Mowbey, who shares a house in Musgrave Road with Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and Miss Horn, said: "I cannot understand why they banned Jeanette. She's a housewife."

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy who have a two-year-old daughter Sarah have been given special per-

mission to talk to one another.

Mr. Simkins was a research officer with the Institute for Industrial Education until August when he left to teach at the university.

Dr. Maasdorp said: "Mr. Simkins did a very scholarly investigation into unemployment and to the best of my knowledge, he has had nothing to do with the trade union movement since he left the Institute."

Archbishop Denis Hurley has described the bannings as nauseating "but I cannot find a word to describe this latest Government move." Mr. Jock Espie, regional representative of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said:

"Other banning orders were served on other people in Johannesburg yesterday."

Archivist

Miss Jeanette Curtis, sister of the banned former Nusas president Mr. Neville Curtis, was served with an order at the South African Institute of Race Relations where she works as an archivist.

Mr. Gavin Anderson, organiser, and Mr. Sim Kubheka, secretary of the Johannesburg branch of the Metal and Allied Workers Union are also banned under the Internal Security Act.

Earlier this week banning orders were served on three leaders of the U.T. Training Project, a non-representing eight African unions in Johannesburg.

325/135/-

Eight more unionists banned

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government crackdown on Black trade unions continued yesterday with the banning of eight people in Natal — bringing the number of bannings to 18 in the past three days.

The trade unionists served with five-year banning orders yesterday in terms of the Internal Security Act had all been associated with the Natal-based Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinating Council (TUACC) or the Institute for Industrial Education (IIE), a service organization to TUACC unions.

They are: Mr. Alpheus Mthetwa, the general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

Mr. John Copelyn, the secretary to TUACC and to the Textile Workers' Industrial Union.

Mr. Charles Simpkins, a former research officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, who is now a lecturer in economics at the University of Natal.

Mr. Chris Alberty, secretary of the registered Textile Workers' Industrial Union.

Mrs. Jeanette Murphy, former secretary of TUACC, whose previous banning order was lifted in May last year.

Mr. Mike Murphy, acting secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Miss Pat Horn, an education officer involved in literacy projects for Black workers.

Mr. Mfundise Ndlovu, a Maritzburg organizer for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union.

Protests on union bannings

The Star Bureau

BRUSSELS—The banning of 14 trade union officials in South Africa has provoked a protest campaign by trade unions in many parts of the world.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions — biggest grouping of non-communist workers — has expressed "real shock" at the bannings.

Some of the banned people are known personally to leaders of the ICFTU in Brussels.

Mr L Douwes Dekker, for example, was at a conference which urged militant action against South Africa at the ICFTU Brussels headquarters two months ago. He opposed economic sanctions.

AFFILIATED

An ICFTU statement says: "the action against these people shows there is no sincerity on the part of the South African Government.

The anti-apartheid movement is taking a leading role in whipping up strong protests against the banning of the trade unionists, reports the London Bureau of The Star.

The German Embassy in Pretoria confirms that one of its nationals, Mr Antonio Kadalie (23), an engineering student, is being detained under Section six of the Suppression of Communism Act, writes a staff reporter.

He is reported to be the grandson of Mr Clements Kadalie, the black labour leader who claimed to have organised 100 000 black workers in South Africa in the early 1920's.

Mr Kadalie was arrested during the student riots in central Johannesburg on September 23.

① 107
② 325-Banning

FIN. MAIL

19/11/76

Bashing the unions

If ever there was a mixture of lunacy and cruelty it must be Minister of Police James Kruger's decision to ban trade union advisers: Loet Douwes-Dekker, Eric Tyacke and Jean Tyacke. And, if that wasn't bad enough, Kruger has followed up with similar orders on Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) organisers Gavin Andersson and Sipho Khubeka.

Douwes-Dekker and the Tyackes are all employed by the Urban Training Project (UTP) which offers educational services to 10 unregistered African unions on the Reef with a membership in excess of 20 000. Interest in the UTP has been growing rapidly in recent months. All three enjoy some measure of confidence among company management.

MAWU, of which both Andersson and Khubeka are officials, operates on the Reef and in Natal, and is involved in an attempt to secure recognition at Leyland SA.

The unions assisted by UTP say they believe the orders are "calculated to silence the voice of Black workers for ever. If individuals who operate within the SA system of law continue to be banned, surely the authorities must realise that they are instrumental in bringing about economic and political chaos?"

"Where is the change that SA is speaking about? Who is next on the list? Why is the Black worker condemned to perpetual ignorance and intimidation? If SA speaks of a peaceful change why does it use such violent measures as banning orders?"

"One thing we know, however, is that certain employers and White trade unions have welcomed the banning order imposed on these three persons," the unions say.

"Despite the bannings, we will continue to organise and educate every Black worker until he is allowed to exercise his trade union rights like the White and Coloured workers."

Douwes-Dekker is also an executive member of the Institute of Industrial Relations, a body set up recently to offer training in industrial relations and comprising both management and labour representatives. The Institute's director is Sam van Coller, seconded by Anglo American.

Van Coller, speaking in his personal capacity, testifies to the UTP's moderation and constructive contribution to industrial relations. "My personal associa-



Douwes-Dekker at work . . . fulfilling a real need

CURRENT AFFAIRS

tion with Douwes-Dekker goes back some years and I have always found both him and the UTP to be fulfilling a real need by working towards sound industrial relations in a constructive and reasonable way."

The UTP bannings are likely to send a shock wave through trade unions in Western Europe. UTP also enjoys widespread respect and support among churches and governments in Western Europe.

The International Metal Workers Federation (IMF) which represents 13m workers in Western countries, tells the *FM* it will "launch a world-wide campaign of support for the victims of this latest infringement of human rights by the SA government".

"These leading figures in UTP have been closely associated with the free labour movement and enjoy its full confidence," says IMF general secretary Herman Rebhan. "They have not been involved in politics and the bannings demonstrate that the SA government does not support the forces of peaceful change in their country."

The International Union of Food and Allied workers (IUF) has sent a cable to the SA Foundation and to Kruger. The IUF demands that the Foundation "use all its influence to obtain a reversal of the banning order." Foundation Director Peter Sorour tells the *FM*, however, that he has not heard of the bannings — although he has heard of the UTP and has assisted it — and that the Foundation will probably not take any action: "We don't have any power to reverse these decisions."

The telegram to Kruger describes the bannings as "a brutal attack on an organisation which has given, entirely non-

political service to non-registered unions." IUF Secretary Dan Gallin points out that the bannings, "would indicate your government's determination to foreclose even moderate options for the advancement of African workers and harden trade union opposition also in countries where credit is given to your government's assurances of seeking peaceful solutions to racial and social tensions."

And that is precisely the point. The UTP has consistently opposed economic boycotts of SA, arguing that foreign firms could play a valuable role by raising wages and recognising African unions. Despite recent attempts by representatives of registered unions to imply that the UTP supports boycotts, the *FM*'s enquiries reveal that the opposite is the case. All the unionists were involved solely in attempts to give African workers an opportunity to express their demands peacefully and legitimately.

The bannings are a brutal end to the careers of people against whom no charge has been brought. If anything, they represented their members and exercised their belief in industrial democracy too well. Government must immediately lift these bans. It must then get down to the job of listening to African unions and recognising them.

Rhodian banned for five years

20/11/76 DO

GRAHAMSTOWN — A five-year banning order was served on a Rhodes University honours degree student, Mr Jack Lewis, yesterday. He recently gave evidence for the State in the trial of a university lecturer and two others charged with distributing illegal pamphlets in the Grahamstown location.

Mr Lewis is still writing his honours degree examination in African studies. He was served with the banning order at his house at 9.00 am. The order, served in terms of the Internal Security Act, restricts him to the magisterial district of Cape Town, his home town. He has to apply to the Magistrate of Cape Town for permission to remain in Grahamstown until Wednesday to write his examinations.

On Thursday Security Police in Pretoria withdrew the passport of another Rhodes student, Miss Laurentia Vlotman,

who with Mr Lewis testified for the State in the pamphlet trial.

She was to have flown to Gaborone in Botswana to join her boyfriend, Mr Pete Richer, who was mentioned in the pamphlets case as one of the organisers.

Shortly before the pamphlets trial the Department of the Interior refused to renew the temporary residence permit of Mr Richer and he left for Botswana where he was to write his examinations by arrangement with the Botswana University.

Soon after the trial, Rhodes University suspended Miss Vlotman and Mr Lewis from the university for 1977. Both had, however, indicated they did not intend to return to Rhodes and were allowed to complete their examinations.

Security Police in Grahamstown refused to comment yesterday. — DDC

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WEEKEND ARGUS, NOVEMBER 20 1976

Court order restricts Rhodes student

Weekend Argus Reporter
GRAHAMSTOWN. — An order restricting Mr Jack Phillips Lewis, an honours degree student in African studies at Rhodes University, to the magisterial district of Cape Town for five years, was served on him at his home in Grahamstown yesterday. The order was issued in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Lewis, who is at present writing his examinations, gave evidence for the State at the beginning

of the month at the trial of a university lecturer and two others on charges of distributing pamphlets in the location here calling for a work stoppage on October 18.

He was warned as an accomplice and absolved from liability to prosecution at the end of the trial.

It is understood that Mr Lewis will have to apply to the Chief Magistrate in Cape Town for permission to stay in Grahamstown till Wednesday to complete his examinations.

Curtis ban

deplored

STAR
22/11/76
The banning of the South African Institute of Race Relations archivist, Miss Jeanette Curtis, has been strongly deplored by the institute.

Due to the banning order, served on her last week, she will not be able to continue working for the institute. Neither will she be able to continue the studies she was undertaking on a part-time basis.

"The institute condemns in the strongest terms the use of banning as a means of punishing a person who has not been accused of any crime," says a statement released by the institute.

"In 1975 Miss Curtis was held in solitary confinement for 65 days in terms of the Terrorism Act. No charges were brought against her then, as now."

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Labour-ban threat

23/11/76 STAR
Labour Reporter

The 13-million-strong International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) has threatened to take worldwide action next week over the banning of the leaders of the Johannesburg Urban Training Project.

The Geneva correspondent of The Star reports that the threat came in a protest from the IMF yesterday.

It said that Mr Loet Douwes Dekker, Mr Eric Tyacke and his wife Jean enjoyed the full confidence of the free labour movement.

"They have not been involved in politics and none of their activities is related to the internal security of South Africa, which now serves as a pretext for the banning."

said the IMF general secretary, Mr Herman Reban.

By prosecuting whites active in building up black trade unions, the Government demonstrated that it did not support the forces of peaceful change in South Africa.

"This act cannot, but encourage extremists," he said.

"The IMF requests an

immediate lifting of the banning order and full freedom of action must be restored for banned white trade unionists.

"If this request is ignored the IMF will launch a worldwide campaign of support and solidarity next week for the victims of this latest infringement of human rights by the South African Government."

Five-year ban on unionist condemned

CT.
23/11/76

DR FRANCIS WILSON, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, has come out strongly against the "unreasonable" banning of Mr Charles Simpkins, one of six Durban trade union leaders served with banning orders on Thursday.

Mr Simpkins, banned for five years, was a brilliant scholar and recognized as a top labour and economics research worker.

In a statement yesterday Dr Wilson said: "The banning of Mr Simpkins happens with no reason being given and cuts him down at the beginning of what would probably have been the five most creative years of his life.

"I wish to challenge those responsible for his banning to produce one tiny shred of evidence that would be accepted in a South African court of law which would justify his summary condemnation.

"This banning is foolish because it is common cause that one of the most serious and worrying problems facing South Africa at the present moment is the rapidly rising unemployment. Charles Simpkins has done more than anyone to help us understand what is happening. By banning him the authorities are removing one of the key people in helping society to understand the economic forces working in it."

"Furthermore, the banning of Charles Simpkins constitutes a direct attack on all universities in South Africa, for one of the main functions of social scientists in all universities is to examine the facts of the society in which they live with a view to making recommendations for the solution of the problems.

"In cutting down Mr Simpkins, not only does the society destroy an invaluable research worker, but it inhibits all others from asking the same awkward questions which must be faced if we are to move forward into a future rationally and not blindly."

Eight in Peninsula receive banning orders

23/11/76
Argus

BANNING orders in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act were served on eight people in the Peninsula early today, it was confirmed in Cape Town today.

The five-year banning orders, signed by the Minister of Justice, of Police and of Prisons, Mr J. T. Kruger, were served by members of the Cape Town Security Police from 6.30 am.

The following were banned in terms of Act No 44 of 1950: Miss Debbie Budlender, Miss Mary Simons, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Willie Hofmeyer, Miss Judy Favish, Mr Elijah Loza, Mr Graeme Bloch and Miss Wilma van Blerk.

HONOURS STUDENT

Miss Debbie Budlender is an honours student in economics, a part-time worker for the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau and a former member of the UCT Students' Representative Council.

Miss Mary Simons is a lecturer in Comparative African Government and Law, Miss Tanya Simons is a UCT librarian, Mr Willie Hofmeyer a member of the UCT Wages Commission and Miss Judy Favish a literacy trainer and part-time member of the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau.

Mr Bloch is an SRC member and former editor of Varsity, the UCT campus newspaper.

Mr Elijah Loza is of Guguletu. Miss van Blerk is attached to the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

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325/142

Five-year ban on unionist condemned

CT.
23/11/76

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"I wish to challenge those responsible for his banning to produce one tiny shred of evidence that would be accepted in a South African court of law which would justify his summary condemnation.

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"Furthermore, the banning of Charles Simpkins constitutes a direct attack on all universities in South Africa, for one of the main functions of social scientists in all universities is to examine the facts of the society in which they live with a view to making recommendations for the solution of the problems.

"In cutting down Mr Simpkins, not only does the society destroy an invaluable research worker, but it inhibits all others from asking the same awkward questions which must be faced if we are to move forward into a future rationally and not blindly."

Ban orders on City 8

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN security police have served at least eight five-year banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act on university students, lecturers and trade union workers.

In terms of the orders they are prohibited from attending any gatherings or from being within certain defined areas or are confined to certain magisterial districts.

The majority of people banned are connected with the University of Cape Town.

Act No. 44

The following were banned in terms of Act No. 44 of 1950, Section 9 (1a) and 10 (1a):

Miss Debbie Budlender, Miss Mary Simons, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Willie Hofmeyer, Miss Judy Favish, Mr Graeme Bloch, Miss Wilma van Blerk and Mr Elijah Loza.

The banning orders were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

Miss Debbie Budlender is an honours student in economics and a former member of the UCT Students' Representative Council.

Miss Mary Simons is a lecturer in Comparative African Government and Law attached to the Department of Anthropology at UCT.

Her sister

Her sister, Miss Tanya Simons, is a librarian at the university.

Mr Willie Hofmeyer is a third year BA student and a member of the UCT Wages Commission.

Miss Judy Favish is a literacy trainer and is active in the Wages Commission.

Mr Graeme Bloch is a

third year BA student and a former editor of Varsity, the UCT campus newspaper.

Mr Elijah Loza, who has been detained three times, is a former trade union official.

Miss Wilma van Blerk is attached to the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Professor David Welsh of UCT said in a statement last night that "the current wave of restriction orders is a desperate effort by the Government to seek a scapegoat for the unrest of the past few months."

Earlier, the UCT SRC issued a statement condemning the bannings.

Professor Monica Wilson, former head of the Department of Social Anthropology at UCT, said that Miss Simons "was a superb teacher and the students are the losers".

The Simons sisters are allowed in terms of their banning order to communicate with each other and with their parents.

wednesday,
November 24, 1976

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leper colony



Two of those banned yesterday — Mary Simons (above) and Graeme Bloch.



Now eight banned in Cape

JOHANNESBURG — In a new spate of bannings yesterday, eight people were served with five-year banning orders in terms of the Internal Security Act — four of them members of the Students' Wages Commission at the University of Cape Town.

In the past week a total of 22 people have been banned. Most have been directly involved in trade union work for blacks or in research on black labour.

Yesterday's bannings were all in the Cape Town area, while last week six people were banned in Johannesburg and eight in Durban.

Police are said to be searching for five more UCT students.

Those banned yesterday were:

Mr Graeme Bloch, who has just completed a degree in economics. A member of the university's SRC for the past two years, he was president of the newly-formed student political group, Students for Social Democracy. He is a former editor of the student newspaper, Varsity.

Miss Debby Badleeder, an economic honours student and past SRC vice-president and a member of the Wages Commission.

Mr Willie Hofmeyr, just completed his degree in economics and an executive member of the Wages Commission.

Miss Judy Favish, a literacy worker for the Western Province Advice Bureau, a service organisation to black workers.

Mr Elijah Loza, a trade unionist during the 1950s and 1960s who was held for two periods of 90-day detention in 1963.

Miss Wilma van Blerk, attached to the Food and Canning Workers' Union in the Western Cape.

Miss Mary Simons, a lecturer at UCT in Comparative African Government and Law, said to have no connection with the Wages Commission.

Miss Tanya Simons, her sister, a librarian in the UCT library said to have a slight connection with the Wages Commission.

Both are daughters of Prof Jack Simons. Prof Simons is the former head of the Department of Comparative African Government and Law at UCT. He was banned and listed as a communist and forced to leave his teaching post by the State after 28 years. His wife is a former trade union leader, now a leading official of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. They live in Lusaka.

The Wages Commission has for a number of years been involved in research work on labour conditions in various industries.

The Progref MP for Houghton, Mrs Suzman, said last night she was appalled by the widespread banning of young people "concerning themselves with the improvement in the wages and conditions of blacks."

"What the Government hopes to achieve by these savage bannings I don't know. I do know it will increase the bitterness among black people."

"A far more sensible course of action would be to allow Africans normal collective bargaining

rights such as are enjoyed by whites, Coloureds and Indian workers," she said.

The SRC president at UCT, Mr F. Hayson, said the young people banned were all academically gifted.

"They were all concerned with conditions existing in South Africa — conditions which are at the very heart of the unrest. They are not guilty of any infringement of the law," he said. — DDC.

Bannings stifle society, says Luyt

Staff Reporter

BANNING orders stifled the healthy questioning and creative thinking which South African society desperately needed, Sir Richard Luyt, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the banning of eight people in the Peninsula, including three students and two staff members of the university.

Sir Richard said that in the absence of legal rights to protect against arbitrary restriction, people would tend to be over-cautious of criticizing the status quo or of making proposals for change.

"Thus stands the executive supreme over the lives of individuals, giving no reasons for banning orders and with none ascertainable. Serious and tragic though this is for the banned individual, is it not even more serious and tragic that so many South Africans now accept bannings almost without demur as part of our way of life? May UCT at least never do so."

No more bans

A senior Security Police officer in Cape Town said yesterday there were no further bannings yesterday.

The executive committee of the UCT Wages Commission protested in a statement yesterday against the banning of two of its members.

They were Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Miss Debbie Budlender. The statement said the banning was "a repressive attack on both the Wages Commission and the labour movement in general".

Another banning, 3 held in Cape

CT 26/11/71

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Staff Reporter

SECURITY POLICE in the Cape yesterday detained three people and confirmed that one more person had been banned. This brings to nine the number of people banned under the Suppression of Communism Act this week.

Three people were detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. They are:

- Mr Cedric Mayson, 49, the editor of the Christian Institute mouthpiece, *Pro Veritate*.

- Mr Bruce Campbell Smith, 27, a final-year art student at Michaelis School of Art. He is from Durban.

- Mrs Jean Naidoo, 38, a Cape Town mother of six and a drama teacher.

The man whose banning was confirmed yesterday is

Mr Jeremy Baskin, a third-year BA student at the University of Cape Town. He has been banned for five years under Section 9 (1a) and 10 (1a) of the Suppression of Communism Act, No. 44 of 1950.

And in Johannesburg yesterday, two women were detained and hundreds of documents confiscated during an eight-hour security police raid on Diakonia House, a Johannesburg building housing at least 10 religious and welfare organizations including the Christian Institute and the South African Council of Churches.

Meanwhile two members of the SACC were picked up by Security Police at their Soweto homes. The husband of one of them was also detained.

Confirmed

Last night, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, said he could only confirm the arrest of one, Miss Myrtle Wyngaard, mother of a five-year-old son, and administrative secretary of the Christian Academy.

She was taken away by police yesterday afternoon from her office in Diakonia House.

General Geldenhuys said he could not comment on the other detentions.

But colleagues and relatives said the others detained yesterday were:

Mr Barney Ngakane, director of the SACC's university bursary fund, who was arrested at his Orlando (Soweto) home; Mrs Bernadette Mosala, a SACC administrative officer, also picked up at her Soweto home and her husband, Leonard, who works for IBM.

A Mrs Brown, of the Ecumenical Literature

Distribution fund, was also taken away from her offices on the first floor, according to an SACC spokesman.

The eight-hour raid on Diakonia House involved about 40 security policemen who effectively sealed off the buildings, even questioning and searching visitors.

According to workers there, a thorough search and inspection of thousands of documents was carried out and hundreds of documents confiscated.

Guardian

Mrs Naidoo was arrested within 18 hours of giving evidence at the Cillie Commission, on Wednesday.

But last night, Mr Justice Cillie, chairman of the one-man commission, said that the evidence she gave in camera could have no connection with her detention.

Mr Justice Cillie said: "Nothing that she said to me at any stage has been transmitted to any other person, nor could it have been grounds for her detention."

Mrs Naidoo is the guardian of Miriam Gaffoor who testified to the Cillie Commission on Wednesday.

Miss Gaffoor said yesterday that Mr Smith and Mrs Naidoo recently went to Johannesburg together. She said Mrs Naidoo was representing Cape Town students in an attempt to organize a "national day of mourning and solidarity".

Mr Smith was arrested at his home in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Mr Mayson, a former Methodist minister and general secretary of the Christian citizenship department of the Methodist Church, is married with six children.

Mr Baskin is the outgoing chairman of the University of Cape Town Wages Commission.

UNION FIGHTS BANS

Mercury Reporter
THE METAL and Allied Workers' Union has resolved to carry on recruiting members and organising workers in spite of the recent bannings which have effectively destroyed its leadership, said a statement issued by the branch executive committee in Durban yesterday.

The union represents over 5 000 workers in the Pietermaritzburg-Durban area.

26/11/76
A spokesman for the union said the elimination of officials would not cause the unions to collapse, something which the Government hoped the bannings would do.

Organisers will be elected next year but in the meantime organisers from other unions are managing its affairs.

(4) 139

(2) 197

(3) 325 - Banning

BLACK UNIONS *FIN. MAIL* What now? *26/11/76*

Fear and uncertainty about the future are uppermost in the minds of independent African trade unions. After the two-dozen bannings in the last week and a half, all are determined to carry on and are seeking ways of filling the gaps.

Durban unionists' anxieties have deepened by the suspicion that since the bannings, management at the Frametex factory at Jacobs, near Durban, has begun dismissing union members.

The *FM* learns that a Frametex worker was called in to see top management last Friday and told that since he was a prominent member of the unregistered Textile Workers' Union, he was being dismissed. He is filing a complaint

with the Department of Labour and signed a sworn statement alleging victimisation.

Frame Group's Selwyn Lurie, however, says no such dismissal has taken place. "We employ approximately 3 500 workers at Frametex Mill and we do not know who are trade union members. Certainly no one is dismissed because they are trade union members."

The Durban unions have not yet replaced banned office-holders and will not do so for some time. "We have been decentralising decision-making within the unions ... and the bannings have accelerated that process," said one unionist.

At Johannesburg's Merlen House, home of many of the unions assisted by the Urban Training project, the priority is to fill positions occupied by those banned. The unions have thus had little time to reassess their position and their relationship with employers.

Nor are they yet sure what effect the bannings will have on their members. "Those who have come in to our offices have expressed a determination to continue the union's work," says the general secretary of one union.

They also point out that some of the unions have developed to the stage where they need not rely on the UTP's assistance — except for educational facilities for their members.

The dominant feeling among the unions is the fear that, if moderates are banned, what long-term security can they enjoy? While advances are being made in relationships with employers, the threat of government action hardly makes for stable trade unionism.

All the unions are confident that they have sufficient grass roots support to

carry on — despite an increasing feeling on the part of young Africans that trade unionism is too moderate a vehicle for their aspirations. All are aware, however, of the toll the bannings have taken — not only in terms of a drain on trained personnel, but also in terms of the climate they have created.

325 Banning

FIN MAIL
THE BANNINGS 26/11/76
"Serious and tragic"

The banning of eight people in Cape Town this week follows the same pattern as orders served on others in Johannesburg and Durban last week.

"The bannings," says Johann Maree, chairman of trustees of the WP Workers Advice Bureau (WAB), "are an attempt to remove one of the last channels of peaceful organisation available to African workers. If the government succeeds in destroying incipient African unions, as it did in the 1950s and 1960s, the frustrations of African workers could reach breaking point."

Six of the eight people banned — Judy Favish, Debbie Budlender, Willie Hofmeyr, Graham Bloch, Wilma van Blerk and Elijah Loza — were directly or indirectly involved in the organisation of, or research into, African labour affairs, as members of UCT's Wages Commission, WAB, or the African Food and Canning Workers Union.

The real danger of the bannings, says Maree, is that they could destroy African workers' faith in "legal and peaceful trade unions and might lead them to look for alternative and possibly violent solutions. Ironically, government itself

appears to be provoking Africans into desperate actions."

Both the Wages Commission and, in particular, WAB are designed to equip African workers with an understanding of the labour laws. The Wages Commission has conducted invaluable research into African wages and employment conditions which has achieved encouraging results at Wage Board hearings in the Western Cape.

WAB seeks to get maximum benefit for African workers under the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Act by organising workers into factory committees and encouraging them to register as works committees. In terms of the Act this achieves management recognition of, and a legally recognised channel for, direct negotiation with employers. Registration may also provide some protection against victimisation for committee workers.

Dudley Horner, a research fellow at UCT, argues that WAB is of crucial importance to African workers in the Western Cape. Not only do they have to contend with severe restrictions on residential rights, but job insecurity is heightened by government's decree that the region is a "Coloured labour preference area".

This has had the effect of increasing inter-industry mobility of African workers and has prevented them from acquiring more than a few basic skills — a fact which places them at a serious disadvantage in bargaining.

Horner adds that WAB's efforts to help Africans overcome this disadvantage "has received criticism from many quarters" (WAB has about 5 000 members organised in about 50 works

committees).

This is not the first time action has been taken against WAB. In September five members were detained by the Security Police. One, Luke (Storey) Mazwembe, died two hours later. Police claimed he hanged himself, but WAB's trustees were not satisfied and demanded a full inquiry. Two of the remaining four detainees have since been released.

Sir Richard Luyt, Principal of UCT, said this week the most "serious and tragic" thing about the bannings was that "so many South Africans now accept bannings almost without demur as part of our way of life. As we grow ever more accustomed to bannings, only the more sensitive members of society may pause to think what banning does to those directly affected."

(139)
(2) 325 - Banning .

BANNINGS

FIN. MAIL
3/12/76

Fear and suspicion

Government's onslaught on Black trade unions is taking a heavy toll. Unionists are finding that members are afraid of attending meetings because they fear they, too, will be victims of government action.

The climate of fear has prompted nine of the African unions on the Reef to issue a statement this week reminding employers and African workers that, while African trade unions are not registered by law, they are not illegal.

The unions say that, as a result of the bannings, many of their members now believe that African unions have been barred from continuing. "We tried to hold our AGM last week, but few workers turned up," says Agnes Molefe, general secretary of the 1 000-member Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers' Association. "We have heard that our members fear that if they attend meetings they too will be picked up by the police."

The unions are appealing to members who fear that their union is no longer legal to contact their officials and clear

up the misunderstanding. Nevertheless, all are worried that government's onslaught has created a climate in which legitimate union activity is severely hampered.

Some union general secretaries fear personal victimisation if pamphlets are circulated at factories calling on workers to join the union, or visit workplaces to keep members informed of union affairs. Most fear that the attack on the unions is far from over.

"Why can't the government leave us alone to carry on activities which contravene no law," one African unionist asked the *FM*.

Nevertheless, the unions are pressing ahead in their efforts to inform members of their rights, and to clear up the climate of fear and suspicion which bedevils the movement at present.

Plan for

PP-27/11/76.
boycott

BRUSSELS — One of the world's most powerful labour organisations, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, yesterday called on all its affiliates and other movements to join in an international action next January to protest against the South African Government's crack-down on trade unionists.

The executive board of the confederation has set January 17, 1977, for the start of a week of world-wide protest which includes a request to African nations to bar their air space to all flights to South Africa.

It is also asking member organisations to boycott loading of not only South African aircraft and ships, but also of goods coming from or destined for South Africa.

It also wants members to refuse to handle telecommunications or mail to South Africa during this week.

Mr O. Kersten, the general secretary, said the latest action by Pretoria against trade unionists appeared to be based on the belief that the trade unions were behind the recent unrest in the black townships. SAPA-AP

325

Hirsch calls for protest on bannings

CT-
27/1/76

Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Reform Party MPC for Sea Point, Mr Herbert Hirsch, has appealed to all "moderate South Africans" to speak out against the latest spate of bannings in the Peninsula and elsewhere.

In a statement he said he hoped that South Africans were not yet "so numbed by 28 years of Nationalist rule" not to cry out once again. "Lift the bans — and charge or release."

"One could conclude only that the victims were unlikely to be found guilty of an offence, even under the country's very restrictive laws. Otherwise they would presumably have been charged in a court of law as in a civilized country."

Mr Hirsch said that it would seem, tragically, that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had no intention of deviating from his policy of "government by coercion and intimidation."

The most recent bannings, simultaneous with Mr Vorster's "kragdadige" defence of Dr Andries Treurnicht, were symptomatic of a Government which was so unsure of itself that it sought

to silence political opponents by any means at its disposal.

"I appeal to all moderate South Africans of all races and political persuasions to stand up and be counted for the sake of democracy," Mr Hirsch said. "I plead with them — do not be silent and do not give in to the Government's intimidation if you care for the future of your children and grandchildren."

Motion on banned man

PORT ELIZABETH. - A motion proposing that the Anglican Synod send greetings to Mr Sabuzo N' Twasa, who has been banned and house arrested, was accepted into the Synod's agenda at the weekend.

Proposed by Rev J. G. Moslane of Johannesburg, the motion read "That this Synod sends its greetings to Sabuzo N' Twasa, deacon in the Diocese of Kimberley and Kuruman, banned and house arrested... we assure him of our prayers and support."

Members of the Synod took part in a 24-hour prayer vigil, praying for "peace and justice in our land and for those in detention and their loved ones" at the weekend.

325



Mr Abraham

CT - 30/11/76

Two men banned

Staff Reporter

THE SON of a senior naval officer was yesterday banned and placed under house arrest in Cape Town.

Mr Eric Abraham, 22, is one of two men who were served with banning orders.

The other man is Mr Gideon D Cohen, also 22, who was served with a five-year banning order.

Mr Abraham is the son of Commander G Abraham, who is based at Simonstown. He graduated this year from the University of Cape Town with a BA degree.

Mr Cohen is a former Rhodes graduate.

argus 4/12/76
**Banned man
unconscious**

Weekend Argus Reporter
MR ERIC ABRAHAM, 22,
the Cape Town photo-
journalist who was banned
and placed under house ar-
rest earlier this week, was
rushed to Groote Schuur
Hospital last night after
being found unconscious at
his home.

A friend, Miss Antonia
von Stierhelm, found Mr.
Abraham in his house in
John Street, Mowbray
about midnight and noti-
fied the police. An ambu-
lance was called and Mr.
Abraham was taken to
Groote Schuur Hospital.

A friend of Mr. Abra-
ham's, said today Mr.
Abraham had taken pills
for a stomach complaint
from which he suffered
and had then taken a
tranquilliser.

4/12/76
**Banned
Star
man's
pill
overdose**

(325) Bannings

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Eric Abraham (22), banned and placed under house arrest earlier this week, was rushed to Groote Schuur Hospital last night after taking an overdose of pills.

Mr Abraham was found unconscious in his house at John Street, Mowbray, last night.

A Miss Antonia von Stjernhaim found Mr Abraham in his house and notified the police, who called an ambulance.

Mr Jim Cochrane, a friend of Mr Abraham, said today Mr Abraham suffered from ulcers and had taken pills to stop their bleeding. He had also taken tranquillizers and sleeping pills, Mr Cochrane said.

JOURNALISTS

A hospital spokesman said Mr Abraham's condition was good and that he was "on his way home."

The Star's New York Bureau reports that the United Nations commissioner for Namibia (South West Africa), Mr Sean MacBride, has asked Amnesty International to probe the banning of Mr Abraham, who is Mr MacBride's personal friend.

Mr MacBride said he had also protested to Amnesty International about official action against other journalists in South Africa and that the matter was being actively pursued.

Nusas 5: lift ban on others now — Suzman

S.G.P.
5/12/76

Express Reporter

HAD THE "Nusas five" been convicted on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act this week, it could have had serious repercussions, affecting

"many of the people outspokenly against Government policy", says Mrs Helen Suzman, Profer MP for Houghton.

The five, all former Nusas leaders, were acquitted on a main count and three alternatives under the Suppres-

sion of Communism Act and the Unlawful organisations Act.

Mr G Steyn found the State had not proved the men had furthered a scheme aimed at making social, political and economic change by the promotion of disorder, or unlawful acts, or by the en-

couragement of feelings of hostility between Black and White.

There had also been no evidence that the accused had the African National Congress or the Communist Party in mind when working for a change in the country. Mrs Suzman said: "It is

significant that the only Nusas people charged in a court of law have all been acquitted.

"This, surely, is indicative of the innocence of all those banned as a result of the Schlebusch Commission's investigations without ever having had the benefit of being charged in an open court of law with the opportunity of defending themselves with expert legal advice.

"The least the Government can do is to immediately unban all those Nusas people at whom it has been pointing the finger of guilt for all these years.

"The 'cancer' which the Prime Minister said was Nusas has turned out to be benign."

African National Congress, both banned.

Most of the allegations involved the organisation of a campaign for the release of prisoners including Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela and other members or active supporters of the SACP and the ANC, who are serving or have served sentences in South African prisons.

Plans for the campaign were allegedly made at a student seminar held at Elgin Apple Farm hostel at Grabouw in December, 1973, when papers were presented.

A Johannesburg advocate with long experience of political trials said: "If this case had stuck, people calling for fundamental changes in South Africa would have run the risk of prosecution."

And one of the defence lawyers in the case said: "It is significant that the major police informers were discredited, in spite of one of them having held high office in an SRC.

"In the case of Professor Murray, the State's star witness on communism most of his evidence was found to be irrelevant."

One of the freed men, Mr De Beer said: "We were not doing or saying anything that a number of people have not said and done in South Africa for years — particularly in student and Christian circles."

Mr Glen Moss, 23, president of Wits SRC in 1973-74, Mr Charles David Nupen, 25, Nusas president in 1973-74, Mr Edward Charles Webster, 33, former Nusas national executive member, Mr Paul Cedric de Beer, 23, former Nusas seminar officer, and Mr Karel Simon Tip, 30, Nusas president in 1974-75, were arrested on December 1 last year.

The indictment detailed 10 acts they allegedly committed between October 1973 and August 1974.

They were accused of associating with and conspiring to promote the policies of the South African Communist Party.

325

5/12/76 ST
**Pretorius ban
order lifted**
The banning order on Mr
Pretorius, a former
president of Nusas — he
was one of the eight Nusas
members banned in 1973
after the Schilebusch Com-
mission report — has been
lifted.

325

5/12/76

Banned man is ill after tablets

Sunday Times Reporter
CAPE TOWN: journalist Mr
Erik Abraham, 22, who was
banned and placed under
house arrest on Monday,
was taken to Groote Schuur
Hospital yesterday after
collapsing at his home.

A friend said he had
apparently taken a mixture
of tranquillisers and
tablets for an ulcer
ailment.

Before he collapsed, he
asked for an ambulance to
be sent.

The security police were
also informed.

The matron of Groote
Schuur said Mr Abraham
was admitted under police
guard, about 1 am and dis-
charged at about 10 am.

Security police took him
back to his flat, which he
is not allowed to leave
between 6 pm and 6 am on
weekdays, and between 6
pm on Friday and 6 am on
Monday.

The friend told me that
Mr Abraham was being
harassed. On Friday about
R50 worth of liquor which
he had not ordered was de-
livered to his flat while
security police were there.

The friend told me that
Mr Abraham intended go-
ing on a 30-day hunger
strike from Tuesday if the
Government does not give
him an exit permit to go to
Britain.

328

Bannings

UNIONS HIT BACK AT KRUGER BAN

Ref:

Political Reporter

Code

THREE trade union bodies have rejected a statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, that recent bannings of trade unionists were unconnected with their trade union activities.

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In a joint statement issued last night, the Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinating Council (TUACC), the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) and the Industrial Aid Society (IAS), labelled the Minister's statement "a smoke screen" and claimed that he was trying to split the trade union movement.

The statement pointed out that many of the banned people were directly employed by the trade unions and were not "incidentally" connected with them as the Minister had claimed.

Referring to Mr. Kruger's statement that the majority of the 27 were not factory workers or trade unionists and were involved with organisations financed and directed from beyond South Africa's borders, the trade unionists claimed that the policies of all the organisations were controlled by the trade unions.

The trade unions obtained aid from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Geneva - the largest confederation of non-communist trade unions in the West.

Additional Acceptance

application for admission to the University of Cape Town for the above degree.

based to make you a firm offer of a place in the provided you qualify under one of the two admission ow.

ULANTS:

ation exemption which must include

er the Higher Grade or the Standard Grade in at the following subjects:

English, Mathematics, Biology, Physical Science, es, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, ortuguese, Spanish, Hindi, History, Geography, ical Studies, Economics, Art**.

Higher Grade, or with at least 50% on the Standard her Mathematics, or a language other than the ruages, or a pass with at least 50% on the Higher of the official languages.

II A- and M- LEVEL CANDIDATES:

- i) Full Matriculation exemption which must include
- ii) at least a pass in three academic subjects at M-level, or a pass in two academic subjects at A-level.

However, if you do not satisfy one of the above Admission Standards in your examinations, on receipt of your results you should still immediately submit them to the Registrar, so that you may be given the opportunity of applying to an alternative course of study.

Note:/.....

325 Lfa

Pretorius ban lifted

JOHANNESBURG — Paul Pretorius, a former Nusas president, will be out of cold storage in a couple of days.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, phoned the former student leader's father personally to say he can expect the ban on his son to be lifted soon on compassionate grounds.

Of the original eight banned in February 1973 in the wake of the interim report of the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry into Nusas, only two have not fled or been released from their banning orders. Four have left

South Africa illegally and Mr. Clive Keegan and now Mr. Pretorius are no longer to be restricted.

The Pretorius family wanted Paul to move from Cape Town to Durban to be near his sick father, Mr. S. T. Pretorius, an attorney. Paul wrote to the minister and last week his father phoned Mr. Kruger's secretary.

The following day the minister phoned Mr. Pretorius senior to tell him he had decided to lift the banning on compassionate grounds. No political conditions were mentioned. — DDC.

325 bar

Banning system seen as victimization

Cape Times
7/12/76

From Dr J P DUMINY,
former Principal of the
University of Cape Town:

THE University of Cape Town has once again suffered the mortification of seeing the names of some of its members appearing in the lists of persons recently banned by the Minister of Justice.

Throughout the story of bannings at the university the stand of the council with regard to them has been consistently forthright and unequivocal. This stand was based on an interpretation of the rule of law as enunciated by it at the time of the Fourth of July raids in 1964 (and steadfastly maintained by it since then) to the effect that in a civilized country there should not be any punishment without a fair trial in a court of law. The validity of this interpretation has, however, been called into question and so, when legal luminaries of the highest order proceed to differ, the layman cannot be blamed if he finds himself confused and the conceits of his common sense confounded.

Birthright

As an ordinary citizen I believed that in common with my fellow South Africans I enjoyed a birthright which entitled me (among other things) to the enjoyment of happiness; the earning of a living; the security of a home; freedom of thought, expression and action; and respect for my person, my possessions and my point of view. Furthermore, I believed that to be compelled to surrender any one of these would be a privation of a very serious

kind, not to be imposed as punishment except for a serious misdemeanour. And I also believed that if any portion of my birthright was threatened I would be able to rely upon the law to come to my assistance.

At the same time, it was clear to me that, if I abused the freedoms I believed I had, or sought by unfair means to exercise the rights with which I believed I was born, that very same law would call me to account and I would be punished in accordance with it, but not before I had been brought to court and given an opportunity to defend myself before the only tribunal in the land that could pronounce me guilty or innocent. And if it found me guilty I could still appeal to a higher court against such a finding.

Such has been my concept of the rule of law, and to me something must be woefully amiss with the structure of our society if its members can be punished — very severely punished — without being allowed to be heard in their own defence in the highest courts of the land. The system of banning which continues to be invoked leads to great resentment and uneasiness of mind, a feeling of helplessness and frustration that cannot but engender doubt, apprehension and ill will, not only in the minds of the banned. It has come to be regarded as vengeful victimization and intimidation; an instrument of suppression to stifle unwelcome criticism; a weapon founded on fear and desperation to counter suspected designs on the

welfare of the State.

Two reasons have been advanced by the authorities for resorting to the practice of banning. They may have others, but these two are that if the banned were to be brought to court the proceedings would reveal secret information which could be of advantage to other persons suspected of being engaged in subversive activities; and, secondly, to save the banned from themselves — in other words, to prevent them from committing really serious acts of sabotage, treason or subversion for which their punishment would be a lot more severe.

Himself to blame

Taking the second reason first: it invites the comment that an intent to commit a crime (if it can be established), particularly if it is an intent to undermine the State, is an offence which should be brought to court and punished forthwith. In any case, if the offender be not banned and were to go ahead with the carrying-out of his nefarious plans, he would doubly deserve the severer punishment it would incur; and he would have no one but himself to blame for his predicament — certainly not the State for not having given him a timely warning by way of a banning.

As to the first reason, it is only fair and just that the law should take its course without delay and without fear or favour. It is wrong to deprive an individual of his freedom for months or years at a time without proven cause openly established; and to do so out of fear that the normal processes of the court would result in an undesirable advantage to some other individual (known or unknown) who might be contemplating designs against the State is to my layman's mind fallacious, unfair and unacceptable.

325 ban
309

Ban on ex-Nusas man to be lifted

Cape Times 7/12/76 Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The father of Paul Pretorius, a former president of the National Union of South African Students, has received a telephone call from the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to say that he can expect the ban on his son to be lifted soon on compassionate grounds.

Of the original Nusas eight banned in February 1973 in the wake of the interim report of the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry into Nusas, only two have not fled or been released from their banning orders. Four have left South Africa illegally and Mr Clive Keegan, and now Mr Pretorius, are no longer to be restricted.

The Pretorius family wanted Paul to move from Cape Town to Durban to be near his sick father, Mr S T Pretorius, an attorney. Paul wrote to the Minister and last week his father phoned Mr Kruger's secretary.

The following day the Minister phoned Mr Pretorius senior to tell him he had decided to lift the banning on compassionate grounds. No political conditions were mentioned.

Mr Pretorius said yesterday that he sincerely appreciated the Minister's personal call to inform him of the decision before it became official. He was pleased that his son would be back with him before Christmas.

Paul, who is now 27, has written his final exams for a law degree and intends to practice at the bar in Durban.

325 ban

RDM 10/12/76 Banned newsman hires bodyguard

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A banned Cape Town journalist has hired a bodyguard after several threatening phone calls and incidents of harassment.

Mr Eric Abraham, 22, is a University of Cape Town graduate and founder of the South African News Agency. He was banned and placed under house arrest on November 29.

He has complained to police of many incidents of harassment and has hired a security guard to protect him and his property.

The incidents include deliveries to his home of goods he had not ordered, including a delivery of flowers with a card congratulating him on his eighth day of house arrest. One day a hearse arrived at his home to collect his body. He has also had threatening telephone calls.

Mr Abraham started a hunger strike at midnight on Tuesday in protest at the Government's failure to give him an exit permit.

Mr Abraham had apparently sent a telegram to Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, telling him his life had been threatened and asking him to intervene with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to secure an exit permit.

Black film ban appeal

10/12/76 DD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Hamba Slwe Films, producers of playwright Gibson Kente's version of his successful stage drama, *How Long*, are to appeal against the order banning the film, Mr L. Guzana, managing director of the company, said yesterday.

He added the company was investigating the possibility of distributing the film overseas.

The film, made on location in Johannesburg, Mdantsane and Zwelitsha, was first shown in Port Elizabeth on November 27 at a private screening for journalists.

Journalist George Luse said: "It is the best all-black cast film I have seen and it is relevant."

He also praised the technical details, including colour and sound. The film track is in English.

Commenting on the ban, Mr R. ka-Msengana, publicity secretary for the film, said: "If this ban sticks, the

Government will have succeeded in killing black endeavour in the film world. "In the same context, the Government will have succeeded in inviting more world enmity because of stupid actions."

He said *How Long* had been staged as a theatrical production for two years and now that it had been filmed the Government had stepped in and banned it.

He asked: "Is it because blacks came together and poured their hard-earned money into the venture, or because the entire cast is black, showing black potential, or because all those connected with the film are black?"

The film was to have had its gala premiere at the Springbok Cinema in East London from December 16 to December 19.

The film, a musical, portrays township life and its hardships. —DDR.

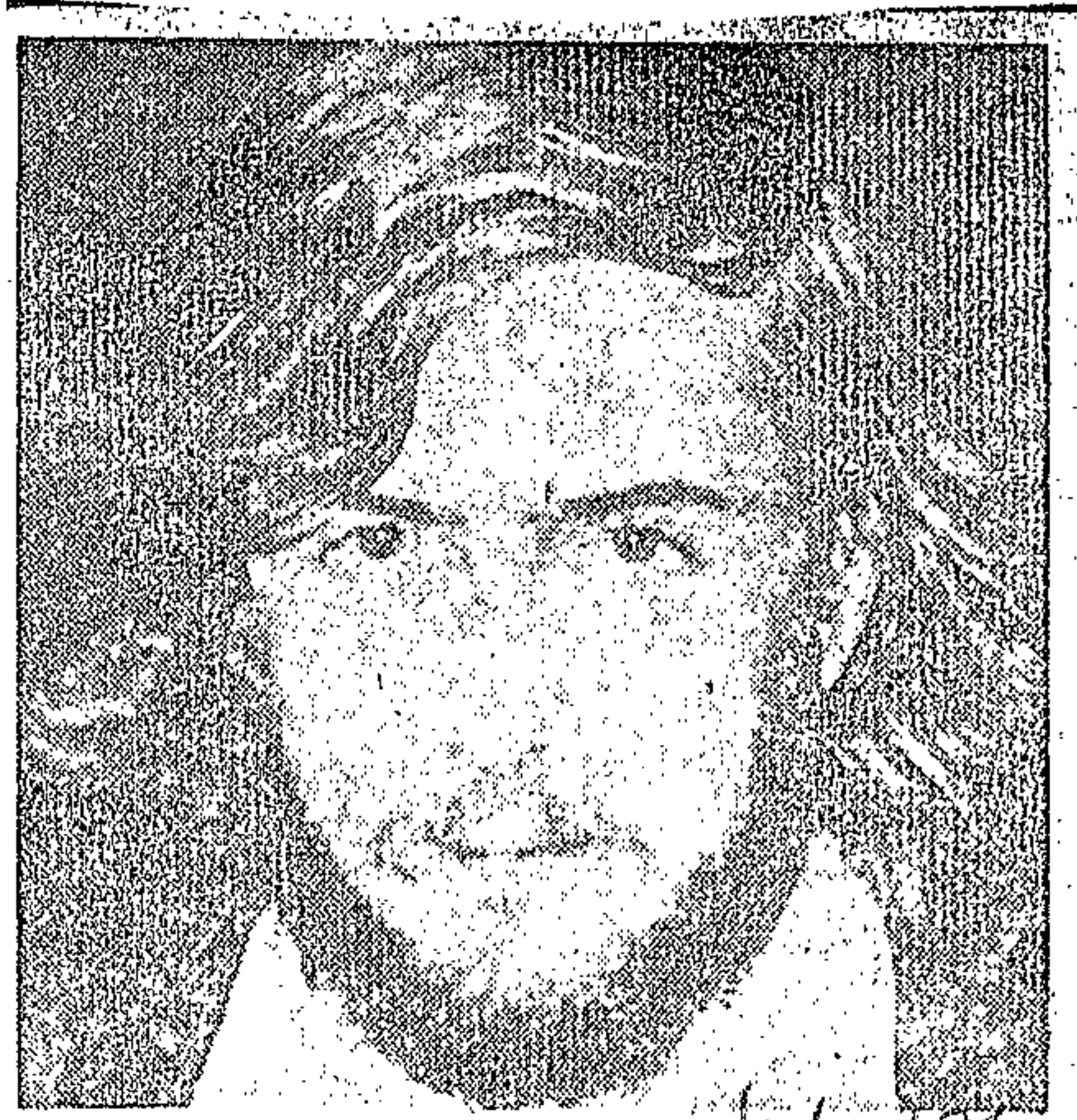


Patrick Maboa as Sgt Nyakanyaka and Ngcondana as Twala in a scene from the banned film.

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Memo. 2
November 1976

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in team project work and liaise
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be most helpful. In March Saldru and the action committee should meet again
to research official sources of statistics in more detail and to organise the
research teams. The teams should work towards a report which may or may not
count towards their course, which should be ready by June or July. In July
or August a workshop might be held (later would interfere with exams) at which
the reports could be presented and discussed, and fieldwork planned to fill in
important gaps in the data available. The fieldwork could then be done in
some cases as project work for electives or courses, during the long vac' in
summer 1977/78.

WM 10/12/76
THE BANNING order
served on former Nusas
president Mr. Paul Pre-
torius more than three
years ago has been
lifted. He is no longer
restricted to the Cape
Town area and will be
coming to Durban this
month to be with his
father, former Natal
Supreme Court Acting
Judge Mr. S. T. Pre-
torius, who is ill.

Cape Town Security
Police informed Mr.
Pretorius yesterday
morning that his order
had been lifted, after
the Minister of Justice
had said six days ago
that this was imminent.

He had been banned
with seven other Nusas
leaders on February
27, 1973. The order
was to have expired on
March 31, 1978.

Speaking from an at-
torney's office in Cape
Town, where he is
about to complete his
LL.B. articles. Mr. Pre-
torius said: "I'm happy
that some normality
has been restored to
my life."

Francis Wilson and Gill
White, Kevin Solomons, Ian Webber,

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Saldru is willing to help with any current or proposed research as far as limited
medical knowledge allows, e.g. planning, drawing up questionnaires etc. Contact
Saldru, Division of Research School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Ronde-
bosch 7700. Telephone: 65-8531 Ext. 453.

(107)
(139)
(150)
(4) 325 - Bannings

majority of have-nots".

Buthelezi added that "collaboration between industrialists and the government is essential for the survival of apartheid in South Africa. There is an urgent need for industrialists to re-examine their position." Accordingly he called on them to "consult Blacks on a level which leads to a joint strategy".

The co-incidence of vested interests between the Whites-only government and the world of industry was illustrated by the latter's "unwillingness to take the



Chief Buthelezi ... a call for consultation

GATSHA BUTHELEZI Warning to business

FIN MAIL
10/12/76

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief executive councillor of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and president of Inkatha Yenkululeko YeSizwe, had some warnings for businessmen when he spoke at last weekend's conference on race discrimination near Johannesburg.

He said he appreciated some of the things being done by businessmen. However they "are insufficient to defuse the race war situation which is in the making ... A prevailing attitude among industrialists that Black radicalism is manageable is wrong. Black radicalism is no longer manageable if existing attitudes prevail."

He warned that "the encouragement of the development of a middle-class in Black society to stabilise society will fail if that middle-class is expected to be a buffer between a minority of haves and a

perfectly legal step of recognising unregistered Black trade unions. Negotiations by stone and fire will emerge" if industry maintains this attitude.

Buthelezi also warned that the recent bannings of people in the labour movement "can only foster radicalism". In an apparent reference to the blacklisting of SA aircraft, ships, and goods which the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called for one week beginning January 17, Buthelezi said: "I deplore the recent bannings and I assure you that Blacks will welcome a very strong and pragmatic international trade union protest."

The KwaZulu leader said he did not want to hear about the benefits of a free enterprise system which is closed to Blacks in SA. "It is now a question of seeing is believing ... Blacks should be admitted to all the country's universities and technical colleges; to all the professions and trades; they must be allowed to own property wherever they have the money to buy that property; they must be free to develop their businesses wherever they have the ability to do so."

"Outside these freedoms there is no free enterprise in SA."

325
banning

The Star Friday December 10 1976 3

Star 10/12/76 Paton to lay a charge

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The internationally-known South African author, Alan Paton, said today that he intends laying a charge against the security policeman who allegedly smashed the windscreen and windows of his car 12 years ago.

The allegation against the security policeman, Warrant officer Gerhardus Hattingh, was disclosed when the Editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was subpoenaed and sentenced to six months imprisonment for refusing to reveal the identity of an informant.

The sentence was set aside by the Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday on a legal technicality.

Mr Paton was staying at the Hosgback Inn, a popular mountain resort in the east Cape, when his car windows were smashed with rocks.

According to Mr Woods, Warrant officer Hattingh boasted of the feat to a fellow security policeman, Mr Donald Card.

In an interview today, Mr Paton said if the Attorney General declined to prosecute, then he would institute a private prosecution.

INVESTIGATED

A spokesman for the divisional police headquarters in East London said that the case against Warrant Officer Hattingh had

325 ~~defence~~ ban

Abraham

ban: SA

attacked

Cape Times
10/12/76

LONDON. — Amnesty International's secretary general, Mr Martin Ennals, attacked the South African Government for preventing banned Cape Town journalist Eric Abraham from coming to Britain where he had been promised immigrant status.

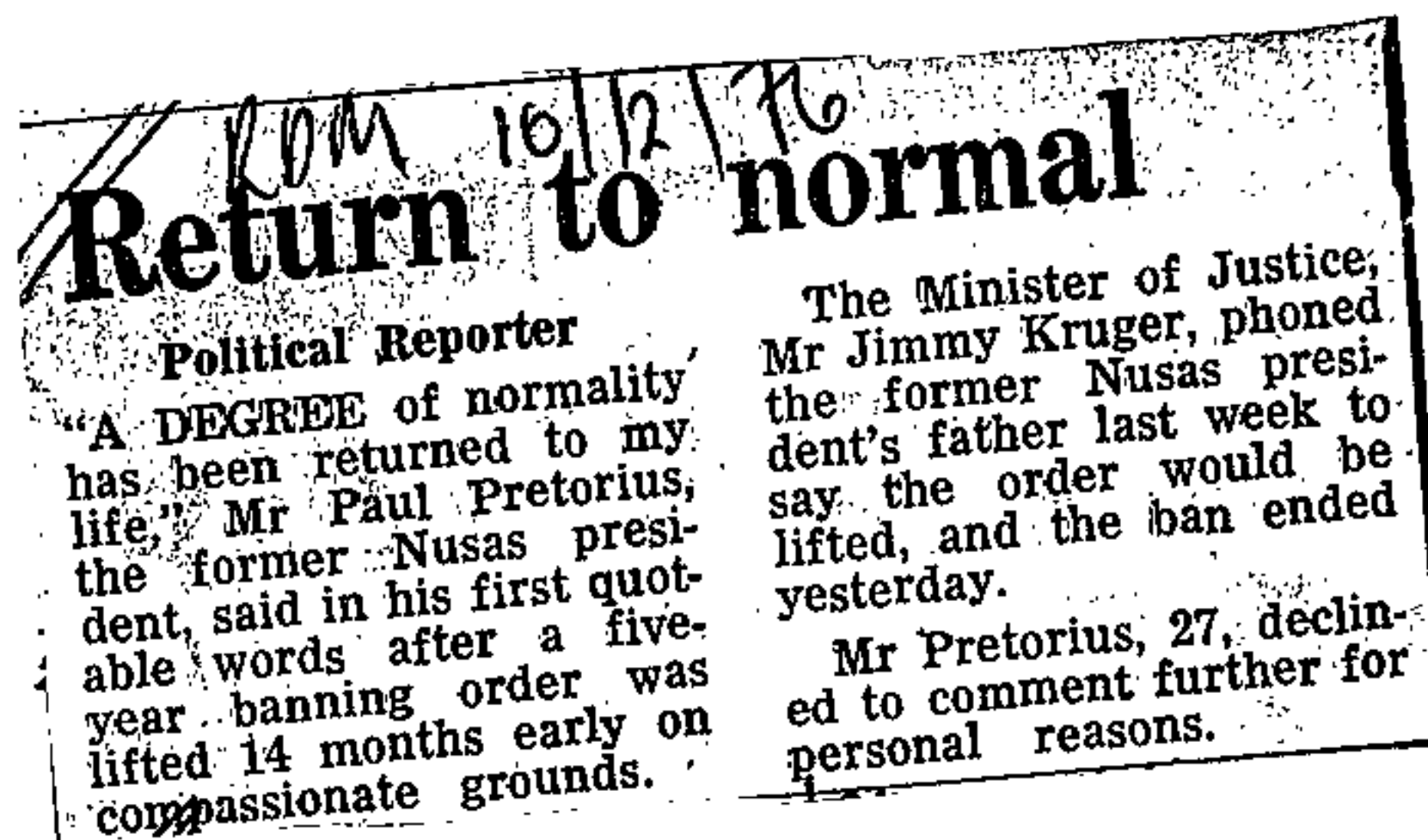
Mr Ennals told a press conference that the Pretoria Government was holding Abraham, 22, "purely out of some form of vindictiveness".

He was speaking at the launching of Amnesty International's year for non-violent "prisoners of conscience".

Announcing that Abraham had started a hunger strike, Mr Ennals said the journalist was "being kept for no good reason. Everyone agrees that he can come to Britain".

Liberal peer Lord Avebury, who was one of the panel members at the press conference, said liberal MP, Mr Emlyn Hooson had tabled an early day motion in the Commons calling on the South African Government to allow Abraham to leave the Republic.

325 banning - 1 -



1)

Lecturers:

Professor A. Lennox-Short; Mr B.S. Lee

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialectal study of selected Middle English texts.

Prescribed Books:

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (Oxford paperback).

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smithers, Early Middle English Verse and Prose (Oxford, second edition).

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose (Oxford)

2)

LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE PERIODS

Lecturers:

Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H. Knox-Shaw

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C. Smith & E. de Selincourt (Oxford paperback)

Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward. (Nonesuch)

Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

325 bannings

Cape Times 11/12/76

Journalist ends strike

Staff Reporter

BANNED Cape Town journalist Mr Eric Abraham, 22, ended a 72-hour hunger strike at midday yesterday after what a friend termed "informal discussions" with members of the security police.

The friend said Mr Abraham began the strike after receiving a telephone call — supposedly from a member of the security police — informing him that the Government had refused him an exit permit.

"But the police told Eric that they had not

telephoned him and that his application for a permit was still under consideration," said the friend. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of the Interior in Pretoria yesterday.

He told the Cape Times that the application would be treated on its merits, as would any other application.

According to the London correspondent of the Cape Times, the Home Office said yesterday that Britain would welcome the arrival of Mr Abraham.

Ban hits at my sister—lawyer

S. Exp 12/12/36

By ERICA RUDDEN

LONDON lawyer Siddique Meer said from Swaziland this week that the South African Government's refusal to allow him into the country of his birth was "yet another way of victimising my sister".

His sister, sociologist Fatima Meer, was banned on July 22 and detained on August 20. She is being held in the Johannesburg Fort.

Mr Meer was refused entry at Jan Smuts although his Irish wife and four children were let into the country. He was making his first visit in 10 years — to visit his mother's grave, to see a critically ill aunt, and to meet members of his family, including his jailed sister.

Despite urgent appeals from the Meer family, from the British High Commissioner in Swaziland, and a personal visit to the Deputy Minister of the Interior by South African Indian Council executive member Joe Carrim, the Government has refused to reverse its decision.

Mr Meer said the British High Commission in Mbabane was told by an official of the Department of the Interior that his visa exemption had been withdrawn. "A letter had apparently been written informing me of this but was returned marked 'unknown'. If that was the case I would never have tried to come to South Africa. But I did not know."

Banned after 12 years in jail

W/E ARGUS 18/12/76

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr S. R. Mac Maharaj, who was released from Durban Prison yesterday after serving 12 years, has been banned and placed under house arrest for five years under the Government's new Internal Security Act.

Mr Maharaj, 49, who was convicted in 1964 of sabotage and offences under the General Laws Amendment Act, was served with the banning and house arrest order before he left the Durban Central Prison yesterday morning.

He was transferred from Robben Island to Durban Prison a month ago.

PROHIBITED

In terms of the order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, he has been prohibited from leaving his new home at Nirvana Court, Merebank, from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and on Sundays and public holidays.

He is confined to the magisterial district of Inanda and has to report to the Durban Police Station every Saturday.

Freedom plans, but families fear detainees will be banned

FAMILIES and friends of Internal Security Act detainees believe that many of them will be banned immediately they are released.

Relatives of the detainees were reserved today in their response to the Minister of Justice's promise to release 81 people held under the Act. One of their main fears is that relatives may not be among those released. There are at least 102 in detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Relatives and friends of those in detention were suspicious of the administrative arrangements which Mr Jimmy Kruger said would have to be completed before detainees were released.

These arrangements sounded like banning or house arrest orders, they said.

In a statement this weekend, Mr Jimmy Kruger said he had reconsidered the cases of 81 detainees and decided to release them

BY JENNIFER HYMAN

taking into account the prevailing circumstances. These people would be released as soon as "the necessary administrative arrangements" had been completed, he said.

Mr Kruger was not available for comment yesterday. The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said he could not release the names of the 81,

nor could he give any further information. Dr Farouk Meer, brother of Dr Fatima Meer who is detained under the Act, said her family would be overjoyed if she was among the 81 to be released.

"However, the families of detainees are in a state of anxiety and will be until they actually see their loved ones come home," he said. Dr Meer said he hoped that during the Christmas period "there will be a further act of mercy on the part of the Minister to release all detainees in South African jails".

Miss Zinzi Mandela, the 16-year-old daughter of Winnie Mandela, who has been in detention since August 13, said: "Although we will be thrilled to have our mother home for Christmas, we are sceptical about whether she will be given real freedom. How do we know that she

won't be banned or house-arrested again?"

Miss Mandela, whose father is Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, said that as long as she could remember her mother had been under some kind of restriction.

"She has been detained many times, she has been banned and house-arrested but she has never been convicted."

"We have no reason to expect things to really change."

Mrs Doreen Sullaphen, the mother of detainee Jeannie Noel, said she would be "on top of the world" if her daughter was, in fact, released.

A friend of Mr Mohammed Timol, chairman of the Human Rights Committee and a detainee since August, said he feared Mr Timol would be banned on his release.

Mr Raymond Louw, Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, who has four of his staff in detention, said he welcomed Mr Kruger's announcement, but with certain reservations.

"If the Minister has considered all the cases and decided to release 81 people, why does he not give their names and avoid the anxiety that their families must feel?"

"Their release in any

325 bar

society to the "polity" (the politically organized segment of the society) would carry the demands of the aristocracy. The arrow leading from the polity to the larger society might carry little more than regulatory and tax policies designed to maintain order and to provide the relatively limited services that such a society would require.

Ruritania engages in diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions with its neighbors in the international environment, and must therefore have institutions for making and implementing foreign policy. If one or more of its neighbors follow aggressive policies toward Ruritania, or if Ruritania follows aggressive policies toward its neighbors, then it will have to build up its armed forces, increase taxation, or get foreign loans and support. Thus the Ruritanian political system is influenced by the structure and culture of its society and the relations it has with its neighbors.

However, the Ruritanian political system in its turn influences its society and its foreign neighbors. Suppose that a young king comes to power and joins forces with liberal landowners in an effort to modernize Ruritania. He institutes a public school system, builds roads, and fosters the development of industry. The population becomes literate, reads newspapers, and is interested in what is going on outside of its villages. The cities begin to grow. Ruritania begins to have businessmen, professional men, and industrial workers. These new social classes demand improvements, more schools, more industries, more roads, more pay, and shorter hours. Landowners and religious leaders, on the other hand, might demand an end to these policies, since they are changing the structure of power and the culture of Ruritanian society. Thus Ruritanian politics produces changes in Ruritanian society, and these changes feed back into politics, introducing new issues and new forms of political struggle.

What happens inside Ruritania affects its neighbors as well. The changes taking place

in Ruritania become known in neighboring countries. Mauretania and Aquitania start to imitate it and adopt modernizing policies. Morovia and Groovia oppose these modernizations and suppress groups in their own societies that advocate following the Ruritanian example. The leaders of Morovia and Groovia may view these developments as so serious a threat that they increase their armed forces and threaten to invade Ruritania if it continues to follow these modernizing policies. As a consequence, Ruritania has to spend more of its resources on arms in order to defend its security. This may slow down its modernization. The arrows between Ruritania and its neighbors move both ways, reflecting the two-way process of interaction, just as the arrows within Ruritania move both ways between its society and political system.

The advantage of this ecological perspective is that it directs our attention to the larger moral issues of politics. If we are to make sound moral judgments in politics we need to place political systems in their environments, recognizing how these environments both set limits on and provide opportunities for political choices. The internal organization and procedures of a political system need to be understood within the framework of a basic question: which structures are most suitable for the policies pursued by that system?

The system-environment approach keeps us from reaching quick and biased political judgments. If a country is poor in natural resources, and lacking in skills necessary to exploit what it has, we cannot fault it for having a low industrial output or poor educational and social services. Similarly, a country dominated and exploited by another country with a conservative policy cannot be faulted for failing to introduce social reforms.

Up to this point we have been stressing the relation of the parts of a system to its overall foreign and domestic policy and performance. A nation pursuing

The members of his staff who were in detention had been held "merely because they were doing their job," he said.

The four Rand Daily Mail journalists in detention are Peter Magubane, Jan Tugwane, Willie Nkosi and Nat Serache.

been held in the first place as the Prime Minister maintains there is no crisis in the country.

325 ~~Banned~~
KDM 22/12/76
Not one

word as Meer goes home

Staff Reporter

MRS FATIMA Meer, the University of Natal sociologist, left for home yesterday shortly after being released from the Johannesburg Fort as a detainee under the Internal Security Act.

One of the first detainees to be released in Johannesburg, Mrs Meer was unable to make a public statement about her release as she is banned under the same law.

She returned to her husband in Durban, but he, too, was unable to comment publicly as he is banned as well. Her son, Rashid, is still in detention.

The Rand Daily Mail was able yesterday to ascertain the names of more detainees included on the list of 81 scheduled for release before Christmas.

They are Yunus Carrim, Moses Chikane, Norman Dubazana, Simon Kekana, Daniel Kutumela, John Mahlangu Dimaxatso Motshabi, Lloyd Padaychee, Vesta Smith and David Sopano.

Prominent people definitely not on the list include Mr Zeph Mothopeng, a veteran Africanist, Father Smangalis Mkhathwa, a Roman Catholic priest in the Black theology movement, Mr Mongezi Stofile, the president of the South African Students' Organisation and Mrs Joyce Seroke of the YWCA.

Mrs Jeanne Noel, among the first women detainees to be released, was yesterday led weeping from the Johannesburg Fort because she felt other detainees deserved their freedom more than she did.

In an interview at her home in Sydenham, Durban, last night, after she had been released from four months and five days in detention, Mrs Noel said:

"It worries me that I am sitting here and those people are locked up to night."

I was told at 7.40 this morning that I would be released. The other detainees

I was told at 7.40 this morning that I would be released. The other detainees had to console me.

"I was crying because I felt I should not be the first to go. I wish they would let them go."

"While I am happy to be back with my sons and my family, I cannot forget the other detainees," she said.

Mr David Gasa, an Umlazi town councillor, who was among the detainees released yesterday, was served with an order restricting him to the magisterial district of Umlazi as he left the Johannesburg Fort.

Mr Gasa, who is also a director of the Umlazi Residents' Association, had been in detention since August.

The restriction order will expire on November 30, 1981.

The Union of Black Journalists yesterday welcomed the pending release of journalist detainees but condemned the continued detention of some of their colleagues.

Journalists still in detention are Mr Peter Magubane of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Thoko Mbangwa, editor of Black Review — both held under the Internal Security Act — and Miss Thenjiwa Mthintso of the Daily Dispatch and Mr Nat Serache of the Rand Daily Mail and the BBC. Miss Mthintso and Mr Serache are Terrorism Act detainees.

The veteran African nationalist and president of the Institute of Black Studies, Mr Barney Ngakane, has also been released from detention under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Ngakane, 74, who is also director of the University and Technical bursary fund of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was detained on November 25. He was released from detention on Friday.

Looking relaxed, Mr Ngakane said he was glad to be back home.

"I was worried while in detention because I had left my two grandchildren alone."

"For four days and nights I did not sleep while in detention. I was interrogated continuously and was made to stand all the time," he said.

Mr Ngakane said personal letters, magazines, periodicals and certain reports connected with his work had not been returned. These were taken by the police who searched his house. Some of the documents refer to financial statements of the burials of victims of the unrest and the defence of those detained.



MISS MTINTSO... released and banned.

Banning order on reporter attacked

EAST LONDON — The Eastern Cape chairman of the Union of Black Journalists, Mr Leslie Xinwa, yesterday described the house arrest order served on Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, a Daily Dispatch reporter and interim secretary of the Eastern Cape branch of the UBJ, as "another of those acts calculated at silencing free thought among journalists in South Africa."

Mr Xinwa said the fact that Miss Mtintso had been detained for 133 days and released with no charge having been preferred against her was full proof of her innocence.

"Acts like these can only lead to more ill-feeling between South Africans and the sooner those who carry them out realise this, the better for all of us."

"This senseless act has more far reaching im-

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Six detainees were freed here yesterday.

A further 26 detainees were released in other parts of South Africa.

Of the six released in King William's Town, one was immediately served with a banning order and house arrest order confining her to Orlando East, near Johannesburg.

The six were:

Mr Mxolisi Mvomvo, national vice-president of the Black People's Convention.

Mr Silumko Sokupa, national permanent organiser of the South African Student Organisation.

Dr Mamphela Ramphele, superintendent of Zanempilo Health Centre, at Zinyoka, near here. She is the doctor who represented the Mohapi family at the post mortem examination of the late Mr Mapetla Mohapi, who died in detention last August.

Miss Thoko Mbanjwa, editor of the Black Community Programme publications Black Review and Black Viewpoint.

Mr Gibson Kente, a Johannesburg playwright, producer and director.

Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, a Daily Dispatch reporter, who was released with a house arrest order restricting her to the Orlando East section of Soweto.

Three of those released — Dr Ramphele, Mr Mvomvo and Mr Sokupa — spent 137 days in detention, Miss Mtintso spent 133 days, Miss Mbanjwa 120 days and Mr Kente 106 days.

All the detainees, with the exception of Miss Mtintso, were held under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Miss Mtintso was held under a number of security laws.

She was first detained on August 17 and held at Lock Street Prison in East London under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

After 14 days, her detention order was changed and she was held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. About the end of September she was transferred to a number of Transkei prisons, including Umtata, Ngqeleni, Libode and Butterworth, where she was first held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and later under the provisions of Transkei's Proclamation R400. She went through intensive interrogation.

She was brought back to King William's Town where she

was still kept in solitary confinement for four days, after which she was placed with other women detainees held under the Internal Security Act.

Miss Mtintso was escorted to her Ginsberg home yesterday by two Special Branch cars to fetch her luggage.

Within 30 minutes she was driven off to leave for Johannesburg.

In terms of her restriction order Miss Mtintso is banned to Orlando East, where her mother lives.

She will be under 12 hours' house arrest — 6 pm to 6 am — on weekdays, and under total house arrest from Friday evening to Monday morning.

She has to report to the Orlando East police station once a week and is not allowed to enter the city of Johannesburg.

A Security Police spokesman in Port Elizabeth said yesterday all detainees in his area had been released.

A Graaff-Reinet man, Mr F. E. Hufkie, is still thought to be in detention in Worcester.

Those freed yesterday were:

The Rev Ebenezer Maquina of Grahamstown; Mr Dimza Pityana of Port Elizabeth; Mr Patrick Titi; Mqubela, an article clerk

with a firm of attorneys in Port Elizabeth; and two Grahamstown students, Mr Philani Nkayi and Mr Macglory Speckman.

All six were held under Section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Twenty Internal Security Act detainees were released in Johannesburg yesterday, but five of them were immediately restricted under the Act.

The 20 are made up of 14 men who were detained at Modder Bee and six women who were held at the Johannesburg Fort. Four of the men and one of the women were handed banning orders on their release.

The banned ex-detainees were Mr Rashid Meer, Mr Govan Reddy, Mr George Sithole, Mr Mohammed Timol and Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The 14 men released were:

Mr Peter Magubane of the Rand Daily Mail; Mr Reddy of the Institute of Race Relations; Mr Meer, son of Mrs Fatima Meer; Mr Bobby Mare of the publication Challenge; Mr Timol, of the Human Rights Committee; Mr Joseph Molokeng of Soweto; Dr Nthato Mothalana of the Soweto Black Parents' Association; Fr Smagaliso Mkatshwa, a Catholic priest; Mvelasen of the Umlazi

Residents' Association; Mr Thami Zani, general secretary of Saso; Mr Mark Shinner, a former Robben Island prisoner; the Rev Eddie Thobejani, of the Black People's Convention; and Mr George Sithole of the Umlazi Residents' Association.

The women released were Mrs Mandela; Mrs Oshadi Phakathi of the Christian Institute; Miss Debs Matshoba of Saso; Mrs Joyce Serokwe of the YWCA; Miss Sigondila Khubeka of Saso; and Mrs Nokuya Mafuna, an Alexandra school teacher. — DDR-DDC.

DD 29/12/76

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325/6a 19/12/76 RDIM

32 detainees freed, but five banned

By PATRICK LAURENCE and JAN TUGWANA

TWENTY-ONE Internal Security Act detainees were released yesterday — but five were immediately restricted under the same Act.

At least 11 detainees were also released in the Eastern Cape, six of whom had been held under the General Law Amendment Act and the seventh under the Terrorism Act.

Although the 21 were excluded from the list of 81 Internal Security Act detainees released before Christmas, their release orders were signed two days before Christmas.

The 21 included 14 men who were detained at Modder Bee and six women who were held at the Johannesburg Fort. Four of the men and one of the women were handed banning orders on their release.

Playwright Gibson Kente was released in King William's Town.

The banned ex-detainees are Mr Rashid Meer, Mr Govan Reddy, Mr George Sithole, Mr Mohammed Timol and Mrs Winnie Mandela. None of the five now may be quoted.

Three of the five, Mr Meer, Mr Timol and Mrs Mandela, are under house arrest at night and at weekends as well as being restricted to the magisterial area in which they live.

Mrs Mandela, wife of the jailed African nationalist leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, is even more closely restricted. She may not leave the Orlando area in Soweto.

Also released yesterday was Mr Peter Magubane of the Rand Daily Mail — the last journalist held under the Act. He had been detained for 123 days.

Although it could not be confirmed officially, it is understood that the 21 were the last people being held under the Internal

But, according to statistics compiled by the Institute of Race Relations, at least 320 people are still detained under the Terrorism Act or the General Law Amendment Act.

The Terrorism Act detainee released yesterday is Miss Tenjiwo Mtintso, a reporter on the Daily Dispatch. She has been restricted to Orlando East in Soweto.

The Modder Bee detainees were taken in a police truck to Benoni station, where they were given train tickets to Johannesburg. Their arrival at the station attracted the attention of dozens of people.

The 14 men celebrated their release by singing Nkosi Sikelela i'Afrika. As they alighted from the truck, they gave the Black Power salute.

The women released from the Fort converged on the YWCA headquarters in Braamfontein. Some danced with joy in the street outside the YWCA.

One of the Modder Bee detainees was Mr Thami Zani, secretary-general of Saso. He was detained in October, 1975, and held under the Terrorism Act for a year. He was then held until his release under the Internal Security Act.

He said: "Detention without trial is most abhorrent in a society which claims to be part of the free world."

● Who was released
—Page 2

325/6a

325 Ban

Journalist is denied exit permit

Staff Reporter

BANNED CAPE TOWN.
Journalist Eric Abraham, 22,
has been refused an exit
permit by the Department of
the Interior.

A friend of his told the
Cape Times that Mr Abraham
had received a letter from
Pretoria informing him of the
decision. A spokesman for the
department confirmed
yesterday that his application
for an exit permit had been
refused.

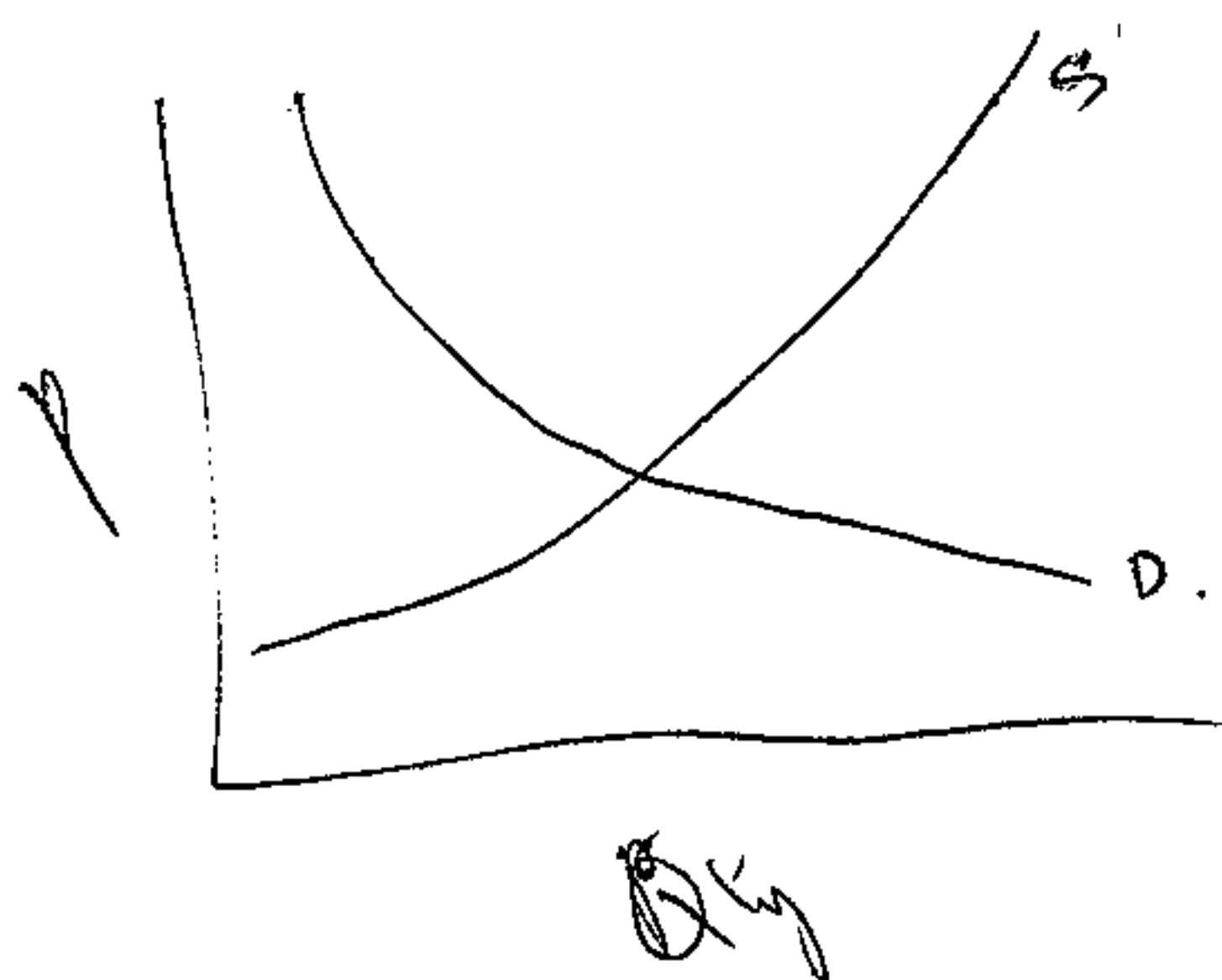
Mr Abraham had intended
to emigrate to Britain. The
British Home Office has said
that it would welcome his
arrival.

Earlier this month Mr
Martin Ennals, secretary-
general of Amnesty
International, told a press
conference that Mr Abraham
was being held "purely out of
some form of vindictiveness".

TOTALITARIANISM

BANNING S

JAN. 1977 — MAY 1977



32 Stan
146

Student banned for 5 years

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Mr. John Frankish (26), a Cape Town medical student and former chairman of the UCT Wages Commission, has been banned for five years, his wife, Mrs. Joy Frankish told the Mercury yesterday.

She said the order had been signed in November but had been served on him only last week as he had been away doing research work in Transkei.

This brings the number of November bannings in Cape Town up to 12. Most of those banned have been connected either with the University of Cape Town or with the Wages Commission.

Mr. Frankish was due to begin his final year as a medical student this year and the banning means that he will be unable to continue with his medical studies unless he receives special permission from the Minister of Justice to do so.

FINE RECORD

He has an outstanding academic record. He obtained a first class B.Sc. degree in chemical engineering from the University of Natal in 1971 and has achieved several first classes in his medical studies.

His wife is a nursing sister and the couple have been married for four years but have no children.

She said yesterday that her husband intended to apply for permission to continue his medical studies.

Mr. Frankish is a former vice-president of Nusas and he was secretary-general of Aquarius, the cultural wing of Nusas.

In 1973 and 1974 he was chairman of the UCT Wages Commission. He also assisted the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau, an organisation which helps African workers.

325 banned
309

Outstanding UCT medical student is banned

The Cape Times, Tuesday, January 4, 1977 3

MR JOHN FRANKISH, 26, a Cape Town medical student and former chairman of the UCT Wages Commission, has been banned for five years, his wife, Mrs Joy Frankish, told the Cape Times yesterday.

She said the order had been signed in November last year but had been served on him only last week as he had been away doing research work in Transkei.

This brought the number of November bannings in Cape Town to 12. Most of those banned have been connected either with the University of Cape Town or with the Wages Commission.

Mr Frankish was due to begin his final year as a medical student this year and the banning means that he will be unable to continue with his medical studies unless he receives special permission from the Minister of Justice to do so.

He has an outstanding academic

record. He obtained a first class BSc degree in chemical engineering from the University of Natal in 1971 and has achieved several first classes in his medical studies.

His wife is a nursing sister and the couple have been married for four years but have no children.

She said yesterday her husband intended to apply for permission to continue his medical studies.

Mr Frankish is a former vice-president of Nusas and he was secretary-general of Aquarius, the cultural wing of Nusas.

In 1973 and 1974 he was chairman of the UCT Wages Commission. He also assisted the Western Province Workers'

Advice Bureau, an organization which helps African workers.

On September 2 last year, five members of the Bureau were detained by Security Police and one of them, Mr Luke "Story" Mazwembe, was reported to have committed suicide within two hours of his detention.

On November 23 banning orders were issued to eight people — Miss Debbie Budlander, Miss Mary Simons, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Willie Hofmeyer, Miss Judy Favish, Mr Graeme Bloch, Miss Wilma van Blerk and Mr Elija Loza.

On November 25 Mr Jeremy Baskin was banned and three days later Mr Eric Abraham and Mr Gideon D Cohen were issued with banning orders.

3 25 banned

2

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, January 4, 1977.

UCT student joins the banned list

BDM
4/1/77

Staff Reporter

A FINAL year medical student at the University of Cape Town, Mr John Frankish, was yesterday issued with a five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

The order, which was served by two Security policemen at his home at about 10.30 yesterday morning, prevents him from continuing his medical studies unless he receives special permission from the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

It was signed by the Minister on November 3 last year — the same date as the orders were served on more than 25 other people recently.

His wife, Mrs Joy Frankish, said he had spent part of the university vacation in Transkei researching nutritional needs of the population. They then went to spend the rest of the vacation with their family in Maritzburg and returned to Cape Town last Thursday.

Mr Frankish was chairman of the university's wages commission in 1973 and 1974 and his banning is the twelfth in Cape Town in the past two months. Most of the other people banned have been involved in the wages commission or the Western Province Advice Bureau, an organisation which helps African workers.

On September 2 last year five members of the bureau were detained by the Security Police. One of them, Mr Luke Mazwembe, was reported to have committed suicide within two hours of his detention.

On November 23 banning orders were issued to eight people in Cape Town, including three UCT students and two members of the university staff. Two days later, Mr Jeremy Baskin, another student, was banned and on November 28 a freelance journalist and another student, Mr Gideon Cohen, were banned.

Mr Frankish, 26, has a distinguished record as a student. After gaining his matric with distinction at Maritzburg College, he went to the University of Natal, Durban, graduating in chemical engineering.

He received the engineering medal for 1971 graduates. He was also an executive member of the Durban SRC.

In 1972 he did his first while serving as secretary-general of Aquarius the cultural department of NUSAS.

Mrs Frankish said he gained a number of first class passes during his medical studies. Last year, in his fifth year of medicine, he gained three firsts and a second in the four subjects he did.

He has been married for four years.

325 ban

Medical student banned

CAPE TOWN — Mr John Frankish, 26, a Cape Town medical student and former chairman of the UCT Wages Commission, has been banned for five years, his wife, Mrs Joy Frankish, said yesterday.

She said the order had been signed in November last year but had been served on him only last week as he had been away doing research work in Transkei.

This brings the number of November bannings in Cape Town to 12. Most of those banned have been connected either with the University of Cape Town or with the Wages Commission.

Mr Frankish was due to begin his final year as a

medical student this year and the banning means that he will be unable to continue with his medical studies unless he receives special permission from the Minister of Justice to do so.

Mr Frankish has a distinguished record as a student. After gaining his matric with distinction at Maritzburg College, he went to the University of Natal, graduating in chemical engineering with distinction. He was also an executive member of the SRC.

In 1972 he did his first year of medical studies while serving as secretary general of Aquarius, the cultural department of Nusas.

Mrs Frankish said he gained a number of first-class passes during his medical studies.

His wife is a nursing sister and the couple have been married for four years but have no children. — DDC.

325 Jan

INTERNAL SECURITY gets PERMISSION TO STUDY

Staff Reporter

INTERNAL University of Cape Town student, Mr John Frankish, has been granted permission by the Minister of Justice to complete his medical studies.

This was confirmed in Cape Town yesterday by his wife, Mrs Joy Frankish.

Mr Frankish, who was served with a five year banning order issued under the Internal Security Act on Monday, is a final year medical student at UCT. The order prohibits him from being on the premises of any educational institution.

Yesterday, special exemption allowing him to complete his degree was handed to him by a Wynberg magistrate. The exemption was authorised by the Minister of Justice, Mr

Johnny Heuser.

Mrs Frankish said her husband would be able to attend Medical School on Monday when it re-opens despite certain technical difficulties.

"Medical School is in the Cape Town magisterial district and John is confined to the Wynberg magisterial district.

"Part of his work at Medical School involves the presentation of case studies to the other students. Technically he is not allowed to do this."

She said another problem was that she and her husband live in the Cape Town magisterial district and not Wynberg, to which he is confined.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Raymond Louw, J. C. Viviers and T. J. Botha; newsbills by John Leask; headlines and sub-editing by Brian Ross-Adams; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

325 ban

Banned student gets permission to study

Staff Reporter

BANNED University of Cape Town student, Mr John Frankish, has been granted permission by the Minister of Justice to complete his medical studies.

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325 ban 1977

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THEORY & METHOD

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- 3 Barraclough, History in a Changing World
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- 5 Barzun and Graff, The Modern Researcher
- x 6 Bloch, The Historian's Craft
- 7 Burke, A New Kind of History
- 8 Burston and Thompson, Studies in the Nature and Teaching of History
- x 9 Carr, What is History?
- 10 Childe, Progress and Archaeology
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- 12 Collingwood, Speculum Mentis
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- 48 Rushbrook Williams, Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material
- 49 Salmon, Historical Method
- 50 Scott, History and Historical Problems
- 51 Shafer, A Guide to Historical Method
- 52 Shooter, The Historian and the Computer
- 53 Strayer, The Interpretation of History
- 54 Sturley, The Study of History
- 55 Teggart, The Processes of History

Student's ban eased

JOHANNESBURG — Banned University of Cape Town student, Mr John Frankish, has been granted permission by the Minister of Justice to complete his medical studies.

complete his degree was handed to him by a Wynberg magistrate. The exemption was authorised by Mr Kruger. — DDC.

This was confirmed in Cape Town yesterday by his wife, Mrs Joy Frankish.

Mr Frankish, who was served with a five-year banning order issued under the Internal Security Act on Monday, is a final-year medical student.

The original order prohibited him from being on the premises of any educational institution.

A special exemption yesterday allowing him to

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Cape Times 5/1/77
**Permission
to study**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A banned University of Cape Town student, Mr John Frankish, has been granted permission by the Minister of Justice to complete his medical studies.

This was confirmed in Cape Town yesterday by his wife, Mrs Joy Frankish. Mr Frankish, who was served with a five-year banning order issued under the Internal Security Act on Monday, is a final-year medical student at UCT.

The original order prohibited him from being on the premises of any educational institution.

Yesterday a special exemption allowing him to complete his degree was handed to him by a Wynberg magistrate. It was authorized by Mr J T Kruger.

325 bar
146

MP slams Frankish banning

Political Reporter

MRS HELEN SUZMAN, MP, is certain that those of the banned trade unionists whom she knows personally are innocent of any activities which are a threat to public order.

In a statement yesterday Mrs Suzman, who recently returned from Europe, said the latest banning, of Mr John Frankish, was extremely alarming.

"He is a young man who is most concerned and anything but an extremist," she said. "It is ironical that the Minister of Justice should be engaged in a vendetta against anybody who has attempted to assist Africans in the formation of trade unions.

"I refuse to accept the Minister's statement to Tusa that the 30 odd persons whom he has banned were singled out for activities other than their work among African employees.

"South Africa is brewing up a storm of trouble for herself with overseas unions by the arbitrary actions of the Minister of Justice at a time when we can ill afford it," she said.

325 *gurban*

Banned man is missing

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A former Durban political prisoner, Mr Sonny Singh, who was banned and placed under house arrest soon after his release from Robben Island three years ago, has been missing from his home in Chatsworth since Christmas day.

Mr Singh, (36), who lived with his sister, left home early on Christmas morning, but gave no indication where he was going. He did not return home and efforts by the family and friends to trace him have since failed.

His elderly mother, Mrs A Singh, wept when she spoke of her son's disappearance today.

"I can't understand what could have happened to him. He gave no indication that anything was wrong but just disappeared," she said.

Mrs. Singh said her daughter made inquiries at the local Security Police headquarters a week after her son's disappearance. Some of his friends were known to have been questioned by police about his disappearance.

325 Banned journalist missing

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Mr. Eric Abraham (22) a Cape Town journalist recently banned and placed under house arrest, was last night still missing from his Rondebosch cottage and has apparently fled South Africa.

Colonel A. B. Conradie, head of the Cape Town branch of the Security Police, said yesterday that he had received a report that Mr. Abraham had "left Cape Town" and confirmed that

Security Police were investigating.

"According to his banning order he must not leave the city and because of the report we are investigating. But we cannot confirm that he has definitely left Cape Town," Colonel Conradie said.

Last night his cottage in Oak Road was deserted — and neighbours confirm no one has been seen there.

A note attached to the door more than two days

ago by a friend has not been touched and is tacked next to another typed note explaining to callers that that in terms of the banning order Mr. Abraham could not receive visitors and that the door would not be opened after 6 p.m.

Mr. Abraham's parents could not be reached for comment last night.

He was banned and placed under house arrest at the end of November.

A week later he was

rushed to Groote Schuur Hospital after an overdose of tranquilisers and released the next day.

He later went on a 72-hour hunger strike in protest against the Government's refusal of his application for an exit permit, but ended the strike after discussions with Security Police.

Sources close to Mr. Abraham said he seemed to have "skipped the country" but did not say where he had fled to.

325

Two in dash across border

Staff Reporter

A FORMER Nusas vice-president and a banned Cape Town journalist have fled South Africa without passports and are now in Gaborone.

Mr Craig Williamson, who held his Nusas post in 1974-75, had his passport withdrawn in May last year.

Friends said he might have decided to skip the country because he was due to have gone into the army yesterday.

Mr Williamson was a staff sergeant in the police before entering the University of the Witwatersrand, where he served two terms on the SRC. He had since worked for an industrial catering firm.

Confirmation that he was in Botswana was given yesterday by Mrs C. M. de Beer, of Bramley, and her son, David.

Mrs De Beer told me in a telephone call from Gaborone that she and David had spoken to him. She could not give any details. David, who left SA some time ago and now lives in Holland, is a banned person and cannot be quoted.

Mr Williamson's mother, Mrs H. T. Williamson, said she thought he was still in Johannesburg. His wife, Ingrid, was not available to comment.

The journalist, Mr Eric Abraham, worked as a freelance from his Cape Town flat until his banning on November 28 last year.

He broadcast regularly on the BBC Africa service and wrote for a number of overseas newspapers. At one time he did research work for Amnesty International.

He completed his BA degree last year, majoring in sociology, and had continued part-time studies at UCT.

A friend said he recently applied for an exit permit but was turned down.

The two men were met yesterday by Mr Chris Wood, another student leader who fled to Botswana a few days ago.

325 bon

journalist flees to *Cape Times 6/11/77* Botswana

GABORONE. — Banned South African journalist Eric Abraham of Cape Town arrived in Botswana yesterday after escaping across the border.

The 22-year-old University of Cape Town graduate was a part-time correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the London Guardian and Oslo's Dagbladet newspaper. He was banned last November 29.

Appeals for Mr Abraham to be allowed to leave South Africa had been made in Britain by Liberal Peer Lord Avebury and Liberal MP Mr Emlyn Hooson, as well as by Amnesty International, for whom Mr Abraham worked for two years.

A week after being banned at the end of November he was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital after an overdose of tranquilizers and released next day.

He later went on a 72-hour hunger strike in protest against the Government's refusal of his application for an exit permit, but ended the strike after discussions with security police.

Meanwhile, it was reported last night that a former Nusas vice-president, Mr Craig Williamson, had fled the country without a passport and is in Gaborone.

Mr Williamson, Nusas vice-president in 1974/75, was seen in Gaborone yesterday by Mrs C M de Beer of Bramley and her son David from Holland.

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The time is not far distant that
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has already happened on some farms in the Free State.

Names of Banned 30 gazetted

Pretoria Bureau

The names of the 30 people banned recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, were published in the Government Gazette today.

At the same time, it was confirmed that the banning order on former Nusas president, Mr Paul Pretorius, had been lifted on December 3 last year. He was restricted together with seven other Nusas leaders at the beginning of 1973.

Most of the 30 people banned were served with their orders before Christ-

mas last year. Mr Kruger denied at the time that the fact that most of them were trade unionists had anything to do with their restriction.

Those who received two-year orders, expiring in September or October 1978 are Mr W J Bock of Cape Town, Mr M Ngubeni of Rustenburg and Mr Mawala Ramgobin of Verulam, Natal.

PERMIT

Mr Eric Abraham, former Cape Town-based correspondent of a number of overseas publications who fled to Botswana this week after being refused an exit permit by the Department of the Interior, is banned until November 1981.

The seven people banned in Johannesburg are Mr Gavin Andersson, Mr Liet Douwes-Dekker, Miss Jeanette Curtis, Mr Siphokubeka, Mr Eric Tyacke, Mrs Katherine Tyacke and Miss Sheila Weinberg.

The 10 banned in Cape Town are Mr Jeremy Baslin, Mr Graeme Bloch, Miss Deborah Budbender, Mr Gideon Cohen, Miss Judy Favish, Mr William Hoffmeyer, Mr Elijah Loza, Miss Mary Simons, Miss Tanya Simons and Miss Vilma van Blerk.

Mr John Copelyn, Miss Patricia Horn, Mr Alpheus Mthathwa, Mrs Jeanette Murphy, Mr Michael Murphy, Mr Moses Ndlobu and Mr Charles Simkins were served with orders restricting them to Durban, and Mr Jack Lewis was restricted to Grahamstown.

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Names of banned 30 gazetted

Pretoria Bureau

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Mr John Copelyn, Miss Patricia Horn, Mr Alpheus Mithatha, Mrs Jeanette Murphy, Mr Michael Murphy, Mr Moses Ndlobu and Mr Charles Simkins were served with orders restricting them to Durban, and Mr Jack Lewis

restricted to Grahams.

Banned man flees

railway toolshed near Johannesburg and attempting to blow up a signal relay case.

He was last seen on Sunday shortly after lunch, but telephoned his wife, Mrs Saceda Naidoo from Swaziland on Monday evening.

Mr. Naidoo, 38, was sentenced to 10 years in jail in 1963 after being found guilty with two other men of blowing up a

Meanwhile, the banned Cape Town journalist, Eric Abraham, who fled South Africa on Tuesday, will leave Botswana for England tomorrow. —

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ARGUS 7/1/77
**Banned man
flees to
Swaziland**

(325) Bannings

intersected by so many cultivated gardens, gr a very fine school and trees. The post office Villiers are to be four who also has a shop, er daily to Simon's Town to the beach, is a fam - who are hardworking cattle. There are lo farmers upon 10-20 acre towards a stranger ... a prettier place than

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Indress Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner, banned and placed under house arrest after his release three years ago, has fled to Swaziland.

He was last seen on Sunday but telephoned his wife, Mrs Saeeda Naidoo, from Swaziland on Monday evening.

He sounded very well, but I have no idea why he left or what he will be doing. I don't even know if he is still in Swaziland, she said.

Mr Naidoo, 38, was sentenced to 10 years in jail in 1963 after being found guilty with two other men of blowing up a railway toolshed near Johannesburg and attempting to blow up a signal relay case. — Sapa.

ounded by nicely y kind of vegetable ... rrounded by fine oak ie farmhouse of J. De uilding. I. de Villiers, eople and sends produce Lower down, and close eople - the 'Septembers' also keep a number of o do coloured small working and well disposed n in all my travels, erg Times: 3/5/1902).

Much of the transform in the years which follow can be attributed to outs. regular railway service f from Cape Town introduced which had not existed before

ion which took place he enthusiastic reporter introduction of a goods to Simon's Town apetition into farming Since they concentrated

on fresh produce (see Table 1) the farmers were protected for some years. The area was also opened up to holiday makers who would camp at Fish Hoek or at Kommetjie and picnic along the beaches.

Of greater significance in the first two decades were the fluctuations in employment in Simon's Town as first the new dockyard was built, then many workers laid off until preparations began for the naval participation in the war. Among other effects, the dock development brought about the first major influx of African workers on a permanent basis. In 1891 there were 19 "natives" in the district, by 1904 there were over 400. Census reports indicate fluctuations down to about 250 before the outbreak of the war, after which the number rose again to over 400 at the end of the depression. By the end of the second world war there were over 1200 and by the time that the locations were demolished and the people resettled in Nyanga in 1965 over 1600 were affected. Their significance for Noordhoek was initially small, in 1911 there were only 37 living in the "rural areas" of the district compared with 912 coloured people. But they created a new class and category of person who could fill the lowest paid jobs in Simon's Town, who had the reputation of being stronger and less inclined to drink than the coloured people, and who could be

/disciplined

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 5

7 Januarie 1977

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING UITGEREIK KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 9 (1) VAN WET 44 VAN 1950

Vir algeenre inligting word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950),

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 5

7 January 1977

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE ISSUED IN TERMS OF SECTION 9 (1) OF ACT 44 OF 1950

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

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 7 JANUARY 1977

No. 5371 3

die kennisgewings 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:

the notices 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:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
Pretorius, Paul Joseph.....	21 Mildeneweg/Road, Claremont, Kaapstad/Cape Town.....	3/12/76

No. 6

7 Januarie 1977

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE 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 goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is, en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

No. 6

7 January 1977

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:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Rock, William Jacobus.....	38 Dukestraat/Street, Woodstock, Kaap/Cape.....	29/10/76	31/10/78
Ngubeni, Michael.....	771 Marudistraat/Street, Thlabane, Rustenburg.....	17/9/76	30/9/78
Ramgobin, Mawala.....	395 Leninarylaan/Drive, Everesthoogte/Heights, Verulam..	29/9/76	30/9/81
Albertyn, Christopher James.....	121 Ridge Crescent, Barrydaleweg/Road, Durban.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Abraham, Eric Antony.....	31 Johnstraat/Street, Mowbray, Wynberg.....	29/11/76	30/11/81
Andersson, Gavin Michael.....	Oliviaweg/Road, Berea, Johannesburg.....	16/11/76	31/10/81
Baskin, Jeremy Michael.....	23 Grantstraat/Street, Observatory.....	25/11/76	31/10/81
Bloch, Graeme.....	9 Wolmunsterweg/Road, Rosebank.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Budlender, Deborah Jean.....	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Douwes-Dekker, Louis Charles George	57 Kilkennyweg/Road, Parkview, Randburg.....	16/11/76	31/10/81
Cohen, Gideon Denys.....	126 Belvedereweg, Claremont, Wynberg.....	29/11/76	31/10/81
Copelyn, John Anthony.....	79 Waverleyweg/Road, Hillary, Durban.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Curtis, Jeanette Eva.....	11 Clairwood Mansions, 32 Webbstraat/Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg	18/11/76	31/10/81
Favish, Judith Shamith.....	29 Kitchenerstraat/Street, Woodstock.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Hoffmeyr, William Andrew.....	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Horn, Patricia.....	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Berea, Durban.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Kubeka, Sipho Andries.....	145 11de Laan/11th Avenue, Alexandra.....	17/11/76	31/10/81
Lewis, Jack Phillip.....	Allendale, Grahamstad/Grahamstown.....	19/11/76	31/10/81
Loza, Elijah Nkwenkwe.....	Kamer/Room 47, Langawoonstelle/Flats, Langa.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Mibethwa, Alpheus.....	891 St. Wendolines-sendingstasie/Mission, Pinetown.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite.....	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard.....	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Ndlovu, Moses.....	Inadi, Pietermaritzburg.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Simkins, Charles Edward Wickens.....	139 Sydenhamweg/Road, Durban.....	18/11/76	31/10/81
Simons, Mary.....	1 Queens Place, Queenstraat/Street, Mowbray.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Simons, Tanya Anne.....	121 Rochesterweg/Road, Observatory.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Tyacke, Eric Freeland.....	33 Irmastraat/Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg.....	16/11/76	31/10/81
Tyacke, Katherine Jean.....	33 Irmastraat/Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg.....	16/11/76	31/10/81
Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian.....	23 Andersonstraat/Street, Goodywood.....	23/11/76	31/10/81
Weinberg, Sheila.....	11 Plantationweg/Road, Toine Gardens, Johannesburg.....	10/11/76	31/10/81

325 Ban

~~82~~

Banned Indian Congress man missing

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Sunny Singh, 36, of Durban, has been missing from his Chatsworth home since Christmas Day.

Mr Singh, a former executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, was released from Robben Island in February 1974.

He had served a 10-year sentence for sabotage.

After his release he was banned and placed under house arrest.

New restriction on escaped journalist

325 Bannings

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meeting for their

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The influence of the

have been significant.

appears a section

inter alia that

for the navy; "Their

and "it (is) our

as white men".

PRETORIA. — Eric Antony Abraham, the banned Cape Town journalist who fled to Botswana this week, was among 30 people Gazetted yesterday as restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act for two to five years.

They are: William Jacobus Bock, of Duke Street, Woodstock, Cape, and Michael Ngubeni, of Marudi Street, Thlabane, Rustenburg, who were restricted for two years.

The following people were all restricted for five years: Mawala Ramgobin, Lenina Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam; Christopher James Albertyn, Ridge Crescent, Barrydale Road, Durban; Eric Antony Abraham, John Street, Mowbray; Gavin Michael Andersson, Olivia Road, Berea, Johannesburg; Jeremy Michael Baskin, Grant Street, Observatory; Graeme Bloch, Wolmunster Road, Rosebank; Deborah Jean Rudlender, Cook Street, Observatory; Louis Charles George Douwes-Dekker, Kilkenny Road, Parkview, Randburg; Gideon Denys Cohen, Belvedere Road, Claremont; John Anthony Copelyn, Waverley Road, Hillary, Durban; Jeanette Eva Curtis, Clairwood Mansions, Webb Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg; Judith Shamith Favish, Kitchener Street, Woodstock; William Andrew Hoffmeyer, Cook Street, Observatory; Patricia Horn, Musgrave Road, Berea, Durban; Siphos Andries Kubeka, 11th Avenue, Alexandra; Jack Phillip Lewis, Allendale, Grahamstown; Elijah Nkwenkwe, Loza, Langa Flats, Langa; Alpheus Mthethwa, St Wendolines Mission, Pinetown; Jeanette Marguerite Murphy, Musgrave Road, Durban; Michael Patrick Bernard Murphy, Musgrave Road, Durban; Moses Inadi Ndlovu, Maritzburg; Charles Edward

Wickens Simkins, Sydenham Road, Durban; Mary Simons, Queen Street, Mowbray; Tanya Anne Simons, Rochester Road, Observatory; Eric Freeland Tyacke, Irma Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg; Katherine Jean Tyacke, Irma Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg; Wilma Daphne Liliam van Blerk, Anderson Street, Goodwood; and Sheila Weinberg, Plantation Road, Gardens, Johannesburg. — Sapa

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ict (1817) it is recorded

ze negroes (who were "apprenticed"

lavery), 85 Hottentots and

and worked in Simon's Town

ording to contemporary

of the domestic slaves ...

joyment of a tolerable measure

slave was a chattel, liable

to have his family broken up; unable to marry; had "the power

of the lash entrusted to his owner" and "a slave cannot be

offended by words". (Wright W. 1831:2) Sundays were left free

for the slaves to do as they wished. Writing of Stellenbosch

in the early years of the century, Borchards recalled that

"though some of the slaves in and about the village were in

the habit of spending their Sabbath in working their gardens

or in other labour, yet there were several who attended a

meeting for their instruction each Sunday. They were also

admitted to church. The coloured people had their seats

apart from the rest of the congregation". (Borchards P.B. 1861:182).

The influence of the Royal Navy's policy on slaves may also

have been significant. Among the Navy Office General Instructions

appears a section "Of the government of Negroes" which ordered,

inter alia that punishments should be on the same basis as those

for the navy; "Their treatment shall be considerate and humane",

and "it (is) our intention to have them treated in every respect

as white men". (ADM 123/39 of 1/1/1800).

/The

325 bar

RDM 10/1/72
**Scorpio
threat'**

Staff Reporter

BANNED Cape Town journalist, Mr Eric Abraham, received a number of death threats shortly before he fled South Africa to Botswana last week. Mr Abraham is now in London.

Mr. Craig Williamson, the former Nusas vice-president who fled to Gaborone at about the same time as Mr Abraham left South Africa, said the callers identified themselves as members of Scorpio, a Rightwing group in Cape Town.

Ban costing councillor 'thousands'

African Affairs Reporter

MR. David Gasa, an Umlazi Town Councillor who was banned and restricted to the district of Umlazi soon after his release from the Fort in Johannesburg, is losing thousands of rands because of his restriction.

The banning order, which does not allow him to enter any school premises, has affected his school-uniform manufacturing business in the township while the restriction which confines him to the Umlazi district makes it impossible for him to travel to Durban to buy material required.

His brother, Mr. Japtha Gasa, told the Mercury at the weekend that Mr. David Gasa had supplied about three quarters of the schools in the township. His business had spread as far as the Transkei.

His arrest had cost him his motor car. It broke down in Harding and he left it there to fetch a mechanic from Durban but was arrested that night.

Last week he sent his wife and a mechanic to fetch it but all they could find was an engine, left by thieves who had stripped it. He still owes the garage R1 600.

Mr. Japtha Gasa said that the question still remained whether his brother would continue as councillor because of the banning order. His legal advisers said that a meeting of a town council could not be regarded as a gathering which he is prohibited to attend.

Order on Winnie Mandela

Pretoria Bureau

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela, is one of eight people whose banning orders are listed in today's Government Gazette.

Mrs Mandela whose third banning order expired in September 1975, was served with a notice imposing a new banning on December 28, the day before she and 31 other people detained last year were released.

Mrs. Mandela and the other seven people whose bannings were gazetted today are prohibited under section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 from attending gatherings.

They may also not be quoted.

The other seven are: David Gama, of Umlazi; Sathya-
ndranath Maharaj, of Merabank, Durban; Rashid Meer, of Sydenham, Durban; Mohamed Timol, of Krugersdorp; Ethel Mtshali, of King William's Town; Govindasamy Reddy, of Overport, Durban; George Sithole, of Umlazi.

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL				RACE - ASIAN				AT 31ST AUGUST 1973			
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	1	0	2	9	4	3	5	10	11	12	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	13	10	14	0	16	15	17	22	23	24	169
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	25	9	26	0	28	27	29	34	35	36	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	37	0	38	0	40	39	41	46	47	48	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	49	0	50	0	52	51	53	58	59	60	0
TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL	1161	1992	1992	6157	7362	6157	23344	10	8390	12	1797
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	13	14	14	15	16	15	17	22	23	24	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	25	3	26	0	28	27	29	34	35	36	1
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	37	4	38	0	40	39	41	46	47	48	8
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	49	13	50	5	52	51	53	58	59	60	2
TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL	1161	1992	1992	6157	7362	6157	23344	10	8390	12	1797
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	13	14	14	15	16	15	17	22	23	24	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	25	3	26	0	28	27	29	34	35	36	1
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	37	4	38	0	40	39	41	46	47	48	8
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	49	13	50	5	52	51	53	58	59	60	2

325 - Banning

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE 692 5386
No. 82 28 Januarie 1977
AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE 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 goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorgeleë is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
David Sponsoo Gasa	D1187, Umlazi	21/12/76	30/11/81
Sethendranath Ragunathan Maharaj	Woonstel/Flat 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamaghiweg/Road, Morebank, Durban	17/12/75	31/12/81
Nomvona Winnie Mandela	8115, Orlando, Johannesburg	28/12/76	31/12/81
Rehoboth Mose	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	28/12/76	31/12/81
Mohamed Taniel	1 Anakaalstraat/Street, Azadville, Krugersdorp	28/12/76	31/12/81
Ethel Terkwa Mntso	739 Leightonville, King William's Town	28/12/76	31/12/81
Govindany Reddy	Woonst/Flat 1, 292 Weststraat/Street, Overport, Durban	28/12/76	31/12/81
Pana George Sithole	C700, Umlazi	28/12/76	31/12/81

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
No. 82 28 January 1977
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:

Name	Address mentioned in notice	Date on which notice was delivered	Date on which notice expires
David Sponsoo Gasa	D1187, Umlazi	21/12/76	30/11/81
Sethendranath Ragunathan Maharaj	Woonstel/Flat 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamaghiweg/Road, Morebank, Durban	17/12/75	31/12/81
Nomvona Winnie Mandela	8115, Orlando, Johannesburg	28/12/76	31/12/81
Rehoboth Mose	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	28/12/76	31/12/81
Mohamed Taniel	1 Anakaalstraat/Street, Azadville, Krugersdorp	28/12/76	31/12/81
Ethel Terkwa Mntso	739 Leightonville, King William's Town	28/12/76	31/12/81
Govindany Reddy	Woonst/Flat 1, 292 Weststraat/Street, Overport, Durban	28/12/76	31/12/81
Pana George Sithole	C700, Umlazi	28/12/76	31/12/81

PERLMUTTER, A.: The Praetorian State and the Praetorian Army

PETERS, E.L.: Some structural aspects of the feud among the camel-herding Bedouin of Cyrenaica, Africa, v.37 July 1967 no.3

PICK, HERBERT L. & RYAN, S.: Perception

PORTERFIELD, J.T.S.: Dividends, Dilution and Delusion Harvard Bus. Rev. 1959, vol.37, no.6

POULTON, E.C. & FREEMAN, F.R.: Unwanted asymmetrical transfer effects with balanced

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
No. 125	4 Februarie 1977	No. 125	4 February
AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)		PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)	
Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:		The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:	
Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waerkennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Abdul Khalek alias Khalik Mohamed Docrat John Gavin Frankish.....	1 Nirmalhof/Court, 78 Victoriastraat/Street, Durban.. 7 Trillweg/Road, Observatory, Kaap/Cape.....	29/10/76 3/1/77	31/10/76 31/10/77

ROBINSON, J.: Euler's Theorem and the problem of distribution

ROBSON, W.A.: The transplanting of political institutions and ideas

RUSSELL-HUNTER: Biology of lower Invertebrates

SCHREUDER, D.M. v.d. H.: History on the veld: Towards a new dawn?

SCHUMPETER, J.A.: The nature and necessity of a price system

SEERS, D.: The meaning of development

SHELTON, R.G.J.: Effects of oil and oil dispersants on the marine environment, from: Cole, H.A. Discussion on pollution in the sea

SIMONS, H.J.: Some aspects of Urban Native Admin

SIMONS, H.J.: Passes and Police

S. RHODESIA POLARISED (from Round Table 1963)

SOLOW, R.M.: Technical change and the aggregate production function

STAGNER & KARWOSKY: Chap.12, Intelligence

STARR, MARTIN K.: Planning Models, from: Management Science, Vol.13, no.4, 1966

STEAD, W.H.: The clan organisation and kinship system of some Shona tribes, from: African Studies vol.5, 1946

Two-year banning

Mercury Reporter

A TWO-YEAR banning order prohibiting former Durban bookseller Mr. Khalig Mohamed Docrat (61), alias Abdul Khalek, of 1 Nirmal Court, 78 Victoria Street, Durban, from attending public gatherings was published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The notice served in terms of the Internal Security Act is effective until October 31, 1978. Mr. Docrat was confined to his Victoria Street flat from 1964 to 1974 under an order issued in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

South Africa.
Rondebosch, 7700,
University of Cape T
French Department
Dr. Pierre PETIT,
Desquyroux

ADRESSE: Jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976

française en coopéra
en projet: création
(Cape Town, 1976)
rôle dans la comédie
1976
comédie de l'Unité
Française de l'Unité
mises en scène
Australie
secrétariat
(page des jeunes)
collaboration
French Studies

DIVERS:

formal lectures:
abbatque)
ler décembre 1976 (pendant

La France
villisation

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Le métier d'écrivain
Université de Bordeaux
Méthodologie en civ
Université de Bordeaux
Commentaire de l'œuvre
Paris, 1975, 286
civilisation; une
of the Alliance F
L'eau, structure et
d'analyse bachelar
in Southern Africa

La poésie française des nouvelles générations: analyse et
approche pédagogique, Bulletin pédagogique de l'AFSSA, No. 3,
(publié par l'AFSSA)
series of television films (video-tape) Summating of French
civilization by individualized methods (produced at the West
Chester State College, Ohio, 1972-73)

Commentaire de la France, Volume II: Dossier
L'enseignement en France, 1977
Côtes, rivières et ports de France
in preparation: Commentaire de la France, Teachers' manual
L'enseignement en France, 1977
Commentaire de la France, Volume III: Social and
Economic History, published in 1977

La poésie française des nouvelles générations: analyse et
approche pédagogique, Bulletin pédagogique de l'AFSSA, No. 3,
in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976
d'analyse bachelarienne de "L'Immoraliste", French Studies

MISCELLANEOUS:

editor (1964-1972) for the newspaper "Le Progrès" (Bordeaux)
de l'Alliance Française
Secretariat of the Alliance Française (since 1974)
production of a manual of civiliation française (Paris, 1975, 286 pages)
Department at the University of Cape Town
comedy by Georges Courteline Les Boulingrin (Cape Town, 1974)
comedy by Tristan Bernard Les Boulingrin (Cape Town, 1975)
tour of South Africa: Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg

acting in comedy by Georges Feydeau Mais n'te promettez rien
(Cape Town, 1976)
project: creation of a Center for French civilization
in the United States

ADDRESS: until 1st December 1976 (while on sabbatical leave):
Dr. Pierre PETIT, Adolphe Constant - Mauriac - Desquyroux
French Department,
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch, 7700,
South Africa.
Jean-Paul Sartre - L'Immoraliste
André Gide - L'Immoraliste
1st December, 1976 (while on sabbatical leave):
Mn. Pierre PETIT,
97 rue Mazarin,
33000 Bordeaux,
France.

325 Bar

325 Ban.

Observatory man restricted *Cape Times 7/2/77*
PRETORIA. — A Cape Town man was one of two people whose names were published in yesterday's Government Gazette, who have been prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act. He is Mr John Gavin Frankish of Observatory, whose notice was delivered last month and expires on October 31, 1981. The other notice was served on Mr Abdul Khalek, alias Khalik Mohamed Docrat of Durban. His notice was delivered in October 1976 and expires on October 31, 1978.

הוא בא היום שהוא קיבלה בבית הדין, לעיני האנשים האופיים בטקס זה, את גטת לפרשה פשוטת היתה כמו כימי בחורוהו, וקומתה לאחר ששבה אליה ההכרה בערך עצמה, וקופה שוב, ואמר הנשים כי יפה היא יותר מאשר ביום חופתה.

אחרי כל אלה קם ונחה הדבר, אשר רבים צפו אותו מראש :
איסר ליד נכנס ובה לביתו של הישיש שמאל-מאיר וגמר אותו את הענין, אשר חזקו תציע אותו עד לפני שנים.

ועם זה תסודת הדור המשותפת שבין מרגיש פראדל והאלמנה, ושני במיתדות שבמרכז המכשפה היו לאחד.
שורד-לאה, ששב אליה וני הפנים של ימות הטובה מלפניהם, פינקת עכשיו את פראדל במאכלי-עצבים עוד יותר מאשר בקלחתה של זו, והיא אשר גידלה לה את ירחם-דוד בנה, נער חינוך, אשר כבר בקטנותו ניכר בו כוחו של אבר-אמה, ובשעת ההתמחויות של ילדי החורדים עם השקצים עמד הוא תמיד בראש כולם, ולחנה, אשר יצאה בינתיים למרחקים, הגיד כי הוא אשר לימד בגדלו את בחורי העיר את חכמי ההתמחויות.

כי בימים ההם ביקשו גויי הסביבה בפעם בפעם תואנה בבני המקום וצמאנום לדם ישראל גדל.
היה כאשר נחמקצו ובאו הנה בכלי-חובליהם יצאו לקראתם נערי-החיל האלה, עם ירחם-דוד, בנה של פראדל, בראש, והניסום, והעיריה שקטו.

325 Ban

Two banned

Pretoria Bureau

The banning of two people under Section 9 of the Internal Security Act, was gazetted in Pretoria on Friday. They are Mr Abdul Khalek, alias Khalik Mohammed Docrat, of Durban, and Mr John Gavin Frankish of Observatory, Cape.

Ministers' New Year message banned

Cape Times 11/2/77

325 Bar

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 177

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P77/7

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

Entry No.—P77/1/176.

Publication.—Message for 1977—to those in authority and to white South Africa.

Producer.—The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, Cape Town.

Section 47 (2).—(D) and (E).

Entry No.—P77/1/177.

The notice of the banning in the Government Gazette.

Staff Reporter

A PRINTED New Year message by the Ministers Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, calling for an end to racial discrimination in South Africa, has been banned.

This was announced in the Government Gazette. The message, contained in booklet-form pamphlets, was found to be "undesirable" in terms of a section of the Publications Act.

It was released by the secretary of the Fraternal, the Rt Rev P Matolengwe, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town.

"Message for 1977" was addressed "to those in authority and to White South Africa".

Attention

In appealing for the dismantling of racial discrimination, the message outlined a number of areas which required immediate attention.

Pamphlets were sent to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, all members of Parliament, newspaper editors and church leaders.

The Rev David Russell, assistant secretary of the Ministers Fraternal, said yesterday the fraternal would meet on Tuesday to discuss the banning.

He said he was "amazed" the pamphlet had been banned.

Very serious

It was "very serious" that an expression of opinion should be banished. "Message for 1977" was a considered opinion of things needed to make for peace in South Africa, he said.

In the same edition of the Government Gazette, it was announced that another pamphlet, by the Ministers Fraternal, "Role of Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976", had also been banned.

Ministers of some church denominations in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, have been subpoenaed to give details to the police of allegations made in the pamphlet. The ministers made sworn affidavits which were

Sobukwe wins libel suit over a book

THE BANNED African nationalist leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, has won a libel action against the publishers of a book written by a South African Government official.

And Canon John Collins of the Defence and Aid Fund is also claiming damages from Mr Les de Villiers, Deputy Secretary for Information in Pretoria, arising from passages in his book "South Africa: a Skunk among Nations".

The book was published in Britain by Tandem Books who have admitted it contains a libel on Mr Sobukwe, former leader of the banned

BY JENNIFER HYMAN

Pan Africanist Congress.

A passage in the book describes Mr Sobukwe as having advocated the extermination or forced emigration from South Africa of all races other than the Black African.

Tandem have apologised to Mr Sobukwe and have withdrawn all copies of the book so that the libellous passage can be removed.

The firm has also paid Mr Sobukwe the Sterling equivalent of R1 500 as settlement of his claim, as well as his legal costs.

Mr Sobukwe was a lec-

turer at the University of the Witwatersrand and president of the PAC in the late 1950s. He was arrested on the day of the Sharpeville shootings in March 1960 and served a three-year term of imprisonment.

A special amendment to the Suppression of Communism Act, the "Sobukwe clause", enabled the Government to detain him on Robben Island for a further six years.

Since his release, Mr Sobukwe has been restricted to Kimberley where he has a law practice.

Mr De Villiers would not comment yesterday on the Sobukwe libel case, except to say his publishers had acted "on their own behalf".

Canon Collins, whose fund for the legal defence and aid of South African political prisoners is banned in this country, claims he was defamed by Mr De Villiers in passages which describe him as

- A communist or a communist sympathiser.
- A dishonest, unChristian hypocrite.
- And a man who advocated or supported violence and subversive activities.

325 Ba

325 Ban
334

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE. „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE. „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1 1967, pp. 320-327.

Councillor removed from office

African Affairs Reporter

MR. David Gasa, an Umlazi Town Councillor who was banned and restricted to the district of Umlazi soon after his release from the Fort in Johannesburg late last year, has been officially told that he can no longer be a councillor.

A letter signed by the secretary of the Umlazi Town Council, informed Mr. Gasa that he ceased to function as a councillor on January 28.

Meanwhile his attorney, Mr. G. M. Mgxenge, has appealed to Mr. J. Mthethwa, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, to make representations to Mr. Jimmy Kruger, the Republic's Minister of Justice, to lift the ban on Mr. Gasa.

A spokesman for Mr. Mgxenge's office said the local Chief Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Noble, had been served with a copy of a letter sent to Mr.

Mthethwa. It was dated January 5.

He said Mr. Mgxenge was instructed by Mr. Gasa's family and the ward committee to ask Mr. Mthethwa to make representations to Mr. Kruger to lift the ban so that Mr. Gasa could attend to his duties as councillor.

The spokesman said the council should have waited for the KwaZulu Government's final decision on the matter before instructing Mr. Gasa to step down as a councillor.

Hundreds of people in Mr. Gasa's ward continue to sign a petition to be sent to Mr. Kruger, asking him to lift the ban on Mr. Gasa.

Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hotentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste pos-ging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vas-stel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential”.

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van Afrikaans... een of ander dialekvorm of tendense in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskrywingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talre vreemde invloede aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Banned message a 'cry for justice', says council

Cape Times
15/2/77

325-Ban

THE Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church in Cape Town said in a statement yesterday that the banned New Year message of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa was an expression of the African people's anguished cry for justice.

The message was a cry "that cannot be ignored or suppressed without bringing upon the whole nation the wrath of Almighty God".

There are about 40 members of the clergy and laity on the council which is presided over by the Archbishop. It is responsible for the affairs of the church between synods.

The full text of yesterday's statement is:

The Diocesan Council expresses its sympathy with those who suffered and are still suffering as a result of the violence and destruction in Nyanga just after Christmas; supports the call of the African pupils for free and equal education, the trial or release of students detained as a result of the disturbance, and an end to racial discrimination; has already received the now-banned "Message for 1977 - Addressed to Those in Authority and to White South Africa" issued by the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga; testifies that this message simply expressed the African people's anguished cry for justice - a cry that cannot be ignored and suppressed without bringing upon the whole nation the wrath of Almighty God; believes that the claims made by the Ministers' Fraternal, and by the Southern African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference concerning police brutality are very serious; requests the Archbishop and Bishops-Suffragan to collaborate with the Ministers' Fraternal and the Catholic Bishops' Conference in ensuring that these allegations are properly investigated; joins with the Southern African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference in protesting "in the strongest possible terms against the intention of the Government to provide legal indemnity for the police and other security personnel who may have been guilty of unprovoked and disproportionate violence"; and resolves to use its own channels and resources to make known to

the more privileged the needs, sufferings and aspirations of the African people in the Western Cape in such a way that as we seek together to respond to the Holy Spirit we may learn to live in solidarity with those who suffer and become more truly a sharing community witnessing to Christ.

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325 BANNING

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325 Bann

Cape Times 22/2/77
**Stop banning people
— Manas Buthelezi**

Own Correspondent

DR MANAS BUTHELEZI, a bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and chairman of the Johannesburg Black Parents' Association, said yesterday that "it is high time that we stop banning people and start banning laws".

Dr Buthelezi was addressing students of the University of Cape Town at a meeting held on campus on the subject — "South Africa today: Present realities and future imperatives".

He said there was a general fear among White South Africans of the consequences of the values that they had brought to the country.

These were ideological fears, a fear of Black consciousness, and a fear for their own security if there was equal sharing.

He said that as long as the Whites did not share, these fears would exist, and he

suggested certain changes which could bring about the removal of these fears and promote friendship and harmony within the land.

These changes were: The removal of all racial laws; the sharing of power by all citizens of South Africa; the sharing of wealth with all citizens of South Africa; the promotion of freedom and justice for all.

Dr Buthelezi also emphasized the need to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, as well as the necessity to improve the image of the police in the eyes of the Black people.

He said that among the Blacks "the police are not a symbol of security but are something to flee from".

He suggested that projects be established to promote good community relationships between the people and the police.

Majeke banning poses problem

EAST LONDON — The question of whether Transkei nationals banned in South Africa under the Suppression of Communism Act and other restrictive measures are still subject to such restrictions since Transkei gained independence, has been raised in Umtata.

The question arose on Tuesday afternoon when special branch policemen detained Mr Phumzile Majeke, former Saso executive member who has been restricted to the magisterial district of Qumbu since October 16, 1975.

At the time of his detention Mr Majeke was in the Transkei Court, Umtata, attending a Suppression of Communism Act trial in which four Transkeians are appearing.

He was detained in police cells in Umtata and taken for interrogation yesterday morning.

A friend said he was asked why he had contravened the restriction orders laced on him and he had said he thought the orders had become invalid when Transkei attained independence last October.

The friend said Mr Majeke had been moving freely in Transkei since then and had had no trouble.

He said the police told him he had not been told the orders had been lifted and should have waited until such information had been given to him before he left the magisterial area of Qumbu. The orders expire on October 31, 1978.

Mr Majeke was told to return to Qumbu and warned not to leave the area without obtaining permission from the magistrate there.

At the time of his detention on Tuesday Mr Majeke was told he was being arrested for contravening the restriction orders because he had left the magisterial district of Qumbu and had gone to a court of law without special permission.

325 Ban

BBC broadcasts SA terror calls

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Spine-chilling tape recordings of death threats made to banned South African journalist Mr Eric Abraham during his house arrest in Cape Town, were broadcast throughout Africa yesterday by the BBC.

The recordings made by Mr Abraham revealed that the Right-wing terrorist group known as "Scorpio" do not fear the South African Police and have ways of checking the movements of their victims.

What unnerved Mr Abraham was not having ambulances and coffins sent to his home, but the deadly accuracy of Scorpio's information.

In one conversation Scorpio accurately commented that he had had a couple of drinks tonight. He had just been at The Pig and Whistle bar in Rondebosch.

The Scorpio call broadcast yesterday was unnerv-

ing. The caller had a hissing sneer in his voice and sounded calm as he announced that Mr Abraham was to be killed.

It started: "I hope you are prepared for what is going to happen tonight. We are going to kill you tonight."

Mr Abraham was able to adopt a fairly bland approach at the beginning but he audibly lost control later as the caller becomes more persistent.

The conversation continued: "You are going to go within the next hour. Don't worry about the police, the police won't be there. There is nobody there with you. I know you laid off that bodyguard."

Mr Abraham had in fact employed a bodyguard who left, because of the calls.

Mr Abraham was convinced that the three men with the icy voices who phoned persistently, meant business.

325 BAN

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Probe into attack on banned woman's home

Staff Reporter

NORWOOD police are investigating an attack on the home of former political detainee, Mrs Violet Weinberg, late on Wednesday night.

According to friends, Mrs Weinberg, who is banned and may not be quoted, was awakened about 11 pm when somebody threw a brick at her bedroom window at her home in Gardens, Johannesburg.

Mrs Weinberg, who was jailed for two years in 1966 for helping Bram

Fischer, former leader of the SA Communist Party, while he was on the run, lives alone with her daughter Sheila.

Police visited her home yesterday and investigations are continuing.

There have been several attacks on her home. In 1971, a petrol bomb was thrown into the backyard and several bricks have been hurled through windows.

No arrests have been made in connection with the attacks.

Umlazi man served with ban order

African Affairs Reporter

MR. V. V. MVELASE (39), the chairman of the Umlazi Residents' Association, detained at Benoni recently under the Internal Security Act for five and a half months, was served with a banning order, placing him under house arrest, yesterday.

Mr. Mvelase is married with six children.

Other URA men detained and later banned are Mr. David Gasa, the director of the association, and Mr. George Sitole.

The URA has sent a petition to Mr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, to try to get the ban on Mr. Gasa lifted.

Mr. Mvelase was on the committee behind the appeal.

In the world of the banned, one



Govin and Kasturi Reddy and their 18-month-old son.

man is an island

IN THE last three months in South Africa more than 60 people — black and white — have been banned under the Internal Security Act.

Their removal for the next five years from the mainstream of everyday life followed a letter which informed them that "I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, am satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order . . ."

Few have been charged with any crimes against the State or have appeared in any court in which evidence has been brought against them.

Instead, they have been silenced.

Charity

For many, notice of their ban published in the Government Gazette is often the last they are heard of until it is lifted or, as often happens, it is renewed for a further five years.

But what do these people do in the meantime?—Very little.

More often than not their banning orders prohibit them from continuing their jobs, and while they battle to find other employment they exist on welfare and, if they are lucky, the charity of relatives and friends.

Friends and relatives of the banned speak of the isolation and loneliness which engulfs a restricted person who, as the years pass, finds that the walls

by

SUZANNE VOS

of his own home resemble a prison

It doesn't take long before many friends and former colleagues no longer find the time to drop in for a chat. In the world of the banned, one man is an island.

Silenced

Govin Reddy, 32, of Overport, Durban, is an example. He was handed his banning order on December 28 and cannot tell his story because, as with the others, nothing he says or writes can be published.

However, his attractive wife, Kasturi, 30, talks quietly of what it is like suddenly to have a husband who cannot find a job although he has a master's degree in history, who cannot travel outside Durban or visit any black area other than the Indian suburb in which they live and who cannot entertain more than one relative or friend at a time in their home.

He can work in a white area—if anybody will give him a job.

Govin Reddy cannot take his 18-month-old son to a beach or to visit his elderly mother, who lives in another group area. He used to play tennis and swim, but Overport, with a population of more than 50 000, has no swimming pool and no tennis court.

Now he spends most of his time at home alone poring over the classified ads and applying for jobs. Dozens of applications have come to nothing.

"He's trapped," says Kasturi, a nursing sister who has managed to find a temporary job doing medical research to support the family.

The grant which pays her salary ends in July and they are worrying about what will happen to them when the time is up.

"Things look grim," she said. "With thousands of people looking for work, what chance has a banned man got who is hemmed in by restrictions?"

Govin, who obtained his master's degree in history in African studies at North Western University in Chicago, was employed as a research officer for the Institute of Race Relations. Before his ban he was engaged in a socio-economic study of the Indian township of Chatsworth.

Unhealthy

He has written a book on African history for high school students, and since he joined the institute in 1974 has organised and spoken at symposiums on human rights and detente.

Kasturi stands firmly behind her husband who, she adds, has done nothing illegal. His ban envelops both herself and their baby son.

"This kind of life is unhealthy — we are under strain all the time. Govin even has to remember he can walk on the white side of a street in Durban but not on the other because it's part of an Indian area."

325 Ban

325 BAN

Don't give
6/18/72

325 Bar

Lift ban on YWCA head call

JOHANNESBURG — The world-affiliated YWCA — a Christian organisation with 3 000 members — has called on Mr Kruger, Minister of Justice, to lift the ban of their national president, Mrs O. Phakathi.

her to Mamelodi and Pretoria and restricting her from any involvement with the Black Parents Association, the South African Students Organisation, the South African Students Movement, the Black Peoples' Convention and the Christian Institute of which she is Transvaal regional director. — DDC.

average, I think, but good at maths and science. Hope to

I am Robert, 180cm tall, age 16, in Standard Nine. Pretty

friends could recognise you? Like this:

Could you give a general description of yourself by which your
of the window (No's 1 and 2). What do you know about yourself?
What does your Johari Window look like? Look at the left side

have and by thinking hard about yourself.

All you know about yourself is on the left side of
the Johari Window. You don't know what is on the
right hand side, but you can find out more about
yourself by asking others and you can gain insight
by analysis of the loose bits of information you

No. 2	What you know about yourself which is unknown to others	No. 4	The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others
No. 1	The things you know about yourself which are known to others	No. 3	What you do not know about yourself which is known to others

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

325 Ban

Banned—but it gets through

Sunday Times Reporter

PORT Elizabeth's Rag magazine, banned by the Rector because of its sexy cover, will still be judged with the other nine university magazines in this year's Miss South Africa Campus Queen and Rag Magazine contests.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Wilhelm Landman, of Drosdy Wine Cellars, producers of Witzenburg Wines, which is sponsoring the contests with the Sunday Times and Rapport.

Big prizes are in the offering for both beauty and brains, with R7 000 cash and bursaries for university and student winners.

Sunday Times readers can also win splendid prizes — R1 500 cash, or a holiday for two at Buenos Aires in Argentina, for correctly forecasting the winner of the Rag Queen contest and her two runners-up. The same prizes are offered for forecasting the first three in the Rag magazine contest.

The competitions are a tribute to the fund-raising efforts of South African university students. Each year they raise thousands of rands for charity through their Rag activities.

The universities of Port Elizabeth, Orange Free State, Stellenbosch, Rhodes, RAU, Cape Town, Maritzburg, Durban, Pretoria and the Witwatersrand will send their Rag Queens to Stellenbosch for four days as guests of the sponsors.

The competitions will take place from May 12. The Coronation Ball will be held on Friday May 13.

That weekend the National Rag Committee will announce which university has won R600 towards its Rag funds for producing the best magazine.

The Sunday Times readers' competition will be published once the 10 universities taking part have chosen their Rag Queens.

325 Bar

Hope for banished chief

Tribune Reporter

THE CASE of South Africa's last banished man, Chief Laynas Mashile, is under review by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

This was disclosed by a spokesman for the department this week following a report in the Sunday Tribune last week describing the plight of Chief Mashile.

Fifteen years ago, the government ordered Chief Mashile into exile at Lady Frere, 1266 kilometres away from his family and people at Bushbuckridge in the Eastern Transvaal.

He is still at Lady Frere, which is now part of a foreign country — the Transkei.

Chief Mashile is the last of 130 people banished to remote areas because their presence in their homes "was inimical to the peace, order and good government" of their tribes.

In another development on the case this week, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, was told by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development that the demolition of a house built by the chief's tribe for his wife was being investigated.

325 BAN

which claimed at least 22

Banning order relaxed

DURBAN — A Durban economics lecturer who was banned with 21 trade unionists last November has been granted a relaxation of his banning order to allow him to take a university post in Maritzburg.

Mr Charles Simpkins was placed under a five-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act. Now the relaxation allows him to take up a research post in economics at the University of Natal.

325 BAV

which claimed at least 2

Banning order relaxed

DURBAN — A Durban economics lecturer who was banned with 21 trade unionists last November has been granted a relaxation of his banning order to allow him to take a university post in Maritzburg.

Mr Charles Simpkins was placed under a five-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act. Now the relaxation allows him to take up a research post in economics at the University of Natal.

Rhodes bans student paper

EAST LONDON — Items in a Rhodes University campus newspaper have been banned by the vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson as being "salacious and near-pornographic."

The newspaper, Oppidan, was refused Rhodes's printing facilities by Dr Henderson unless the editors, Mr Ashley la Grange and Mr Peter Bruce removed a picture and certain articles.

The editors have said the articles and picture concerned were satirical.

But Dr Henderson thought otherwise. He gave his reasons in a telephone interview last night.

"There was one photograph of two naked men on a bed, one with his hand in a suggestive position, and both of them surrounded by liquor bottles," he said.

According to the editors, Dr Henderson also objected to an article on the university's music department because he

was investigating troubles in the department and considered the matter sub-judice.

"With regard to the item on the music department, I have not completed an investigation into alleged difficulties in the department and I regard comment either by me or students as being not in the interests of the university or of fair play," said Dr Henderson.

Meanwhile, the Oppidan editors said Dr Henderson did not find the satirical article obscene, but objected to it because it referred to staff members.

And the editor of the campus newspaper, Rhodéo, Mr Martin Feinstein, said Dr Henderson's clamp-down was jeopardising the university's name.

An article scheduled for publication in Rhodéo — dealing in a similar vein with the music department — has been dropped. — DDR

Mandela honoured

JOHANNESBURG — The highest honour that the University of Cape Town Debating Union can confer on an individual, that of honorary patron, has been conferred on Mrs Winnie Mandela.

A letter from Mr Humphrey Harrison, president of the union, to Mrs Mandela states: "It is essentially because of the tremendous leadership that you — and your husband — have given to our people, that we are so enthusiastic to have you as an honorary patron."

Mrs Mandela has said she will accept the honour. — DDC.

325 Ben

Director banned

The Transvaal regional director of the Christian Institute, Mrs Oshadi Phakathi, has been banned for five years.

The institute's director, Dr C F Beyers Naude, said today that the banning order served on her was in terms of the Internal Security Act.

It restricts her to the magisterial district of Pretoria and Mamelodi and forbids her to enter the premises or participate in the activities of the Christian Institute, the ST Students Organisation (Saso), the Black People's Convention (BPC), the SA Students' Movement and the Black Students' Association.

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The following is a list of the names of the members of the Black Students' Association who were banned for five years.

32 5 Ban

Student banned

CAPE TOWN — A former University of Stellenbosch graduate now studying for a PhD at the University of Cape Town, Mr Allan Aderem, 23, has been banned for five years under the Internal Security Act.

A senior police spokesman confirmed that banning orders were served on Mr Aderem yesterday morning.

In terms of the order, Mr Aderem is confined to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town and must report to a police station each week. He must remain at home between 7 pm and 6 am and may receive only his mother and a medical practitioner as visitors

during that time.

Mr Aderem obtained a BSc degree from UCT followed by an honours degree in medical biochemistry from Stellenbosch University in 1976. He is currently a full-time research assistant at UCT medical school and is working towards a PhD in chemical pathology.

Friends of Mr Aderem said he was not aware of the reasons for his banning. They point out that he belongs to no organisations with which an association could have led to the action.

Mr Aderem is believed to have taken a keen interest in the squatter problem and was apparently working in this field. — DDC.

Handwritten scribbles and initials.

Christian Institute director banned

325 Banning

By LYNN STEVENSON
MRS Oshadi Phakathi, the national president of the World Affiliated YWCA, and Transvaal regional director of the Christian Institute, was banned for five years yesterday under the Internal Security Act.

Her banning order restricts her to the magisterial districts of Pretoria and Mamelodi Township, and forbids her from entering the premises of or participating in any way in the activities of the CI.

She is also barred from the Black Parents' Association, the South African Students' Organisation, the South African Students' Movement and the Black Peoples' Convention.

Dr Beyers Naudé, the director of the CI, said yesterday: "This is another act of desperation on the part of a Government which has no other answer to the demands of justice than intimidation and force."

"The Government may ban our staff, it may ban our publications, but it cannot ban the truth of the liberating gospel of the living Christ, which Oshadi Phakathi has proclaimed, is proclaiming and will continue to proclaim."

The World Affiliated YWCA is to hold its annual meeting this weekend. Mrs Joyce Seroke, the national secretary, said yesterday: "You can imagine what a blow this is to us — on the eve of our meeting."

Mrs Phakathi was the first woman to be appointed a director by the CI. Before joining the CI as a community worker four years ago, she worked as a nursing sister for the Pretoria Health Department while working voluntarily for the CI and the YWCA.

She was detained for 126 days at the Johannesburg Fort under the Internal Security Act last year. Her son, Dimakatso, who was detained at the same time, went overseas after his release.

Cape Times 25/3/77

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UCT Debating Union honours Mandela, Meer

Staff Reporter
MRS WINNIE MANDELA and Mrs Fatima Meer, both banned, have been made honorary patrons of the University of Cape Town Debating Union.

Both women have accepted their patronage which was conferred on them — as well as on Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana — to mark the union's centenary celebrations this year.

Members voted unanimously to bestow the honour on the three — the highest it can confer on individuals — at a recent general meeting.

Other patrons are Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chancellor of UCT, and Sir Richard Luyt, principal and vice-chancellor.

A letter from Mr Humphrey Harrison, president of the union, to Mrs Mandela, wife of Robben Island detainee Nelson Mandela, says the union saw her and her husband as two of Africa's greatest statesmen.

"What with UCT being a white university, I appreciate that you would have certain

political reservations about accepting the position. However it is essentially because of the tremendous leadership that you — and your husband — have given to our people, that we are so enthusiastic to have you as an honorary patron," the letter said.

Non-political

Mr Harrison said this week the union was a non-political organization which set out to recognize contributions to the art of public speaking.

Other centenary activities include a dinner planned for June 16 to which "top foreign ambassadors and Government figures" have been invited.

"We have also launched a centenary trust fund for con-

tributions from past union members and the public, that we hope will bring the union's status to a level of those of Cambridge and Oxford Universities.

Purpose

"Its purpose is to offer the public a platform for the serious debate of contemporary issues," Mr Harrison said.

He said that Senator Dennis Worrall and Dr Zach de Beer, former Progressive MP and board member of Anglo-American, would contest in the next series of evening debates.

Senator Worrall would propose the motion that the National Party offers the best solution to South Africa's problems, he said.

Graduate, 23, banned

Staff Reporter

Cape Times

26/3/77

A University of Stellenbosch graduate now studying for a PhD at the University of Cape Town, Mr Allan Aderem, 23, has been banned for five years under the Internal Security Act.

Police confirmed that banning orders were served on Mr Aderem yesterday at his home in Observatory.

Mr Aderem is confined to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town and must report to a police station each week. He must remain at home between the hours of 7pm and 6am.

Mr Aderem's family live in Cape Town. He attended Herzlia High School.

325 - banning

325 Ban

No, 'Ducktail' is not banned, says SABC

By MANUEL CORREIA

THE headquarters of the SABC in Auckland Park was agog yesterday at reports that the English drama production, Ducktail, had been banned on the grounds that it might incite people to violence.

But Mr Pieter de Bruyn, director of TV programmes, said: "There's no question of a ban. We are just holding it back at this stage."

"We haven't finally approved all the programmes in the English drama season and Ducktail will be one of the films we will still look at."

"If, for instance, we find that the play doesn't fit into this season we may hold it back for another time."

The drama had already been billed for the forthcoming English TV drama season. It cost more than R10 000 to make.

The film, produced by Alan Nathanson, takes a rather innocent and perhaps even nostalgic look at the Ducktail era in South Africa.

It could even be considered tame and keeps violence down to a minimum in keeping with the SABC's policy on violence in television.

Press gag on campus starts row

325 Bar

By NIC VAN
OUDTSHOORN

RHODES University this week set up a campus "Press board of reference" and a secretariat to liaise between the student Press and the vice-chancellor.

The two campus newspapers, Rhodéo and Oppidan, could also be subject to censorship if they do not conform to "reasonable canons of accuracy, good manner and good taste".

This was disclosed this week by the vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, after the university senate, had discussed the decision by both campus newspapers to cease publication in protest against the banning by the vice-chancellor of stories and a photograph in their latest issues.

Both newspapers appeared this week with large blank spaces in the place of the banned material.

Freedom or nothing

The editors told me that the Students' Representative Council had called on them to cease publication in future in protest.

Mr Ashley le Grange, co-editor of Oppidan and chairman of the SRC said campus newspapers had always striven for accuracy and good taste, and would not be prepared to have their copy scrutinised before publication.

"Either we are allowed to publish freely or we will not publish at all. All the editors feel that way."

He said Oppidan, which had been using the university's printing press, would be printed elsewhere when publication resumed.

Mr Martin Feinstein, editor of Rhodéo, told me: "The action of the vice-chancellor in banning the material in our latest issue was completely contrary to the university's so-called liberal principles."

Other student leaders said

2/3/77 57
"The action of the vice-chancellor in banning the material in our latest issue was completely contrary to the university's so-called liberal principles."

that Rhodes University's journalism department had sent a petition to Mr Vorster objecting to the Newspaper Bill, yet the university was itself planning to introduce a similar system.

Dr Henderson told me: "The Senate agreed to the establishment of a university Press board of reference which will consist of a member of council, a member of the academic staff of the law department and two students."

"After careful consideration the senate also passed with large majorities two proposals." These were:

If student publications did not conform to reasonable canons of accuracy, good manners and good taste, then the senate would reluctantly consider introducing censorship. The university might withdraw production facilities if material considered to be objectionable or inimical to the interests of the university was presented for reproduction.

Dr Henderson said the senate had appointed a panel of members to advise student editors on material which might give rise to difficulties, and to advise the vice-chancellor on the question of withdrawing university printing facilities.

Departmental investigation

The senate regarded offences relating to the written word as falling under the student disciplinary code. The banned material referred to problems in the university's music department, which has been losing students in recent years until there are now almost as many staff members as students.

The head of the music department, Professor Rupert Mayer, told me he was too busy to comment on the matter.

Dr Henderson told me he had banned the material because he had decided to investigate the music department and thus considered the matter sub judice.

He had banned the photograph because it was "near pornographic".



325 BAN

SQUATTER-AID MAN BANNED

Sunday Times Reporter

MR ALAN Arnold Aderem, the student banned for five years on Friday, was a voluntary social worker among the coloured squatter communities in the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Aderem, 23, a post-

graduate chemistry student at UCT, is forbidden from entering any educational institution, may not communicate with any other banned person, or visit any harbour, or black township. He can only be visited by a medical doctor or his own mother.

325 Ban

YWCA

Natal Mercury

protest

28/3/77

at ban

JOHANNESBURG — The world-affiliated YWCA — a Christian organisation with 3 000 members — has called on Mr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, to lift the ban on their national president, Mrs. Oshadi Phakathi.

On Thursday she was served with a five year banning order confining her to Mamelodi and Pretoria and restricting her from any involvement with the Black Parents' Association, the South African Students' Organisation, the South African Students' Movement, the Black Peoples' Convention and the Christian Institute of which she is Transvaal regional director. — (Sapa.)

Biko**faces****two****charges**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— Mr Steve Biko, 30, appeared briefly in the Regional Court here yesterday on two charges and an alternative charge of allegedly contravening his restriction orders.

The State alleged the first count arose because of Mr Biko's presence at a public or private university or college without first obtaining written permission from the local magistrate.

The alleged offence took place on February 12 last year. The alternative charge was that he attended a social gathering on the same day.

The second count was that Mr Biko absented himself from the King William's Town magisterial district on April 16 last year without obtaining the written permission of the local magistrate.

The defence, led by Adv J. Whitehead of Grahamstown, successfully applied for a postponement on the grounds a crucial defence witness was not available.

Mr Biko was not asked to plead and was remanded to September 26.

Mr Biko will appear in the East London Regional Court tomorrow on charges of allegedly defeating the ends of justice. The case allegedly arises from a recent sabotage case at Grahamstown's Supreme Court.

He is being detained at Fort Glamorgan prison in East London. — DDR.

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view. But this is necessarily an evolving end,
since the evolving interpretation of the past is a
necessary function of history. 2. Gattshalk shows
that this approach will lead to less confusion on
the part of the reader of history and so enable a
didactic and socially dynamic function to operate.
The historian cannot avoid and therefore it is
better that he should be openly committed to some
philosophy and some code of ethics. 3.

2. Carr, p. 120-121.

3. Gattshalk, h. 10.

Steve Biko out on R500 bail

EAST LONDON — The case against Mr Steve Biko was postponed until today after the original charge sheet was withdrawn and a new charge sheet substituted.

Mr Biko is facing charges of obstructing the due course of justice or an alternate charge of subornation to perjury.

The case was supposed to start in the regional court here yesterday morning, but the prosecutor, Mr J. G. Muller, told the court Mr Biko would not be asked to plead as the charge sheet served on him would be substituted with another.

Because the attorney general had been requested to give further particulars a new charge sheet would be drawn up with more particulars and he asked the magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, to adjourn the hearing until yesterday afternoon.

When the hearing opened again, Dr W. E. Cooper who is appearing for Mr Biko, said as the new charge sheet had just been handed to him, he had been unable to consult with Mr Biko and asked that the matter be postponed until today.

"We have requested the State for further particulars and it is hoped they will be available by the morning. We may have to ask for a further adjournment, but we will be reluctant to do so," Dr Cooper said.

In applying for bail for

Mr Biko, Dr Cooper said as Mr Biko was a prominent figure in the area, he was unlikely to abscond and he disputed any allegation that the State feared Mr Biko would tamper with witnesses as there was no evidence of this and he was assured that investigations were complete.

Mr Muller said he had no objection to bail being granted, and he suggested to the court that a R500 cash bail should be ordered.

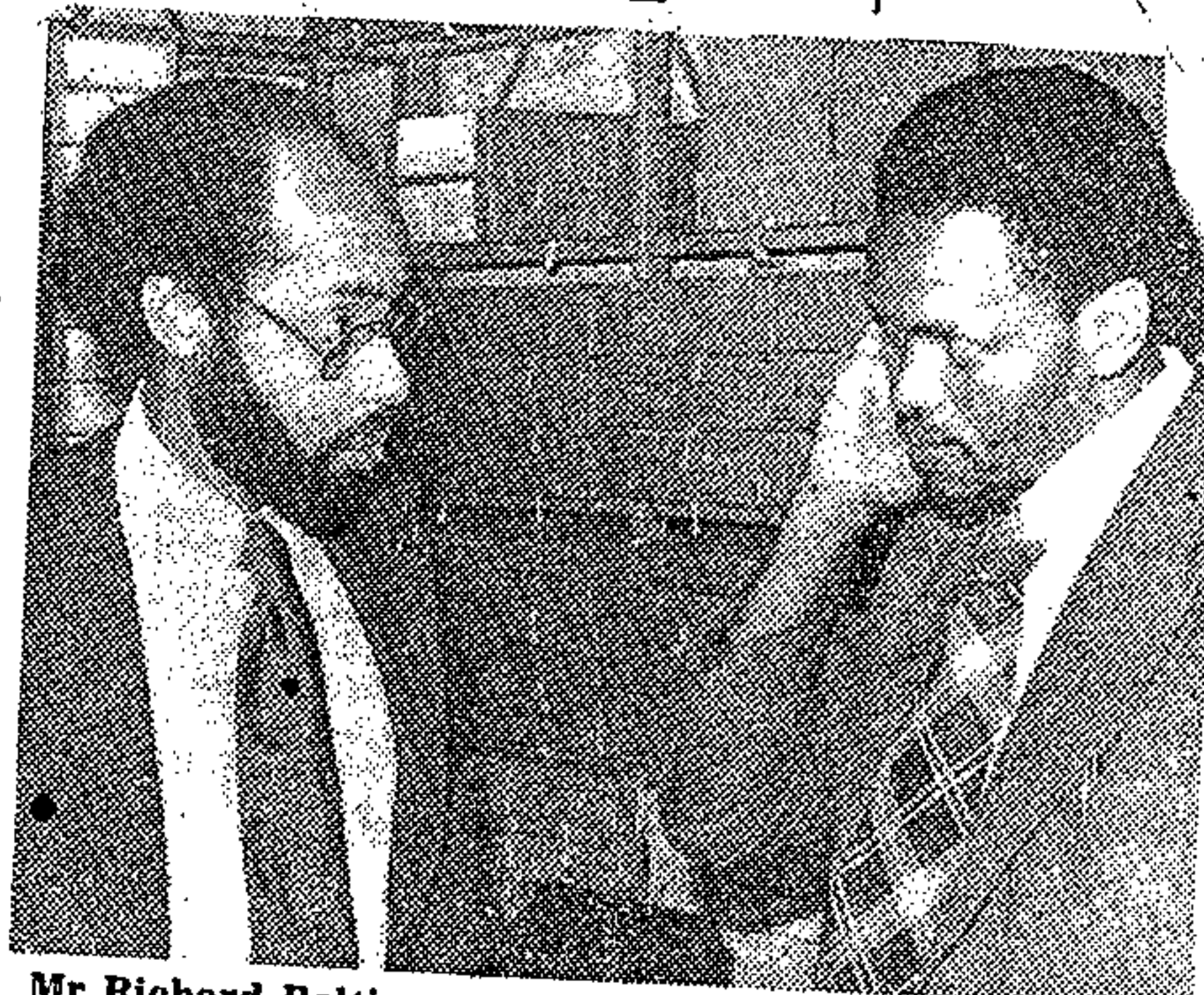
"Another peculiar fact in this matter is that the accused's movements are restricted by banning orders which require him to remain in the magisterial district of King William's Town which could lead to all sorts of peculiarities."

Mr Muller said Mr Biko should apply immediately to the magistrate in King William's Town to enable him to attend the court case in East London.

The magistrate allowed Mr Biko R500 bail on condition he did not communicate with the State witnesses mentioned in the charge sheet and that he take immediate steps to get the authority of the magistrate in King to attend the trial in East London.

The main charge against Mr Biko is that before a sabotage trial in Grahamstown in which Mr M. W. Mbekwa and six others appeared and were found not guilty and discharged, Mr Biko personally, or through three other people, wrongfully obstructed the due course of justice.

The charge sheet alleges Mr Biko instructed Mr Mbekwa and six others to falsely change their evidence, to falsely state in evidence they knew nothing about the case or allegations against the accused, to say they were forced to make false statements to the police and to say they knew nothing about a meeting at the Forbes Grant Secondary School where it was agreed to damage and set fire to the school, or that they knew nothing about the damaging and burning



Mr Richard Baltimore (left) of the United States Embassy in Pretoria chats to Mr Steve Biko at the latter's trial in East London. The proceedings are being followed with interest by representatives of several overseas countries.

325 Ban

Ban extended

THE ban on public gatherings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, which expired yesterday, has been extended for another six months until September 30 in terms of a Government Gazette notice published yesterday.

The only gatherings excluded from the prohibition are those of a bona fide sporting nature, indoor meetings and gatherings expressly authorised by the Minister of Justice or the magistrate in the district concerned. — Sapa.

70 355.

325 Ben
Pot trial

Restrictions make case difficult court told

11/4/73

EAST LONDON — The defence was placed in an almost impossible position because of the banning order on Mr Steve Biko, a regional court magistrate was told here yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, was hearing the case in which Mr Biko is charged with obstructing the course of justice or, alternatively, with subornation to perjury. He is out on R500 bail.

The State alleges that before a sabotage trial in Grahamstown earlier this year, Mr Biko instructed Mr M. W. Mbekwa and six others to change their evidence; to say they were forced to make false statements to the police and say they knew nothing about a meeting at the Forbes Grant Secondary School where it was agreed to damage and set fire to the school.

Because of these false statements, the charge sheet states that six people were found not guilty and discharged.

Before Mr Biko pleaded not guilty to both charges yesterday, the defence advocate, Dr W. E. Cooper, said he had spoken to the magistrate in King William's Town about relaxing the banning order under which Mr Biko lives, but the magistrate had said his hands were tied in the matter.

In a letter addressed to Mr Biko, the King magistrate said a limited relaxation of the terms of the restriction order had been approved for the sole purpose of enabling Mr Biko to appear as an accused person at the magistrate's court in East London.

"You may leave your home in King William's Town not before 7 a.m. on each day of the trial and must return to your home in King William's Town on the same day by the shortest route immediately after the case adjourns or is finalised.

"You must report your departure at the charge office, King William's Town.

"You must report your arrival and departure from East London at the

charge office, Fleet Street, East London. On arrival back in King William's Town, you must immediately report to the charge office in King William's Town."

Dr Cooper said the limited relaxation of the restriction order would gravely prejudice the case of the defence.

"We may be compelled to ask for long adjournments during the trial so we may consult. This is most undesirable and our consultations will be under pressure.

"I wish to record our strongest protest on this because it deprives the accused from full consultation with his defence.

"This measure — almost harassment — is a bad state of affairs. The restrictions are unreasonable and we may have to apply for the hearing to be moved to King William's Town," Dr Cooper said.

The prosecutor, Mr J. G. Muller, said the reason why the case was being heard in East London was that most of the State's witnesses were in detention in East London which would make it difficult for the State to hold the trial in King.

The magistrate said if the defence found difficulties during the trial, then consideration would be given to move the case to King.

The first witness yesterday was W/O G. A. Hattingh of the Special Branch in King William's Town who said he was also the investigating officer in the case against Mr Mbekwa and six others who were charged with sabotage after the burning of the Forbes Grant Secondary School in Ginsberg in September last year.

Mr Hattingh said originally 12 people had been accused in the case in which the State alleged students had had a meeting in a classroom where a decision was

made to burn the school.

The witnesses had then all denied they had attended the meeting or knew anything about it; claimed they had been assaulted by the police; claimed police had made them sign statements prepared for them by the police.

The seven accused had appeared in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, and had been found not guilty.

Under cross-examination Mr Hattingh told the court he had supervised the interrogation of the witnesses between 11.30 p.m. on September 28 to about 4 a.m. on September 29.

Mr Hattingh said while most of the witnesses were juveniles, some were aged between 21 and 23.

Dr Cooper said during the sabotage trial in Grahamstown witnesses had said they were assaulted and one of them had said he had been hit with the flat of a hand, a sjambok and kicked with a booted foot.

W/O Hattingh: That is not the truth. We don't use sjamboks or boots.

Asked if he had investigated the serious allegations of police brutality, Mr Hattingh said no official charge of assault was made and there was no need to investigate.

Dr Cooper: One witness said he was assaulted until dawn. — Not so, they were not assaulted in my presence.

Your attitude in Grahamstown was that all allegations of assault were false? — Without foundation, not false.

Mr Hattingh said when the witnesses had been brought to the Special Branch offices in King William's Town, he could not deny that some witnesses had been smacked, but it was not correct to say they were mercilessly assaulted as they were most co-operative and it was unnecessary.

Mr Hattingh said the witnesses had been discredited in the Grahamstown hearing and they had all made allegations of assault, but these were groundless.

Dr Cooper: Weren't you horrified by allegations of police brutality? — No. It happens often in court that people allege assault.

Mr Hattingh said the witnesses in the Grahamstown case had been arrested, charged and let out on bail after the case.

Have any been detained since? — Yes, six as far as I can remember.

In terms of what legislation are they being held? — At first in terms of Section 22 and then later in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Are they being held as suspected terrorists? — No, they are being held for interrogation.

Mr Hattingh read out to the court a list of 17 names of people who were arrested under Section 22, when their detention had been changed to Section 6, who had arrested them and who had taken their statements.

The change of detention from Section 22 to Section 6 had all taken place between March 21 and March 30.

Dr Cooper told the court summons had been issued against eight defendants, among them W/O Hattingh and the Minister of Police by some of the witnesses who claimed they had been wrongfully assaulted.

Mr Hattingh said he could not answer this as he had not received summons.

The next witness, Mr Boy Nkumbi, 24, of Ginsberg Location near King, told the court he knew Mr Biko and often visited his brother Solly.

He said his cousin was one of those arrested after the Forbes Grant School fire and he had discussed the arrests with Mr Biko.

He said on February 10, while waiting for his friend Solly, he had mentioned the Grahamstown trial to Mr Biko and that his cousin was one of the State witnesses.

"In the conversation he said it would be necessary to meet my cousin and make it clear to them they had to tell the judge they had been beaten up by the police and were forced to

325 Sam R. Weil

Biko case: defence hitch claim

EAST LONDON — The defence was placed in an almost impossible position because of the banning order on Mr Steve Biko, a regional court magistrate was told here yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr S van Zyl, was hearing the case in which Mr Biko is charged with obstructing the course of justice or, alternatively, subornation to perjury. He is out on R500 bail.

The defence advocate, Dr W. E. Cooper, said the limited relaxation of the restriction order on Mr Biko would gravely prejudice the case of the defence. — DDR

Full report, page 11.

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Then write five sentences about how you see yourself as being

yourself, how you see yourself as being similar to others.

See Box 7 on page 21. Please write five statements about

In which ways are you similar to and different from others?

TUT NINE

someone close to you and ask for comments.

Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with

325 Ben

Magazines and papers banned

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—The Publications Control Board has banned three student publications—Rhodeo, the official Rhodes student newspaper, National Student, a new national student newspaper, and the Rag magazine of the University of the Witwatersrand, Wits Wits.

In a telegram to the Rhodes Students' Representative Council, received yesterday, the

Director of Publications said Volume 31, No. 2 of Rhodeo and Volume 1, No. 1 of National Student had been banned under Section 47 (2) of the Publications Control Act of 1974.

The Rhodeo edition had previously been banned by the university administration about five weeks ago. A satirical article and picture depicting a toilet with graffiti on the walls were objected to.

National Student was recently banned on the University of Cape Town campus for a reproduction of the picture.

Wits Wits, a publication produced by the SRC rag committee of the University of the Witwatersrand, was declared undesirable in terms of the Publication Act in a special Government Gazette yesterday, reports Sapa.

According to the Rhodes telegram, two other publications, the March 18 edition of Scope and We'll Return, by Khayelethu Mgyisa, were also banned.

325 ba

Gatherings ban stays

Pretoria Bureau

The ban on gatherings first introduced on June 18 last year at the time of widespread urban unrest has been extended for a further six months.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary published in Pretoria yesterday said that the prohibition of gatherings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956 would be in effect until September 30.

325 Ba

Banned Rag mag may try again

Sunday Times Reporter

A CENSORED version of "Wits Wits", the banned University of the Witwatersrand magazine, may be sold in the next few weeks.

The magazine was banned on Friday under the indecency and blasphemy sections of the Publications Act.

More than 170 000 copies will be destroyed. The 12 beneficiaries of Wits Rag stand to lose at least R102 000 if the magazine is not sold.

"Wits Wits" was to have been sold by 6 000 students and depot leaders in the Transvaal and Free State yesterday.

Mr. Warrick Sive, Rag chairman, said that after meeting lawyers yesterday morning it had been decided to destroy the magazine and investigate the possibility of a reprint.

"We may reprint 'Wits Wits' with alterations which would make it acceptable," he said.

It cost the Rag committee R18 000 to print the magazines. They expect to recover only about R100 when the magazines are sold for scrap.

Mtshizana — from villain to hero

Once he was No. 1 villain in Mdantsane and even young children were being taught to hate him and regard him as the most iniquitous creature to have set foot on earth.

But now he is regarded as a sage in some circles and even those who vilified him, are known to have agreed: "He was not so bad after all because as an attorney he saw our sons out of troubles and only made the mistake of fighting the true people of East London in their area."

The man is former Mdantsane attorney Louis Leo Mtshizana, banished to Herschel in 1974 following moves by the Ciskei Government to have him deported to Transkei.

The irony of the whole matter is that the issue that has made Mr

Mtshizana endeared in certain Ciskei National Independence Party circles in Mdantsane, was a mere comment on the Sebe-Siyo dispute. And a well thought out comment based on sensible evaluation of the past and apparently not intended to favour anyone, it was.

The Siyo group among whom are people who blew loud hallelujahs through Mdantsane on the night the news of Mr Mtshizana's banishment to Herschel was announced, have now hailed an article by Mr Mtshizana as the truth about the position in the Ciskei.

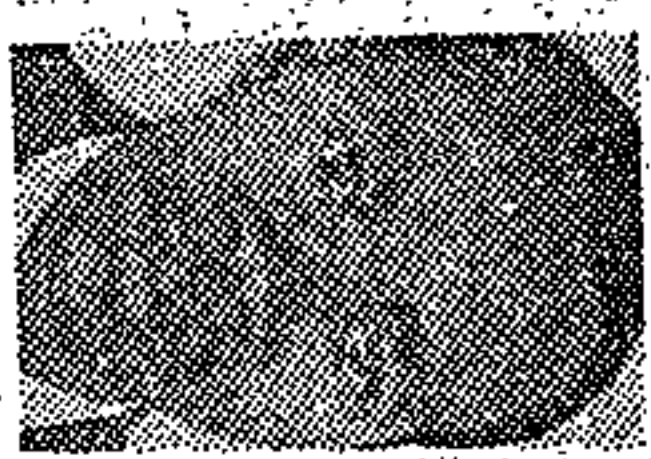
The reason for this is not difficult to find because the article credited Mr Siyo for having made Mr Sebe in politics.

There may be divergent views on this but it remains to be disputed whether the entire strength of the party has not been based on the efficient urban organisation of its support in Mdantsane.

The comments have been: "How did Louis being so far from the real action find out the truth about what is going on here? How did the Daily Dispatch get Louis to give such a lucid account of the situation."

My mind went back to 1973-74 when rally after rally that was called by the CNIP in Mdantsane was an abuse on Mr Mtshizana.

The Leslie Xinwa column



A special incident that came to mind was when the then Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. R. Myataza, was shouting at the top of his voice through a loudhailer in the Civic Hall, calling on party supporters not to support Mr Mtshizana's 'leagal practice in Mdantsane.'

He felt this was wrong and mentioned names of two attorneys who supported the party. One lives in Mdantsane and the other in Grahamstown. I had reservations about the latter being a CNIP supporter, but Mr Myataza's crowd loved every bit of it.

When he was banished to Herschel one would have thought the CNIP had won an election against odds as supporters boasted about 'the illiterates that had taught a lawyer how it is to be born in an urban area.'

On recollection now I wonder whether the people who rejoiced at the banishment would still be friendly to Mr Mtshizana now that the honeymoon

in the CNIP is over. To me the whole reaction to the article by CNIP supporters, belonging to the Siyo group, seemed to bring out the real issue involved in Bantustan politics — we remain friends when you say what I like and assure my followers I am the man who has been doing all the good things.

I also wondered what the position with journalists would be when they were not moved by the currents and undercurrents that seem to blow everyday in Ciskei politics.

For long they have become the whipping boys but this wrangle has made them friends to both groups as publicity has become a key factor in the behind-the-scenes battle.

MR SIYO



MR MTSHIZANA



SUM. TRIB 10/14/77

BANNED DOCTOR NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE UP FELLOWSHIP

Tribune Reporter

A SOUTH AFRICAN academic, Dr Richard Turner, has been refused permission to leave Durban to take up a Humboldt Fellowship in Germany.

Dr Turner, then a lecturer in Political Science at the University of Natal, was issued with a five-year banning order in February, 1973. Among other provisions it restricted him to the Durban magisterial district.

Last November he was awarded a Humboldt Fellowship, one of the world's leading academic awards, made solely for post-doctoral study.

Research

But, after several months of negotiations with the Minister of Justice, Dr Turner will not be allowed to leave Durban to travel to Germany to take up the fellowship.

The fellowship Heidelberg University would have enabled him to research German



Dr Richard Turner
— restricted to Durban

idealism from Kant to Hegel.

Since his banning Dr Turner has been involved in private study — his order bars him from entering any university or educational institution.

He received his doctorate from the Sorbonne in Paris for a dissertation on Sartre, and while lecturing at the University of Natal also served on the Christian Institute's Spro-cas project.

325 Bain

Escaped Terror Act detainee still free

ARGUS 11/4/77

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A widespread police hunt for Terrorism Act detainee Mr Pascal Moloi, 25, who sawed through the bars of his cell in John Vorster Square and slid down a rope to freedom on Thursday, has failed to get him.

Brigadier J. F. L. Engelbrecht, CID chief for the Witwatersrand, said Mr Moloi had been detained under Section Six since February 6.

Mr Moloi had sawn through the bars of his cell with a hacksaw. He had then slid two floors down a rope into the courtyard of the cell block and escaped.

Police had not yet discovered how Mr Moloi had

obtained the hacksaw and rope.

Although he knew of other prisoners who had escaped from John Vorster Square in a similar manner, Brigadier Engelbrecht said he could not confirm whether Mr Moloi was the first Terrorism Act detainee to do so.

325 Jan

Cape Times 14/4/77

'Curious' banning of torture booklet

Staff Reporter

THE BANNING of the Christian Institute document "Torture in South Africa?" showed the Government's unwillingness to order an independent inquiry into torture allegations, the Rev Theo Kotze said yesterday.

The booklet was declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act in a special Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Kotze, Cape Regional Director of the Institute, said: "I find it very curious that they banned it. Does this mean that the quotes from Hansard, newspapers and court records are also banned?"

The 76-page booklet, published earlier this month, consists mainly of quotes from

Parliament, evidence given in court hearings, extracts from the summing-up speeches of judges and newspaper reports.

"The banning seems to me to indicate the Government is once again going to ignore the call for an independent inquiry," Mr Kotze said.

"Surely such an inquiry is the only way for them to prove the torture allegations are untrue?"

"For too long there have been suspicions in the public mind that people in South Africa are being tortured. I

repeat my call that the detention laws should be scrapped forthwith and South Africa returned to the rule of law."

He said 2 500 copies of the booklet had been published. All of them had been distributed.

"Once the news of its publication broke, many people came into our office to pick up copies."

325 Banning

2

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, April 14, 1977.

Banned Biko says no to US tour offer

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Reporter

THE banned honorary president of the Black People's Convention, Mr Steve Biko, has been offered an American Government grant to visit the country—but he has turned it down because of United States policy on South Africa.

Black Consciousness leaders have decided not to accept invitations because of America's Southern African policy. This, Black Consciousness leaders say, is why Mr Biko—a founder of the movement—will not accept the offer.

A spokesman for the American Embassy said Mr Biko was offered an international visitor's grant to tour the US and meet people of interest.

"We invite leaders in all categories and he was chosen by the same criteria as other prominent South Africans. He is certainly prominent in his field."

The spokesman confirmed the invitation had been turned down by Mr Biko in a letter to the American Ambassador Mr William

Bowdler. He declined to say why the offer had been rejected.

But Mr Thami Zani, publicity secretary of the BPC, said yesterday: "We feel the United States is still the old United States. We are not excited by statements from there saying they will effect changes and put pressure on South Africa."

Mr Zani said if America began to put into effect changes it had been talking about in its policy statements, the BPC would reconsider its attitude.

Mr Biko, who was banned in 1973, is standing trial in East London on a charge of obstructing the court of justice.

In September he will appear in court charged with breaking his banning order which restricts him to King William's Town and forbids him to see more than one person at a time.

He was detained for 101 days last year but was released a few days before Senator Dick Clark of the US flew to King William's Town to see him.

~~SECRET~~

325-BANNING

Cape Times 16/4/77
Mandela wedding
Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Miss Zenani Mandela, eldest daughter of the imprisoned former leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, is to marry a son of King Sobhuza of Swaziland.
Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, a nephew of Mr Mandela, is to arrive in Johannesburg this weekend to meet representatives of King Sobhuza to discuss Miss Mandela's marriage to Prince Thumbumuzi.
The news was disclosed yesterday by Mr Ismael Ayob, Mrs Momzamo Mandela's lawyer.

Hope for banned ^{STAR} man 16/4/77

Labour Reporter

The banned chairman of the Urban Training Project, Mr Loet Douwes Dekker, may soon be allowed to resume work as a lecturer in industrial relations at Witwatersrand University.

This was disclosed last night by Mr Jan Lanser, president of the Dutch Christian Trade Union Movement (CNV) at the end of a three week fact-finding tour.

The four-man mission of the CNV met Mr Douwes Dekker and his two other banned colleagues from the Urban Training Project, a worker education body assisting black trade unions. They were among 27 trade union people banned late last year.

325
Banning

~~14.5~~

325
Banning

Banned women RDM 16/4/77 broke orders, say Security Police



MISS SHEILA
WEINBERG



MISS JENNY
CURTIS

By CAROL STEYN
MISS Sheila Weinberg, 31, and Miss Jeanette Curtis, 27, contravened their banning orders when Miss Weinberg had lunch at a house where Miss Curtis lived, it was alleged in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Although they admitted Miss Weinberg had lunch at the house, they denied they spoke to or even saw each other, the court was told.

Both pleaded not guilty before Mr G. Steyn to contravening their banning orders.

Mr Ian Robertson told the court he invited Miss Weinberg for lunch at his home in Harley Street, Yeoville, on February 3. She arrived at 1.30 pm and when she rang the doorbell, Miss Curtis, who lived at the house, went to her room. Miss Curtis was banned and she knew Miss Weinberg was also banned.

Mr Robertson and Miss Weinberg then had a meal alone in the kitchen.

About half-an-hour later there was a ring at the door. There were two men there who said they were security policemen.

Mr Robertson said Miss Weinberg and Miss Curtis

had not talked to each other and had not seen each other in the house.

Constable A. A. Joubert told the court he went to the house with two security policemen. Mr Robertson opened the door and he asked for Miss Weinberg. After about a minute Miss Weinberg came to the door.

Constable Joubert said he asked her if she realised she was committing an offence by being on the premises. She argued with him and said she had taken legal advice. She tried to prove she had not committed an offence.

He went with Miss Weinberg to the kitchen and saw Miss Curtis standing in the hall. Miss Weinberg said: "Jenny, I'm going with them to John Vorster Square".

"It was remarkable she didn't say 'hello Jenny'", he said.

It appeared that Miss Weinberg had come to the house in her own car and had parked it two blocks away. It was well hidden.

Mr J. Unterhalter, SC, for Miss Weinberg said she would deny she had communicated with Miss Curtis in any way.

The hearing was postponed to June 13.

Biko's refusal to tour worries US

RDM 18/4/77

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — United States' policymakers are interpreting Mr Steve Biko's rejection of a grant to visit the US as an ominous sign of the radicalisation of Black South Africa.

Black Consciousness leaders have decided not to accept such invitations because of the US' Southern African policy. Mr Biko, the banned honorary president of the Black People's Convention, is regarded as the father of the Black Consciousness movement.

"He's very highly regarded by many here," a State Department official said.

"You have to be pretty blind not to see the way things are going. We are very much aware of it."

Among Mr Biko's admirers is UN Ambassador Mr Andrew Young.

"Andy would really like to speak to him," a member of his mission said.

Officials could not say if any invitations had been turned down in the past. They said some people could not take up offers for various reasons. Sometimes they had been re-

fused a passport. One person had been jailed first.

Some Black South African exiles in New York were heartened by Mr Biko's stand.

"It's a sacrifice to refuse a thing like this. We admire him for it," said one.

Lately about one Black South African a week has been undertaking an extensive tour of the US financed by the State Department.

Three who visited recently were detained following the Black uprising last year.

Those currently visiting the US include the Bechet College rector Mr Desmond Rampono; a Kwa-Zulu school principal Mr Theophilus Shandu, and Radio Bantu announcer Mr Alexius Buthelezi.

Due to arrive soon is Johannesburg marketing consultant Mr Baldwin Mudau. He is the opposition leader in the Venda homeland.

Visitors normally stay a month and the State Department attempts to tailor the programme to their interests.

325

hanning



DR RAMPHELE
restricted to Tzaneen

Clash as Ramphele is arrested

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There were sharp exchanges at the Black Community Programme's offices here yesterday when police served restriction orders on Dr Mamphela Ramphele and Mr Mxolisi Mvovo.

Capt P. A. Schoeman of the East London Security Police arrived at the BCP offices during lunch with W/O G. Hattingh, Lt Nel and Lt Olivier, and demanded that Dr Ramphele, 29, accompany them to the Security Police offices here.

When Dr Ramphele refused to go, Capt Schoeman declared her arrested, and attempted to remove her physically.

BCP, BPC and Saso personnel on the premises and friends protested strongly, demanding to know in terms of what Act she was being arrested.

Capt Schoeman referred to the restriction order saying it served as a warrant of arrest.

There were sharp exchanges between Capt Schoeman and several of Dr Ramphele's friends until Capt Schoeman instructed W/O Hattingh to summon uniformed police.

The uniformed men arrived in a few minutes and forcibly removed Dr Ramphele from the office. She dropped her handbag in the process, but was not given a chance to pick it up.

The police pushed her towards the door where she banged her head and a shoulder.

She was bundled into the back of a waiting police van and Mrs Nohle Mohapi just managed to hand her the handbag she had dropped before the police pulled off.

Capt Schoeman then turned his attention to Mr Mvovo, 30, who also refused to accompany the police.

Capt Schoeman asked W/O Hattingh to recall the

which law they were doing so and one uniformed policeman retorted: "In terms of the restriction order, jong."

Mr Mvovo's friends shouted back: "There is no such arrest."

Tempers were at fever pitch, with Mr Mvovo's wife, Mrs Nobandile Mvovo, demanding to know why her husband was being arrested.

Capt Schoeman relented and Mr Mvovo was issued with his banning order on the premises.

In terms of the order, which extends over five years, he may not leave his house in Dimbaza between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. and may not leave the magisterial districts of King William's Town and Zwelitsha.

He may also not take part in the activities or enter the premises of the BCP, BPC, Saso, Zimele Trust, Fund or Zizamele Functional Group.

The only people he can receive as visitors in his home are his father, Mr A. Mvovo, and his mother-in-law, Mrs Alice Biko.

Police refused to reveal Dr Ramphele's

whereabouts after her arrest.

The terms of her restriction order are unknown except for two points Capt Schoeman verbally relayed to her. She has been restricted to Tzaneen and may no longer work for the BCP. She is originally from the Pieter-sburg area in the Transvaal.

Dr Ramphele was the superintendent of the Zanempilo community health centre, which she was largely instrumental in establishing at Zinyoka near here.

Her work in the rural communities and other areas where she operated has been highly praised by all who have benefited from it and also by visitors from Germany, Britain, Holland, Canada and the United States.

The project drew substantial support from the Anglo-American Corporation.

Dr Ramphele was detained last August in terms of the Internal Security Act and was in prison for 135 days.

Mr Mvovo is a former

vice-president of the BPC and the current regional secretary in the Eastern Cape.

He has been employed by the BCP since 1974, when he arrived in King William's Town. He was detained in the country-wide security police swoop on black consciousness leaders last August and redetained after the BPC Heroes Day this year.

The regional secretary of SASO, Mr N. Vanda, said yesterday the bannings were another method of perpetuating "the naive policy of apartheid, domination and exploitation of blacks by whites."

"These people are victims of the Draconian laws which the black man faces in his everyday life."

"Courts of law are always by-passed."

He reiterated the black consciousness demand for an egalitarian society and said that detentions without trial, deaths in detention, bannings and restrictions would not deter fulfilment of that ideal. — DDR

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Banishment

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Woman doctor banned

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— A woman doctor, Mamphele Ramphele, was allegedly dragged out of the offices of the Black Community Programme here yesterday and served with banning orders by Security Police.

Dr Ramphele (29) is one of the two doctors serving the BCP's Zanem-pilo Clinic, which is financed by Anglo American Corporation.

In terms of her banning orders she is restricted to Tzaneen in the Transvaal and may no longer work for BCP.

She was also one of the doctors present at the post-mortem of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, the Security Police detainee who was said to have hanged himself in his cell last year.

Another official of the BCP, Mr Mxolisi Mvovo, was also served with banning orders yesterday.

According to an official of BCP, four security policemen led by Captain P. A. Schoeman, of the East London branch, arrived at their offices yesterday afternoon and asked Dr Ramphele to accompany them to the police station.

Dr Ramphele asked why she was required to go, and Captain Schoeman replied that she would be served with banning orders at the police station.

She refused to accompany them, saying the Police could serve the orders according to normal practice in her office.

Captain Schoeman then declared her under arrest in terms of her banning orders.

She was allegedly dragged out of the office by two uniformed policemen who were called in. Her head hit the door sharply on the way out.

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Bannings

BCP leader claims police officer hostile

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The chairman of the board of directors of Black Community Programmes, Mr H.J. Bhengu of Durban, said a top security police officer he spoke to yesterday in connection with the banning of Dr Mamphela Ramphele was "extremely hostile" to him.

He said: "I was concerned about Dr Ramphele, an employee of BCP, and phoned the King William's Town security police asking about her whereabouts."

"They told me she was on her way to Tzaneen, but when I asked if she had been given an opportunity to go and collect her belongings at the Zanempilo community health centre, they refused to tell me and referred me to Col Van der Merwe of East London."

He said Col Van der Merwe refused to give him the information he wanted "and was extremely hostile to me."

Mr Bhengu said Col Van der Merwe eventually

referred him to security police headquarters in Pretoria "in the most discourteous manner."

Staff at the Zanempilo clinic said yesterday Dr Ramphele did not return to the clinic to pick up her belongings.

Mr Bhengu said the BCP would call an emergency meeting of the board of directors and would seek an urgent interview with the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, to discuss the position of both Dr Ramphele and Mr Mxolisi Mvovo, who was also banned on Thursday.

Meanwhile, Mr Thami Zani, the Black People's Convention publicity secretary, disclosed here yesterday the organisation had launched the biggest and most extensive protest campaign yet on the banning of the two BCP workers.

He said BPC had sent telegrams to all foreign missions in South Africa requesting them to raise the matter with their governments and to secure from them the

strongest protest possible.

In addition BPC has contacted several agencies abroad informing them about the action taken against the two black consciousness members.

He added: "In South Africa itself all church leaders and agencies have been contacted and the leaders of all opposition parties have been asked to declare their stand on the matter."

Explaining the reason for the campaign, Mr Zani said: "For far too long we have been watching the white Government mounting a campaign of systematic repression to authentic expression of black aspirations."

"This simply cannot continue any longer without attention. The two people just banned by Mr Kruger are senior members of the black consciousness movement. They are responsible people who have made major contributions to the struggle for our liberation. — DDR.

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4. School of Economics (Division of Economic History)	Teaching assistance (approx. R2 500, half of a Junior Lectureship)
5. School of Librarianship	R3 500 (+ 10%) teaching assistance
6(a) School of Economics (Division of Economics)	part-time clerical assistant (approx. R1 800)
(b) Religious Studies	¼ clerical assistance (approx. R1 000)
7. Anthropology	Junior Lectureship in Social Anthropology
8. Political Science	Junior Lectureship
9. History	Lectureship
10. School of Economics (Division of Economics)	Lectureship
11. Speech and Drama	Technical Instructor
12. Religious Studies	Senior Lectureship
13. African Languages	Junior Lectureship in Xhosa
14. German	Junior Lectureship (trade-in of graduate assistantship and 5 demonstrator sessions)
15. Romance Studies	Junior Lectureship in French
16. Speech and Drama	Lectureship

cont./

Malice in blunderland

At the stroke of a ministerial pen, a Border doctor has been forcibly separated from her patients. They are to suffer because a politician and the Special Branch have decided unilaterally that Dr Mamphela Ramphele cannot be allowed to continue her invaluable work in King William's Town. She has not been accused of any crime. No court proceedings have taken place. She has no right of appeal. A decision has been taken that she must be restricted to Tzaneen and that is that.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and Capt P A Schoeman of the East London Special Branch are behaving with all the irrationality of the Queen in Alice in Wonderland, shouting "Off with his head" or "Off with her head" about once in a minute and declaiming Sentence first — verdict afterwards.

But they are going one step further than Lewis Carroll's fictional Queen. They have abandoned any court proceedings and they are delivering no verdict — just a sentence. In the case of Dr Ramphele and Mr Mxolisi Mvovo the sentence is five years restriction: banned to remote areas and their basic human freedoms severely curtailed.

All this is being done in a heavy-handed, blundering way which makes

the KGB look like a model of subtlety. Capt Schoeman and his cronies appear not to have the slightest bit of shame in depriving two people of their liberty: quite the reverse in fact. Not only must Dr Ramphele be banned, she must also be arrested — probably illegally — and manhandled.

The banning of Dr Ramphele and Mr Mvovo is both malicious and a blunder. Malicious because they must be regarded as innocent of any crime and only a malicious government department would punish the innocent. A blunder because Dr Ramphele and Mr Mvovo are highly regarded through the Border area and beyond and their banning will further harm race relations.

In passing, may we ask that the medical profession in this area, and the Medical and Dental Council at the top, register their strong, public protest with Mr Kruger that a doctor can be so arbitrarily removed from her patients?

Mr Kruger's portfolio is justice, Capt Schoeman's job security. Mr Kruger's action in signing the banning orders is manifestly unjust, Capt Schoeman's concern is supposed to be security. Does he not see that actions like this contribute only to greater insecurity? And it is South Africa that must pay the price for the blunders.

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9. History	Lectureship
10. School of Economics (Division of Economics)	Lectureship
11. Speech and Drama	Technical Instructor
12. Religious Studies	Senior Lectureship
13. African Languages	Junior Lectureship in Xhosa
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15. Romance Studies	Junior Lectureship in French
16. Speech and Drama	Lectureship

Bishop attacks King bannings

PORT ELIZABETH — The Bishop of Grahamstown, The Right Rev K. C. Oram, last night condemned the banning in King William's Town last week of Dr Mampela Ramphele, 29, and Mr Mxolisi Mvova.

In terms of the banning order served on him for five years, Mr Mvova may not leave his house in Dimbaza between 7 pm and 6 am and he may not leave the magisterial district of King William's Town and Zwelitsha.

He may also not take part in the activities of the BCP, BPC, Saso, Zimele's

Trust Fund and Zizamele Functional Group.

Dr Ramphele is restricted to Tzaneen and may no longer work for the BCP.

Her work at the Anglo-American subsidised Zanempilo Health Centre at Zinyoka, where she was superintendent, has been widely praised.

Both have been detained before.

Bishop Oram said the new spate of bannings was a godless and evil way for a government calling itself Christian to behave.

He said the banishment of a medical doctor whose life was service to the thousands of people was detestable to the Christian conscience.

He said the continuous harassment of organisations working for change in South Africa was driving their leaders and members into seeing no hope of change except through violence. — DDC

(325) bannings

BPC publicity secretary THAMI ZANI on the restrictions on Mamphela Ramphele and Mxolisi Mvovo

Bannings — challenge to whites

25/11/77 d.e.

The banning of Dr Mamphela Ramphele and Mr Mxolisi Mvovo on Thursday raises the number of casualties to the system of apartheid and separate development by yet two more of a number of valuable people to the black consciousness movement.

The repressive measures of this nature have become commonplace among those in the frontline of the struggle for the restoration of true humanity in our political situation.

Among blacks it is no more a surprise to be banned, to be detained, without trial, to be kept in solitary confinement and even to die in detention. But such a sense of sacrifice does not make the repressive measures less painful and deplorable.

At a time like this the Black People's Convention feels that the whole meaning of repressive measures like banning orders should once more be examined — especially by the white community — because it is in the interest of their security that all these measures are perpetrated.

No particulars are given, no explanation is offered and no explanation is sought from the person concerned. In short-circuited logic the Minister rushes to say "therefore" the person concerned may not do this or that.

Banning orders are a form of arbitrary punishment with the so-called Minister of Justice acting on recommendations of the local Security Police without hearing the other side. All those who are acquainted with the principles of normal justice are aware that the cardinal rule "Audi alteram partem" is always applied in the event of any decision to be taken which may have the effect of curtailing a person's freedom. Put in simple language, this means that if a person is accused he must know what the charge is and he must be given the opportunity to give his version in reply to the charge.

However, in the case of banning orders, the orthodox reason or charge given is that the Minister is satisfied that the person he is restricting is engaging in activities either endangering or calculated to endanger the security of the State.

The restrictions make the recipient of the banning orders a virtual prisoner in his own house, unable to receive visitors, unable to participate in normal situations like social gatherings and required to remain bound to a small geographical area. In addition, the person concerned has his opportunities for work curtailed drastically since he may not teach, may not enter factories, may not enter printing and publishing houses, may not enter schools and courts of law and may not belong to a whole array of organisations, often including one which was currently employing him



Banned: Dr Mamphela Ramphele and Mr Mxolisi Mvovo



at the time of the banning order. All this punishment is based on the sole reason that the Minister is "satisfied" that the person is guilty and his conclusion is based on reports from local Security Police

whom he apparently trusts with no doubts. Often on the occasions that Security Police have brought people to an open court, the verdict returned has been with disturbing monotony "not guilty".

Messrs Keke, Nyebe, Ketele and Mafanya were kept in jail under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and as awaiting trial prisoners for 12 months, yet it took the Supreme Court in Grahamstown one day to return a verdict of "not guilty".

How can the judgment of the Special Branch be relied upon by the Minister for such far-reaching decisions? The reports to the Minister are never made public. How much of vindictive action, erroneous judgements and personal vendetta form the basis of such reports? From our knowledge of the Security Police, we are convinced that the recommendations for banning orders are automatically are resorted to short-circuit the normal course of justice.

Once a person has been restricted, he is hounded at every corner by Security Police and the whole

operation is made to look important. Yet when examined closely, it is usually found that six or eight security men are at pains to make sure that the banned person does not play cards with more than one person, does not receive a friend at home as a visitor, does not report five minutes late at the police station and does not write examinations at a school.

The security force is employed in preventing normal actions by normal people. By what strange logic this constitutes a disturbance in the security position of the country is clear only to those who recommend and dish out banning orders.

The tragedy of all this is the meek and passive way in which white South Africa accepts all these actions perpetrated on fellow-citizens.

Saturated with propaganda on impending communist threats and

irrational fear of b majority rule, whites to shrug off measures with a simple planation that "there smoke without fire", the time for such glib self-vindicating planations is over.

Now is the time South Africa to look at balance sheet of Government actions in terms future race relations. Change will come. It is purely a matter of how and when.

To those who claim non-responsibility but nevertheless keep quiet, we wish to point out the truism of the concept of metaphysical guilt as expounded by Carl Jaspers. There is a way in which all of us are jointly guilty for cruel actions which are carried on our behalf or in the pursuit of our interests, whether we are directly involved or not.

Silence when such actions are carried out compounds the guilt. Now the choice for white South Africa has been made simple: Raise your voices in protest and stop these actions before it engulfs us all or keep silent and be jointly damned. The ball is in your court.

Bannings

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Robben Island: no five star.

CAPE TOWN — Monday dawned clear and sunny.

It was to be just another day in the normal routine of one of the most controversial prisons in the world — Robben Island.

But it was different.

For the first time in the history of the prison, which has been likened to America's Alcatraz, and the French Hell-Hole Devil's Island, which was immortalised by Papillon, the tight security wraps were to be lifted for a surprise visit by 25 South African and foreign journalists and film men.

It may never happen again, not only because public exposure is rare, but also because the Government has decided in principle that the

prison should be closed. Nobody knows when.

Today the island is populated by 370 prisoners who have all been convicted of some or other security offence.

Its population has swelled since last year's riots from what had become a fairly stable number in the region of 240 for a few years to the present 370.

None of them can expect a remission of sentence. Life means life.

It is a maximum security prison and, as Maj Gen J. Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, said, it was never meant to be a five-star luxury hotel.

He was emphatic when the journalists arrived on the island's short airstrip

that nobody — neither the staff nor inmates — knew we were coming. Such was the advance secrecy that neither did we.

We were to be shown everything, but we were unable to talk to anyone outside of the officials with us. It is strict policy that no prisoner may be interviewed.

As in all prisons there is a magical grapevine, but we never got the obvious feeling that our visit had been telegraphed ahead.

But, nobody showed a great deal of expression when the band of journalists descended on them at work in sewing rooms, woodwork rooms or anywhere else.

It was a blend of

blandness, neutrality, sullessness, melancholy and some bright smiles. It was what might have been expected from a prison population being ogled at like goldfish in a bowl.

One goes to Robben Island with a preconceived notion — devoted and determined politicians guarded by just as determined and singleminded prison staff armed with machine guns, pacing the parapets and barbed fences. It is nothing like that at all.

In the few hours of going through the prison, we never saw anyone who appeared to have been ill-treated. Definitely nobody who matched the following statement in United Nations

publication: "Political prisoners and opponents of apartheid are accorded especially cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and are tortured by the South African prison authorities."

The prison authorities comply with the internationally agreed minimum standards. They point out that Robben Island is visited once a year by the International Red Cross whose officials visit the prison unescorted and speak without hindrance to the inmates.

By mutual agreement, no reports are published on their findings.

It is also pointed out that the ICRC is unable to visit prisons in many other

African countries.

Robben Island was opened, Gen Roux said, because of a change in attitude to the press and because of the exaggerated claims of the outside world which has made it an international cause celebre.

We did not visit the island to judge its morality or the rights or wrongs of why people find themselves there. We went to see a prison — a maximum security. What we found forcibly contradicted the mind's eye.

"We have nothing to hide," says Gen Roux confidently, almost defiantly.

On what we saw on available evidence, he is right — PC.

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Why ban this doctor?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

While still a medical student Mampela Ramphele had a dream — to establish a clinic which incorporated the principle of comprehensive medicine, with all its preventative, curative, educational and social aspects.

She belongs to that rare breed, a practical visionary and, still in her twenties, she translated the dream into reality. For more than two years she has been in charge of such a clinic which she helped to design. It snugly and thoughtfully fits the real needs of the community it serves.

Modest, but not mean, economical but never compromising decent standards, it puts to shame the usual white concept of what will do for black people. It should (and probably will in the future, one hopes with due acknowledgment) become the model of all future rural clinics. It is also a concrete statement of what she stands for — a fair chance, an equal share, dignified living conditions, full recognition of full human status from which flows full citizenship for black people. No more, but certainly no less.

You will find no fancy equipment nor pretentious edifice, but there is a covered stoep where

patients can wait in comfort, respectful privacy for each patient consulting the doctor, and a flourishing vegetable garden to provide food as an example and inspiration for the community. There is a big room for lectures and demonstrations. People crowd in (they know a good thing when they see it) and two days before she was sneaked away, the subject was how to make milk from soya beans, and from that, protein-packed bread and pancakes.

That's the sort of realistic, grassroots person she is, an effective and imaginative community developer. She is also a doctor, described by one completely disinterested colleague as "most competent and conscientious". Just the sort of person we say we need. Just the sort of person a perceptive society without a hive of bees in its bonnet would cultivate, encourage and support. And listen to! Instead we remove her.

Why?

Certainly not for transgressing any laws, or someone is slipping up badly and should have charged her. It is clear that her attitudes cannot bear the bright, impartial searchlight of our law courts, or by now they would have impaled her in its glare.

Is it not rather that we cannot withstand in fair fight her formidable ally of right?

Are we muzzling her because she says too clearly things we know to be true, but prefer not to hear?

Are we putting her in a straitjacket because she works too effectively for a society we know is just but we fear will threaten our present comforts and conveniences?

It may be argued that she must be restrained in the interests of State security on the grounds that the end justifies the means. Churchmen have left us in no doubts about what they think of the morality of that principle when it was used recently in support of defence bonds.

In a Christian country the ultimate question which must be asked in all our dealings and most affecting our fellow men (or women) is: "Would Jesus have done it?" Unless the answer is an undeniable "Yes" and resounding "Yes" we are today the devil's counsel, however cleverly he may have disfigured it, and playing with fire.

Trudy Thomas
3 Dew Drive, Gombule.

Ashamed

We protest at, and are ashamed by the summary arrest and banning of a valuable medical colleague, Dr Ramphele, as well as others.

Surely Nationalists and their silent fellow-travellers cannot all be totally unhuman; or unable or unwilling to read the portents, or afraid to speak up?

The moving Finger writes and having writ Moves on, nor all thy Piety or Wit.

Shall I lure it back to cancel half a line, Nor all thy Tears wash out a Word of it

Indeed the Idols they have loved so long Have done my credit in the World much wrong

Have drowned my Honour in a Shallow Cup And sold my Reputation for a Song.

(From The Rubayyat of Omar Khayyam — My apologies to Edward Fitzgerald for one small exchange of pronouns.)

They should indeed "Think on These Things"; and not comfort themselves with a mockery of holiness.

Cyril and Simone Blumenthal
167 Main Transkel Rd, EL

Cell death

As far as we know, April is the only month in the year free of the disgrace of the death of a man or woman held in detention.

One such death was reported in the newspaper on April 14, but the victim, a West Rand man, Mr Aaron Khoza, 35 years old, actually died in Pietermaritzburg on the night of March 26, having allegedly hanged himself in his cell.

He had been detained since December 9.

We were not aware of his death when we wrote our letter commemorating the March victims of the dreadful system of detention without charge, trial or right of appeal.

Let us remember Mr Khoza today — and remember, too, all those who mourn him.

V. Sullivan
Border Region of the Black Sash, 3 Warwick Rd EL

Legion of the banned

Mxolisi Mvovo, Kenny Rachidi, Thami Zani, Malusi Mpumwana, Diliza Mji and Dr Neville Alexander.

One of the saddest by-products of Nationalist legislation is abnormal loss of communication. For example, although the past few months have witnessed some highly significant developments in the Eastern Cape, and although these have been reported in detail locally, I discovered on visiting Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, that people there know little about these happenings, nor about the personalities concerned.

Actually, one doesn't even have to go as far afield as Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town to encounter this information gap. Recently in King William's Town one of the most interesting inquiries in the history of South Africa was conducted — into the death of detainee Mapetla Mohapi — making front-page news days after day in detailed reports in the immediate area.

Such was the interest among black South Africans that the courtroom was packed with a crowd including some of the most important personalities in black politics in South Africa.

Yet even in the neighbouring area of Port

Elizabeth not one of the three daily papers there majored reports of the inquiry. In fact two of them ignored it totally from beginning to end. This inquiry has now been adjourned to later in the year — but as far as most whites in the country are concerned, either it never happened or it was of minor significance.

Minor significance? One day our children will read about it in school histories

Another important case now adjourned is the prosecution of Steve Biko in East London — a case followed with interest by several important embassies, yet worth only a paragraph or two in some of the metropolitan papers.

This at a time when even the most obscure white politician can be accorded major coverage for something he says in Parliament, and while minor civil servants are televised on the most trivial issues in the most excruciating detail.

If we had real television in South Africa, and a really democratic sense of values, one of the best known characters nationally would be a dynamic 29-year-old woman with the personality of a cyclone. Slight of build but sturdy of character, she is a medical doctor who happens to be one of the heroines of the black consciousness movement.

She is Mampela Ramphela, up to last Thursday head of the Zanempilo Clinic at Zinyoka, near King William's Town — a clinic founded as part of the Black Community Programme by a group of young idealists who carry community self-help into rural black areas.

Mampela is one of two extremely brave girls prominent in the movement. Another is Tenji Mtintso, recently banned after a long spell in solitary confinement. Mampela was also detained last year for a long time before being released without explanation or accusation of any kind.

Then suddenly, last Thursday, she was also

banned and banished to a remote place in the Northern Transvaal. And beyond the Eastern Cape, not a ripple was heard. Not a white ripple, that is ...

On that very day I happened to be in Cape Town attending a briefing of editors by the Department of Defence, and heard one of them speaking about the absence of effective black leadership apart from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. From a point of view of media impact nationally, that is true. But media impact is not the only kind of impact there is.

There are in fact many black leaders the white public seldom hears about — because they are banned and therefore may not be quoted, or in jail, or so little known because of these restrictions that the white-orientated media do not adjudge them sufficiently significant to be mentioned prominently when they do figure in court cases or other reportable news events.

The result is that most whites are kept in ignorance of the scale, scope and nature of black political feeling in South Africa. Dr Ramphela, Tenji Mtintso and Fatima Meer are certainly as significant to black politics as Helen Suzman is to Parliamentary politics, as are men like Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe, Steve Biko, Barney Pityana, Saths Cooper, Strini Moodley,

Although most of these belong to the legion of the banned they continue to have impact in black politics, and whites should know about it. News of such leaders should be accorded as much prominence as news of white leaders. In fact, more prominence — because their cause has more followers.

This is therefore an appeal to my fellow-commentators in our media to strive for a truer perspective in performing our duty of keeping our fellow citizens accurately informed of reality in South Africa.

The white politicians may prefer to wear blinkers, but we dare not if we are to be true to our calling.

— Donald Woods

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Why I love my

Locked in!

... by accident. When the Sunday Times Extra first visited Zeni Mandela at her home in Soweto, she couldn't come out to talk because the gate was locked and her uncle had taken the key away by mistake. Zeni laughed off the idea that she had been deliberately locked in because she was alone.

prince

Zeni and her fiancé, Prince Thumbumuzi.

...BY ZENI MANDELA

By EZRA MANTINI

ZENZI Mandela, daughter of Nelson Mandela, told me yesterday that she chose her fiancé, Prince Thumbumuzi of Swaziland, partly because of his interest in politics.

"Though Thumbumuzi is not a political activist, he has all the qualities of a political leader, just like my Dad," she said.

"The two years I have known him have proved to me that he can be both a political and social leader," said Zenzi at her home in Orlando West.

Zenzi, who left school last year after completing matric at St Mark's High School in Swaziland said she had been going out with the prince for more than two years.

They met while she was at Waterford School.

"When I met Thumbumuzi I was only 16, but my father, whom I visited on Robben Island (while he is serving a life sentence as a political prisoner) told me I was old enough to get married."

She says she did not accept Thumbumuzi's proposal just because

He's

he was a prince and that she ranked as a Tembu princess.

"To me royalty comes after humanity."

"I love Muzi as a human being, besides he has all the qualities I need in a man."

"It just happened that he is also a prince."

The wedding, which is expected to be one of the biggest to take place in Soweto and Swaziland, is planned for the end of the year.





human — and so am I

The labola for Zeni as a princess could be huge, but Dr Kaiser Matanzima, who is acting on her behalf would not comment on the matter.

He said that he would not be one of the members of the delegation to accompany Zenzi to Swaziland this weekend.

According to custom, Zenzi is to be presented to the Queen of Swaziland.

Passports for Mrs Winnie Mandela and the delegation to accompany Zenzi to Swaziland have been arranged by the Swaziland Government.

Prince Thumbumuzi said that he met Zenzi two years ago and noticed that she had above-average intelligence — and all the qualities of a woman who would stand by him.

"Besides I love

everything about her and she means the world to me," he said.

Now they are planning the wedding of the year.

He did not comment on Zenzi's statements about his leadership, except to say he intended staying away from politics until he had obtained a law degree.

Prince Thumbumuzi has travelled widely, and although only 27 he has visited most

countries in Africa.

He was once the guest of President Nyerere's sons in Tanzania. And he had also been to Nigeria, Ghana, Zaire, Kenya and Zambia.

Prince Thumbumuzi said he plans he and Zeni should go overseas after their wedding — probably to America to study.

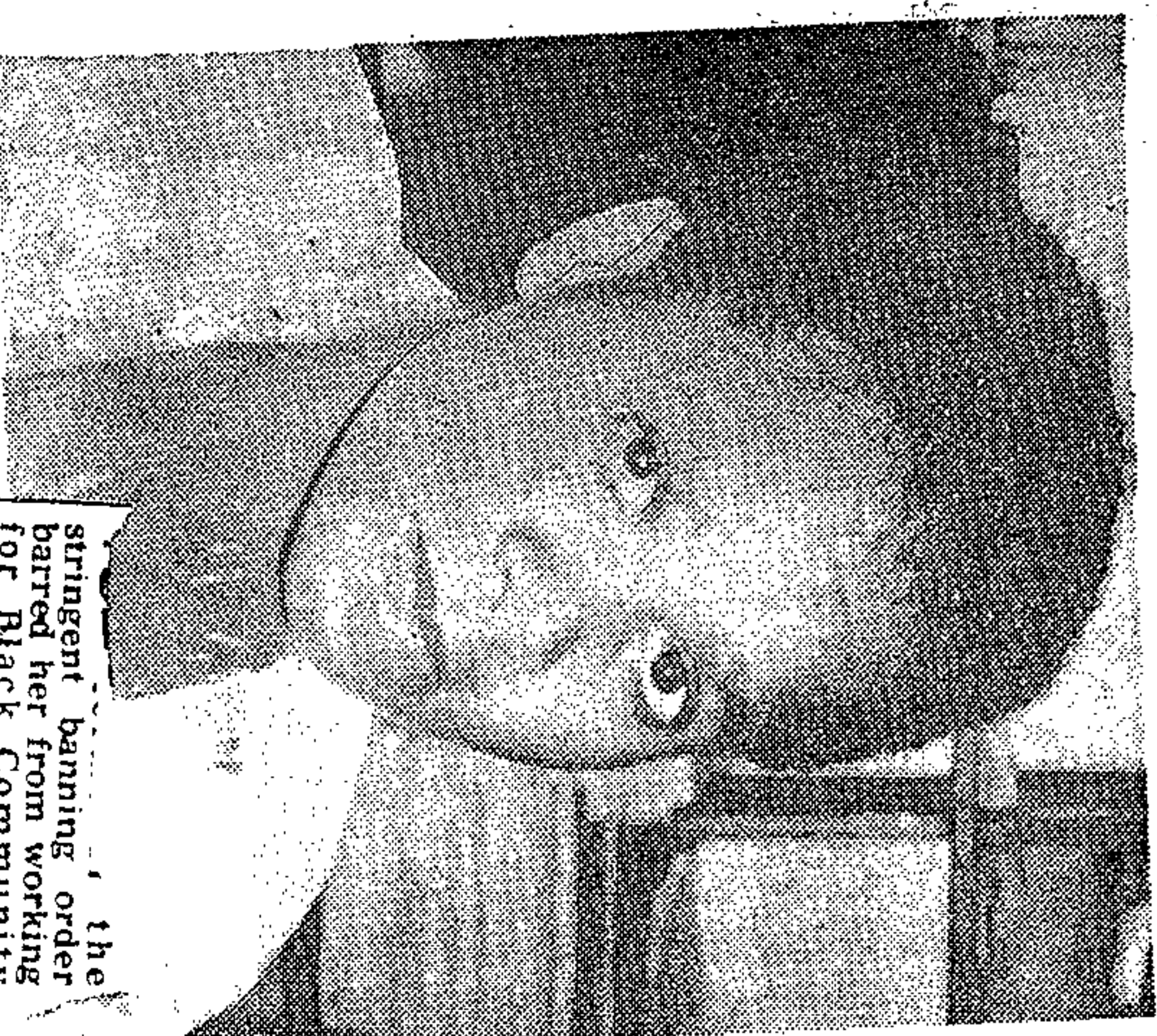
He wants to do law and he hopes that Zeni will gain a degree in sociology.

Dr Ramphele defies

325 banner

2977 D

EAST LONDON — Dr Mamphela Ramphele has defied a five-year banning order issued and signed by the Minister of Justice and served on her by Capt P. A. Schoeman of the East London Security Police, restricting her to the Northern Transvaal, and last night she was back at work at her clinic near King William's



DR MAM

Town.

She had been back on duty throughout the weekend, having returned after a week in restriction.

Dr Ramphele, superintendent of Zanempilo Community Health Centre near King William's Town, and a member of the Black People's Convention, was escorted by W/O G. Hattingh and a plainclothes policeman to a remote district known as Naphuno, near Tzaneen, where she was to be banished for five years in terms of the banning order.

But on Friday afternoon Dr Ramphele arrived back at the Zanempilo Community Health Centre, having made the long journey back on her own, and again took up her duties at the centre.

Her friends said last night that the reason for her return was that there had been "a gross error" in the issuing of the banning order which they believed, on legal opinion, invalidated the order.

On April 21, in the offices of the King William's Town Security Police, Capt Schoeman served a five-year banning order on Dr Ramphele in terms of Sections 8 and 10 of the Suppression of Com-

Mamphela Ramphele, (Identity Number 4247853) to the magisterial district of Naphuno, Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal.

The expiry date of the order was listed as March 1, 1982.

But 12 days ago, Dr Mamphela (Identity Number 4224454) was arrested by Capt Schoeman, accompanied by W/O Hattingh and two other white Security policemen at the offices of the BCP in Leopold Street, King William's Town.

She was taken to King William's Town Security Branch offices, where Capt Schoeman served her with the order made out in the other name and identity number.

The following morning Dr Ramphele was put into the back of a Security Police vehicle and under the escort of W/O Hattingh and another plainclothes policeman, known only as Odendaal, taken to the magisterial district of Naphuno, near Tzaneen.

After consultation with

her attorney, and after being contacted by black consciousness friends, Dr Ramphele decided to return to her post at the community centre clinic.

She immediately started work and at the weekend was observed undertaking work that had been neglected since she was taken off to Tzaneen.

A spokesman for the BPC confirmed yesterday that Dr Ramphele had returned as the "banning order obviously was made out for someone else".

The publicity Secretary of the BPC, Mr Thami Zani, said last night that if the aim of the authorities was to remove Dr Ramphele from the valuable work she was doing at a clinic run according to her principles, and try to compel her to work in a "Lebowa Bantustan" hospital, they would not find her cooperative.

"But the mere fact that these allegedly efficient Security Police, or the Department of Justice, for that matter, can serve a document containing errors in two such crucial elements as name and

identity number, surely calls into question the soundness of their general judgment of political personalities.

"One would think that people with such awesome powers to decide, outside the courts, who is an 'agitator' or who is a 'communist' or who is a 'subversive' would at least be able to spell correctly.

"Blacks know, furthermore, what a high value is placed by the authorities on such matters as identity numbers, reference books and other card-index descriptions of citizens.

"Can people to whom such identity numbers are so important not get their numbers right? Surely it is the easiest thing in the world to check the identity number of a black South African? Surely this is the whole object of reference classification?"

"If these people can make such basic errors about such ascertainable facts, how many far more serious errors do they make about matters not put to scrutiny by law?" Mr Zani said. — DDR

DAILEY
DISP

the stringent banning order barred her from working for Black Community Programmes, Black People's Convention, Zimele Trust Fund, Zizanele Functional Group and the South African Students Organisation.

Added to the banning order was listed an organisation totally unknown to all black consciousness circles — black community projects.

The banning order, however, was not made out in the correct name of Dr Ramphele, nor the correct identity number.

A five-year banning order, issued and signed by Mr Kruger, ordered the banishment of one Aletta

Doctor defies banning

2/5/77
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STAR
9/5/77

325 Bannings

Own Correspondent

UMTATA—A young African physician, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, has defied a banning order and has returned to attend her patients at a clinic she runs near King Williams Town.

Ten days ago security policemen had allegedly dragged Dr Ramphele (29) from the offices of the

Black Community Programme and banished her to a remote area near Tzaneen, in the north-eastern Transvaal.

A close friend of Dr Ramphele said that according to legal opinion the banning order was invalid because it bore the wrong name and identity number.

When a reporter telephoned the Zanempilo Clinic where Dr Ramphele is superintendent she was back at work.

Two security policemen had visited the clinic to check on reports that she had returned in defiance of her restriction order.

They seemed taken aback and amused when they found her back at work, and asked how long she intended staying. Then they left the clinic.

The banning order, signed by the Minister of Justice, was served on her on April 21 by Captain P A Schoeman of the East London Security Police.

8 more banned

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — A further eight people have been banned in the last two months under clauses of the Internal Security Act, it has been disclosed in a report tabled in Parliament.

Four of the people have been banned after being convicted of offences under the Act, while the other four were banned under provisions empowering the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to apply banning orders on people he is satisfied engage in activities which endanger (or are calculated to endanger) the maintenance of public order.

325 Ban

3 25 Ban

ARGUS 4/5/77
**Security
bannings**

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

A FURTHER eight people have been banned in the last two months under clauses of the Internal Security Act, it has been disclosed in a report tabled in Parliament.

Four of the people have been banned after being convicted of offences under the Act, while the other four were banned under provisions empowering the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to apply banning orders on people he is satisfied engage in activities which endanger — or are calculated to endanger — the maintenances of public order.

The four previously convicted of offences and who are now banned are Matthews Mfengu Makalima, Ernest Malgas, Maxwell Mayekiso and Jack Phambukile.

Those banned without serving sentences are Alan Arnold Aderem, Vusumuzi Vitus Myelase, Maphafo Jane Phakathi and Beauty Nosidima Pityana.

No reason given for banning

325 Ban

4/5/77 > RDM
THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said he was not prepared to disclose the specific reasons for the restriction order served on Dr Mamphela Ramphele, of King William's Town.

Replying to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PRP Pinelands), Mr Kruger said the determining factor in serving the order on Dr Ramphele restricting her to the magisterial district of Naphunó in the Eastern Transvaal, had been the preservation of law and order.

Mr Kruger said she had been allowed to make arrangements for the care of her patients at the clinic where she had worked prior to being restricted.

— Sapa.

Banning: 'jackboot' methods attacked

Staff Reporter

THE president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev John Thorne, yesterday protested against the "jackboot methods" used against Dr Mamphela Ramphele.

Dr Ramphele, superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic, near King William's Town, and another clinic worker, Mr. Mxolisi Mvovo, were recently served with banning orders, but Dr Ramphele has returned to work on the advice of her lawyer because of inaccuracies in her banning order.

Mr Thorne warned that the injustices being meted out to people would not go unpunished in the end. He asked why a person doing Dr Ramphele's kind of work should have been banned in the first place.

Mr Thorne protested at the way she was removed from King William's Town. Details of her removal cannot be published as she is banned.

If the work at the clinic came to nothing it would give "smug White authorities" another excuse for saying Blacks were incapable of doing things for themselves, he said.

On Monday—her first day back at the clinic—Dr Ramphele treated 18 patients, a nurse at the clinic said yesterday.

She also delivered a baby after an ambulance had brought the mother to the clinic because of complications in the confinement.

She was the only person at the clinic capable of saving the baby's life since the only other doctor was out on call.

325 Bam

Explanations, please

The Minister of Justice really should talk to his Special Branch officers on the Border. First they ask him to ban Dr Mamphela Ramphele of King William's Town but furnish him with the wrong name and identity number on the papers he has to sign. Then, apparently, they furnish him with incorrect information on what happened to Dr Ramphele immediately after she was told she was to be banned.

Press reports said categorically Dr Ramphele was whisked off to Tzaneen immediately. Yet in the House of Assembly this week Mr Kruger said she was allowed to make arrangements for the care of patients at the clinic where she works before being removed to a police station. This is at variance with the statements of bystanders and friends.

Either they are wrong or Mr Kruger is wrong. And if the bystanders are wrong, why were the press reports not immediately denied by the Special Branch?

This is another curious factor about Dr Ramphele's banning, but one that pales in comparison to the major errors of the Special Branch in deciding to deprive somebody of her liberty for five years without even being able to spell her name correctly or get her identity number right.

And can anybody explain why Mr

Kruger refuses to give any details why it was found necessary to ban Dr Ramphele? Does this curt refusal not foster the widespread impression that Dr Ramphele is innocent of any crime, that she has been punished arbitrarily for her views at the whim of the Special Branch and the careless stroke of a ministerial pen?

If a cabinet minister, with all the protection of Parliamentary privilege, cannot say why she was banned, is it any wonder that banning orders are regarded as a convenient way of getting rid of inconvenient people? Mr Kruger did not have to give the Assembly a watertight case: all he had to do was to say that Dr Ramphele had done A, B or C. Yet he did not — perhaps could not — do even that.

The circumstances and execution of this banning order cry out for an impartial investigation. Why was Dr Ramphele banned? How were the mistakes over her name and identity number made and by whom? Was the right person banned? Was Dr Ramphele given time to make arrangements for her patients? Why was she removed to Tzaneen? Why can she not be allowed to remain in King William's Town where she is doing so much good work? The questions cannot be swept under the carpet.

325

banning

DAILY DIS 6/5/77

325 Bams

Ramphele — service above self

She could have lived lavishly as a general practitioner in Soweto or some other urban area in South Africa, but Mamphela Ramphele, the 29-year-old superintendent of Zanempilo Health Centre at Zinyoka, near King William's Town, chose the tough, unpopular and less rewarding life of being a clinic doctor in a rural area.

Many have said her decision to return from Tzaneen, where she was banned for five years, was unwise, but the very action, brings out the personality of this bouncing likeable lady.

Although she is unassuming about her work Mamphela has deep lying convictions about her role as an educated black.

This dates back to the days she was involved, with other students at the University of Natal, in the foundation of the black consciousness movement.

Not all her colleagues those days have lived up to their views. Others have chosen the greener pastures of the medical profession and ditched the views that will probably transform the basic concepts of medical practice among blacks in South Africa.

Those who know her

The
Leslie
Xinwa
column



DR RAMPHELE

closely believe the guiding factor in her actions and way of life, is a deep desire to help the less privileged.

When those students at the University of Natal who were involved in the launching of the black consciousness movement set the ball rolling, they felt general medical practice in South Africa was geared to the benefit of people living in urban areas while rural areas were almost completely ignored.

The obvious way of correcting this anomaly was for young men and women to forgo the advantages of the present system, go out into the wilderness and not only heal the sick but teach them self-sufficiency, making use of materials readily available in the neighbourhood — instead of producing only for their needs to be able to produce for markets.

Mamphela Ramphele was one of the first of these students to go out of their way to implement this ideal.

After qualifying at the University of Natal at the end of 1972, she served at two provincial hospitals for one year before taking up an appointment at Mount Coke Hospital, near King William's Town at the beginning of 1974. The hospital was still under the Methodist Church of South Africa.

After six months she took leave for another six months and started at Zanempilo at the beginning of 1975 — a post she held until she was taken away from it on April 21, only to return to it two weeks later when she established her banning order could not be legally valid.

For the ideal she believes in, medical practice cannot be divorced from community development because a community that starves will always create problems for medical men and women.

The ultimate success of community development projects, therefore, would be gauged by the ability of that particular community to tackle their problems.

Mamphela has not been without problems in her work at Zanempilo. Apart from harassment by the Special Branch, she has met with resistance from government officials and the Ciskei Government has not given the clinic official recognition.

She was detained for 139 days last year and the inquest into the death of Mohapi Mapetla who died in police custody had to be delayed because, as a representative of the family at the post mortem, she could not attend proceedings while in detention.

She is the third of a family of seven children born in Pietersburg of two teachers.

Her father died when she was at the University of the North doing a first year B Sc course.

New ban served on Ramphele

Staff Reporter

DR MAMPHELA Ramphele, medical superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic near King William's Town, was rebanned yesterday after an error in the original banning order had given her a brief reprieve.

The original banning order misquoted her reference book number and confused the order of her first names.

On the advice of her lawyer she left the village near Tzaneen, in the Northern Transvaal, to which she was restricted and returned to the clinic.

CORRECT

During her 10 days of freedom, she handled a complicated confinement and saved the baby's life, according to a staff nurse at the clinic.

An official of the Black People's Convention said yesterday: "Dr Ramphele was warned that the banning order would be renewed. She was then visited by security police, who took correct details from her birth certificate and reference book."

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Banning

Ramphele banned again

12/5/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Dr Mamphele Ramphele, medical superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic near here was re-banned yesterday.

The original banning order misquoted her reference book number and confused the order of her first names. On the advice of her lawyer she left Naphuno, near Tzaneen, to where she was restricted, and returned to the clinic.

The new order was served on her by Maj R. Hansen of the local Security Police. In terms of the order, she has again been restricted to Naphuno.

Staff members at the clinic said Dr Ramphele was not harassed as was the case when the original banning order was served on her.

On that occasion she was dragged by two uniformed policemen who had been summoned to arrest her, and bundled into the back of a police van. She was also not allowed to collect any personal possessions.

A senior nursing sister at Zanempilo said yesterday: "This time the Security Police were extra nice and asked her to leave immediately she had packed her belongings."

They also allowed the clinic staff and residents to bid Dr Ramphele farewell.

During her 10-day

reprieve, Dr Ramphele was visited twice by Maj Hansen who indicated, according to the clinic staff, that a new order might be made out.

On the last occasion, three days ago, Maj Hansen finally told Dr Ramphele a new order had been sent through and would arrive here either the next day or soon after.

Dr Ramphele was allowed to travel in her own car to Tzaneen. The police waited for her until she was ready to go and followed her car from the clinic.

It could not be established

last night whether the police followed her all the way.

Dr Ramphele's banning will be raised in the House of Assembly on Friday when the Minister of Justice is expected to reply to questions tabled by Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands.

Dr Boraine said yesterday he was "horrified and distressed" that a new banning order had been served on Dr Ramphele.

He added: "I was hoping that in the light of the mistakes in the original order, the Government would reconsider their decision and allow her to continue with her work at the clinic."

The Black Community Programmes, employers of Dr Ramphele, yesterday condemned the banning.

The chairman of the board of directors, Mr B. Bhengu, said the Minister of Police would be approached by a deputation from his board which would ask him to indicate whether he found fault with the BCP or whether the fault was with the individual concerned.

"If the fault is with the individual, then the Minister must divulge what the fault is as we would not like to expose our employees to a situation where they would have to work under a cloud of suspicion," he said.

Meanwhile, the publicity secretary of Black People's Convention, Mr Thami Zani, has disclosed that many Western embassies had replied to the telegrams sent by BPC concerning the banning of Dr Ramphele and Mr Mxolisi Mvovo.

He said almost all the embassies contacted had indicated they had communicated with their governments and were awaiting further developments.

In addition, several student and staff associations in the UK, Germany and Denmark had sent telegrams of support. — DDR.

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Banning

Hansard 15 col 1096

13/5/77

Dr. Mamphela Ramphele

*6. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether there were any material errors in the restriction order recently served on Dr. Mamphela Ramphele in terms of the Internal Security Act; if so, what errors;
- (2) whether he intends to serve a new restriction order on her;
- (3) whether he will consider allowing her to continue to work at the clinic near King William's Town where she is engaged at present; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) and (2) No, there was no material error in the restriction order, but an identity number other than that of Dr. Ramphele appeared thereon. It did not make the notice invalid, but to facilitate proof and to try and avert possible litigation, a new restriction order was issued and served on her on 11 May 1977.
- (3) No. I am not prepared to furnish reasons.

Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is he aware of the bitterness and the anger that this kind of action brings about amongst the people?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, what I am aware of is that it is in the interest of South Africa that we should eliminate feelings of bitterness by restricting those who are arousing feelings of bitterness and misery and unhappiness in South Africa.

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detention
banning

Well gee, who would have thought there were so many Devonians in South Africa?

Last week's column, attributing "Widcombe Fair" to Somerset, drew a rush of friendly but demurring burrs over the telephone from various parts of the country.

Ar, I be sorry, I be. Let's set the record straight, even if it's only a question of a few kilometres. The men of Devon are also entitled to justice.

Talking of justice, there was the strange business during the week of the on-off ban on Dr Mamphela Ramphele. I mentioned her recently in this column as one of the young heroines of the black consciousness movement.

Well, there she was one day functioning quite normally as head of the Zanempilo Clinic run by

Laughing to beat the ban

the Black Community Programme near King William's Town, and the next she was served with a banning order signed by the Minister of Justice: confining her to a remote part of the Northern Transvaal.

With every evidence of urgency she was put into a car and driven all the way to near Tzaneen, escorted by Warrant Officer Gerhardus Arnoldus Hattingh.

But no sooner had the said Hattingh recovered from his long journey to and from the remote north, and settled in to his speciality of watching Steve Biko and his lively cohorts back in King William's Town, than I received a chuckling invitation to breakfast at the clinic.

And who was there to hand me my plate of sausage and eggs? Mamphela herself, barely able to contain her hilarity.

She had summer travelled all the way back to catch up on her clinical work ...

Now the breaking of a banning order is considered a serious matter. These bans are strict. You can't move from the district of restriction (especially if the "move" amounts to more than a thousand kilometres!), you can't be with more than one person, because that is considered a gathering, and you are generally considered to be



Dr Mamphela Ramphele

under observation, by all the might of the state apparatus.

So what was she doing back?

Well, it seems a close scrutiny of the banning order revealed the wrong sequence and spelling of part of her name and the wrong identity number, so she sort of declared herself unbanned and set off immediately for home in a borrowed car.

And all last week she was back at work steeped in her medical duties at the clinic. One pregnancy case with complications was brought in and she duly sorted things out, with mother and baby now both doing well.

Which raises the interesting possibility — if

that ban was valid, didn't Mamphela contravene it by delivering the baby?

After all, in the presence of mother and child in the labour ward, she constituted a third person, and in the eyes of the authorities that in turn constitutes a gathering ...

Besides, in delivering a black baby, she was probably furthering the aims and objects of black consciousness — which seems to be regarded in Pretoria these days as perilously close to subversion.

Security policemen came and went, to check on whether newspaper reports of her return to the clinic were accurate, and as the week wore on she worked and waited.

expecting officialdom to expect itself down, draw itself up to its full height and reimpose the ban — this time correctly spelt and numbered.

But she had at least had about 10 days "at large" and had had time to organise things at the clinic and hand over to a locum tenens.

And she had had a few laughs, too, including one over "Widcombe Fair".

Inevitably, some people didn't find the Devonshire-derived parody funny, and one angry letter-writer suggested that its author was uncultured and of obscure parentage.

Listen, Mr Letter-writer, I am neither uncultured nor without illustrious relatives. In fact, I am not totally unconnected with Rabbit, Duncan Faure is my brother's wife's step-mother's nephew, and Trevor Rabin is my wife's

mother's cousin's son. How about that for cultural connections ...

The record must be kept straight — whether on behalf of an aggrieved Devonian whose culture is attributed to Somerset, or on behalf of an enthusiastic scribbler whose remote relatives give him cause to claim connection with a national pop group, or on behalf of a dedicated doctor being punished, banished and restricted without accusation, prosecution, trial or sentence.

And in consideration of these three aspects of our national life (transplanted Devonians, pop groups and punishment without trial), South Africans can at least claim to have something Russia hasn't got — transplanted Devonians and pop groups.

— Donald Woods

325 Banning

EDITORIAL OPINION

The second banning

When a leader rises from the quicksands of apartheid, then there is an excellent chance that leader will be banned. So it is with Dr Mamphela Ramphele.

The Special Branch bungled the first attempt to ban Dr Ramphele when they misquoted her reference book number and confused the order of her first names. They carted her off to some remote area near Tzaneen in the Transvaal from where Dr Ramphele calmly returned to her patients at the Zanempilo Clinic near King William's Town.

It has taken ten days to serve a new banning order against Dr Ramphele, and that it would be served was inevitable.

But Dr Ramphele is tough. Black leaders often come from a hard school and by the time they have fought their way through the legal, social and financial barriers that face them, they are toughened and tempered.

And it is for this reason that no matter what the government does, it cannot fight against history and the rising tide of black aspiration.

The government's homeland policy, if it succeeds, is merely a delaying tactic. The end result is inevitable — one day South Africa will have a black prime minister.

13/5/77 SP
We should all recognise this now, so that our attitudes and the attitudes of our children may accept the inevitable and make the transition as painless as possible.

Dr Ramphele has used her talents to fight disease and malnutrition in an area which sorely needs her services and her many patients and friends on the Border will miss these talents. We are unlikely to see her back here until her banning order expires, or until there is a change of heart and a change of government — whichever comes first.

Pik's election

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, persuaded the voters of his Westdene constituency virtually to ignore his HNP opposition and sweep him into Parliament.

The result is no shock, but Mr Botha likes to be known as a verligte, so if Mr Vorster still insists in pandering to his right wing, then the only conclusion we can come to is that the Prime Minister feels for the right, although the voters are obviously ready for meaningful change.

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Banning

Kruger admits identity bungle

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, admitted yesterday that the identity number of the name in the banning order served on Dr Mamphele Ramphele was incorrect.

But, he said, "it did not make the notice invalid, but to facilitate proof and to try and avert possible litigation, a new restriction order was issued and served on her on May 11, 1977."

The Minister was replying to a question in the House of Assembly yesterday which had been tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PRP, Pinelands). Dr Ramphele was in charge of Zanempilo health clinic outside King William's Town before her banning.

Yesterday, the Minister said he would not consider allowing her to continue her work at the clinic nor was he prepared to furnish reasons for his decision.

In an interview yesterday, Dr Boraine said restrictions and bannings were indefensible and reiterated his call on the Minister either to charge Dr Ramphele or to lift the restriction order.

"It is a tragedy that the Minister will not even consider allowing Dr Ramphele to continue her work at the clinic in King William's Town. This approach by the Government is counter-productive and can only exacerbate racial conflict in South Africa," Dr Boraine said. — PC

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Banning

Winnie Mandela banned to village

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, has been banished to the village of Brandfort in the Free State.

This morning a force of 20 policemen in camouflage uniform descended on Mrs Mandela's Orlando West home and loaded all her furniture on to a truck.

Mrs Mandela, who is under a banning order served on her immediately after her release from detention under the Internal Security Act last December, was previously restricted to the Soweto magisterial district.

But Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Deputy head of the Security Police, said today she was now restricted to Brandfort, Free State, in terms of an amended order.

The Star was unable to

contact Mrs Mandela today and a receptionist at her place of work said she had not reported for duty.

The whereabouts of other members of her household, daughter Zinzi and niece Nomfundo Mandela were also unknown.

A security police major in charge of the removal operation threatened to detain reporters "for 14 days" if they photographed the Mandela house.

Mrs Mandela was a leading political figure in Soweto.

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Banning

Mrs Mandela banished to Free State

325 Banning
prohibited

STAFF REPORTERS

POLICE were yesterday probing new charges against Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela — as she started her first day of banishment in a small and nameless Free State township.

The deputy Security Police chief, Brigadier Johann Coetzee, said last night the investigation involved possible contraventions of Mrs Mandela's banning order at the time police raided her home in Orlando, Johannesburg, at dawn yesterday.

He said that several people who should not have been in the Mandela house were found there yesterday morning.

A five-year banning order imposed on Mrs Mandela on December 23 last year restricted her to Orlando and prohibited her from attending gatherings.

Four car loads of police acting on instructions from the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, arrested Mrs Mandela at 6 am, removed all her belongings and furniture and transported her to a township near Brandfort in the central Free State.

Mrs Mandela, the wife of the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, who is now serving a life sentence on Robben Island, was in Brandfort by lunchtime yesterday. She will remain in the township until her banning order expires in December, 1981.

Her niece, Nomfundo, and the Rand Daily Mail's prize-winning photographer, Mr Peter Magubane, were arrested too.

They were released six hours later.

Brigadier Coetzee said last night police had found an empty house for Mrs Mandela.

FOOTNOTE: According to Bantu Administration Board officials the Brandfort township has a population of about 5,200, 726 houses, only one store, no secondary school — and no name.

May 17 1977

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Winnie *17/5/77* 'better out of Soweto'

The decision to banish Mrs Winnie Mandela to a village near Brancfort in the Free State was taken a month ago, Mr Kruger, the Minister of Justice, said yesterday.

He said: "Taking all considerations into account, it was felt it would be better to have Mrs Mandela out of Soweto at this time."

He would not elaborate on what considerations these were.

Mrs Mandela is the wife of former African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, now serving a life sentence on Robben Island. She was under a banning order restricting her to Soweto.

When police called at her home yesterday, they arrested Mr Peter Magubane, a Rand Daily Mail photographer. He was questioned for six hours and then released.

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Banning



Mrs Winnie Mandela

Mandela
Cape Times 17/5/77
restricted

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, has been restricted to the village of Brandfort in the Free State, a senior police officer confirmed yesterday.

Yesterday morning a squad of policemen arrived at Mrs Mandela's Orlando West home and loaded all her furniture on to a truck.

Mrs Mandela, who is under a banning order served on her immediately after her release from detention under the Internal Security Act last December, was previously restricted to the Soweto magisterial district.

Brigadier B J Coetzee of the security police in Pretoria said yesterday Mrs Mandela was now restricted to Brandfort in terms of an amended order, because she was a citizen of Transkei. — Sapa

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Banning

17/5/77

Winnie Mandela banished

JOHANNESBURG — Police yesterday investigated new charges against Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, as she started her first day of banishment in a small township near Brandfort in the Free State.

The Deputy Security Police chief, Brig Coetzee, said last night the investigation involved possible contraventions of her banning order at the time police raided her home in Orlando here yesterday.

He claimed several people who should not have been there were found at the Mandela house.

In terms of her five-year banning order imposed on December 23 last year, Mrs Mandela was restricted to Orlando and prohibited from attending gatherings.

Four car-loads of police acting on instructions from the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, arrested Mrs Mandela at 6 am, removed all her belongings and furniture and transported her to Brandfort.

Arrested with her were her niece, Nomfundo, and a press photographer, Mr Peter Magubane, who were released after six hours.

Meanwhile heavy concentrations of armed police in camouflage uniforms carried in cars and trucks were seen in Soweto on Sunday night and early yesterday.

A police spokesman said all was calm in the township.

The pupils' class boycott at three schools there appeared to be over yesterday.

The hundreds of pupils who stayed away from classes for the whole of last week seemed to have to come to an agreement with the Soweto Students' Representative Council to return. — DDC-SAPA.

325
Xenon

Banning order's duration 'depends on Mrs Mandela'

325 BAN.

Cape Times 18/5/77

Political Staff
THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said last night that the duration of the banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela depended on her.

"The length of the banning order depends on Mrs Mandela herself, because I am always reviewing them," Mr Kruger said in an interview.

"I don't like to ban people," the Minister added.

Meanwhile, in Umtata, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said he would be raising the new banning order on Mrs Mandela, which confines her to Brandfort in the Free State.

Chief Matanzima said he would not make a public comment at this stage. In Cape Town, the Progressive Reform Party's justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, MP, said the latest action taken against Mrs Mandela "seems brutal to say the least".

Mr Dalling added: "As far as is publicly known Mrs Mandela is not to be charged with any specific offence — and thus this most recent Government ban can only be described as inhumanely authoritarian."

"What next will this government do to alienate friends, both within and without South Africa?" Mr Dalling asked.

Mr Kruger said the terms of the new banning order served on Mrs Mandela were exactly the same as before, except that the present one confined her to Brandfort.

The Minister dismissed suggestions in the Afrikaans press that the new banning order was connected with the impending visit of the United States' Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young.

"There is no connection between her moving out of Soweto and Andrew Young's visit. There is no connection whatsoever," Mr Kruger said.

Asked why Mrs Mandela

had been restricted to Brandfort, Mr Kruger said: "I am not prepared to discuss why she was restricted there."

Asked why Mrs Mandela was not sent back to Transkei, from where her husband, the imprisoned former leader of the banned African National Congress, originates, Mr Kruger said: "No comment".

Asked about reports that Mrs Mandela was to be paid a R100 allowance, Mr Kruger said: "No comment".

In his statement, Mr Dalling said that Mrs Mandela and her furniture had been taken without warning to a small black township in the Free State and "dumped there in restrictive circumstances out of reach of her employment and far from her associates and friends."

"Whatever our opinion of Mrs Mandela's politics may be, this sort of unfeeling and arbitrary punishment should bring home to all South Africans the absence of civil liberty under the Nationalist Government," Mr Dalling said.



is Manda
and her daughter Zi
Stich

Now home is three rooms in a town with no name

By PATRICK LAURENCE
and STEVE KGAME

HOME for the banished Mrs Winnie Mandela is now a three-roomed house without electricity, running water, a bath or a stove.

Like the 725 identical houses in the township, near Brandfort in the Free State, the Mandela house, No 802, is without water-borne sewerage, or a fence. The township has no official name, but local blacks call it "Phatakahle" — which means "handle with care."

Miss Zindzi Mandela, daughter of Mrs Mandela, said yesterday: "My mother has been taken to the local magistrate. He told her she would receive R100 a month. Rent for the house is R15 a month."

Mrs Mandela worked as a credit-controller at Frank and Hirsch in Johannesburg. She earned R350 a month.

The managing director of the company, Mr H Hirsch, said yesterday: "We have no intention of dismissing Mrs Mandela and we will continue to look after her. We have not worked out the details yet."

On their arrival at Brandfort on Monday, Mrs Mandela and her daughter were taken by Security Police to the laundry of a white-owned hotel to wash themselves.

Miss Mandela commented: "It was very dilapidated."

The 5 200 people of Phatakahle are predominantly Sotho-speaking. Most of them speak Afrikaans as well.

Miss Mandela said: "We do not speak Sotho well. We are Xhosa-speaking. We do not speak Afrikaans."

Mrs Mandela is restricted to Brandfort magister-

ial district, which means she is free to enter Brandfort during the hours when she is not house-arrested.

Her daughter said: "Brandfort is a town where there is still petty apartheid. Africans still have to wait at separate windows in the shops."

The furniture from the Mandela home in Soweto could not fit into the Phatakahle house and some of it had to be stored at the local police station.

Brandfort is itself a small town. Miss Mandela said: "There is little chance of mom getting work here."

According to records kept by the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Mandela is one of about 150 people restricted under the Internal Security Act.

She was initially banned in December last year immediately after she came out of prison after being detained under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act.

An amendment to the banning order resulted in her banishment to Brandfort magisterial district.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, has been quoted as saying the decision was taken because it was felt it was better to have her out of Soweto at the present time.

Most people banned under the Internal Security Act are restricted to the areas in which they live or the area in which they grew up.

But banning orders are sometimes used to banish people to strange areas, as in the case of Mrs Mandela and Mr Robert Sobukwe, former leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress.

Blacks who antagonise the authorities face a double-jeopardy as regards banishment. They may be banished under the Native Administration Act of 1927 as well as the Internal Security Act.

The banishment clause of the 1927 Act has fallen largely into disuse. The last reported case was the banishment in 1974 of Mr L L Mtshizana from the East London area to Herschel near the Lesotho

18/5/77
DO

BCP editor banned in King

325
Banning

EAST LONDON — A five-year banning order in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act was yesterday served on 23-year-old Mrs Thoko Mpumlwana, the senior research officer of the Black Community Programmes in King William's Town.

Within minutes of her return to King after a weekend seminary on black education at Botha's Hill, Natal, Mrs Mpumlwana was served with the banning order.

The order was served on her by the head of the King William's Town Security Branch, Maj R. Hansen, at the offices of the BCP in Leopold Street, King at 5.45pm.

Mrs Mpumlwana, among those detained last year in terms of the Internal Security Act and released in December, is editor of all publications printed by the BCP.

When the Security Police arrived at Leopold Street, she was leaving for her home in Zwelitsha with the acting branch executive of BCP, Mr Peter Jones.

Mr Jones said the Security Police stopped the car and ordered Mrs Mpumlwana back to her office.

Mr Jones said Maj

Hansen demanded that he see Mrs Mpumlwana alone in the office and instructed others present to allow him to read out the conditions of the banning order to her in private.

In terms of the banning order Mrs Mpumlwana has been banned from taking part in any of the activities, or entering any of the premises occupied by the organisations: Black Community Programmes; South African Students Organisation; Black People's Convention; Zimele Trust Fund; Zizamele Trust Fund; Zanempilo Community Health Centre and the South African Student Movement.

Mrs Mpumlwana, after hearing the banning order, was then taken by the Security Police in a vehicle to the Security Branch offices.

Mrs Mpumlwana was married on December 29 last year to Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, the BCP member who was responsible for the establishment of the organisation's department of publications.

He is at present held in Pietermaritzburg after being detained by Security Police in March this year under the Terrorism Act.

— DDR.

Hounding Mrs Mandela

FOR about 15 years now, the Government has waged a relentless campaign against Mrs Winnie Mandela. She has been detained without trial for prolonged periods; she has been banned and house-arrested; she has been charged at different times under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act.

In the latest chapter of the official vendetta she has been banished to the small town of Brandfort — and not only removed from her Johannesburg home and job but forced to live in physical circumstances, with no running water, electricity or water-borne sewerage, which are especially degrading to a woman of her background.

The punishment is thus a double one — deliberately so, it must be assumed.

Anyone warranting such cruel treatment must surely be a mighty menace to the State. Yet, even under the extraordinarily wide terms of Nationalist "security" laws, Mrs Mandela has not been found guilty of anything except contravention of her banning orders.

The punitive measures taken against her come about purely through the arbitrary decree of the Minister of Justice, who presumably acts on the secret advice of the Security Police.

That makes it a situation which must chill the hearts of any who still believe in due process of law and the protection of citizens against overweening authority.

The ugly thing done to Mrs Mandela is devastating to her and to South Africa.

325. Banning

19/5/72

Woman banned

EAST LONDON — A five-year banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act was served yesterday on Mrs. Thoko Mpumwana (23), research officer of the Black Community Programmes in King William's Town. She was detained last year in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. — Sapa.

325 banned

It's now up to Winnie

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, last night said the duration of the banning order on Mrs. Winnie Mandela depended on her.

"I am always reviewing them," Mr. Kruger said in an interview.

"I don't like to ban people," he added.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata he would be raising the new banning order confining Mrs. Mandela to Brandfort in the Orange Free State with the South African Government.

In Cape Town the Progressive Reform Party's justice spokesman, Mr. David Dalling, MP, said

the latest action against Mrs. Mandela "seems brutal to say the least."

He added: "As far as is publicly known Mrs. Mandela is not to be charged with any specific offence — and thus this most recent ban can only be described as inhumanely authoritarian."

"What next will this Government do to alienate friends within and outside South Africa?" he asked.

Mr. Kruger said the terms of the new order served on Mrs. Mandela were exactly the same as those served on her before, except that the present one confined her to Brandfort.

He dismissed suggestions in the Afrikaans Press that the new order was connected with the impending visit of the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young.

"There is no connection between her moving out of Soweto and Mr. Andrew Young's visit."

Asked why she had been restricted to Brandfort, Mr. Kruger said: "I am not prepared to discuss why she was restricted there."

Asked about reports that Mrs. Mandela was to be paid a R100 allowance, Mr. Kruger said: "No comment."

Report by E. Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

325
banning

Court Reporter

A BANNED sports administrator, Mr. Gonaseelan Naidoo (41), attended a gathering in offices in Victoria Street on February 9, it was claimed in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

This was said in evidence at the hearing at which Mr. Naidoo is appearing before Mr. H. A. Steyn charged with contravening the terms of his banning order under the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Naidoo was banned in November, 1973, from attending any gathering for five years.

Banned but 'at meeting'

He has pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given yesterday by Sergeant S. Govender of the Security Branch that he kept watch on Mr. Naidoo in Victoria Street on February 9 and saw him enter Victoria Heights.

Later he found him sitting in an office on the second floor of the building. A meeting attended by several people was in progress.

Mr. George Singh, a Durban attorney, said he was the patron of the South African Council for Sport (SACOS).

On February 9 he had attended an executive meeting of SACOS in Victoria Heights to discuss a letter of resignation by Mr. Norman Middleton, president of SACOS.

Mr. Singh said he knew

Mr. Naidoo as an official of the South African Swimming Federation — affiliated to SACOS.

Another representative of the swimming federation, Mr. A. Hulley, was present.

Mr. Singh said that during the meeting he had seen Mr. Naidoo sitting in the waiting room section of the office. "He was reading a magazine," he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr. R. Allaway, SC, for Mr. Naidoo, Mr. Singh said Mr. Naidoo did not participate in the meeting.

He said Mr. Naidoo had not signed the meeting's attendance register.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. T. W. Levitt is leading evidence for the State.

329
summing

A pigs
B cows
C sheep

Mandela protest

Mercury Reporter

19/5/77
A PUBLIC meeting will be held at the Kame Memorial Hall, Leopold Street, Durban, at 6 p.m. on Monday to protest against the banning of Mrs. Winnie Mandela. The meeting is being convened jointly by the Natal Indian Congress, the Coloured Labour Party, the Progressive Reform Party, Black Sash, Black Women's Federation and Inkhata.
(Report by M. Vengtas, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

329 Banning

Banishment is a threat to talks

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Few acts have been more calculated to frustrate the coming Vorster-Mandela talks than the banishment of Mrs Winnie Mandela from her home in Soweto, according to a joint statement issued by the Natal Indian Congress, the Progressive Reform Party, the Black Sash, the Labour Party and the Black Womens' Federation.

The statement claimed that the banishment of Mrs Mandela followed closely in the wake of admissions in the Cillie Commission by witnesses held under the Terrorism Act that they had been tortured by the Special Branch to give false evidence against her.

"This leaves us with the horrible impression that this banishment is motivated by a frustrated and

punitive police and makes a mockery of this country's system of justice," the statement reads.

Mrs Mandela's new banning order, which was issued on Monday, has restricted her to Brandfort in the Orange Free State.

The five groups said in their statement that it was this institutionalised violence that fostered racial antagonisms and divisions and made more remote the possibility of a peaceful transition from a racial to a non-racial democracy.

CALLED

They called on the Minister of Justice to reconsider Mrs Mandela's banishment "in the interests of national peace and to return her to her home."

The groups have also sponsored a meeting at Durban's Kajee Hall in Leopold Street on Monday May 23 at 6 pm to protest against Mrs Mandela's banishment.

329 banning

American query on Mandela?

JOHANNESBURG — US Vice-President Walter Mondale has called for details of Mrs Winnie Mandela's banishment — and he may raise the issue during his talks with Mr Vorster today.

Details have been sent to him by the United States Embassy in Pretoria acting on instructions from the US State Department in Washington.

The instructions followed an expression of "interest" in the banishment by both Mr Mondale and Mr Andrew Young, US Ambassador to the United Nations, it was learnt yesterday.

Mr Young is scheduled to arrive in South Africa from Maputo at the weekend to address businessmen and speak to students at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The Carter administration has made the "advancement of human rights" a central part of its foreign policy and the Secretary of State, Mr Vance, said in a recent policy speech his definition of human rights in-

cluded "freedom from arbitrary arrest or imprisonment" and denial to people of the right to "fair public trial."

Mrs Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, was detained without trial for more than four months last year. On her release from prison she was presented with a five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

On Monday terms of her banning order were altered to restrict her to the magisterial district of Brandfort in the Free State, instead of Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Prisons Department revealed yesterday that Mr Mandela is standing trial inside Robben Island prison on disciplinary charges.

He said Mr Mandela was charged under a regulation covering "insolent or disrespectful behaviour" towards prison employees or officials.

The trial has been postponed. — SAPA-DDC.

329
Banning

On eve of Vorster talks...

US probes

Mandela

banishment

By PATRICK LAURENCE

US Vice-President Mr Walter Mondale has called for details of Mrs Winnie Mandela's banishment — and he may raise the issue during his talks today with Mr Vorster in Vienna.

Details have been sent to him by the US Embassy in Pretoria on instructions from the State Department in Washington.

The instructions followed an expression of "interest" in the banishment by both Mr Mondale and US Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Andrew Young it was learnt yesterday.

Mr Young is scheduled to arrive in South Africa at the weekend to address businessmen and speak to students at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He is in Maputo, Mozambique, as the American delegate to a UN conference on Southern Africa.

The Carter Administration has made the "advancement of human rights" a central part of its foreign policy, the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, said in a recent policy speech.

And his definition of human rights included freedom from "arbitrary arrest or imprisonment" and denial to people of the right to "fair public trial."

Mrs Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, was detained without trial for more than four months last year.

On her release she was served with a five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

On Monday the terms of the order were altered to restrict her to the magisterial district of Brandfort in the Free State instead of Johannesburg.

The three-roomed house to which she is confined at night and at weekends is in the Brandfort township of Phatakahle. It was without electricity, running water, water-borne sewerage, a bath or a stove.

Miss Zindzi Mandela is with her mother in Phatakahle. She told the Rand Daily Mail Security Police in the Free State had promised to help get the house in order.

A stove has since been moved in.

Another prominent black leader banished under the Internal Security Act is Mr Robert Sobukwe, former leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

For the past few years the eldest two Sobukwe children have been living with Mr Young in Atlanta, Georgia, where they attend college.

329
330
Banning

Three Xhosa words — Uyikhumbule Izanempilo Mankona — which literally translated means "You must remember Zanempilo, Ramphele" conveyed the simple message of the community of Zinyoka.

Of the people, living in the rural district near King William's Town, it was not a period of rejoicing, but an inexpressible time of sorrow.

The bush telegraph had spread swiftly the message among the many men, women and children of Zinyoka — "Dr Mamphele Ramphele is leaving us, we hear for a long time." But all they really understood was that "police" had visited her, they were worried about her staying at the clinic and that she had to be removed.

For the simple community, people who have experienced love, kindness and care from the 29-year-old doctor,

there was only one way of thanking her.

A "dedication ceremony" and farewell function was how they wanted to express appreciation for the work performed by Dr Ramphele — the doctor who has twice been served with a five-year banning order and has now been banished to the magisterial district of Nomphuno, Tzaneen, in the Northern Transvaal.

So before Dr Ramphele was officially removed from the Zanempilo Community Health Centre, the only clinic some 10km outside King William's Town meeting the needs of Zinyoka, the rural community held its dedication ceremony.

What transpired among the people was a lesson many whites in South Africa could well have learnt from.

Mothers, fathers, former patients, Zinyoka

A community says farewell

elders, clinic staff and children all gathered at the clinic.

The ceremony being simply — they would thank Dr Ramphele, let her know she would not be forgotten and that their thoughts would be with her in all her doings.

While Dr Ramphele had defied an incorrect banning order served on her and returned to her people of Zinyoka from Tzaneen, the rural people "in anticipation that the police may well again whisk her away" planned their simple ceremony.

Men and womenfolk, all clad in traditional tribal outfits, chanted, danced and prayed for the safety of their only doctor.

"We are happy, share our happiness" was one of the Xhosa songs being sung a community leader told me.



Songs of Zinyoka for Dr Mamphele Ramphele

And among the Zinyoka people sat members of the Black People's Conven-

tion, many, who had travelled from as far afield as Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, to attend the ceremony.

The BPC members sat, smiling outwardly as they witnessed the community saying farewell, but inwardly they shared the sadness that Dr Ramphele would "one way or the other" be leaving them.

For the Zinyoka community the Government action relating to the five-year banning order was something of which they were oblivious, but nevertheless, they were conscious of the fact that for Dr Ramphele "the end was near".

One senior clinic staff sister, when addressing the over 100 people at the ceremony, recapitulated and reminded the people of the many duties and services Dr Ramphele had

performed among the people.

"I don't know whether we are saying goodbye to you, or whether we can say thank God you are here to stay with us."

"But all the same we are giving you this dedication ceremony to at least record in some way our innermost thoughts," she said.

Silence then prevailed, the continuous singing having ended, as women, many with tiny babies strapped to their backs, slowly filed into the clinic to present Dr Ramphele with some gift or a few words of kindness.

"Go well if you have to leave us — we will not forget you" one of the first treated patients at the two-year-old clinic said as he presented the woman doctor with a gift of 50 cents.

One mother, clutching her children about her, said: "Tonight we feel Dr Ramphele's presence as never before."

"She has been with us, shared with us and given of her all."

Another community leader said: "First Dr Ramphele came to us from the big city, she sacrificed to work among us. Tonight you see this clinic full of people who have come to thank her — people who would otherwise still have been struggling."

"She taught us three things: How to help ourselves; how to learn about cleanliness and how to overcome our hunger," he said.

The leader ended with an explanation in English to the three whites at the ceremony — "When this clinic first opened, the Zinyoka people sang — tonight we are still singing. We sing because it is the custom of our people to sing, especially

when we are happy. But we sing now only because we want to overcome our deep-felt sorrow."

A gift, a small Japanese tubular bell decoration, was formally presented to Dr Ramphele by a 14-year-old girl. The farewell words she uttered: "When you hear the bells let it remind you of the songs of Zinyoka."

And alone at the "guest table" sat Dr Ramphele. Somewhat embarrassed, obviously upset she nodded, thanked and shook the hands of her many former patients and friends.

It was the symbol of a noble woman — a woman who has known police harassment, detention and oppression.

She will not be forgotten by the people of Zinyoka, the BPC Black Community Programmes or by many whites.

— Gavin Robson

825 Banning

alias Piet

Banishment of Mandela slated

JOHANNESBURG — Coloured and Indian political leaders yesterday expressed outrage at the banishment of Mrs Winnie Mandela to a remote Free State village.

They said if proof were needed of the many cruel racial injustices built into the country's apartheid legal system then this was it.

At a time like the present, they said, it was as if the South African Government was thumbing its nose at the United Nations, Pres Carter and his UN Ambassador, Mr Young.

A member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Norman Middleton, said the banishment of Mrs Winnie Mandela gave the lie to the Government pledge to move away from discrimination.

"The punishment has been sharpened by sending her to a village of strange people with a strange language."

A member of the executive of the South African Indian Council, Mr Joe Carrim, said his immediate reaction was that the punishment was "monstrous."

"Her crime could be enormous. We don't know this. And if her crime was enormous, why don't they bring her before a judge and charge her?"

Mrs Mandela had been banished to a "kind of living death" away from her friends, her environment and her culture. It was an action which angered all blacks in South Africa.

A public meeting will be held in Durban on Monday to protest against the banishment.

The meeting is being convened jointly by the Natal Indian Congress, the Coloured Labour Party, the Progressive Reform Party, Black Sash, Black Women's Federation and Inkatha. — DDC.

State control of Table Mountain

CAPE TOWN — The future control and management of Cape Town's Table Mountain would be co-ordinated by three Government bodies after repeated public pleas for action to preserve the historical mountain for posterity, it was announced yesterday. — DDC.

325

Banning

Why us? asks Brandfort

Staff Reporter

THE Brandfort town council plans to ask the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger why Mrs Winnie Mandela was banished to the town— but say that she is "quite welcome".

The mayor of Brandfort, Mr S P Potgieter, said yesterday the first time he heard of Mrs Mandela's arrival in the "phadtakahle" township near the town was over the radio on Monday night.

"To tell the truth, I was

not consulted at all. But as far as the town council and I are concerned, she is quite welcome here," he said.

Mr Potgieter said the council had met to discuss the matter and would ask Mr Kruger for further information on why Mrs Mandela was brought to the town.

"I don't think the townspeople are upset about it. I've had no complaints and I'm sure she will be accepted here," he said.

Mrs Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was banished to the magisterial district of Brandfort on Monday, when the terms of her Internal Security Act banning order were altered.

The three-roomed house to which she is confined at night and at weekends for the next five years, is without electricity, running water, water-borne sewerage or a bath.

RDM 20/5/77

325

Banning

~~230~~

Young, Sobukwe 2015/7/17 JA meeting in doubt

US officials have declined to comment on the possibility that US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, may call on restricted PAC leader Mr Robert Sobukwe during his visit to South Africa this weekend.

Earlier this month, officials said if time permitted Mr Young would like to visit Mr Sobukwe, who has been under house arrest in Kimberley since 1969.

Mr Sobukwe's two children have been living with the Youngs and studying in Atlanta, Georgia, for the past two years.

BUSINESSMEN

Mr Young, who will arrive in Johannesburg early on Saturday, will address South African businessmen on Saturday night at a dinner hosted by Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

Also on Mr Young's schedule is a meeting on Sunday with South African newspaper editors, a reception for a cross-section of South African leaders, black and white, and a Press conference before his departure for the US late in the day.

A US Embassy spokesman has denied reports that Mr Young had requested and been refused an extension of his visitor's visa so that he could address university students on Monday. A speech originally scheduled for today at the University of the Witwatersrand had been cancelled because of a change in Mr Young's arrival date.

325 Banning

AR 645

20/5/77

Students condemn bannings

THE Student Representative Council of the University of Cape Town has protested about the 'banishment' of two leading Blacks and called on the Government to negotiate with all South African leaders — including political prisoners.

The motion passed earlier this week, condemned the recent restriction of Mrs Winnie Mandela to Brandfort, Free State and Dr Mampela Ramphele, a King William's Town medical practitioner, to the Eastern Transvaal.

The SRC believed the 'banishments' to be a further example of the frustration of Black aspirations by the Government.

They called for the Government to negotiate with all South African leaders, including those banned or imprisoned, 'with a view to establishing a society in this country which provides for the sharing of political power by all its citizens'.

325 bannings

"You can buy anything but you can't buy freedom."

These words were said by Johannesburg Advocate, Sam Aarons, who abandoned his appeal against a three-year sentence for his part in disposing of R70 000 worth of jewels in the faked Mercant robbery.

Mr Aarons who has been in legal practice for 20 years must have always known the value of freedom but it had apparently not meant so much to him until when he decided to go to prison.

and "pay my debt to society".

It may appear a fair statement from a man who has come to realise the gravity of his unwise actions but it also brings to mind the very essence of the freedom one has to lose when one goes to jail or is restricted or imprisoned without trial.

This has been going on in South Africa for many years that the general public feeling towards people who are imprisoned without trial or restricted on mere suspicion is usually: "there must have been something."

Restrictions of freedom

Police do not just pounce on anybody."

It is the usual "no smoke without fire" reaction and those who are responsible for such acts are somewhat vindicated in the minds of many people while the victims never get a chance to prove their side of the story.

They simply lose their freedom and no regard is ever given to the value the ordinary man places on individual freedom.



A young woman, Thoko Mbanjwa (Mrs. Mpumilwana), the editor

of Black Community Programmes. Publications, lost her freedom in many ways when she was banned this week.

She lost the right to collect and compile facts on what was going on in the black community in South Africa this year for her annual edition of Black Review, a publication which carried so much fact on the South African situation that it is commonly used by many

as a reliable source of reference.

She could not get the publication ready last year because she was detained under the Internal Security Act when she was getting it ready for publishers. And now it appears she will not be able to do this valuable work for another five years.

Thoko Mbanjwa as an individual may be an in-

significant woman in the wider world of restrictions but for every single individual who loses his/her right to do the type of work she was doing, and being able to work freely in every sphere of life, for even those who believe in the "no smoke without fire" ideal, to hold those things dear to everyone in the pursuit of life, is eroded.

If people were to think of those they knew well who had simply been cut off from normal lives through these restrictions, people they knew to be ordinary people like

themselves, they would come to realise how unfair the whole practice was.

While one would not like to rub salt on old wounds in the case of Mr Aarons, at least he knows why he is going to jail and he has had ample opportunity to face a fair trial to review his actions in the light of facts tested in court, and to take the final decision of going to jail or pay his debt to society.

Thoko Mbanjwa and many others have not had the chance to do all these

225 Benning

325 Ban

Mrs M can live in Transkei

VIENNA — Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned former head of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, was free to live in Swaziland or Transkei, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster said here yesterday.

This information had been given to the US Vice-President, Mr. Mondale, during his talks with Mr. Vorster yesterday.

Mrs. Mandela, who has already served out one restriction order, was removed from Soweto earlier this week and is now restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

Mr. Mondale had raised the question of Mrs. Mandela during their final meeting yesterday and the position had been explained to him, Mr. Vorster said.

"I told him she would be restricted to some other place," Mr. Vorster said. "I told him she would be going to the wedding of her daughter to the son of King Sobhuza of Swaziland and that if she wanted to stay in Swaziland, that would be okay with us."

"I also said she was a citizen of Transkei, and if she wants to go there it is fine." — SAPA

325 Bam

How did it come about
function of money

1. payment of debt.
2. store of wealth.
3. causes divisibility.
4. medium of exchange.
5. generates new money
6. purchasing power.

Meeting 'did not break banning order'

Court Reporter

THE BANNED president of the South African Swimming Federation, Mr. Gonaseelan Naidoo (41) was yesterday found not guilty by Durban Regional Magistrate Mr. H. A. Steyn of contravening the terms of his five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

His acquittal followed an application by his defence counsel, Mr. R. Allaway, SC, for his discharge at the close of the State case.

Mr. Allaway contended that the State had failed to prove Mr. Naidoo attended a gathering as defined under the Act.

It was alleged by the State that Mr. Naidoo broke the terms of his banning order when he attended a meeting of the South African Council for Sport (SACOS) at its headquarters in Victoria Heights, Victoria Street, on February 9.

Evidence was that Mr. Naidoo had sat in the waiting room section of the office while the meeting was in progress.

He had not taken part in the meeting.

Mr. Allaway contended that the meeting was not a social or political gathering in terms of the Act.

Under the banning order, Mr. Naidoo is not allowed to attend a social or political gathering, or a gathering of students.

The meeting had been a routine executive meeting of SACOS at which a letter of resignation from the president, Mr. Norman Middleton, had been discussed.

The South African Swimming Federation — a body affiliated to SACOS — had been represented by its vice-president, Mr. A. Hulley.

Mr. Steyn ruled that the meeting was not a gathering as defined by the Act and accordingly acquitted Mr. Naidoo.

Mr. T. W. Levitt appeared for the State.

NATAL
H. A. Steyn

21/8/77

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ment this week banished

Banished Winnie joins the list

By DON MARSHALL

WITH the arrival in Brandfort this week of Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, the list of famous names associated with the Free State town grows longer.

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the late former Prime Minister; Mr C R "Blackie" Swart, South Africa's first President; Mr M D C de Wet Nel, former Minister of Bantu Administration; and Professor William Kgware, Rector of the University of the North, are some of the people who have links with the town.

The 1900 whites in Brandfort are bemused rather than shocked at the arrival of Mrs Mandela under banishment by the Government.

The town's main business street — Voortrekker Street — is peppered with whites-only signs, but the people do not have the stamp of Afrikaner determination to see this enforced.

"As far as I am concerned, Winnie Mandela is just another person who has come to live in our town. I hope she comes to like it here and decides to stay on," Mr Izaak Basson, the local pharmacist, said.

When Mrs Mandela called at a bookstore yesterday to buy newspapers, she was greeted by a smiling Mrs Hester Saaiman.

Said Mrs Saaiman matter-of-factly: "I am friendly to anyone who is friendly to me".

Mr Alec Levin, who operates a general dealer's store in the town, has offered to employ Mrs Mandela, although he does not think he can offer the type of job that she would want — or the money.

RDM
21/5/77

THE MANDELA FILE +++ THE MANDELA FILE +++ THE MANDELA FILE +++ THE MANDELA FILE

Winnie come home

Matanzima phones: 'You belong here'

BY JENNIFER HYMAN

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is to renew his offer to Mrs Winnie Mandela to settle in Umtata.

Chief Matanzima, deputy head of the Tembu royal family — to which the Mandela family belongs — has been trying to contact Mrs Mandela by telephone in the Free State town of Brandfort, where she was banished this week.

He told the Express: "I have been desperately trying to reach her at a call-box in the township where I was made to understand she would be waiting for the call. But I've not yet managed to speak to her."

Meanwhile the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has told American Vice-President Mr Walter Mondale in Vienna that Mrs Mandela is free to settle in the Transkei or Swaziland, where she will be going for the wedding of her eldest daughter, Zeni, to a son of King Sobhuza.

Chief Matanzima insisted in an interview that Winnie's home is in Umtata. He said that if she agreed he would approach the authorities to arrange for her to leave South Africa.

This is not the first time Chief Matanzima has offered a home in the Transkei to the Mandela family. But the last time he urged her to "come home to Umtata" Mrs Mandela turned him down.

However, that was before her most recent banning and house-arrest order — which was

amended this week so that she is now banished to the unnamed African township outside Brandfort.

Chief Matanzima said he was, "shocked" to hear of her new plight — the three-roomed house allocated to her has no electricity, no bath, hot water or inside toilet.

"If she changes her mind and decides to come to Transkei she will have total freedom," he added.

Friends of Mrs Mandela said this week they thought it unlikely that she would take up Chief Matanzima's offer, although one friend said: "Even Umtata is better than Brandfort."

Friends and relatives are appalled at the conditions under which she is now living with her

younger daughter Zindzi. The Mandelas had no stove — "nothing to even boil a kettle on" — until friends brought them a paraffin cooker. "The toilet is a pit privy outside. The only water supply is one cold tap in the yard and there is no waterborne sewerage," said a friend.

She compared this to the Mandela home in Orlando West which had fitted carpets, a bathroom, a kitchen filled with modern appliances, including a deep freeze, a telephone and "really tasteful furniture".

Another friend pointed out that the Mandelas were cultured, sophisticated urban dwellers with a professional background.

"There is no-one in Brandfort with whom Winnie can communicate on an intellectual level — even if the language barrier did not exist," he said.

FRIDGE STAYS AT POLICE STATION

WHEN Mrs Winnie Mandela arrived at Brandfort, in the Free State, under her new banishment order her fridge had to be taken to the police station. Said a friend: "It's the only place in the township that has electricity. 'The police say she can leave it there and come each day to fetch food.'"



Winnie Mandela, daughter of Winnie and Nelson Mandela, who married 'Musi', son of Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

Zeni Mandela, daughter of Winnie and Nelson Mandela, who married Musi, son of Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

However, that was before her most recent banning and house-arrest order — which was

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Daughter of Mandela weds Swazi prince

By DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

MISS ZENI Mandela, 18, elder daughter of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, yesterday became the legal wife of Prince Thumbumuzi, 27, son of King Sobhuza of Swaziland.

But what should have been the happiest day in the life of eight-month pregnant Zeni was clouded by the banishment this week of her mother to Brandfort, in the Orange Free State.

The union between the Swazi Royal House and the Tembu Royal House has been welcomed by King Sobhuza and his subjects, and yesterday Zeni was confirmed as the Prince's wife in a traditional ceremony.

Winnie Mandela's banishment came less than a week after she had been given permission to leave the Johannesburg Magisterial district to visit Swaziland to make arrangements for the wedding.

The authorities had at first refused to allow Mrs Mandela to go to Swaziland,

and only on the intervention of her cousin, Prime Minister Mantanzima of the Transkei, was she eventually given permission to spend five days in Swaziland.

"It was fantastic having Mummy free for the first time in years," Zeni told me this week.

Mrs Mandela attended a ceremony where Musi introduced his future bride to the Queen Mother for royal approval of their marriage.

Zeni said that because of the impending marriage, the public ceremony will take place after their Baby is born.

The Prince and Zeni met two years ago while she was still a pupil at Waterford School in Swaziland.

Attracted to the tall Zeni, who has much of her mother's beauty, he was told quite haughtily: "We are the Mandelas."

Prince Musi, an auditor, and Zeni hope to travel overseas soon to study further.

The Prince will take a law degree, and Zeni will study journalism.

Mandela charges

Express Reporter

DISCIPLINARY charges pending against Nelson Mandela, jailed president of the banned African National Congress, are not connected with the banishment of his wife, a Prisons Department spokesman said yesterday.

"The alleged incident happened a month ago before his wife was banished. Charges against Mr Mandela are purely disciplinary. They have nothing whatever to do with his wife," he said. "Various offences and punishment are listed in the prison's regulations."

Mrs Winnie Mandela was this week banished to Brandfort, a small Free State town.

According to Section 54 of the Prisons Act, punishment

of a prisoner may take the following forms: a reprimand; deprivation of all privileges, gratuities or indulgencies for a period not exceeding one month; corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes if the prisoner is a convicted male prisoner under the age of 50; solitary confinement with full diet for a period not exceeding 30 days; solitary confinement combined with dietary punishment.

An example of dietary punishment is when a prisoner is deprived of food-stuffs such as bread, milk, meat, and sugar.

Sometimes a prisoner is given two meals instead of three meals a day, but all this depends on the duration of punishment and state of health of the prisoner.

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(The Economist, 4/5/74)

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ZENI MANDELA
"I need her most"

WINNIE'S DAUGHTER 'DISGUSTED' ON BIG DAY

By **LUCAS MOLETE**
PREGNANT Zeni Mandela's immediate reaction to the banishing of her mother Winnie was: "It's disgusting."

"I'm used to her being shuttled about, but how can the Government take her away when I need her most at this important time of my life."

Zeni, 18, expects her baby in a month.

Today in a tribal ceremony she is due to marry the Swazi Prince Thumbumuzi at King Sobhuza's palace in Swaziland.

Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of political prisoner Nelson Mandela, was taken from Soweto this week and restricted to the small Free State town of Brandfort.

325
Banning

Police watch Mandela home

STAR 23/5/77

Mrs Winnie Nomzamo Mandela, banished to the Free State township of Brandfort, is the subject of continuous police scrutiny.

Reporters who visited Mrs Mandela's house last weekend found themselves subjected to similar scrutiny.

Shortly after their arrival in the township, security police officers from Bloemfontein arrived to talk to the reporters.

The newsmen were ordered to move their car to the street, because according to the police, it was parked on Mrs Mandela's front lawn. Mrs Mandela's lawn is sand.

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zindzi, told The Star the security police visit the house three to four times a day. "They never leave my mother alone," she said.

Zindzi also said a location police van drove through the area every 15 minutes.

Winnie Mandela?

Who is she? they ask

The Mandela name is known throughout the world, but in the tiny township near Brandfort to which Mrs Winnie Mandela has been banished few people have heard of her.

Mrs Anna Khoatela and her family share half of a house with Mrs Mandela, but had no idea who she was.

"I don't know who she is, and we

haven't formally met," Mrs Khoatela told a Star reporter. "I don't know what she does, either."

When informed who Mrs Mandela was, and asked if she had heard of Mrs Mandela's husband, Nelson Mandela, who is imprisoned for life on Robben Island, Mrs Khoatela could only shake her head.

But Mrs Khoatela did comment when she was

told her neighbour had come from Soweto.

"If she is a person from Johannesburg, why should they bring her to such a lousy place?" she asked.

"The neighbours just say hello to my mother, and then run away," said Zinzi Mandela, Mrs Mandela's daughter, to The Star.

"The neighbours have apparently been given strict instructions from the police not to talk to

anyone in this house," she said.

The presence of the police is very evident in the 725-house location. There is not even an official name for the location, only a nickname — phatakahle — handle with care.

"The Security Police visit us three or four times a day," said Zinzi, "they won't leave us alone." And every half-hour a police van drives through the location streets send-

ing up clouds of dust.

Mrs Mandela's abode is one of the location's newest houses, having been built in the last couple of years.

Cold cement

It is made of cement and tends to be very cold. "Before we got a heater I would sleep with my mother to keep warm," said Zinzi.

Because the three rooms are so small, many of Mrs Mandela's belongings are stored in the Brandfort police station.

All Mrs Mandela was given was a stove. "I did not know they were made that small," Zinzi told The Star.

"It is so cold in the mornings, when you breathe you can see the water vapour," she said.

House 802 has no electricity, and sanitation is provided by an outhouse. Water comes from a street tap, but the Free State Bantu Administration Board recently installed a house tap and also fenced off the Mandela property.

Door unlocked

Zinzi is staying with her mother until the end of the month, when Mrs Mandela's sister, Mrs Nonyo Niso, will arrive.

There is little to do in the location with its one general store, and Zinzi said her mother had little chance of getting a job in the town. "She will probably just study," she said.

Zinzi is also concerned for her mother's safety. The only door to the house can be locked only from the outside, and Mrs Mandela knows no one in the location.

"No one can arrive in these conditions for the next six months."



Mrs Winnie Mandela returns to her home to do her washing after fetching some water from a street tap down the street. The Brandfort location is without electricity, a sewage system or private tap water.

Although the Mandela name is known in many parts of the world, Winnie Mandela's new neighbours in the small Free State township to which she has been banished had not heard of her. And, writes TONY DAVIS, it seems that police instructions forbid them to talk to her.



Mrs Winnie Mandela (right) and her daughter Zinzi, framed at the entrance to their three-roomed house, "I don't know how my mother will be able to survive here," Zinzi told The Star.

B25 Banning

"The only alternative is to compel the Natives to reside permanently on the High Veldt", but this, however, "is, from the motives of humanity, not desirable" (46). In addition, it is clear that the Bill not only failed to appease the landowning interests but also did not satisfy white farmers either. "I am quite convinced", wrote one correspondent from Nylstroom to the Minister of Native Affairs "... that the general dissatisfaction at present existing amongst our people will in no way be abated or diminished by it (the Bill) as there is no provision made against natives squatting on Crown lands and the low annual rent of £1 per annum" (47).

Undoubtedly, both views were crucial in the government's decision with the Bill (48). However, there was the introduction of an overall "native policy" for a Union of forbade the passing of any important legislation were going to influence in any significant way onships in South Africa.

Richard Solomon, for example, wrote to Smuts:

Will you tell General Botha, since I wrote to him about the two Native Bills (the native taxation and Occupation of Lands Bills), I have had sent to me the official memorandum accompanying the Bills when sent to the Landowners Association. I fully see the reasons for their introduction but if I may be allowed to say so I would urge caution on Native legislation pending unification ... can't you propitiate the landowners by making the tax on each family resident on a farm much smaller. What I am afraid of and I tell you in all earnestness (is) that if the effect of the Act is that the Natives cultivating land on private farms are ejected and get no other land, you will be blamed with having done this to force them to labour. I would sincerely like to avoid this for you know it would make a very bad impression. I do hope therefore you will all seriously consider the views of the Landowners Association in connection with the Bill (49)

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325. Banning.

RDM 24/5/77

24/5/77 PM
**Banning order
for ex-detainee**

A FORMER trade unionist and secretary of Workers Aid Society has been served with a five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act after serving 366 days in detention without trial.

Mr Phindile Mfethi, 36, was last week restricted to a two-roomed Katilehong house in the Germiston magisterial area.

His wife, Ncedi, said he was detained on May 13 last year. He did not appear in court and Mrs Mfethi was not allowed to see him.

On May 13 this year, he was released and served with the banning order under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act.

Mandela protest

DURBAN — A multi-racial gathering here last night deplored the "ruthless" banishment of Mrs Winnie Mandela to Brandfort in the Free State.

The meeting, convened jointly by the Natal Indian Congress, Progressive Reform Party, Black Women's Federation, Labour Party and the Women For Peaceful Change Now, called for the lifting of the ban.

The meeting was attended by the American Consul here, Mr E. Schmid.

Dr H. Coovadia, the chairman, condemned the "ruthless" and relentless harrassment of our black brothers and sisters.

Mr P. Thomas of the Progressive Reform Party said he was pleased that the banishment had come shortly before the Vorster-Mondale talks as

the whole intolerable system had been exposed and brought to the full glare of other countries.

Miss Z. Seedat of the Black Women's Federation said the ban would not bring real change in South Africa. Change could only come about through justice and fair play.

Dr F. Meer, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, said he was shocked at the ban as there was no police evidence to prove her activities endangered the security of the State.

Mrs B. Schmähmann of the Women for Peaceful Change Now said that institutionalised violence such as the banishment was detrimental not only to Mrs Mandela, but also to South Africa as a whole.

— DDC.

325 Ban



Reminding
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African Farm

SALDRU

Cape Times 25/5/77

'What more does she want?' asks Kruger

Political Staff

THE banished Mrs Winnie Mandela is to get "all the basic amenities, she requires" in her new Brandfort home, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

In a short interview, Mr Kruger was asked whether it was fair to banish Mrs. Mandela to a house without electricity, running water, a bath or a stove.

Mr Kruger said her banning order to Brandfort, in the Free State, was exactly the same as the banning order under which she lived in Soweto

previously.

"The conditions are exactly the same in Soweto," he said. "None of the conditions has changed. None whatsoever. And we are giving her R100 and it is for free. What more does she want?"

"It is simply that the venue has changed. There is no difference in living in Brandfort than living in Soweto.

"She will get all the amenities she requires in that house — that is the basic amenities, of course," Mr

Kruger said. "Her own furniture has gone down with her.

"And I notice in this report in the Rand Daily Mail that her employers in Johannesburg may also not cut her salary. What more does she want?"

Mrs Mandela worked as a credit controller for a firm in Johannesburg where she earned R350 a month.

Referring to the complaint by Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zindzi, that Brandfort's blacks were predominantly Sotho-speaking, while the Mandelas spoke Xhosa, and no Afrikaans, Mr Kruger said: "I thought

she was detribalized. I thought she was an urban African."

Mr Kruger was also asked whether Mrs. Mandela had made any application to leave South Africa in view of the Prime Minister's remarks in Vienna last week that she was free to leave the country or to live in the Transkei.

"She has made no application whatsoever to leave South Africa," he said. "She did ask for permission to see the Swazi authorities about her daughter's wedding, and I gave the necessary consent."

[7]



Mrs Winnie Mandela

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325 Banning

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The Natal Mercury Saso organiser's 5-year ban ^{25/5/77}

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY POLICE in Durban yesterday served a five-year banning order on the permanent organiser of the South African Students' Organisation, Mr. Silomko Sokupha.

The Saso organiser, banned under the Internal Security Act, was removed from the local Saso office and returned to King William's Town, where he lives.

In terms of the banning he is restricted to the magisterial district of King William's Town and is not allowed

to communicate with or enter the offices of Saso, the Black People's Convention, the Black Community Programme, the Zimella Trust Fund and the Zanempilo Clinic near King William's Town.

He has to report to the police on the first Tuesday of every month.

His banning comes 11 days after Saso secretary-typist Miss Sibongile Kubheka had been served with a three-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

Winnie will get basic amenities, says Kruger

RDM 25/5/77

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela will get all the basic amenities she needs in her new Brandfort home, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Mr Kruger had been asked to comment on the fact that Mrs Mandela had been banished to a house without electricity, running water, a bath or a stove.

He said her new banning

order, restricting her to Brandfort, was exactly the same as one under which she had lived in Soweto.

"None of the conditions has changed — and we are giving her R100 for nothing. What more does she want?"

"It is simply that the venue has changed. There is no difference between living in Brandfort and Soweto."

"She will get all the basic amenities she requires in that house," Mr Kruger said.

ger said. "Her own furniture has gone down with her."

He declined, however, to say what "basic amenities" comprised.

"I noticed in a report in the Rand Daily Mail that her employers in Johannesburg may also not cut her salary," he added.

Mrs Mandela worked as a credit-controller at Frank and Hirsch in Johannesburg, earning R350 a month.

Referring to complaints by Mrs Mandela's daughter Zindzi that Brandfort's blacks were predominantly Sotho-speaking while the Mandelas spoke Xhosa and no Afrikaans, Mr Kruger said: "I thought she was detribalised. I thought she was an urban African."

Asked whether Mrs Mandela had made any application to leave South Africa following the Prime Minister's statement in Vienna that she was free to leave the country, he said: "She has made no application to leave."

"She did ask for permission to see Swazi authorities about her daughter's wedding. I gave the necessary consent."

325 Bm.

325 - Banning

RDM 25/5/77

Clamp stays on trade unionists

By ISAAC SEGOLA

TWO trade unionists are known to be still in detention under the Internal Security Act and 30 others formerly connected with unions are still banned or under house arrest.

They are among 471 people believed to be in detention in terms of security legislation and 156 people under restriction orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Last week a former trade unionist, Mr Phindile Mfethi, 36, was banned for five years under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Mfethi, a former secretary of the Industrial Aid Society in Johannesburg, was served with the orders after spending 366 days in detention. He is restricted to the Germiston magisterial area.

At the same time, Miss Miriam Thandie Sithole, an executive member of the society, who had spent about nine months in detention, was released.

The unionists still in detention are Mr Harold

Nxasana, 38, of the Institute for Industrial Education, Durban, who was detained in December, 1975, and Mr Joe Thloloe, president of the Union of Black Journalists, detained in March. Mr Thloloe was previously detained for three months last year.

Two Natal factory workers are reported to be still in detention under the Internal Security Act. They are Mr Ernest Ndlela and Mr Johnson Sishi, both of Maritzburg.

Trade unionists still under restriction orders are Mr Chris Albertyn, Mr Gavin Anderson, Mr Loet Druwes Dekker, Mr David Hemson, Mr Sipho Khubeka, Mr Drake Koka, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, Mr Mike Murphy, Mrs Jeanette Murphy, Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, Mrs Jean Tyacke, Mr Eric Tyacke, Mrs Wilma van Blerk, Mr Mfundisi Ndlovu and Mr Elijah Loto.

Those under restriction and formerly connected with unions are Mr Jeremy Barkin, Mr Graeme Bloch, Miss Debbie Rudlender, Mr Gideon Cohen, Mr John Cepelyn, Miss Jeanette Curtis, Miss Paula Ensor, Miss Judy Favih, Mr Gavin Frankish, Mr Willie Hofmeyer, Miss Patricia Horn, Miss Phillipe Le Roux, Miss Tanya Simons, Miss Mary Simons and Mr Charles Simpkins.

Four people connected with the Western Province Advice Bureau in Cape Town have been released from detention. They are Mr Halford Mdzotyana, Mr Alpheus Ndude, Mr David Sekepi and Miss Norah Mhlonakulu.

A fifth man, Mr Luke Mazwembe, an executive of the bureau, died in detention.

325 *Banning*

Winnie to visit Nelson and make decision on exile

RDM 28/5/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE banished Mrs Winnie Mandela will make a decision on whether to live in exile after she has talked to her husband, her daughter Zindzi said last night.

Mrs. Mandela is the wife of the imprisoned black nationalist, Mr Nelson Mandela. She was banished to Brandfort in the Free State last week.

Miss Mandela said her mother would visit her husband on Robben Island on June 4 and 5. Then she would talk to her lawyer.

The banishment was raised at the Vienna talks last week between the Prime Minister and the American Vice-President, Mr Mondale.

TRANSKEI

Mr Vorster told the Americans that Mrs Mandela was a citizen of Transkei and, as such, was free to live in Transkei if it would accept her.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has in the past invited Mrs Mandela to "come home". It is known that Chief Matanzima has tried to get in

touch with Mrs Mandela since her banishment.

Mr Vorster also said in Vienna that no obstacles would be placed in Mrs Mandela's path if she wished to live in Swaziland, where her eldest daughter lives and is engaged to a Swazi prince.

FORCED

Miss Mandela complained last night that friends who had visited her from Johannesburg were forced to leave the Mandela home. Sergeant Gert Prinsloo of the Bloemfontein police had forced her friends to leave on the grounds that their presence was a violation of her mother's banning order.

Mrs Mandela is under house arrest at night and during weekends. She may not receive visitors during these hours.

Miss Mandela said: "These people don't know their own laws. They said I have to talk to my friends in the street." She added that one friend had been charged for contravening the pass laws and that her mother had been told that she would be charged with breaking her banning order.

1325 banning

160 facing dispersion ^{29/5/74}

THE banishment of Mrs Winnie Mandela has serious implications for the 160 people currently under banning or house arrest orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

A lawyer who specialises in political legislation told the Express: "It means that nobody who is banned or house-arrested can assume he will be restricted to his own home or area."

"On the contrary, he may be banned to a strange district at the outset or he may have his restriction order amended later — as has happened to Mrs Mandela."

He said the banishment could be the beginning of a new and enterprising

By Express Reporter

trend" to spread politically "undesirable" people thinly over a vast country.

He thought that banishment under the Internal Security Act should be tested in the Appeal Court.

"The aim of the Act is to maintain law and order and it might be argued that this objective can be achieved without imposing unduly harsh suffering on the individual concerned."

Another recent political banishment involved Dr Mamphela Ramphele of King William's Town, whose banning order restricted her to an area near Tzaneen, in the Northern Transvaal.

Banishments under the Internal Security Act (formerly the Suppression of Communism Act) are relatively new, and have only been used in the past to isolate political prisoners after their release from Robben Island.

Banishments are traditionally carried out under the Native Amendment Act of 1927, and four people have been banished under this Act since 1974.

Banishment under this Act is permanent, whereas under the Internal Security Act it is for a specified time — usually two or five years — and can be renewed when the restriction order expires.